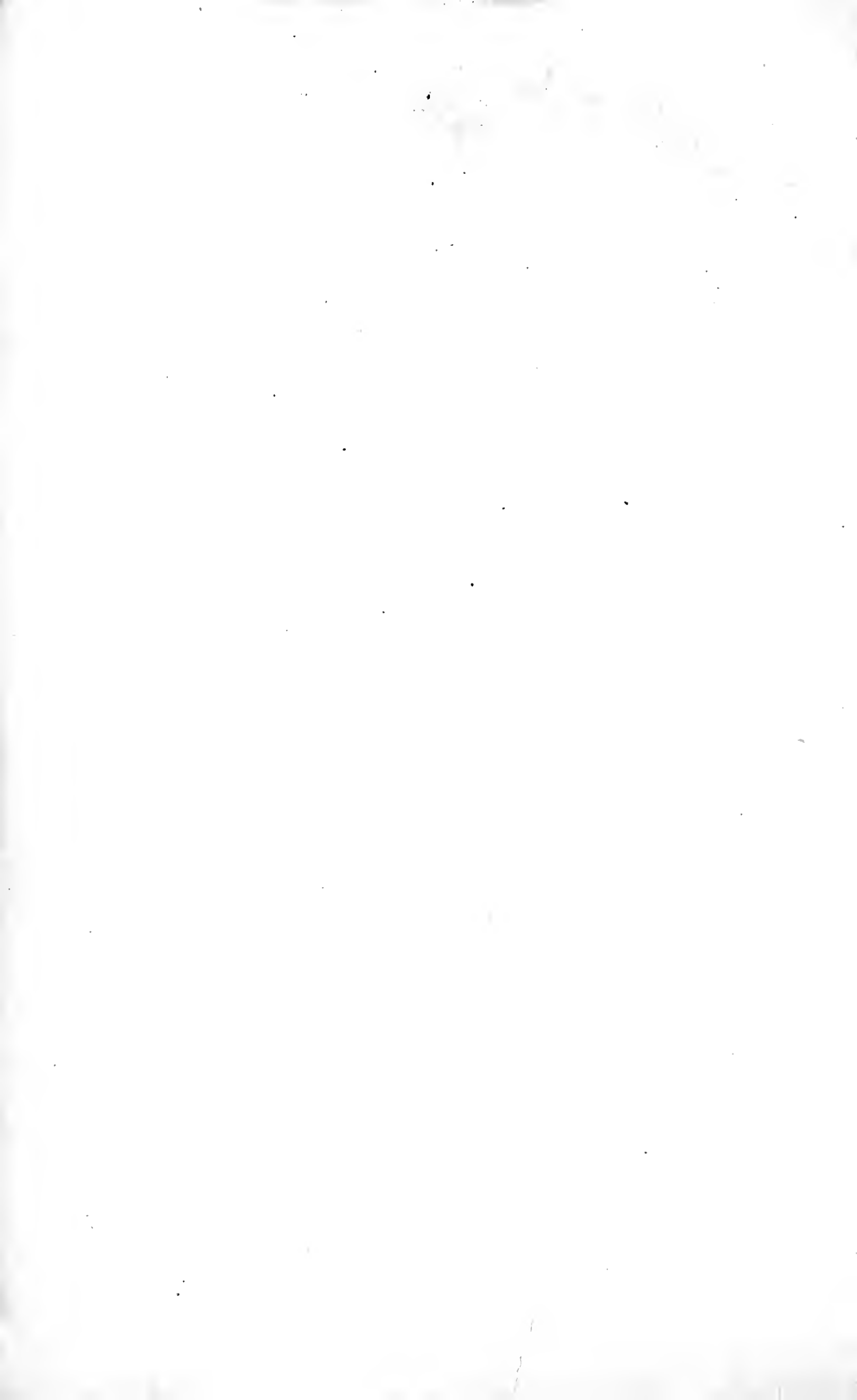




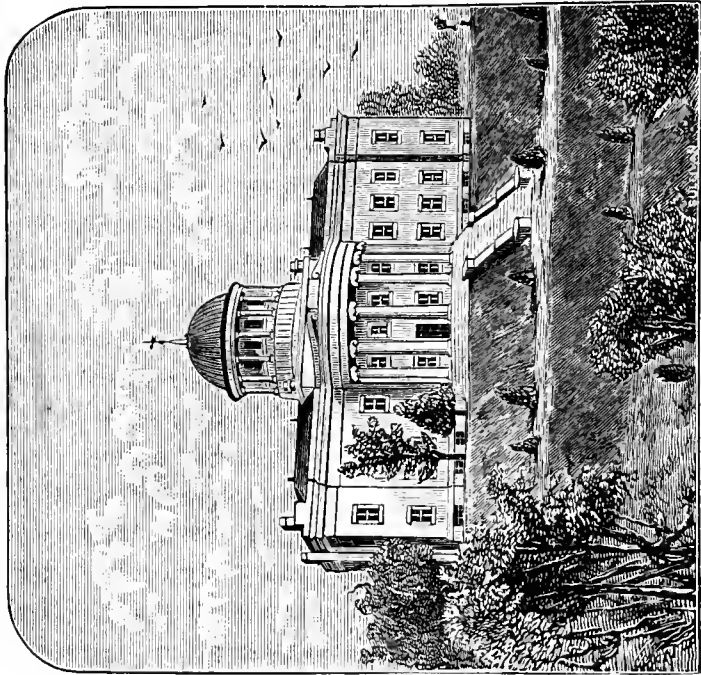
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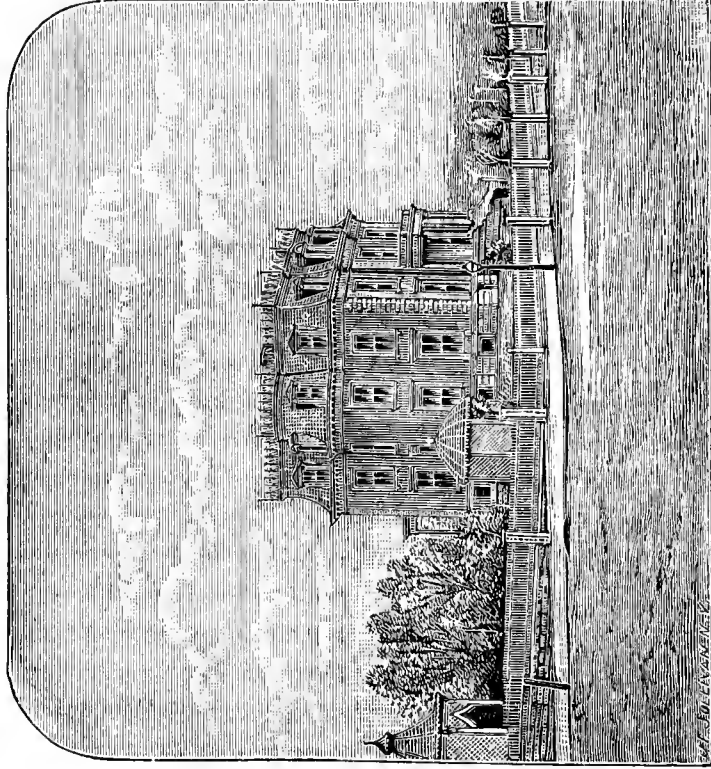




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BELONGS TO THE STATE

GOVERNOR'S MANSION, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI.—1881.

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337

THE
HISTORY OF JASPER COUNTY,
MISSOURI.

INCLUDING A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE STATE, A COMPLETE

HISTORY OF CARTHAGE AND JOPLIN,

OTHER TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.

TOGETHER WITH

NUMEROUS PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN; CUTS OF ELEGANT RESIDENCES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS; A SECTIONAL MAP OF THE COUNTY; BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MANY ENTERPRISING FARMERS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, PROFESSIONAL, AND BUSINESS MEN; THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE; AN ABSTRACT OF LAWS; AN ELABORATE HISTORY OF JASPER COUNTY—ITS TOPOGRAPHY; NATURAL HISTORY; PIONEERS; ORGANIZATION; POLITICAL HISTORY; COURTS AND BAR; RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL, AGRICULTURAL, MINING AND HORTICULTURAL; ITS COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS INTERESTS, ETC.

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PREFACE.

It is with pleasure, after more than a year from the inception of the enterprise, with much labor and expense, we are now enabled to present the HISTORY OF JASPER COUNTY to the public. Chronicling the most important events in the history of the most important county in the state, the third in population and wealth, for a period of time embracing a half century, no one expects a work of such magnitude could be completed and issued without the expenditure of much time, labor, and money. The material comprising this volume is in nearly all respects new, never before having been collected in any form. No pains or outlay have been spared to make it worthy of so noble a county and state, and it will assuredly be a welcome guest in the intelligent families of Jasper county; and although its value is material and immediate, yet posterity will more highly prize this book and rely upon it as the basis of all Jasper county's subsequent history.

Jasper county with its exhaustless resources of mineral and agricultural wealth; with its beautiful and flourishing cities of Carthage and Joplin; with its thriving towns of Webb City, Carterville, Sarcoxie, and others; with its delightful climate; its sparkling streams of pure spring water; its enchanting landscape scenery and marvelously productive soil; its intelligent and enterprising citizens from the better class of the older states; and its railroads running in every direction, together with all the other advantages and blessings which a smiling Providence can bestow, render this pre-eminently the banner county of the Southwest. Carthage, the "Queen City," the county seat, "beautiful for situation," is the pride, not alone of Jasper county, but the whole region. Its favored inhabitants enjoy all the advantages and luxuries of a metropolitan city, daily newspapers, telegraph and telephone, macadamized streets, water and gas brought to every door, railroads, beautiful churches, massive school buildings, elegant residences, palatial hotels, capacious and well stocked

stores, banks, flouring-mills, manufactories, vineyards, orchards, nurseries and the inestimable value of educated, refined, and hospitable people. Joplin is favored like Carthage in all essentials that pertain to the happiness and prosperity of its people.

The task of the historian has been performed conscientiously and well, free from partiality and prejudice, and with a view of recording such facts as will be most valuable. If it meets with the favor merited, a satisfaction more lasting than pecuniary reward will be accorded those who carried forward the enterprise. To a great extent the history is what the people have been pleased to make it. If the people had furnished less information there would have been less in the book, and if the information had been of a different character, its pages would also have reflected that fact. The style of composition has aimed at purity and precision, rather than periods and highly wrought figures. In some cases the same fact may appear more than once, and if a difference in details is observed, it should be remembered as bearing the authority of the one who furnished it.

The mechanical work shows skill and finish, comparing favorably with the best in this and other states. The elegant colored sectional map, electrotype and lithograph views, the lithograph and photo-engraved portraits, together with the general arrangement and typography, have each received that artistic touch which renders the work highly satisfactory to the publishers, and no doubt will meet the hearty approval of all patrons who are capable of judging.

In the prospectus it was promised that the book should contain 800 pages, but it has been found impossible to comprise the material in less than 1,065 pages; thus the volume has greatly exceeded the limits originally intended. The history of Carthage is complete in itself, comprising nine chapters, besides the biographical sketches of all patrons who desired a representation within the work. It was written with great care and the proof-sheets were submitted to prominent and well informed citizens for correction. The history of Joplin is also complete in itself and comprises nine chapters besides the introduction and the chapter on mining.

The history of the different townships has been collected and

complied with great care and accuracy by those specially adapted to that laborious task, and although it may not be in all cases absolutely free from errors, it can be relied upon as substantially correct in facts, names, and dates.

The biographical department is an important feature, and remarkably free from errors, when taking into consideration the numberless mistakes and incorrect statements often given by the subject of the sketch. Until comparatively of recent date only persons of national or world-wide renown were thought worthy a biographical notice, while the humblest walks furnished not a name for the pages of enduring history. These sketches will be of value not alone to the family and friends, but also to the community at large.

Many difficulties were encountered in the early part of the undertaking. Not the least was the prejudice of the people against book and map enterprises of every description; partly occasioned by the fault of the people themselves, and partly by the swarms of canvassers, seeking to inveigle the citizens into some worthless project, and take away their money without rendering any adequate equivalent or fulfilling their promises. Thus it was some stood aloof, remained inaccessible, not lending their aid and encouragement. The cost in time and money has been much greater than those accustomed to such work are apt at first to realize, but the publishers, perceiving the growing favor with which county histories are received all over the country, and being invited to come to Jasper county and undertake the work by several prominent citizens, among whom were E. W. Harper, E. P. Searle, E. O'Keefe, W. H. Kilgore, E. O. Brown, A. F. Lewis, W. S. Bower, H. Hubbard, J. P. Hubbard, J. W. Burch, F. L. Burch, G. P. Cunningham, G. Blakeney, W. S. Tower, A. H. Caffee, J. P. Betts, J. W. Young, S. B. Griswold, J. A. Bodenhamer, A. W. St. John, W. H. Phelps, J. H. Taylor, H. P. Sloan, J. L. Bottenfield, N. O. Mercer, J. G. Irwin, Thos. Buckbee, Jesse Rhoads, T. Regan and others, to whom samples of other county histories were submitted for examination, we determined to undertake the work, and it may be said without ostentation that every promise has been more than fulfilled, and the following pages comprise a work far superior to the samples furnished. If any person not a patron, through nar-

row jealously or otherwise should expose his ignorance by volunteering disfavor of this volume, doubtless he expected a prominent place herein without aiding the publishers in their work or even procuring a copy of the book.

Among the many advocates of progress and enterprise in Jasper county the publishers desire to express their grateful acknowledgements to the following persons, and many others, for their numerous favors: A. F. Lewis, editor of the *Carthage Banner* and postmaster at Carthage; J. A. Bodenhamer and A. W. St. John editors of the *Carthage Press*; S. D. Carpenter, editor of the *Carthage Patriot*; A. W. Carson editor of the *Joplin Herald*; Peter Schnur, editor of the *Joplin News*; H. P. Sloan; W. A. Sloan; Prof. D. Matthews, superintendent of Carthage Public Schools; E. P. Searle, real estate dealer; Edward C. Crow, attorney at law; J. C. Mason, attorney at law; F. S. Yager, attorney at law; Dr. L. I. Mathews; Thos. M. Garland, city clerk of Carthage; W. H. Kilgore, probate judge; J. N. Wilson, clerk of the county; E. O'Keefe, J. L. Moore; Chas. Pool; Rev. Ben. Deering; I. F. Garner; Rev. J. B. Hardwicke, D. D., pastor of the Baptist Church; Rev. O. M. Stewart, pastor of the M. E. Church; Rev. W. S. Knight, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. E. S. Gould, pastor of the Congregational Church; Rev. E. H. Prosser, pastor of the M. E. Church (South); Elder N. M. Rogland, pastor of the Christian Church, Carthage; Rev. W. P. Clancy, pastor of the Congregational Church; Rev. Wm. McCormack, pastor of the Catholic Church; Elder T. E. Shepherd, pastor of the Christian Church, Joplin; the custodians of the county records, to the editors of the several newspapers and to many others, by whose liberal support and material aid the work has been carried forward to a successful completion, to all and singular much credit is due and many thanks are tendered by the publishers.

F. A. NORTH,
Editor and Manager.

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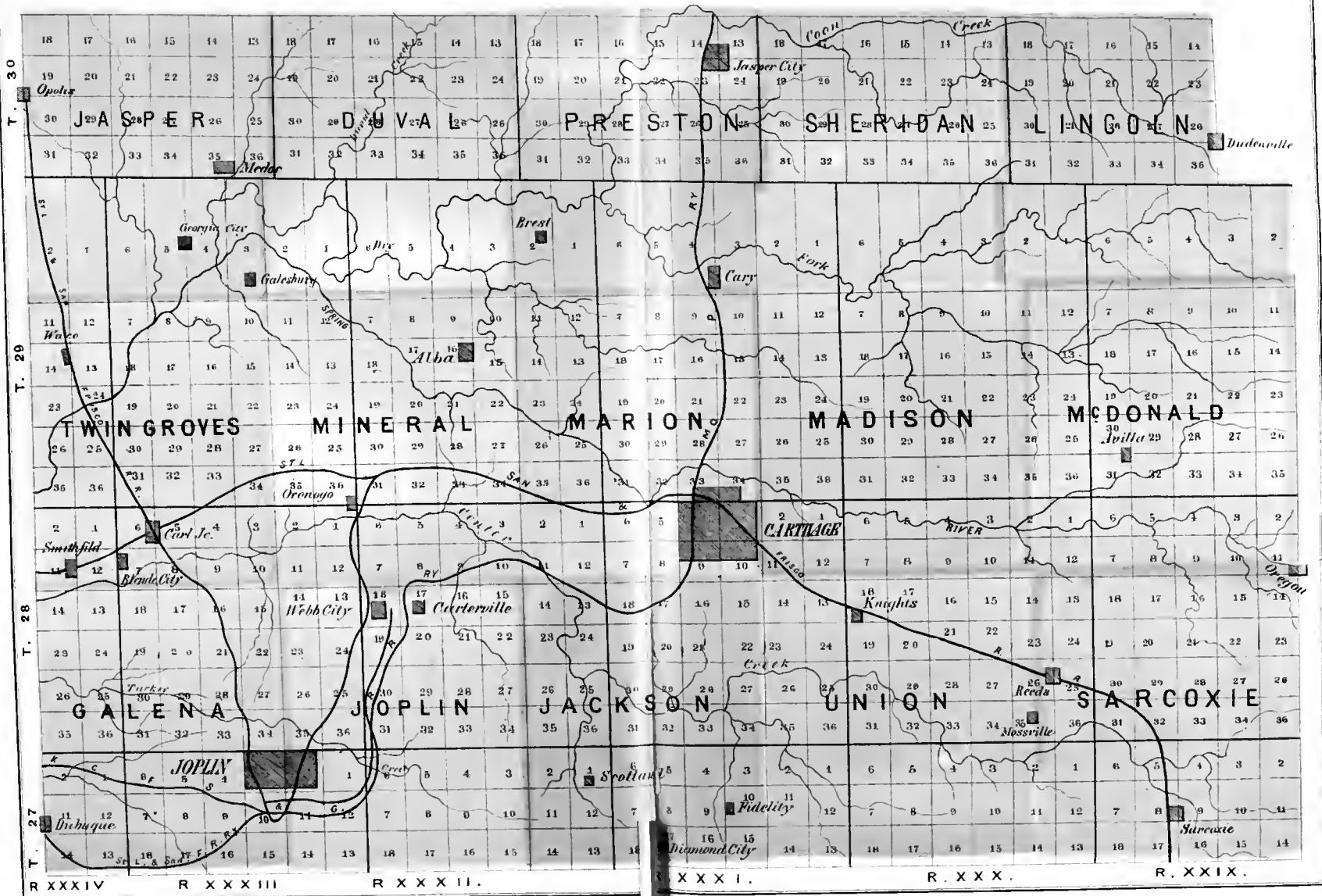
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MAP OF JASPER COUNTY, MISSOURI.



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HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The purchase of the vast territory, west of the Mississippi River, by the United States, extending through Oregon to the Pacific coast and south to the Dominions of Mexico, constitutes the most important event that ever occurred in the history of the nation.

It gave to our Republic, additional room for that expansion and stupendous growth, to which it has since attained, in all that makes it strong and enduring, and forms the seat of an empire, from which will radiate an influence for good unequalled in the annals of time. In 1763, one hundred and eighteen years ago, the immense region of country, known at that time as Louisiana, was ceded to Spain by France. By a secret article, in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, concluded in 1800, Spain ceded it back to France. Napoleon, at that time, coveted the island of St. Domingo, not only because of the value of its products, but more especially because its location in the Gulf of Mexico would, in a military point of view, afford him a fine field, whence he could the more effectively guard his newly acquired possessions. Hence he desired this cession by Spain should be kept a profound secret until he succeeded in reducing St. Domingo to submission. In this undertaking, however, his hopes were blasted, and so great was his disappointment, that he apparently became indifferent to the advantages to be derived to France from his purchase of Louisiana.

In 1803 he sent out Laussat as prefect of the colony, who gave the people of Louisiana the misapprehension that they had had, that they had once more become the subjects of France. This was the occasion of great rejoicing among the inhabitants, who were Frenchmen in their origin, habits, manners and customs.

Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, on being informed of the retrocession, immediately dispatched instructions to Robert Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, to make known to Napoleon that the occupancy of New Orleans, by his government, would not only endanger the friendly relations existing between the two nations, but, perhaps, oblige the United States to make common cause with England, his bitterest and most deadly enemy; as the possession of the city by France, would give her command of the Mississippi, which was the only outlet for the produce of the Western States, and give her also

control of the Gulf of Mexico, so necessary to the protection of American commerce. Mr. Jefferson was so fully impressed with the idea that the occupancy of New Orleans, by France, would bring about a conflict of interests between the two nations, which would finally culminate in an open rupture, that he urged Mr. Livingston, to not only insist upon the free navigation of the Mississippi, but to negotiate for the purchase of the city and the surrounding country.

The question of this negotiation was of so grave a character to the United States that the President appointed Mr. Monroe, with full power, to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Ever equal to all emergencies, and prompt in the Cabinet, as well as in the field, Napoleon came to the conclusion that, as he could not well defend his occupancy of New Orleans, he would dispose of it, on the best terms possible. Before, however, taking final action in the matter, he summoned two of his Ministers, and addressed them as follows:

“I am fully sensible of the value of Louisiana, and it was my wish to repair the error of the French diplomatists who abandoned it in 1763. I have scarcely recovered it before I run the risk of losing it; but if I am obliged to give it up, it shall hereafter cost more to those who force me to part with it, than to those to whom I shall yield it. The English have despoiled France of all her northern possessions in America, and now they covet those of the South. I am determined that they shall not have the Mississippi. Although Louisiana is but a trifle compared to their vast possessions in other parts of the globe, yet, judging from the vexation they have manifested on seeing it return to the power of France, I am certain that their first object will be to gain possession of it. They will probably commence the war in that quarter. They have twenty vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and our affairs in St. Domingo are daily getting worse since the death of LeClerc. The conquest of Louisiana might be easily made, and I have not a moment to lose in getting it out of their reach. I am not sure but that they have already begun an attack upon it. Such a measure would be in accordance with their habits; and in their place I should not wait. I am inclined, in order to deprive them of all prospect of ever possessing it, to cede it to the United States. Indeed, I can hardly say that I cede it, for I do not yet possess it; and if I wait but a short time my enemies may leave me nothing but an empty title to grant to the Republic I wish to conciliate. I consider the whole colony as lost, and I believe that in the hands of this rising power it will be more useful to the political and even commercial interests of France than if I should attempt to retain it. Let me have both your opinions on the subject.”

One of his Ministers approved of the contemplated cession, but the other opposed it. The matter was long and earnestly discussed by them, before the conference was ended. The next day, Napoleon sent for the Minister, who had agreed with him, and said to him: “The season for deliberation is over. I have determined to renounce Louisiana. I shall give up not only New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation. That I do not undervalue Louisiana, I have sufficiently proved, as the object of my first treaty with Spain was to recover it. But though I regret parting with it, I am convinced it would be folly to persist in trying to keep it. I commission you, therefore, to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe, but go this very day and confer with Mr. Livingston. Remember, however, that I need ample funds for carrying on the war, and I do not wish to commence it by levying new taxes. For the last century France and Spain have incurred great expense in the improvement of Louisiana, for which her trade has never indemnified them. Large sums have been advanced to different companies, which have never been returned to the treasury. It is fair that I should require repayment for these. Were I to regulate my demands by the importance of this territory to the United States, they would be unbounded; but, being obliged to part with it, I shall be moderate in my terms. Still, remember, I must have fifty millions of francs, and

I will not consent to take less. I would rather make some desperate effort to preserve this fine country."

That day the negotiations commenced. Mr. Monroe reached Paris on the 12th of April, and the two representatives of the United States, after holding a private interview, announced that they were ready to treat for the entire territory. On the 30th of April, 1803, eighteen days afterward, the treaty was signed, and on the 21st of October, of the same year, congress ratified the treaty. The United States were to pay \$11,250,000, and her citizens to be compensated for some illegal captures, to the amount of \$3,750,000, making in the aggregate the sum of \$15,000,000, while it was agreed that the vessels and merchandise of France and Spain should be admitted into all the ports of Louisiana free of duty for twelve years. Bonaparte stipulated in favor of Louisiana, that it should be, as soon as possible, incorporated into the Union, and that its inhabitants should enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as other citizens of the United States, and the clause giving to them these benefits, was drawn up by Bonaparte, who presented it to the plenipotentiaries with these words: "Make it known to the people of Louisiana, that we regret to part with them; that we have stipulated for all the advantages they could desire; and that France, in giving them up, has insured to them the greatest of all. They could never have prospered under any European government as they will when they become independent. But while they enjoy the privileges of liberty let them remember that they are French, and preserve for their mother country that affection which a common origin inspires."

Complete satisfaction was given to both parties in the terms of the treaty. Mr. Livingston said: "I consider that from this day the United States takes rank with the first powers of Europe, and now she has entirely escaped from the power of England," and Bonaparte expressed a similar sentiment when he said: "By this cession of territory I have secured the power of the United States, and given to England a maritime rival, who, at some future time, will humble her pride." These were prophetic words, for within a few years afterward the British met with a signal defeat, on the plains of the very territory of which the great Corsican had been speaking.

From 1800, the date of the cession made by Spain, to 1803, when it was purchased by the United States, no change had been made by the French authorities in the jurisprudence of the Upper and Lower Louisiana, and during this period the Spanish laws remained in full force, as the laws of the entire province; a fact which is of interest to those who would understand the legal history and some of the present laws of Missouri.

On December 20th, 1803, Gens. Wilkinson and Claiborne, who were jointly commissioned to take possession of the territory for the United States, arrived in the city of New Orleans at the head of the American forces. Laussat, who had taken possession but twenty days previously as the prefect of the colony, gave up his command, and the star-spangled banner supplanted the tri-colored flag of France. The agent of France, to take possession of Upper Louisiana from the Spanish authorities, was Amos Stoddard, captain of artillery in the United States service. He was placed in possession of St. Louis on the 9th of March, 1804, by Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant, and on the following day he transferred it to the United States. The authority of the United States in Missouri dates from this day.

From that moment the interests of the people of the Mississippi Valley became identified. They were troubled no more with the uncertainties of free navigation. The great river, along whose banks they had planted their towns and villages, now afforded them a safe and easy outlet to the markets of the world. Under the protecting ægis of a government, Republican in form, and having free access to an almost boundless domain, embracing in its broad area the diversified climates of the globe, and possessing a soil unsurpassed for fertility, beauty of

scenery and wealth of minerals, they had every incentive to push on their enterprises and build up the land wherein their lot had been cast.

In the purchase of Louisiana, it was known that a great empire had been secured as a heritage to the people of our country, for all time to come, but of its grandeur, its possibilities, its inexhaustible resources and the important relations it would sustain to the nation and the world were never dreamed of by even Mr. Jefferson and his adroit and accomplished diplomatists.

The most ardent imagination never conceived of the progress, which would mark the history of the "Great West." The adventurous pioneer, who fifty years ago pitched his tent upon its broad prairies, or threaded the dark labyrinths of its lonely forests, little thought, that a mighty tide of physical and intellectual strength, would so rapidly flow on in his footsteps, to populate, build up and enrich the domain which he had conquered.

Year after year, civilization has advanced further and further, until at length the mountains, the plains, the hills and the valleys, and even the rocks and the caverns, resound with the noise and din of busy millions.

"I beheld the westward marches
Of the unknown crowded Nations.
All the land was full of people,
Restless, struggling, toiling, striving,
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one heart-beat in their bosoms.
In the woodlands rang their axes,
Smoked their towns in all the valleys;
Over all the lakes and rivers
Rushed their great canoes of thunder."

In 1804, Congress, by an act, passed in April of the same year, divided Louisiana into two parts, the "Territory of Orleans," and the "District of Louisiana," known as "Upper Louisiana." This district, included all that portion of the old province, north of "Hope Encampment," on the Lower Mississippi, and embraced the present State of Missouri, and all the western region of country to the Pacific Ocean, and all below the forty-ninth degree of north latitude not claimed by Spain.

As a matter of convenience, on March 26th, 1804, Missouri was placed within the jurisdiction of the government of the Territory of Indiana, and its government put in motion, by Gen. William H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana. In this, he was assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderberg and Davis, who established in St. Louis, what were called, Courts of Common Pleas. The District of Louisiana, was regularly organized into the Territory of Louisiana by Congress, March 3d, 1805, and President Jefferson, appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, Governor, and Frederick Bates, Secretary. The Legislature of the Territory, was formed by Governor Wilkinson and Judges R. J. Meigs, and John B. C. Lucas. In 1807, Governor Wilkinson was succeeded by Captain Meriwether Lewis, who had become famous by reason of his having made the expedition with Clark. Governor Lewis committed suicide in 1809, and President Madison, appointed Gen. Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Kentucky, to fill his place. Gen. Howard resigned October 25, 1810, to enter the war of 1812, and died in St. Louis, in 1814. Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition, was appointed Governor in 1810, to succeed Gen. Howard, and remained in office, until the admission of the State into the Union.

The portions of Missouri, which were settled, for the purposes of local government were divided into four districts. Cape Girardeau was the first, and embraced the territory, between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. Ste. Genevieve, the second, embraced the territory from Apple Creek to the Meramec

River. St. Louis, the third, embraced the territory between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers. St. Charles, the fourth, included the settled territory, between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The total population of these districts at that time, was 8,670, including slaves. The population of the district of Louisiana, when ceded to the United States was 10,120.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

Name—Extent—Surface—Rivers—Timber—Climate—Prairies—Soils—Population by Counties.

NAME.

The name Missouri, is derived from the Indian tongue and signifies muddy.

EXTENT.

Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa (from which it is separated for about thirty miles on the northeast, by the Des Moines River), and on the east by the Mississippi River, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the west by the Indian Territory, and by the states of Kansas and Nebraska. The state lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi Rivers, which extends to 36°), between $36^{\circ} 30'$ and $40^{\circ} 36'$ north latitude, and between $12^{\circ} 2'$ and $18^{\circ} 51'$ west longitude from Washington.

The extreme width of the state east and west, is about 348 miles; its width on its northern boundary, measured from its northeast corner along the Iowa line, to its intersection with the Des Moines River, is about 210 miles; its width on its southern boundary is about 288 miles. Its average width is about 235 miles.

The length of the state north and south, not including the narrow strip between the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, is about 282 miles. It is about 450 miles from its extreme northwest corner to its southeast corner, and from the northeast corner to the southwest corner, it is about 230 miles. These limits embrace an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, being nearly as large as England, and the states of Vermont and New Hampshire.

SURFACE.

North of the Missouri, the state is level or undulating, while the portion south of that river (the larger portion of the state) exhibits a greater variety of surface. In the southeastern part is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the state into Arkansas. The remainder of this portion between the Mississippi and Osage Rivers is rolling, and gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains.

Beyond the Osage River, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land which stretches away toward the Rocky Mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain extend in a northeast and southwest direction, separating the waters that flow northeast into the Missouri from those that flow southeast into the Mississippi River.

RIVERS.

No state in the Union enjoys better facilities, for navigation than Missouri. By means of the Mississippi River, which stretches along her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory

and state in the Union ; with the whole valley of the Ohio ; with many of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico.

“Ay, gather Europe’s royal rivers all—
 The snow-swelled Neva, with an Empire’s weight
 On her broad breast, she yet may overwhelm ;
 Dark Danube, hurrying, as by foe pursued,
 Through shaggy forests and by palace walls,
 To hide its terrors in a sea of gloom ;
 The castled Rhine, whose vine-crowned waters flow,
 The fount of fable and the source of song ;
 The rushing Rhone, in whose cerulean depths
 The loving sky seems wedded with the wave ;
 The yellow Tiber, chok’d with Roman spoils,
 A dying miser shrinking ’neath his gold ;
 The Seine, where fashion glasses the fairest forms ;
 And Thames that bears the riches of the world ;
 Gather their waters in one ocean mass,
 Our Mississippi rolling proudly on,
 Would sweep them from its path, or swallow up,
 Like Aaron’s rod, these streams of fame and song.”

By the Missouri River she can extend her commerce to the Rocky Mountains, and receive in return the products which will come in the course of time, by its multitude of tributaries.

The Missouri River coasts the northwest line of the State for about 250 miles, following its windings, and then flows through the State, a little south of east, to its junction with the Mississippi. The Missouri River receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the State, the principal of which are the Nodaway, Platte, Loutre and Chariton from the north, and the Blue, Sniabar, Grand, Osage and Gasconade from the south. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi within the State, are the Salt River, north, and the Maramec River south, of the Missouri.

The St. Francis and White Rivers, with their branches, drain the southeastern part of the State, and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats for more than 275 miles. There are a vast number of smaller streams, such as creeks, branches and rivers, which water the State in all directions.

Timber.—Not more towering in their sublimity were the cedars of ancient Lebanon, nor more precious in their utility were the almung-trees of Ophir, than the native forests of Missouri. The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, linn, white and black walnut, and in fact, all the varieties found in the Atlantic and Eastern States. In the more barren districts may be seen the white and pin oak, and in many places a dense growth of pine. The crab apple, papaw and persimmon are abundant, as also the hazel and pecan.

Climate.—The climate of Missouri is, in general, pleasant and salubrious. Like that of North America, it is changeable, and subject to sudden and sometimes extreme changes of heat and cold ; but it is decidedly milder, taking the whole year through, than that of the same latitudes east of the mountains. While the summers are not more oppressive than they are in the corresponding latitudes on and near the Atlantic coast, the winters are shorter, and very much milder, except during the month of February, which has many days of pleasant sunshine.

Prairies.—Missouri is a prairie State, especially that portion of it north and northwest of the Missouri River. These prairies, along the water courses, abound with the thickest and most luxurious belts of timber, while the “rolling” prairies occupy the higher portions of the country, the descent generally to the forests or bottom lands being over only declivities. Many of these prairies, however, ex-

hibit a gracefully waving surface, swelling and sinking with an easy slope, and a full, rounded outline, equally avoiding the unmeaning horizontal surface and the interruption of abrupt or angular elevations.

These prairies often embrace extensive tracts of land, and in one or two instances they cover an area of fifty thousand acres. During the spring and summer they are carpeted with a velvet of green, and gaily bedecked with flowers of various forms and hues, making a most fascinating panorama of ever changing color and loveliness. To fully appreciate their great beauty and magnitude, they must be seen.

Soil.—The soil of Missouri is good, and of great agricultural capabilities, but the most fertile portions of the State are the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvium, mixed in many cases with sand, the producing qualities of which are not excelled by the prolific valley of the famous Nile.

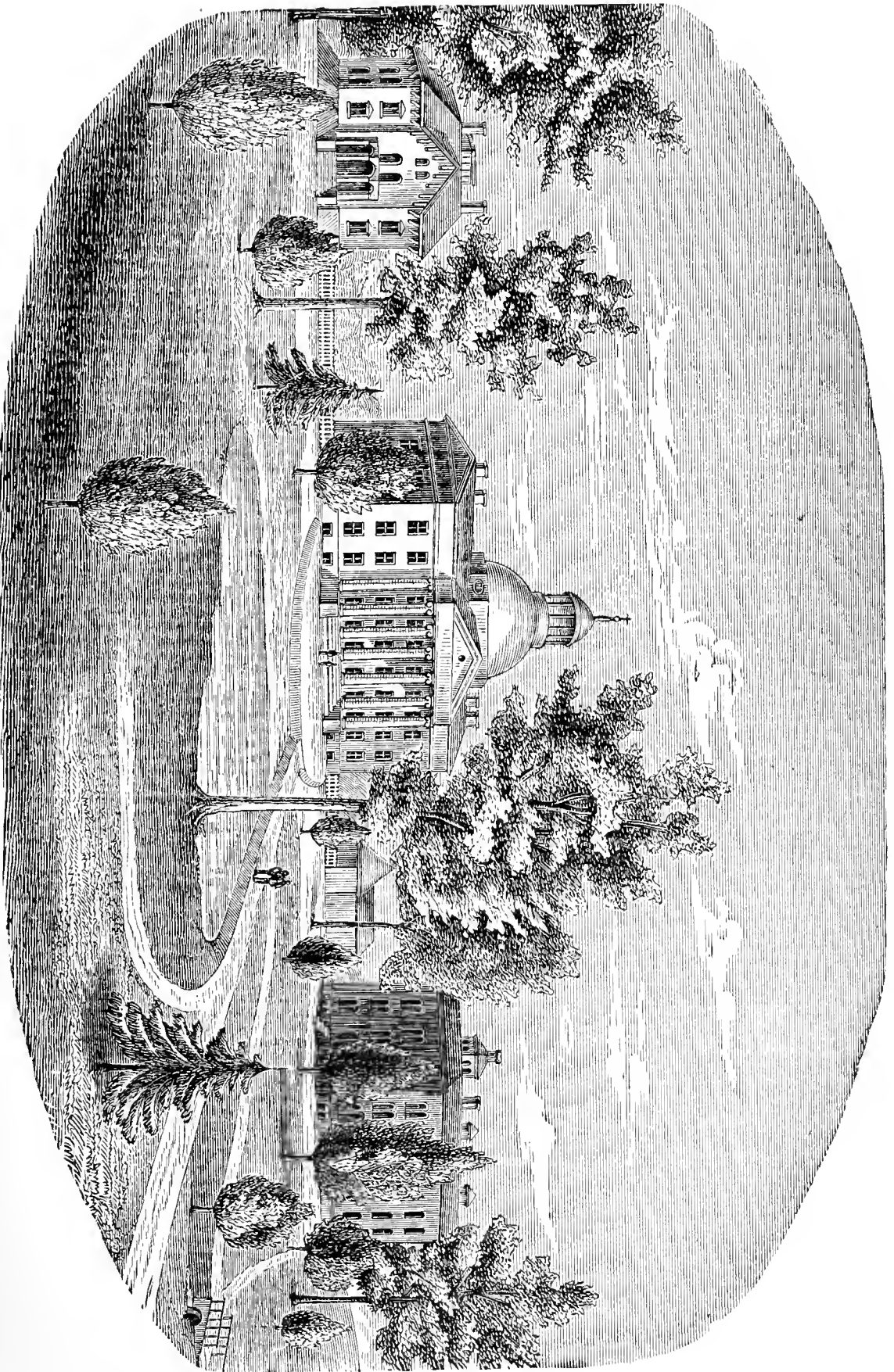
South of the Missouri River there is a greater variety of soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current and Big Black Rivers, the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine.

The marshy lands in the southeastern part of the State will, by a system of drainage, be one of the most fertile districts in the State.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN 1870, 1876, 1880.

	1870.	1876.	1880.
Adair	11,449	13,774	15,190
Andrew	15,137	14,992	16,318
Atchison	8,440	10,925	14,565
Audrain	12,307	15,157	19,739
Barry	10,373	11,146	14,424
Barton	5,087	6,900	10,332
Bates	15,960	17,484	25,382
Benton	11,322	11,027	12,398
Bollinger	8,162	8,884	11,132
Boone	20,765	31,923	25,424
Buchanan	35,109	38,165	49,824
Butler	4,298	4,363	6,011
Caldwell	11,390	12,200	13,654
Callaway	19,202	25,257	23,670
Camden	6,108	7,027	7,269
Cape Girardeau	17,558	17,891	20,998
Carroll	17,440	21,498	23,300
Carter	1,440	1,549	2,168
Cass	19,299	18,069	22,431
Cedar	9,471	9,897	10,747
Chariton	19,136	23,294	25,224
Christian	6,707	7,936	9,632
Clark	13,667	14,549	15,631
Clay	15,564	15,320	15,579
Clinton	14,063	13,698	16,073
Cole	10,292	14,122	15,519
Cooper	20,692	21,356	21,622
Crawford	7,982	9,391	10,763
Dade	8,683	11,089	12,557
Dallas	8,383	8,073	9,272
Daviess	14,410	16,557	19,174
DeKalb	9,858	11,159	13,343
Dent	6,357	7,401	10,647

Douglas	3,915	6,461	7,753
Dunklin	5,982	6,255	9,604
Franklin	30,098	26,924	26,536
Gasconade	10,093	11,160	11,153
Gentry	11,607	12,673	17,188
Greene	21,549	24,693	28,817
Grundy	10,567	13,071	15,201
Harrison	14,635	18,530	20,318
Henry	17,401	18,465	23,914
Hickory	6,452	5,870	7,388
Holt	11,652	13,245	15,510
Howard	17,233	17,815	18,428
Howell	4,218	6,756	8,814
Iron	6,278	6,623	8,183
Jackson	55,041	54,045	82,328
Jasper	14,928	29,384	32,021
Jefferson	15,380	16,186	18,736
Johnson	24,648	23,646	28,177
Knox	10,974	12,678	13,047
Laclede	9,380	9,845	11,524
Lafayette	22,624	22,204	25,761
Lawrence	13,067	13,054	17,585
Lewis	15,114	16,360	15,925
Lincoln	15,960	16,858	17,443
Linn	15,906	18,110	20,016
Livingston	16,730	18,074	20,205
McDonald	5,226	6,072	7,816
Macon	23,230	25,028	26,223
Madison	5,849	8,750	8,866
Maries	5,916	6,481	7,304
Marion	23,780	22,794	24,837
Mercer	11,557	13,393	14,674
Miller	6,616	8,529	9,807
Mississippi	4,982	7,498	9,270
Moniteau	13,375	13,084	14,349
Monroe	17,149	17,751	19,075
Montgomery	10,405	14,418	16,250
Morgan	8,434	9,529	10,134
New Madrid	6,357	6,673	7,694
Newton	12,821	16,875	18,948
Nodaway	14,751	23,196	29,560
Oregon	3,287	4,469	5,791
Osage	10,793	11,200	11,824
Ozark	3,363	4,579	5,618
Pemiscot	2,059	2,573	4,299
Perry	9,877	11,189	11,895
Pettis	18,706	23,167	27,285
Phelps	10,506	9,919	12,565
Pike	23,076	22,828	26,716
Platte	17,352	15,948	17,372
Polk	14,445	13,467	15,745
Pulaski	4,714	6,157	7,250
Putnam	11,217	12,641	13,556
Ralls	10,510	9,997	11,838
Randolph	15,908	19,173	22,751



PRESIDENT'S DWELLING. UNIVERSITY HALL. OBSERVATORY. SCIENCE HALL.
STATE UNIVERSITY, AT COLUMBIA, BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Ray	18,700	18,394	20,196
Reynolds	3,756	4,716	5,722
Ripley	3,175	3,913	5,377
St. Charles	21,304	21,821	23,060
St. Clair	6,742	11,242	14,126
St. Francois	9,742	11,621	13,822
Ste. Genevieve	8,384	9,409	10,309
St. Louis*	351,189	. . .	31,888
Saline	21,672	27,087	29,912
Schuyler	8,820	9,881	10,470
Scotland	10,670	12,030	12,507
Scott	7,317	7,312	8,587
Shannon	2,339	3,236	3,441
Sheiby	10,119	13,243	14,024
Stoddard	8,535	10,888	13,432
Stone	3,253	3,544	4,405
Sullivan	11,907	14,039	16,569
Taney	4,407	6,124	5,605
Texas	9,618	10,287	12,207
Vernon	11,247	14,413	19,370
Warren	9,673	10,321	10,806
Washington	11,719	13,100	12,895
Wayne	6,068	7,006	9,097
Webster	10,434	10,684	12,175
Worth	5,004	7,164	8,208
Wright	5,684	6,124	9,733
City of St. Louis . . . . .	. . .	. . .	350,522
	1,721,295	1,547,030	2,168,804
Males			1,127,424
Females			1,041,380
Native			1,957,564
Foreign			211,240
White			2,023,568
Colored†			145,236

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF MISSOURI.

Classification of Rocks—Quaternary Formation—Tertiary—Cretaceous—Carboniferous—Devonian—Silurian—Azoic—Economic Geology—Coal—Iron—Lead—Copper—Zinc—Building Stone—Marble—Gypsum—Lime—Clays—Paints—Springs—Water Power.

The stratified rocks of Missouri, as classified and treated of by Prof. G. C. Swallow, belong to the following divisions: I. Quaternary; II. Tertiary; III. Cretaceous; IV. Carboniferous; V. Devonian; VI. Silurian, VII. Azoic.

“The Quaternary formations, are the most recent, and the most valuable to man: valuable, because they can be more readily utilized.

* St. Louis city and county separated in 1877. Population for 1876 not given.

† Including 92 Chinese, 2 half Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.

The Quaternary formation in Missouri, embraces the Alluvium, 30 feet thick; Bottom Prairie, 30 feet thick; Bluff, 200 feet thick; and Drift, 155 feet thick. The latest deposits are those which constitute the Alluvium, and includes the soils, pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mold, bog, iron ore, marls, etc.

The Alluvium deposits, cover an area, within the limits of Missouri, of more than four millions acres of land, which are not surpassed for fertility by any region of country on the globe.

The Bluff Prairie formation is confined to the low lands, which are washed by the two great rivers which course our eastern and western boundaries, and while it is only about half as extensive as the Alluvial, it is equally as rich and productive."

"The Bluff formation," says Prof. Swallow, "rests upon the ridges and river bluffs, and descends along their slopes to the lowest valleys, the formation capping all the Bluffs of the Missouri from Fort Union to its mouth, and those of the Mississippi from Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio. It forms the upper stratum beneath the soil of all the high lands, both timber and prairies, of all the counties north of the Osage and Missouri, and also St. Louis, and the Mississippi counties on the south.

Its greatest development is in the counties on the Missouri River from the Iowa line to Boonville. In some localities it is 200 feet thick. At St. Joseph it is 140; at Boonville 100; and at St. Louis, in St. George's quarry, and the Big Mound, it is about 50 feet; while its greatest observed thickness in Marion county was only 30 feet."

The Drift formation is that which lies beneath the Bluff formation, having, as Prof. Swallow informs us, three distinct deposits, to-wit: "Altered Drift, which are strata of sand and pebbles, seen in the banks of the Missouri, in the north-western portion of the state.

The Boulder formation is a heterogeneous stratum of sand, gravel and boulder, and water-worn fragments of the older rocks.

Boulder Clay is a bed of bluish or brown sandy clay, through which pebbles are scattered in greater or less abundance. In some localities in northern Missouri, this formation assumes a pure white, pipe-clay color."

The Tertiary formation is made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and sands, scattered along the bluffs, and edges of the bottoms, reaching from Commerce, Scott county, to Stoddard, and south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The Cretaceous formation lies beneath the Tertiary, and is composed of variegated sandstone, bluish-brown sandy slate, whitish-brown impure sandstone, fine white clay mingled with spotted flint, purple, red and blue clays, all being in the aggregate, 158 feet in thickness. There are no fossils in these rocks, and nothing by which their age may be told.

The Carboniferous system includes the Upper Carboniferous or coal-measures, and the Lower Carboniferous or Mountain limestone. The coal-measures are made up of numerous strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores, and coals.

The Carboniferous formation, including coal-measures and the beds of iron, embrace an area in Missouri of 27,000 square miles. The varieties of coal found in the State are the common bituminous and cannal coals, and they exist in quantities inexhaustible. The fact that these coal measures are full of fossils, which are always confined to the coal measures, enables the geologist to point them out, and the coal beds contained in them.

The rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation are varied in color, and are quarried in many different parts of the State, being extensively utilized for building and other purposes.

Among the Lower Carboniferous rocks is found the Upper Archimedes Limestone, 200 feet; Ferruginous Sandstone, 195 feet; Middle Archimedes, 50

feet; St. Louis Limestone, 250 feet; Oölitic Limestone, 25 feet; Lower Archimedes Limestone, 350 feet; and Encrinital Limestone, 500 feet. These limestones generally contain fossils.

The Ferruginous limestone is soft when quarried, but becomes hard and durable after exposure. It contains large quantities of iron, and is found skirting the eastern coal measures from the mouth of the Des Moines to McDonald county.

The St. Louis limestone is of various hues and tints, and very hard. It is found in Clark, Lewis and St. Louis counties.

The Lower Archimedes limestone includes partly the lead bearing rocks of Southwestern Missouri.

The Encrinital limestone is the most extensive of the divisions of Carboniferous limestone, and is made up of brown, buff, gray and white. In these strata are found the remains of corals and mollusks. This formation extends from Marion county to Greene county. The Devonian system contains: Chemung Group, Hamilton Group, Onondaga limestone and Oriskany sandstone. The rocks of the Devonian system are found in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and St. Genevieve counties.

The Chemung Group has three formations, Chouteau limestone, 85 feet; Vermicular sandstone and shales, 75 feet; Lithographic limestone, 125 feet.

The Chouteau limestone is in two divisions, when fully developed, and when first quarried is soft. It is not only good for building purposes but makes an excellent cement.

The Vermicular sandstone and shales are usually buff or yellowish brown, and perforated with pores.

The Lithographic limestone is a pure, fine, compact, evenly-textured limestone. Its color varies from light drab to buff and blue. It is called "pot metal," because under the hammer it gives a sharp, ringing sound. It has but few fossils.

The Hamilton Group is made up of some 40 feet of blue shales, and 170 feet of crystalline limestone.

Onondaga limestone is usually a coarse, gray or buff crystalline, thick-bedded and cherty limestone. No formation in Missouri presents such variable and widely different lithological characters as the Onondaga.

The Oriskany sandstone is a light, gray limestone.

Of the Upper Silurian series there are the following formations: Lower Helderberg, 350 feet; Niagara Group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau limestone, 60 feet.

The Lower Helderberg is made up of buff, gray and reddish cherty and argillaceous limestone.

Niagara Group. The upper part of this group consists of red, yellow and ash-colored shales, with compact limestones, variegated with bands and nodules of chert.

The Cape Girardeau limestone, on the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, is a compact, bluish-gray, brittle limestone, with smooth fractures in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with argillaceous partings. These strata contain a great many fossils.

The Lower Silurian has the following ten formations, to-wit: Hudson River Group, 220 feet; Trenton limestone, 360 feet; Black River and Bird's Eye limestone, 175 feet; first Magnesian limestone, 200 feet; Saccharoidal sandstone, 125 feet; second Magnesian limestone, 250 feet; second sandstone, 115 feet; third Magnesian limestone, 350 feet; third sandstone, 60 feet; fourth Magnesian limestone, 350 feet.

Hudson River Group:—There are three formations which Prof. Swallow refers to in this group. These formations are found in the bluff above and below Louisiana; on the Grassy a few miles northwest of Louisiana, and in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

Trenton limestone:—The upper part of this formation is made up of thick beds of hard, compact, bluish gray and drab limestone, variegated with irregular cavities, filled with greenish materials.

The beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, and near Glencoe, St. Louis county, and are 75 feet thick.

Black River and Bird's Eye limestone the same color as the Trenton limestone.

The first Magnesian limestone cap the picturesque bluffs of the Osage in Benton and neighboring counties.

The Saccharoidal sandstone has a wide range in the state. In a bluff about two miles from Warsaw, is a very striking change of thickness of this formation.

Second Magnesian limestone, in lithological character, is like the first.

The second sandstone, usually of yellowish-brown, sometimes becomes a pure white, fine-grained, soft, sandstone as on Cedar Creek, in Washington and Franklin counties.

The third Magnesian limestone is exposed in the high and picturesque bluffs of the Niangua, in the neighborhood of Bryces' Spring.

The third sandstone is white and has a formation in moving water.

The fourth Magnesian limestone is seen on the Niangua and Osage Rivers.

The Azoic rocks lie below the Silurian and form a series of silicious and other slates which contain no remains of organic life.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal.—Missouri is particularly rich in minerals. Indeed, no State in the Union, surpasses her in this respect. In some unknown age of the past—long before the existence of man, nature, by a wise process, made a bountiful provision, for the time, when in the order of things, it should be necessary for civilized man—to take possession of these broad, rich prairies. As an equivalent for lack of forests, she quietly stored away beneath the soil, those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use of man.

Geological surveys, have developed the fact, that the coal deposits in the State, are almost unnumbered, embracing all varieties of the best bituminous coal. The southeast boundary of the State, has been ascertained, to be one continuous coal field, stretching from the mouth of the Des Moines River, through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton, and Jasper, into the Indian Territory, and the counties on the northwest of this line contain more or less coal. Coal rocks exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford, and Lincoln, and during the past few years, all along the lines of all the railroads in north Missouri, and along the western end of the Missouri Pacific, and on the Missouri River, between Kansas City and Sioux City, has systematic mining, opened up hundreds of mines in different localities. The area of our coal beds, on the line of the southwestern boundary of the State alone, embrace more than 26,000 square miles, of regular coal measures. This will give of workable coal, if the average be one foot, 26,800,000,000 tons. The estimates from the developments already made, in the different portions of the State, will give 134,000,000,000 tons.

The economical value of this coal, to the State; its influence in domestic life; in navigation, commerce and manufactures, is beyond the imagination of man to conceive. Suffice it to say, that in the possession of her developed, and undeveloped coal mines, Missouri has a motive power, which in its influences for good, in the civilization of man, is more potent than the gold of California.

Iron.—Prominent among the minerals, which increase the power and prosperity of a Nation, is iron. Of this ore, Missouri has an inexhaustible quantity, and like her coal fields, it has been developed in many portions of the State,

and of the best and purest quality. It is found in great abundance in the counties of Cooper, St. Clair, Green, Henry, Franklin, Benton, Dallas, Camden, Stone, Madison, Iron, Washington, Perry, St. Francois, Reynolds, Stoddard, Scott, Dent and others. The greatest deposit of iron, is found in the Iron Mountain, which is two hundred feet high, and covers an area of five hundred acres, and produces a metal, which is shown by analysis, to contain from 65 to 69 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain contains from 64 to 67 per cent of metallic iron. The ore of Pilot Knob, contains from 53 to 60 per cent.

Rich beds of iron, are also found at the Big Bogy Mountain, and at Russell Mountain. This ore has in its nude state, a variety of colors, from the red, dark red, black, brown, to a light bluish gray. The red ores are found in 21 or more counties of the State, and are of great commercial value. The brown hematite iron ores, extend over a greater range of country, than all the others combined; embracing about 100 counties, and have been ascertained to exist in these in large quantities.

Lead.—Long before any permanent settlements were made in Missouri, by the whites, lead was mined within the limits of the state, at two or three points on the Mississippi. At this time more than five hundred mines are opened, and many of them are being successfully worked. These deposits of lead cover an area, so far as developed, of more than 7,000 square miles. Mines have been opened in Jefferson, Washington, St. Francis, Madison, Wayne, Carter, Reynolds, Crawford, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Cole, Cape Girardeau, Camden, Morgan and many other counties.

Copper and Zinc.—Several varieties of copper ore are found in Missouri. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison, and Franklin counties have been known for years, and some of these have been successfully worked, and are now yielding good results.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds, and Wright counties.

Zinc is abundant in nearly all the lead mines in the southwestern part of the state, and since the completion of the A. & P. R. R. a market has been furnished for this ore, which will be converted into valuable merchandise.

Building Stone and Marble.—There is no scarcity of good building stone in Missouri. Limestone, sandstone, and granite exist in all shades of buff, blue, red, and brown, and are of great beauty as building material.

There are many marble beds in the state, some of which furnish very beautiful and excellent marble. It is found in Marion, Cooper, St. Louis, and other counties.

One of the most desirable of the Missouri marbles is in the 3d Magnesian limestone, on the Niangua. It is fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light-drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and clouded by deep flesh-colored shades. In ornamental architecture it is rarely surpassed.

Gypsum and Lime.—Though no extensive beds of gypsum have been discovered in Missouri, there are vast beds of the pure white crystalline variety on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Kansas River, and on Gypsum Creek. It exists also in several other localities accessible by both rail and boat.

All of the limestone formations in the State, from the coal measures to the fourth Magnesian, have more or less strata of very nearly pure carbonate of pure lime.

Clays and Paints.—Clays are found in nearly all parts of the State suitable for making bricks. Potters' clay, and fire-clay are worked in many localities.

There are several beds of purple shades in the coal measures which possess the properties requisite for paints used in outside work. Yellow and red ochres are

found in considerable quantities on the Missouri River. Some of these paints have been thoroughly tested and found fire-proof and durable.

SPRINGS AND WATER POWER.

No State is, perhaps, better supplied with cold springs of pure water than Missouri. Out of the bottoms there is scarcely a section of land but has one or more perennial springs of good water. Even where there are no springs good water can be obtained by digging from twenty to forty feet. Salt springs are abundant in the central part of the State, and discharge their brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard, and adjoining counties. Considerable salt was made in Cooper and Howard counties at an early day.

Sulphur springs are also numerous throughout the State. The Chouteau springs in Cooper, the Monagaw springs in St. Clair, the Elk springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham springs in St. Louis county have acquired considerable reputation as salubrious waters, and have become popular places of resort. Many other counties have good sulphur springs.

Among the Chalybeate springs the Sweet springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate spring in the University campus are, perhaps, the most popular of the kind in the State. There are, however, other springs impregnated with some of the salts of iron.

Petroleum springs are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon, and other counties. The variety called lubricating oil is the more common.

The water power of the State is excellent. Large springs are particularly abundant on the waters of the Maramec, Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Niangua, Spring, White, Sugar, and other streams. Besides these, there are hundreds of springs sufficiently large to drive mills and factories, and the day is not far distant when these crystal fountains will be utilized, and a thousand saws will buzz to their dashing music.

CHAPTER IV.

TITLE AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Title to Missouri Lands—Right of Discovery—Title of France and Spain—Cession to the United States—Territorial Changes—Treaties with Indians—First Settlement—Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon—St. Louis—When Incorporated—Potosi—St. Charles—Portage des Sioux—New Madrid—St. Francois County—Perry—Mississippi—Loutre Island—"Boon's Lick"—Cote Sans Dessein—Howard County—Some First Things—Counties—When Organized.

The title to the soil of Missouri, was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect, so when they found this country in the possession of such a people, they claimed it in the name of the King of France, by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until 1763.

Prior to the year 1763, the entire continent of North America, was divided between France, England, Spain, and Russia. France held all that portion that now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi River, except Texas, and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. The vast

region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the "Province of Louisiana," and embraced the present State of Missouri. At the close of the "Old French War," in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into the possession of the territory west of the Mississippi River, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest, in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Missouri, remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1st, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States, in consideration of receiving \$11,250,000, and the liquidation of certain claims, held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of \$3,750,000, making a total of \$15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing Missouri, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved, authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory, and provided for it, a temporary government, and another act approved March 26th, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indiana Territory."

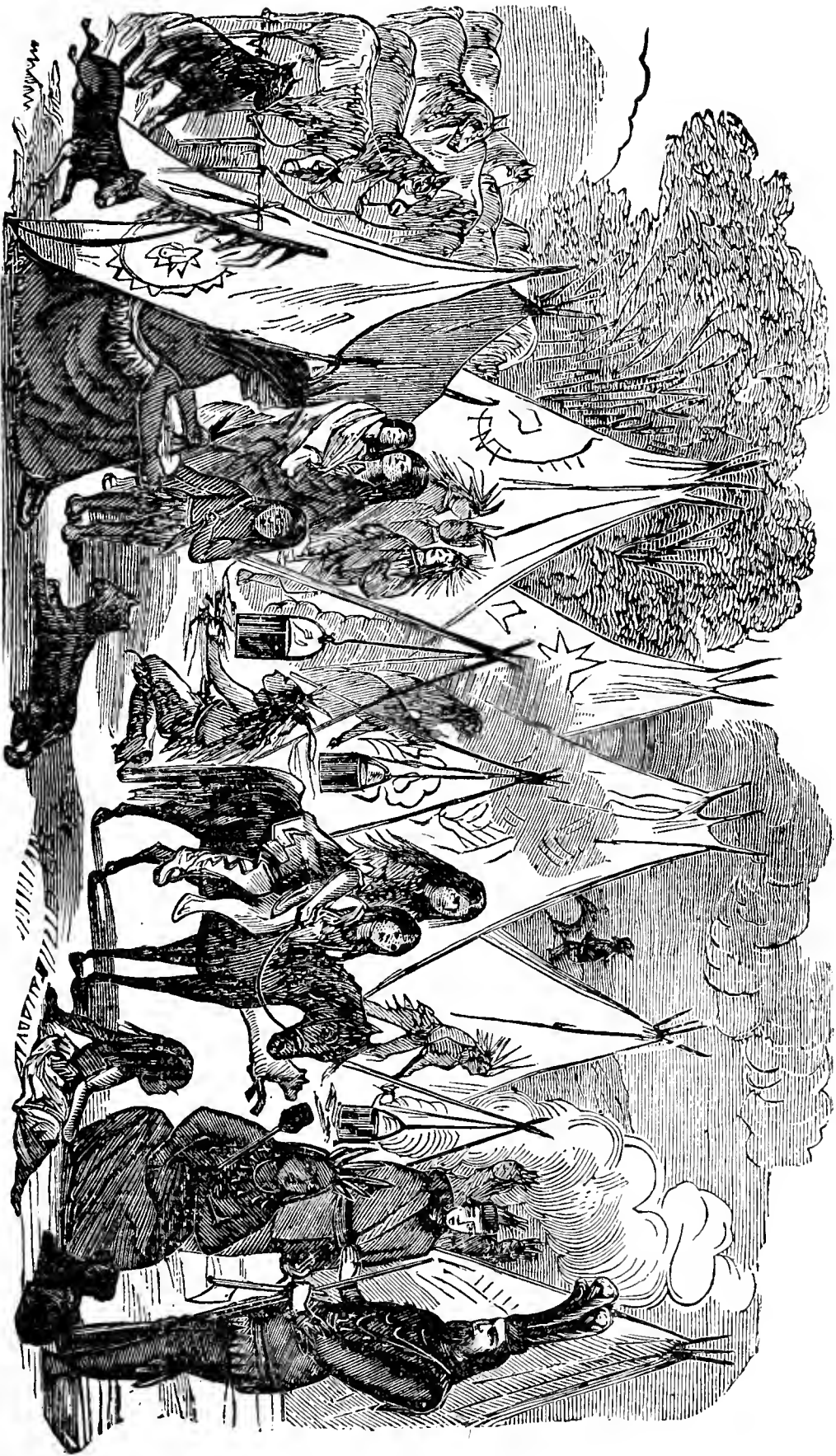
By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana," was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th, of the same year, and it so remained till 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans," became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana," was organized as the "Territory of Missouri."

This change took place under an act of Congress, approved June 4th, 1812. In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansaw Territory," and in 1821, the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri."

In 1836, the "Platte Purchase," then being a part of the Indian Territory, and now composing the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte, was made by treaty with the Indians, and added to the State. It will be seen then, that the soil of Missouri belonged :

- 1st.—To France with other territory.
- 2d.—In 1768, with other territory it was ceded to Spain.
- 3d.—October 1st, 1800, it was ceded with other territory from Spain, back to France.
- 4th.—April 30th, 1803, it was ceded with other territory by France, to the United States.
- 5th.—October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress, for the newly acquired territory.
- 6th.—October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana," and placed under the territorial government of Indiana.
- 7th.—July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.
- 8th.—June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."
- 9th.—August 10, 1821, it was admitted into the Union as a State.
- 10th.—In 1836, the "Platte Purchase" was made, adding more territory to the State.

The cession by France April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States,



AN INDIAN CAMP.

subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the government to recognize. Before the government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in the grantee it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. This was done accordingly by treaties made with the Indians, at different times.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The name of the first white man who set foot on the territory now embraced in the State of Missouri, is not known, nor is it known at what precise period the first settlements were made. It is, however, generally agreed that they were made at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, tradition fixing the date of these settlements in the autumn of 1735. These towns were settled by the French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip in Illinois.

St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclède Lignest, on the 15th of February, 1764. He was a native of France, and was one of the members of the company of Laclède Lignest, Antoino Maxant & Co., to whom a royal charter had been granted, confirming the privilege of an exclusive trade with the Indians of the Missouri as far north as St. Peter's River.

While in search of a trading post he ascended the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Missouri, and finally returned to the present town site of St. Louis. After the village had been laid off he named it St. Louis, in honor of Louis XV, of France.

The colony thrived rapidly by accessions from Kaskaskia and other towns on the east side of the Mississippi, and its trade was largely increased by many of the Indian tribes, who removed a portion of their peltry trade from the same towns to St. Louis. It was incorporated as a town on the 9th day of November, 1809, by the court of Common Pleas of the district of St. Louis; the town trustees being Auguste Chouteau, Edward Hempstead, Jean F. Cabanne, Wm. C. Carr and Wm. Christy, and incorporated as a city December 9, 1822. The selection of the town site on which St. Louis stands was highly judicious, the spot not only being healthful and having the advantages of water transportation unsurpassed, but surrounded by a beautiful region of country, rich in soil and mineral resources. St. Louis has grown to be the fifth city in population in the Union, and is to-day, the great center of internal commerce of the Missouri, the Mississippi and their tributaries, and, with its railroad facilities, it is destined to be the greatest inland city of the American continent.

The next settlement was made at Potosi, in Washington County, in 1765, by Francis Breton, who, while chasing a bear, discovered the mine near the present town of Potosi, where he afterward located.

One of the most prominent pioneers who settled at Potosi was Moses Austin, of Virginia, who, in 1873, received by grant from the Spanish government a league of land, now known as the "Austin Survey." The grant was made on condition that Mr. Austin would establish a lead mine at Potosi and work it. He built a palatial residence, for that day, on the brow of the hill in the little village, which was, for many years, known as "Durham Hall." At this point the first shot-tower and sheet-lead manufactory were erected.

Five years after the founding of St. Louis the first settlement made in Northern Missouri was made at or near St. Charles, in St. Charles county, in 1769. The name given to it, and which it retained till 1784, was *Les Petites Cotes*, signifying, Little Hills. The town site was located by Blanchette, a Frenchman, surnamed LeChasseur, who built the first fort in the town and established there a military post.

Soon after the establishment of the military post at St. Charles, the old French village of *Portage des Sioux*, was located on the Mississippi, just below the mouth of the Illinois river, and at about the same time a Kickapoo village

was commenced at Clear Weather Lake. The present town site of New Madrid, in New Madrid county, was settled in 1781, by French Canadians, it then being occupied by Delaware Indians. The place now known as Big River Mills, St. Francois county, was settled in 1796, Andrew Baker, John Alley, Francis Starnater, and John Andrews, each locating claims. The following year, a settlement was made in the same county, just below the present town of Farmington, by the Rev. Wm. Murphy, a Baptist minister from East Tennessee. In 1796, settlements were made in Perry county by emigrants from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; the latter locating in the rich bottom lands of Bois Brule, the former generally settling in the "Barrens," and along the waters of Saline Creek.

Bird's Point, in Mississippi county, opposite Cairo, Ill., was settled August 6th, 1800, by John Johnson, by virtue of a land-grant from the commandant under the Spanish Government. Norfolk and Charleston, in the same county, were settled respectively in 1800 and 1801. Warren county was settled in 1801. Loutre Island, below the present town of Herman, in the Missouri River was settled by a few American families in 1807. This little company of pioneers suffered greatly from the floods, as well as from the incursions of thieving and blood-thirsty Indians, and many incidents of a thrilling character could be related of trials and struggles, had we the time and space.

In 1807, Nathan and Daniel Boone, sons of the great hunter and pioneer, in company with three others went from St. Louis to "Boone's Lick," in Howard county, where they manufactured salt, and formed the nucleus of a small settlement.

Cote Sans Dessein, now called Bakersville, on the Missouri River, in Callaway county, was settled by the French in 1801. This little town was considered at that time, as the "Far West" of the new world. During the war of 1812, at this place many hard-fought battles occurred between the whites and Indians, wherein woman's fortitude and courage greatly assisted in the defense of the settlement.

In 1810, a colony of Kentuckians numbering one hundred and fifty families immigrated to Howard county, and settled in the Missouri River bottom, near the present town of Franklin.

Such, in brief, is the history of some of the early settlements of Missouri, covering a period of more than half a century.

These settlements were made on the water courses; usually along the banks of the two great streams, whose navigation afforded them transportation for their marketable commodities, and communication with the civilized portion of the country.

They not only encountered the gloomy forests, settling as they did by the river's brink, but the hostile incursion of savage Indians, by whom they were for many years surrounded.

The expedients of these brave men who first broke ground in the Territory, have been succeeded by the permanent and tasteful improvements of their descendants. Upon the spots where they toiled, dared, and died, are seen the comfortable farm, the beautiful village, and thrifty city. Churches and school houses greet the eye on every hand; railroads diverge in every direction, and, indeed, all the appliances of a higher civilization, are profusely strewn over the smiling surface of the State.

Culture's hand
Has scattered verdure o'er the land;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
Where barren wild usurped the scene.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

- The first marriage that took place in Missouri was April 20, 1766, in St. Louis.
 The first baptism was performed in May, 1766, in St. Louis.
 The first house of worship, (Catholic), was erected in 1775, at St. Louis.
 The first ferry established in 1805, on the Mississippi River, at St. Louis.
 The first newspaper established in St. Louis, (*Missouri Gazette*), in 1808.
 The first postoffice was established in 1804, in St. Louis—Rufus Easton, postmaster.
 The first Protestant church erected at St. Genevieve, in 1806—Baptist.
 The first bank established, (Bank of St. Louis), in 1814.
 The first market house opened in 1811, in St. Louis.
 The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the General Pike, Capt. Jacob Ried; landed at St. Louis 1817.
 The first board of trustees for public schools appointed in 1817, St. Louis.
 The first college built, (St. Louis College), in 1817.
 The first steamboat that came up the Missouri River as high as Franklin was the Independence, in 1819; Capt. Nelson, master.
 The first court house erected in 1823, in St. Louis.
 The first cholera appeared in St. Louis in 1832.
 The first railroad convention held in St. Louis, April 20, 1836.
 The first telegraph lines reached East St. Louis, December 20, 1847.
 The first great fire occurred in St. Louis, 1849.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Organization 1812—Council—House of Representatives—Wm. Clark first Territorial Governor—Edward Hempstead first Delegate—Spanish Grants—First General Assembly—Proceedings—Second Assembly—Proceedings—Population of Territory—Vote of Territory—Rufus Easton—Absent Members—Third Assembly—Proceedings—Application for Admission.

Congress organized Missouri as a Territory, July 4, 1812, with a Governor and General Assembly. The Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives exercised the Legislative power of the Territory, the Governor's vetoing power being absolute.

The Legislative Council was composed of nine members, whose tenure of office lasted five years. Eighteen citizens were nominated by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, from whom he selected, with the approval of the Senate, nine Councillors, to compose the Legislative Council.

The House of Representatives consisted of members chosen every two years by the people, the basis of representation being one member for every five hundred white males. The first House of Representatives consisted of thirteen members, and, by Act of Congress, the whole number of Representatives could not exceed twenty-five.

The judicial power of the Territory, was vested in the Superior and Inferior Courts, and in the Justices of the Peace; the Superior Court having three Judges,

whose term of office continued four years, having original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

The Territory could send one delegate to Congress. Governor Clark issued a proclamation, October 1st, 1812, required by Congress, reorganizing the districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, into five counties, and fixed the second Monday in November following, for the election of a delegate to Congress, and the members of the Territorial House of Representatives.

William Clark, of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, was the first Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, who began his duties 1813.

Edward Hempstead, Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, and Mathew Lyon were candidates in November for delegates to Congress.

Edward Hempstead was elected, being the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from Missouri. He served one term, declining a second, and was instrumental in having Congress to pass the act of June 13, 1812, which he introduced, confirming the title to lands which were claimed by the people by virtue of Spanish grants. The same act confirmed to the people "for the support of schools," the title to village lots, out-lots or common field lots, which were held and enjoyed by them, at the time of the cession in 1803.

Under the act of June 4, 1812, the first General Assembly held its Session in the house of Joseph Robidoux, on the 7th of December, 1812. The names of the members of the House were:

St. Charles.—John Pitman and Robert Spencer.

St. Louis.—David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr, and Richard Clark.

Ste. Genevieve.—George Bullet, Richard S. Thomas, and Isaac McGready.

Cape Girardeau.—George F. Bollinger, and Spencer Byrd.

New Madrid.—John Shrader and Samuel Phillips.

John B. C. Lucas, one of the Territorial Judges, administered the oath of office. William C. Carr was elected Speaker, and Andrew Scott, Clerk.

The House of Representatives proceeded to nominate eighteen persons from whom the President of the United States, with the Senate, was to select nine for the Council. From this number the President chose the following:

St. Charles.—James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons.

St. Louis.—Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond.

Ste. Genevieve.—John Scott and James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau.—William Neeley and Joseph Cavenor.

New Madrid.—Joseph Hunter.

The Legislative Council, thus chosen by the President and Senate, was announced by Fredrick Bates, Secretary, and Acting-Governor of the Territory, by proclamation, June 3, 1813, and fixing the first Monday in July following, as the time for the meeting of the Legislature.

In the meantime the duties of the executive office were assumed by William Clark. The Legislature accordingly met, as required by the Acting-Governor's proclamation, in July, but its proceedings were never officially published. Consequently but little is known in reference to the workings of the first Territorial Legislature of Missouri.

From the imperfect account, published in the *Missouri Gazette*, of that day; a paper which had been in existence since 1808, it is found that laws were passed regulating and establishing weights and measures; creating the office of Sheriff; providing the manner for taking the census; permanently fixing the seats of Justices, and an act to compensate its own members. At this Session, laws were also passed defining crimes and penalties; laws in reference to forcible entry and detainer; establishing Courts of Common Pleas; incorporating the Bank of St.

Louis; and organizing a part of Ste. Genevieve county into the county of Washington.

The next session of the Legislature convened in St. Louis, December 6, 1813. George Bullet, of Ste. Genevieve county, was speaker elect, and Andrew Scott, clerk, and William Sullivan, doorkeeper. Since the adjournment of the former Legislature several vacancies had occurred, and new members had been elected to fill their places. Among these was Israel McGready, from the county of Washington.

The president of the legislative council was Samuel Hammond. No journal of the council was officially published, but the proceedings of the house are found in the *Gazette*.

At this session of the Legislature many wise and useful laws were passed, having reference to the temporal as well as the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. Laws were enacted for the suppression of vice and immorality on the Sabbath day; for the improvement of public roads and highways; creating the offices of auditor, treasurer and county surveyor; regulating the fiscal affairs of the Territory and fixing the boundary lines of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Washington and St. Charles counties. The Legislature adjourned on the 19th of January, 1814, *sine die*.

The population of the Territory as shown by the United States census in 1810, was 20,845. The census taken by the Legislature in 1814 gave the Territory a population of 25,000. This enumeration shows the county of St. Louis contained the greatest number of inhabitants, and the new county of Arkansas the least—the latter having 827, and the former 3,149.

The candidates for delegate to Congress were Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, Alexander McNair and Thomas F. Riddick. Rufus Easton and Samuel Hammond had been candidates at the preceding election. In all the counties, excepting Arkansas, the votes aggregated 2,599, of which number Mr. Easton received 965, Mr. Hammond 746, Mr. McNair 853, and Mr. Riddick (who had withdrawn previously to the election) 35. Mr. Easton was elected.

The census of 1814 showing a large increase in the population of the Territory, an apportionment was made increasing the number of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature to twenty-two. The General Assembly began its session in St. Louis, December 5, 1814. There were present on the first day twenty Representatives. James Caldwell of Ste. Genevieve county was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott, who had been clerk of the preceding assembly, was chosen clerk. The President of the Council was William Neely, of Cape Girardeau county.

It appeared that James Maxwell, the absent member of the Council, and Seth Emmons, member elect of the House of Representatives, were dead. The county of Lawrence was organized at this session, from the western part of New Madrid county, and the corporate powers of St. Louis were enlarged. In 1815 the Territorial Legislature again began its session. Only a partial report of its proceedings are given in the *Gazette*. The county of Howard was then organized from St. Louis and St. Charles counties, and included all that part of the State lying north of the Osage and south of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The next session of the Territorial Legislature commenced its session in December, 1816. During the sitting of this Legislature many important acts were passed. It was then that the "Bank of Missouri" was chartered and went into operation. In the fall of 1817 the "Bank of St. Louis" and the "Bank of Missouri" were issuing bills. An act was passed chartering lottery companies, chartering the academy at Potosi, and incorporating a board of trustees for superintending the schools in the town of St. Louis. Laws were also passed to encourage the "killing of wolves, panthers and wild-cats."

The Territorial Legislature met again in December, 1818, and, among other

things, organized the counties of Pike, Cooper, Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, and three counties in the Southern part of Arkansas. In 1819 the Territory of Arkansas was formed into a separate government of its own.

The people of the Territory of Missouri had been, for some time, anxious that their Territory should assume the duties and responsibilities of a sovereign State. Since 1812, the date of the organization of the Territory, the population had rapidly increased, many counties had been established, its commerce had grown into importance, its agricultural and mineral resources were being developed, and believing that its admission into the Union as a State would give fresh impetus to all these interests, and hasten its settlement, the Territorial Legislature of 1818-19 accordingly made application to Congress for the passage of an act authorizing the people of Missouri to organize a state government.

CHAPTER VI.

Application of Missouri to be Admitted into the Union—Agitation of the Slavery Question—"Missouri Compromise"—Constitutional Convention of 1820—Constitution presented to Congress—Further Resistance to Admission—Mr. Clay and his Committee make Report—Second Compromise—Missouri Admitted.

With the application of the Territorial Legislature of Missouri for her admission into the Union, commenced the real agitation of the slavery question in the United States.

Not only was our National Legislature the theater of angry discussions, but everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Republic the "Missouri Question" was the all-absorbing theme. The political skies threatened.

"In forked flashes, a commanding tempest,"

Which was liable to burst upon the nation at any moment. Through such a crisis our country seemed destined to pass. The question as to the admission of Missouri was to be the beginning of this crisis, which distracted the public counsels of the nation for more than forty years afterward.

Missouri asked to be admitted into the great family of States. "Lower Louisiana," her twin sister Territory, had knocked at the door of the Union eight years previously, and was admitted as stipulated by Napoleon, to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a State, and in accordance with the stipulations of the same treaty, Missouri now sought to be clothed with the same rights, privileges and immunities.

As what is known in the history of the United States as the "Missouri Compromise," of 1820, takes rank among the most prominent measures that had up to that day engaged the attention of our National Legislature, we shall enter somewhat into its details, being connected as they are with the annals of the State.

February 15th 1819.—After the House had resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the admission of Missouri into the Union, and after the question of her admission had been discussed for some time, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to amend the bill, by adding to it the following proviso:

"*And Provided,* That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall

have been duly convicted, and that all children born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years."

As might have been expected, this proviso precipitated the angry discussions which lasted for nearly three years, finally culminating in the Missouri Compromise. All phases of the slavery question were presented, not only in its moral and social aspects, but as a great constitutional question, affecting Missouri and the admission of future States. The proviso, when submitted to a vote, was adopted—79 to 67, and so reported to the House.

Hon. John Scott, who was at that time a delegate from the Territory of Missouri, was not permitted to vote, but as such delegate he had the privilege of participating in the debates which followed. On the 16th day of February the proviso was taken up and discussed. After several speeches had been made, among them one by Mr. Scott and one by the author of the proviso, Mr. Tallmadge, the amendment, or proviso, was divided into two parts, and voted upon. The first part of it, which included all to the word "convicted," was adopted—87 to 76. The remaining part was then voted upon, and also adopted, by 82 to 78. By a vote of 97 to 56 the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported the same to the Senate on the 19th of February, when that body voted first upon a motion to strike out of the proviso all after the word "convicted," which was carried by a vote of 32 to 7. It then voted to strike out the first entire clause, which prevailed—22 to 16, thereby defeating the proviso.

The House declined to concur in the action of the Senate, and the bill was again returned to that body, which in turn refused to recede from its position. The bill was lost, and Congress adjourned. This was most unfortunate for the country. The people having already been wrought up to fever heat over the agitation of the question in the National Councils, now became intensely excited. The press added fuel to the flame, and the progress of events seemed rapidly tending to the downfall of our nationality.

A long interval of nine months was to ensue before the meeting of Congress. That body indicated by its vote upon the "Missouri Question," that the two great sections of the country were politically divided upon the subject of slavery. The restrictive clause, which it was sought to impose upon Missouri as a condition of her admission, would in all probability be one of the conditions of the admission of the Territory of Arkansas. The public mind was in a state of great doubt and uncertainty up to the meeting of Congress, which took place on the 6th of December, 1819. The memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Missouri Territory, praying for admission into the Union, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some three weeks having passed without any action thereon by the Senate, the bill was taken up and discussed by the House until the 19th of February, when the bill from the Senate for the admission of Maine was considered. The bill for the admission of Maine included the "Missouri Question," by an amendment which read as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude (excepting such part thereof as is) included within the limits of the State, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited; *Provided, always,* That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

The Senate adopted this amendment, which formed the basis of the "Missouri Compromise," modified afterward by striking out the words, "*excepting only such part thereof.*"

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20. On the 2d day of March the House took up the bill and amendments for consideration, and by a vote of 134 to 42 concurred in the Senate amendment, and the bill being passed by the two Houses, constituted section 8, of "An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territory."

This act was approved March 6, 1820. Missouri then contained fifteen organized counties. By act of Congress the people of said State were authorized to hold an election on the first Monday, and two succeeding days thereafter in May, 1820, to select representatives to a State convention. This convention met in St. Louis on the 12th of June, following the election in May, and concluded its labors on the 19th of July, 1820. David Barton was its President, and Wm. G. Pettis, Secretary. There were forty-one members of this convention, men of ability and statesmanship, as the admirable constitution which they framed amply testifies. Their names and the counties represented by them are as follows:

Cape Girardeau.—Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner and Joseph McFerron.

Cooper.—Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, Wm. Lillard.

Franklin.—John G. Heath.

Howard.—Nicholas S. Burkhart, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findley, Benj. H. Reeves.

Jefferson.—Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln.—Malcolm Henry.

Montgomery.—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison.—Nathaniel Cook.

New Madrid.—Robert S. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

Pike.—Stephen Cleaver.

St. Charles.—Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Baber.

Ste. Genevieve.—John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

St. Louis.—David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, Wm. Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

Washington.—John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

Wayne.—Elijah Bettis.

On the 13th of November, 1820, Congress met again, and on the 6th of the same month Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, presented to the House the Constitution as framed by the convention. The same was referred to a select committee, who made thereon a favorable report.

The admission of the State, however, was resisted, because it was claimed that its constitution sanctioned slavery, and authorized the Legislature to pass laws preventing free negroes and mulattoes from settling in the State. The report of the committee to whom was referred the Constitution of Missouri was accompanied by a preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina. The preamble and resolutions were stricken out.

The application of the State for admission shared the same fate in the Senate. The question was referred to a select committee, who, on the 29th of November, reported in favor of admitting the State. The debate, which followed, continued for two weeks, and finally Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the resolution as follows:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the Constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the Constitution of the United States,

which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The resolution and proviso were again taken up and discussed at great length, when the committee agreed to report the resolution to the House.

The question on agreeing to the amendment, as reported from the committee of the whole, was lost in the House. A similar resolution afterward passed the Senate, but was again rejected in the House. Then it was that that great statesman and pure patriot, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, feeling that the hour had come when angry discussions should cease

" With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
A pillar of state; deep on his front engraven
Deliberation sat and public care;
And princely counsel in his face yet shone
Majestic" * * * * *

proposed that the question of Missouri's admission be referred to a committee consisting of twenty-three persons, (a number equal to the number of States then composing the Union,) be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to consider and report whether Missouri should be admitted, etc.

The motion prevailed; the committee was appointed and Mr. Clay made its chairman. The Senate selected seven of its members to act with the committee of twenty-three, and on the 26th of February the following report was made by that committee:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That Missouri shall be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause, of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled, under the Constitution of the United States; provided, That the Legislature of said State, by a Solemn Public Act, shall declare the assent of the said State, to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered complete."

This resolution, after a brief debate, was adopted in the House, and passed the Senate on the 28th of February, 1821.

At a special session of the Legislature held in St. Charles, in June following, a Solemn Public Act was adopted, giving its assent to the conditions of admission, as expressed in the resolution of Mr. Clay. August 10th, 1821, President Monroe announced by proclamation the admission of Missouri into the Union to be complete.

CHAPTER VII.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

First Election for Governor and Other State Officers—Senators and Representatives to General Assembly—Sheriffs and Coroners—U. S. Senators—Representatives in Congress—Supreme Court Judges—Counties Organized—Capital Moved to St. Charles—Official Record of Territorial and State Officers.

By the Constitution adopted by the Convention on the 19th of July, 1820, the General Assembly was required to meet in St. Louis on the third Monday in September of that year, and an election was ordered to be held on the 28th of August for the Election of a Governor and other State officers, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It will be seen that Missouri had not as yet been admitted as a State, but in anticipation of that event, and according to the provisions of the constitution the election was held, and the General Assembly convened.

William Clark (who had been Governor of the Territory) and Alexander McNair were the candidates for Governor. McNair received 6,576 votes, Clark 2,556, total vote of the State 9,132. There were three candidates for Lieutenant Governor, to-wit: William H. Ashley, Nathaniel Cook and Henry Elliot. Ashley received 3,907 votes, Cook 3,212, Elliot 931. A Representative was to be elected for the residue of the Sixteenth Congress and one for the Seventeenth. John Scott, who was at the time Territorial delegate, was elected to both Congresses without opposition.

The General Assembly elected in August met on the 19th of September, 1820, and organized by electing James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve speaker, and John McArthur clerk, William H. Ashley, Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate; Silas Bent, President, *pro tem*.

Mathias McGirk, John D. Cook and John R. Jones were appointed Supreme Judges, each to hold office until sixty-five years of age.

Joshua Barton was appointed Secretary of State; Peter Didier, State Treasurer; Edward Bates, Attorney-General and William Christie, Auditor of Public Accounts.

David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected by the General Assembly to the United States Senate.

At this session of the Legislature the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard, Percy, Ralls, Ray and Saline were organized.

We should like to give in details the meetings and proceedings of the different Legislatures which followed; the elections for Governors and other State officers; the elections for Congressmen and United States Senators, but for want of space we can only present in a condensed form the official record of the Territorial and State officers.

OFFICIAL RECORD—TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor, 1812-13. William Clark, 1813-1820.

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.—Alexander McNair, 1820-24. Frederick Bates, 1824-25. Abraham J. Williams vice Bates, 1825. John Miller vice Bates, 1826-28. John Miller, 1828-32. Daniel Dunklin, 1832-36, resigned; appointed Surveyor

General U. S. Liburn W. Boggs vice Dunklin, 1836. Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836-40. Thomas Reynolds, 1840, died 1844. M. M. Marmaduke vice Reynolds—John C. Edwards, 1844-48. Austin A. King, 1848-52. Sterling Price, 1852-56. Trusten Polk, 1856-57, resigned. Hancock Jackson vice Polk, 1857. Robert M. Stewart vice Polk, 1857-60. C. F. Jackson, 1860, office vacated by ordinance. Hamilton R. Gamble vice Jackson; Gov. Gamble died 1864. William P. Hall, 1864, vice Gamble. Thomas C. Fletcher, 1864-68. Joseph W. McClurg, 1868-70. B. Gratz Brown, 1870-72.* Charles H. Hardin, 1874-76. John S. Phelps, 1876-80. Thomas T. Crittenden, 1880, and is now Governor.

Lieutenant-Governors.—William H. Ashley, 1820-24. Benjamin A. Reeves, 1824-28. Daniel Dunklin, 1828-32. Lilburn W. Boggs, 1832-36. Franklin Cannon, 1836-40. M. M. Marmaduke, 1840-44. James Young, 1844-48. Thomas L. Rice, 1848-52. Wilson Brown, 1852-55. Hancock Jackson, 1856-60. Thomas C. Reynolds, 1860-61. Williard P. Hall, 1861-64. George Smith, 1864-68. Edward O. Stanard, 1868-70. Joseph J. Gravely, 1870-72. Charles P. Johnson, 1872-74. Norman J. Colman, 1874-76. Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1876-80. Robert Campbell, 1880, and is the present incumbent.

Secretaries of State.—Joshua Barton, 1820-21. William G. Pettis, 1821-24. Hamilton R. Gamble, 1824-26. Spencer Pettis, 1826-28. P. H. McBride, 1829-30. John C. Edwards, 1830, term expired 1835, re-appointed 1837, resigned 1837. Peter G. Glover, 1837-39. James L. Minor, 1839-45. F. H. Martin, 1845-49. Ephraim B. Ewing, 1849-52. John M. Richardson, 1852-56. Benjamin F. Massey, 1856-60, re-elected 1860, for four years. Mordecai Oliver, 1861-64. Francis Rodman, 1864-68, re-elected 1868, for two years. Eugene F. Weigel, 1870-72, re-elected 1872, for two years. Michael K. McGrath, 1874, and is the present incumbent.

State Treasurers.—Peter Didier, 1820-21. Nathaniel Simonds, 1821-28. James Earickson, 1829-33. John Walker, 1833-38. Abraham McClellan, 1838-43. Peter G. Glover, 1843-51. A. W. Morrison, 1851-60. George C. Bingham, 1862-64. William Bishop, 1864-68. William Q. Dallmeyer, 1868-70. Samuel Hays, 1872. Harvey W. Salmon, 1872-74. Joseph W. Mercer, 1874-76. Elijah Gates, 1876-80. Phillip E. Chappel, 1880, and present incumbent.

Attorney-Generals.—Edward Bates, 1820-21. Rufus Easton, 1821-26. Robt. W. Wells, 1826-36. William B. Napton, 1836-39. S. M. Bay, 1839-45. B. F. Stringfellow, 1845-49. William A. Roberts, 1849-51. James B. Gardenhire, 1851-56. Ephraim W. Ewing, 1856-59. James P. Knott, 1859-61. Aikman Welsh, 1861-64. Thomas T. Crittenden, 1864. Robert F. Wingate, 1864-68. Horace P. Johnson, 1868-70. A. J. Baker, 1870-72. Henry Clay Ewing, 1872-74. John A. Hockaday, 1874-76. Jackson L. Smith, 1876-80. McIntire, 1880, and present incumbent.

Auditors of Public Accounts.—William Christie, 1820-21. William V. Rector, 1821-23. Elias Barcroft, 1823-33. Henry Shurlds, 1833-35. Peter G. Glover, 1835-37. Hiram H. Baber, 1837-45. William Monroe, 1845. J. R. McDermott, 1845-48. George W. Miller, 1848-49. Wilson Brown, 1849-52. William H. Buffington, 1852-60. William S. Moseley, 1860-64. Alonzo Thompson, 1864-68. Daniel M. Draper, 1868-72. George B. Clark, 1872-74. Thomas Holladay, 1874-80. John Walker, 1880, and present incumbent.

Judges of Supreme Court.—Matthias McKirk, 1822-'41; John D. Cooke, 1822-'23; Jno. R. Jones, 1822-'24; Rufus Pettibone, 1823-'25; Geo. Tompkins, 1824-'45; Robt. Wash, 1825-'37; Jno. C. Edwards, 1837-'39; Wm. Scott, appointed 1841 till meeting of General Assembly in place of McKirk resigned; re appointed 1843; P. H. McBride, 1845; Wm. B. Napton, 1849-'52; Jno. F. Ryland, 1849-51; Jno. H. Birch, 1849-'51; Wm. Scott, Jno. F. Ryland and Hamilton R. Gamble elected by the people 1851 for six years; Gamble resigned 1854; Abiel Leonard elected to fill vacancy of Gamble; William B. Napton (vacated *Silas H. Woodson, 1872-74.

by failure to file oath), William Scott and John C. Richardson (resigned), elected August, 1857, for six years; E. B. Ewing, 1859, to fill Richardson's resignation; Barton Bates appointed 1862; W. V. N. Bay appointed 1862; John D. S. Dryden appointed 1862; Barton Bates, 1863-'65; W. V. N. Bay, elected 1863; John D. S. Dryden, elected 1863; David Wagner appointed 1865; Wallace L. Lovelace, appointed 1865; Nathaniel Holmes, appointed 1865; Thomas J. C. Fagg, appointed 1866; James Baker, appointed 1868; David Wagner, elected 1868-'70; Philemon Bliss, 1868-'70; Warren Currier, 1868-'71; Washington Adams, appointed 1871 to fill Currier's place who resigned; Ephriam B. Ewing, elected 1872; Thomas A. Sherwood, elected 1872; W. B. Napton, appointed 1873 in place of Ewing, deceased; Edward A. Seins, appointed 1874, in place of Adams, resigned; Warwick Hough, elected 1874; William B. Napton, elected 1874-'80; John E. Henry, 1876-'86; Robert Ray succeeded William B. Napton, in 1880; Elijah H. Norton, appointed in 1876—elected in 1878.

United States Senators.—T. H. Benton, 1820-50; D. Barton, 1820-30; Alex. Buckner, 1830-33; L. F. Linn, 1833-43; D. R. Atchison, 1843-55; H. S. Geyer, 1851-57; Jas. M. Green, 1857-61; T. Polk, 1857-63; Waldo P. Johnson, 1861; Robt. Wilson, 1861; B. Gratz Brown, 1863, for unexpired term of Johnson; J. B. Henderson, 1863-69; Chas. D. Drake, 1867-70; Carl Schurz, 1869-75; D. F. Jewett, 1870, in place of Drake, resigned; F. P. Blair, 1871-77; L. V. Bogy, 1873; F. M. Cockrell, 1875-81, re-elected 1881; Geo. G. Vest, 1879.

Representatives to Congress.—Jno. Scott, 1820-26; Ed. Bates, 1826-28; Spencer Pettis, 1828-31; Wm. H. Ashley, 1831-36; John Bull, 1832-34; Albert G. Harrison, 1834-39; Jno. Miller, 1836-42; John Jameson, 1839-44, re-elected 1846 for two years; Jno. C. Edwards, 1840-42; Jas. M. Hughes, 1842-44; Jas. H. Relfe, 1842-46; Jas. B. Bowlin, 1842-50; Gustavus M. Boner, 1842-44; Sterling Price, 1844-46; Wm. McDaniel, 1846; Leonard H. Sims, 1844-46; John S. Phelps, 1844-60; Jas. S. Green, 1846-50, re-elected 1856, resigned; Williard P. Hall, 1846-53; Wm. V. N. Bay, 1848-61; John F. Darby, 1850-53; Gilchrist Porter, 1850-57; John G. Miller, 1850-56; Alfred W. Lamb, 1852-54; Thos. H. Benton, 1852-54; Mordecia Oliver, 1852-57; Jas. J. Lindley, 1852-56; Samuel Caruthers, 1852-58; Thomas P. Akers, 1855, to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller; Francis P. Blair, jr., 1856, re-elected 1860, resigned; Thomas L. Anderson, 1856-60, James Craig, 1856-60; Samuel H. Woodson, 1856-60; John B. Clark, sr., 1857-61; J. Richard Barrett, 1860; John W. Noel, 1858-63; James S. Rollins, 1860-64; Elijah H. Norton, 1860-63; John W. Reid, 1860-61; William A. Hall, 1862-64; Thomas L. Price, 1862, in place of Reid, expelled; Henry T. Blow, 1862-66; Sempronius T. Boyd, elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years; Joseph W. McClurg, 1862-66; Austin A. King, 1862-64; Benjamin F. Loan, 1862-69; John G. Scott, 1863, in place of Noel, deceased; John Hogan, 1864-66; Thomas F. Noel, 1864-67; John R. Kelsoe, 1864-66; Robt. T. Van Horn, 1864-71; John F. Benjamin, 1864-71; George W. Anderson, 1864-69; William A. Pile, 1866-68; C. A. Newcomb 1866-68; Joseph E. Gravely, 1866-68; James R. McCormack, 1866-73; John H. Stover, 1867, in place of McClurg, resigned; Erastus Wells, 1868-82; G. A. Finklinburg, 1868-71; Samuel S. Burdett, 1868-71; Joel F. Asper, 1868-70; David P. Dyer, 1868-70; Harrison E. Havens, 1870-75; Isaac G. Parker, 1870-75; James G. Blair, 1870-72; Andrew King, 1870-72; Edwin O. Stanard, 1872-74; William H. Stone, 1872-78; Robert A. Hatcher, elected 1872; Richard P. Bland, 1872; Thomas Crittenden, 1872-74; Ira B. Hyde, 1872-74; John B. Clark, 1872-78; John M. Glover, 1872; Aylett H. Buckner, 1872; Edward C. Kerr, 1874-78; Charles H. Morgan, 1874; John F. Phelps, 1874; B. J. Franklin, 1874; David Rea, 1874; Rezin A. DeBoet, 1874; Anthony Ittner, 1876; Nathaniel Cole, 1876; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; R. P. Bland, 1876-78; A. H. Buckner, 1876-78; J. B. Clark, jr., 1876-78; T. T. Crittenden, 1876-78; B. J. Franklin, 1876-78; Jno. M. Glover, 1876-78;

Robt. A. Hatcher, 1876-78; Chas. H. Morgan, 1876-78; L. S. Metcalfe, 1876-78; H. M. Pollard, 1876-78; David Rea, 1876-78; S. L. Sawyer, 1878-80; N. Ford, 1878-82; G. F. Rothwell, 1878-82; John B. Clark, jr., 1878-82; W. H. Hatch, 1878-82; A. H. Buckner, 1878-82; M. L. Clardy, 1878-82; R. G. Frost, 1878-82; L. H. Davis, 1878-82; R. P. Bland, 1878-82; J. R. Waddill, 1878-80; T. Allen, 1880-82; R. Hazeltine, 1880-82; T. M. Rice, 1880-82; R. T. Van Horn, 1880-82.

COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.

Adair	January 29, 1841	Linn	January 7, 1837
Andrew	January 29, 1841	Livingston	January 6, 1837
Atchison	January 14, 1845	McDonald	March 3, 1849
Audrain	December 17, 1836	Macon	January 6, 1837
Barry	January 5, 1835	Madison	December 14, 1818
Barton	December 12, 1835	Marion	March 2, 1855
Bates	January 29, 1841	Marion	December 23, 1826
Benton	January 3, 1835	Mercer	February 14, 1845
Bollinger	March 1, 1851	Miller	February 6, 1837
Boone	November 16, 1820	Mississippi	February 14, 1845
Buchanan	February 10, 1839	Moniteau	February 14, 1845
Butler	February 27, 1849	Monroe	January 6, 1831
Caldwell	December 26, 1836	Montgomery	December 14, 1818
Callaway	November 25, 1820	Morgan	January 5, 1833
Camden	January 29, 1841	New Madrid	October 1, 1812
Cape Girardeau	October 1, 1812	Newton	December 31, 1838
Carroll	January 3, 1833	Nodaway	February 14, 1845
Carter	March 10, 1859	Oregon	February 14, 1845
Cass	September 14, 1835	Osage	January 29, 1841
Cedar	February 14, 1845	Ozark	January 29, 1841
Chariton	November 16, 1820	Pemiscot	February 19, 1861
Christian	March 8, 1860	Perry	November 16, 1820
Clark	December 15, 1818	Pettis	January 26, 1833
Clay	January 2, 1822	Phelps	November 13, 1857
Clinton	January 15, 1833	Pike	December 14, 1818
Cole	November 16, 1820	Flatte	December 31, 1838
Cooper	December 17, 1818	Polk	March 13, 1835
Crawford	January 23, 1829	Pulaski	December 15, 1818
Dade	January 29, 1841	Putnam	February 28, 1845
Dallas	December 10, 1844	Ralls	November 16, 1820
Daviess	December 29, 1836	Randolph	January 22, 1829
DeKalb	February 25, 1845	Ray	November 16, 1820
Dent	February 10, 1851	Reynolds	February 25, 1845
Douglas	October 19, 1857	Ripley	January 5, 1833
Dunklin	February 14, 1845	St. Charles	October 1, 1812
Franklin	December 11, 1818	St. Clair	January 29, 1841
Gasconade	November 25, 1820	St. Francois	December 19, 1821
Gentry	February 12, 1841	St. Genevieve	October 1, 1812
Greene	January 2, 1833	St. Louis	October 1, 1812
Grundy	January 2, 1843	Saline	November 25, 1820
Harrison	February 14, 1845	Schuyler	February 14, 1845
Henry	December 13, 1834	Scotland	January 29, 1841
Hickory	February 14, 1845	Scott	December 28, 1821
Holt	February 15, 1841	Shannon	January 29, 1841
Howard	January 23, 1816	Shelby	January 2, 1835
Howell	March 2, 1857	Stoddard	January 2, 1835
Iron	February 17, 1857	Stone	February 10, 1851
Jackson	December 15, 1826	Sullivan	February 16, 1845
Jasper	January 29, 1841	Taney	January 16, 1837
Jefferson	December 8, 1818	Texas	February 14, 1835
Johnson	December 13, 1834	Vernon	February 17, 1851
Knox	February 14, 1845	Warren	January 5, 1833
Laclede	February 24, 1849	Washington	August 21, 1813
Lafayette	November 16, 1820	Wayne	December 11, 1818
Lawrence	February 25, 1845	Webster	March 3, 1855
Lewis	January 2, 1833	Worth	February 8, 1861
Lincoln	December 14, 1818	Wright	January 29, 1841

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

Fort Sumter fired upon—Call for 75,000 men—Gov. Jackson refuses to furnish a man—U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized—Proclamation of Governor Jackson—General Order No. 7—Legislature convenes—Camp Jackson organized—Sterling Price appointed Major-General—Frost's letter to Lyon—Lyon's letter to Frost—Surrender of Camp Jackson—Proclamation of Gen. Harney—Conference between Price and Harney—Harney superseded by Lyon—Second Conference—Gov. Jackson burns the bridges behind him—Proclamation of Gov. Jackson—Gen. Blair takes possession of Jefferson City—Proclamation of Lyon—Lyon at Springfield—State offices declared vacant—Gen. Fremont assumes command—Proclamation of Lieut. Gov. Keynolds—Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson and Gov. Jackson—Death of Gen. Lyon—Succeeded by Sturgis—Proclamation of McCulloch and Gamble—Martial Law declared—2d Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson—President modifies Fremont's Order—Fremont relieved by Hunter—Proclamation of Price—Hunter's Order of Assessment—Hunter declares Martial Law—Order relating to Newspapers—Halleck succeeds Hunter—Halleck's Order 81—Similar order by Halleck—Boone County Standard confiscated—Execution of prisoners at Macon and Palmyra—Gen. Ewing's Order No. 11—Gen. Rosencrans takes command—Massacre at Centralia—Death of Bill Anderson—Gen. Dodge succeeds Gen. Rosencrans—List of Battles.

“ Lastly stood war—
 With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly hued,
 * * * * *
 Ah! why will kings forget that they are men?
 And men that they are brethren? Why delight
 In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties
 Of nature, that should knit their souls together
 In one soft bond of amity and love?”

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861. On April 15th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, calling for 75,000 men, from the militia of the several States to suppress combinations in the Southern States therein named. Simultaneously therewith, the Secretary of War, sent a telegram to all the governors of the States, excepting those mentioned in the proclamation, requesting them to detail a certain number of militia to serve for three months, Missouri's quota being four regiments.

In response to this telegram, Gov. Jackson sent the following answer:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
 JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861.

TO THE HON. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy war.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

April 21, 1861. U. S. Arsenal at Liberty was seized by order of Governor Jackson.

April 22, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of Missouri, on May following, in extra session, to take into consideration the momentous issues, which were presented, and the attitude to be assumed by the State in the impending struggle.

On the 22nd of April, 1861, the Adjutant-General of Missouri issued the following military order :

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MO.,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861.

(*General Orders No. 7.*)

I. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the Commanding Officers of the several Military districts in this State, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3rd day of May, and to go into an encampment for a period of six days, as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions, will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

II. The Quartermaster-General will procure and issue to Quartermasters of Districts, for these commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

III. The Light Battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the execution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding the Battalion.

IV. The strength, organization, and equipment of the several companies in the Districts will be reported at once to these Headquarters, and District Inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of the State forces.

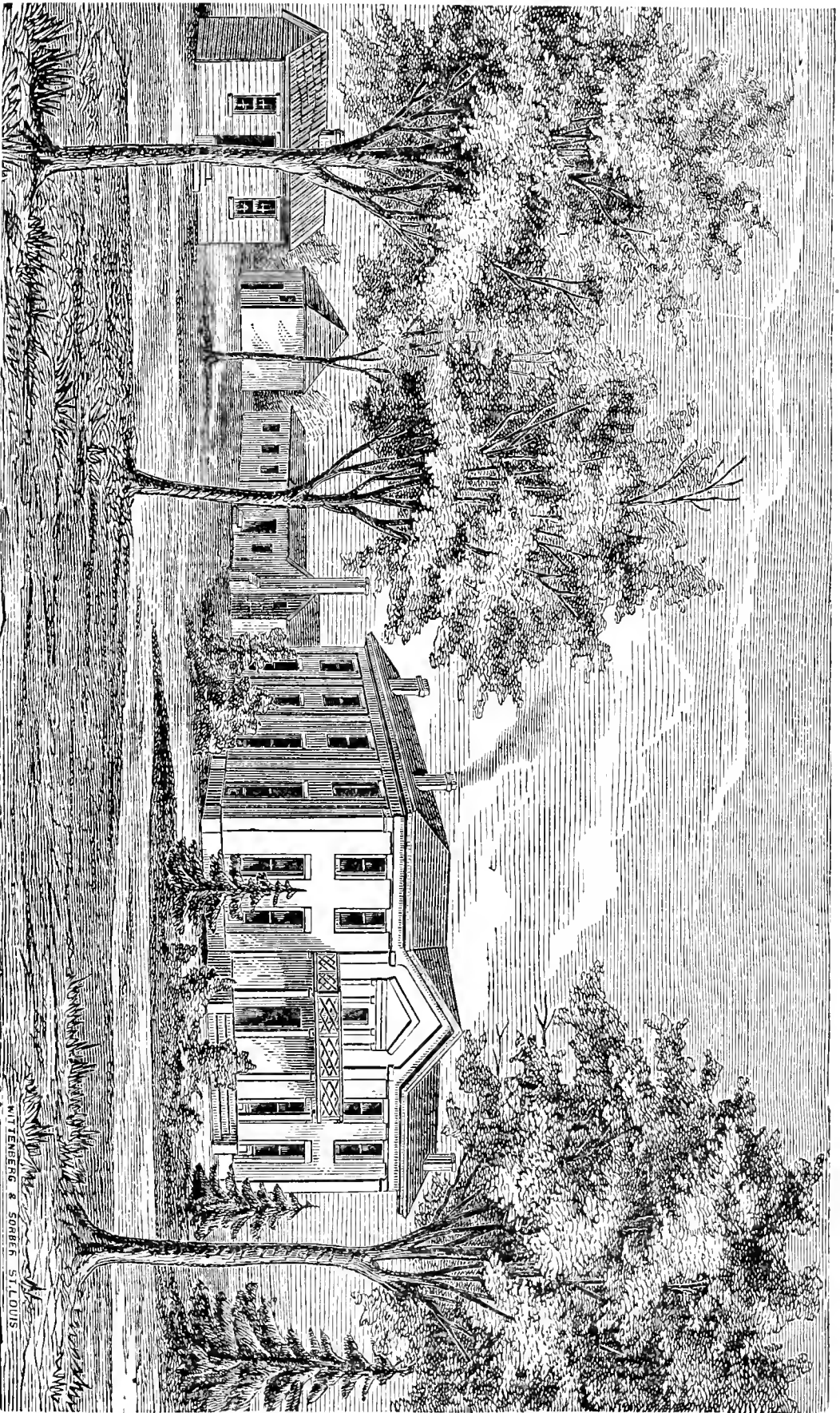
By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

May 2, 1861. The Legislature convened in extra Session. Many acts were passed, among which was one to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville, for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; to authorize the Governor to appoint one Major-General; to authorize the Governor, when, in his opinion, the security and welfare of the State required it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines of the State; to provide for the organization, government, and support of the military forces; to borrow one million of dollars to arm and equip the militia of the State to repel invasion, and protect the lives and property of the people. An act was also passed creating a "Military Fund," to consist of all the money then in the treasury or that might thereafter be received from the one-tenth of one per cent. on the hundred dollars, levied by act of November, 1857, to complete certain railroads; also the proceeds of a tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property of the several counties in the State, and the proceeds of the two mill tax, which had been theretofore appropriated for educational purposes.

May 3, 1861. "Camp Jackson," was organized.

May 10, 1861. Sterling Price appointed Major-General of State Guard.



COTTAGE.

COTTAGE.

COLLEGE FARM HOUSE.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

WITENBERG & SOHRER ST. LOUIS

May 10, 1861. General Frost commanding "Camp Jackson" addressed General N. Lyon, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JACKSON, MISSOURI MILITIA, MAY 10, 1861.

CAPT. N. LYON, *Commanding U. S. Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal:*

SIR:—I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the Arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the Militia of Missouri. I am greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States, who are in lawful performance of their duties, devolving upon them under the Constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the State in obedience to her laws, and, therefore, have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you personally whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, or its property or representatives by any portion of my command, or, as far as I can learn, (and I think I am fully informed,) of any other part of the state forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary prior to your taking command of the Arsenal, I proffered to Mayor Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and, if necessary, the whole power of the State, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon General Harney taking command of this department, I made the same proffer of services to him, and authorized his Adjutant-General, Capt. Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the War Department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at the time, neither of my own volition nor through orders of my Constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement that we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed you by Colonel Bowen, my Chief of Staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. M. FROST,

Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.

May 10th, 1861. Gen. Lyon sent the following to Gen. Frost:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 10, 1861.

GEN. D. M. FROST, *Commanding Camp Jackson:*

SIR:—Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose communication to the Legislature has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, hav-

ing in direct view hostilities to the General Government and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of State policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this command shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,

Capt. 2d Infantry, Commanding Troops.

May 10, 1861. Camp Jackson surrendered and prisoners all released excepting Capt. Emmet McDonald, who refused to subscribe the parole.

May 12, 1861. Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, saying "he would carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers," and only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve peace."

May 14, 1861. General Harney issued a second proclamation.

May 21, 1861. General Harney held a conference with General Sterling Price of the Missouri State Guards.

May 31, 1861. General Harney superseded by General Lyon.

June 11, 1861. A second conference was held between the National and State authorities in St. Louis, which resulted in nothing.

June 11, 1861. Gov. Jackson left St. Louis for Jefferson City, burning the railroad bridges behind him, and cutting telegraph wires.

June 12, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling into active service 50,000 militia, "to repel invasion, protect life, property, etc."

June 15, 1861. Col. F. P. Blair took possession of the State Capital, Gov. Jackson, Gen. Price and other officers having left on the 13th of June for Boonville.

June 17, 1861. Battle of Boonville took place between the forces of Gen. Lyon and Col. John S. Marmaduke.

June 18, 1861. General Lyon issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri.

July 5, 1861. Battle at Carthage between the forces of Gen. Sigel and Gov. Jackson.

July 6, 1861. Gen. Lyon reached Springfield.

July 22, 1861. State convention met and declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State vacated.

July 26, 1861. Gen. John C. Fremont assumed command of the Western Department, with headquarters in St. Louis.

July 31, 1861. Lieutenant-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds, issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 1, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation at Bloomfield.

August 2, 1861. Battle of Dug Springs, between Captain Steele's forces and General Rains.

August 5, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 5, 1861. Battle of Athens.

August 10, 1861. Battle of Wilson's Creek, between the forces under General Lyon and General McCulloch. In this engagement General Lyon was killed. General Sturgis succeeded General Lyon.

- August 12, 1864. McCulloch issued a proclamation, and soon left Missouri.
- August 20, 1864. General Price issued a proclamation.
- August 24, 1861. Governor Gamble issued a proclamation calling for 32,000 men for six months to protect the property and lives of the citizens of the State.
- August 30, 1861. General Fremont declared martial law, and declared that the slaves of all persons who should thereafter take an active part with the enemies of the Government should be free.
- September 2, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation in response to Fremont's proclamation.
- September 7, 1861. Battle at Drywood creek.
- September 11, 1861. President Lincoln modified the clause in Gen. Fremont's declaration of martial law, in reference to the confiscation of property and liberation of slaves.
- September 12, 1861. General Price begins the attack at Springfield on Colonel Mulligan's forces.
- September 20, 1861. Colonel Mulligan with 2,640 men surrendered.
- October 25, 1861. Second battle at Springfield.
- November 2, 1861. General Fremont succeeded by General David Hunter.
- November 7, 1861. General Grant attacked Belmont.
- November 9, 1861. General Hunter succeeded by General Halleck, who took command on the 19th of same month, with headquarters in St. Louis.
- November 27, 1861. General Price issued proclamation calling for 50,000 men, at Neosho, Missouri.
- December 12, 1861. General Hunter issued his order of assessment upon certain wealthy citizens in St. Louis, for feeding and clothing Union refugees.
- December 23-25. Declared martial law in St. Louis and the country adjacent, and covering all the railroad lines.
- March 6, 1862. Battle at Pea Ridge between the forces under Generals Curtis and Van Dorn.
- January 8, 1862. Provost Marshal Farrar, of St. Louis, issued the following order in reference to newspapers :

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI. }
St. LOUIS, January 8, 1862.

(General Order No. 10.)

It is hereby ordered that from and after this date the publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri, (St. Louis City papers excepted), furnish to this office, immediately upon publication, one copy of each issue, for inspection. A failure to comply with this order will render the newspaper liable to suppression.

Local Provost Marshals will furnish the proprietors with copies of this order, and attend to its immediate enforcement.

BERNARD G. FARRAR,
Provost Marshal General.

January 26, 1862. General Halleck issued order (No. 18) which forbade, among other things, the display of Secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages, in the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the carriages to be confiscated and the offending women to be arrested.

February 4, 1862. General Halleck issued another order similar to Order No. 18, to railroad companies and to the professors and directors of the State University at Columbia, forbidding the funds of the institution to be used "to teach treason or to instruct traitors."

February 20, 1862. Special Order No. 120 convened a military commission, which sat in Columbia, March following, and tried Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia,

editor and proprietor of "*The Boone County Standard*," for the publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the United States Government. Ellis was found guilty, was banished during the war from Missouri, and his printing materials confiscated and sold.

April, 1862. General Halleck left for Corinth, Mississippi, leaving General Schofield in command.

June, 1862. Battle at Cherry Grove between the forces under Colonel Jos. C. Porter and Colonel H. S. Lipscomb.

June, 1862. Battle at Pierce's Mill between the forces under Major John V. Clopper and Colonel Porter.

July 22, 1862. Battle at Florida.

July 28, 1862. Battle at Moore's Mill.

August 6, 1862. Battle near Kirksville.

August 11, 1862. Battle at Independence.

August 16, 1862. Battle at Lone Jack.

September 13, 1862. Battle at Newtonia.

September 25, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners were executed at Macon by order of General Merrill.

October 18, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners executed at Palmyra by order of General McNeill.

January 8, 1863. Battle at Springfield between the forces of General Marmaduke and General E. B. Brown.

April 26, 1863. Battle at Cape Girardeau.

August —, 1863. General Jeff. Thompson captured at Pocahontas, Arkansas, with his staff.

August 25, 1863. General Thomas Ewing issued his celebrated Order No. 11, at Kansas City, Missouri, which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER, }
KANSAS CITY MO., August 25, 1863. }

(General Order No. 11.)

First.—All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw township, Jackson county, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern borders of the State. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second.—All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officer there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third.—The provisions of General Order No. 10, from these headquarters,

will at once be vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations not subject to the operations of paragraph First of this Order—and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth—Paragraph 3, General Order No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the government in the district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, *Adjutant.*

October 12-13, Battle of Arrow Creek.

January, 1864, General Rosecrans takes command of the Department.

September, 1864, Battle at Pilot Knob, Harrison and Little Morceau River.

October 5, 1864, Battle at Prince's Ford and James Gordon's farm.

October 8, 1864, Battle at Glasgow.

October 20, 1864, Battle at Little Blue Creek.

September 27, 1864, Massacre at Centralia, by Captain Bill Anderson.

October 27, 1864, Capt. Anderson killed.

December —, 1864, General Rosecrans relieved, and General Dodge appointed to succeed him.

Nothing occurred specially, of a military character, in the State after December, 1864. We have, in the main, given the facts as they occurred without comment or entering into details. Many of the minor incidents and skirmishes of the war have been omitted because of our limited space.

It is utterly impossible, at this date, to give the names and dates of all the battles fought in Missouri during the civil war. It will be found, however, that the list given below, which has been arranged for convenience, contains the prominent battles and skirmishes which took place within the State :

Potosi, May 14, 1861.

Boonville, June 17, 1861.

Carthage, July 5, 1861.

Monroe Station, July 10, 1861.

Overton's Run, July 17, 1861.

Dug Spring, August 2, 1861.

Wilson's Creek, August 9, 1861.

Athens, August 5, 1861.

Moreton, August 20, 1861.

Bennett's Mills, September —, 1861.

Drywood Creek, September 7, 1861.

Norfolk, September 10, 1861.

Lexington, September 12-20, 1861.

Blue Mills Landing, September 17, 1861.

Glasgow Mistake, September 20, 1861.

Osceola, September 25, 1861.

Shanghai, Oct. 13, 1861.

Lebanon, Oct. 13, 1861.

Linn Creek, Oct. 15, 1861.

Big River Bridge, Oct. 15, 1861.

Fredericktown, Oct. 21, 1861.

Springfield, Oct. 25, 1861.

Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861.

Piketon, Nov. 8, 1861.

Little Blue, Nov. 10, 1861.

Clark's Station, Nov. 11, 1861.

Zion Church, Dec. 28, 1871.

Silver Creek, Jan. 15, 1862.

New Madrid, Feb. 28, 1862.

Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862.

Neosho, April 22, 1862.

Rose Hill, July 10, 1862.

Chariton River, July 30, 1862.

Cherry Grove, June —, 1862.

Pierces Mill, June —, 1862.

Florida, July 22, 1862.

Moore's Mill, July 28, 1862.

Kirksville, Aug. 6, 1862.

Compton's Ferry, Aug. 8, 1862.

Yellow Creek, Aug. 13, 1862.

Independence, Aug. 11, 1862.

Lone Jack, Aug. 16, 1862.

Newtonia, Sept. 13, 1862.

Springfield, Jan. 8, 1863.

Cape Girardeau, April 29, 1863.

Arrow Rock, Oct. 12 and 13, 1863.

Pilot Knob, Sept. —, 1864.

Harrison, Sept. —, 1864.

Moreau River, Oct. 7, 1864.

Prince's Ford, Oct. 5, 1864.

Glasgow, Oct. 8, 1864.

Little Blue Creek, Oct. 20, 1864.

Albany, Oct. 27, 1864.

Near Rocheport, Sept. 23, 1864.

Centralia, Sept. 27, 1864.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

Black Hawk War—Mormon Difficulties—Florida War—Mexican War.

On the 14th day of May, 1832, a bloody engagement took place between the regular forces of the United States, and a part of the Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebago Indians, commanded by Black Hawk and Keokux, near Dixon's Ferry in Illinois.

The Governor (John Miller) of Missouri, fearing these savages would invade the soil of his State, ordered Major-General Richard Gentry to raise one thousand volunteers for the defense of the frontier. Five companies were at once raised in Boone county, and in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe other companies were raised.

Two of these companies, commanded respectively by Captain John Jaimison, of Callaway, and Captain David M. Hickman, of Boone county, were mustered into service in July for thirty days, and put under command of Major Thomas W. Conyers.

This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry, arrived at Fort Pike on the 15th of July, 1832. Finding that the Indians had not crossed the Mississippi into Missouri, General Gentry returned to Columbia, leaving the fort in charge of Major Conyers. Thirty days having expired, the command under Major Conyers was relieved by two other companies under Captains Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. This detachment was marched to Fort Pike by Col. Austin A. King, who conducted the two companies under Major Conyers home. Major Conyers was left in charge of the fort, where he remained till September following, at which time the Indian troubles, so far as Missouri was concerned, having all subsided, the frontier forces were mustered out of service.

Black Hawk continued the war in Iowa and Illinois, and was finally defeated and captured in 1833.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

In 1832, Joseph Smith, the leader of the Mormons, and the chosen prophet and apostle, as he claimed, of the Most High, came with many followers to Jackson county, Missouri, where they located and entered several thousand acres of land.

The object of his coming so far West—upon the very outskirts of civilization at that time—was to more securely establish his church, and the more effectively to instruct his followers in its peculiar tenets and practices.

Upon the present town site of Independence the Mormons located their "Zion," and gave it the name of "The New Jerusalem." They published here *The Evening Star*, and made themselves generally obnoxious to the Gentiles, who were then in a minority, by their denunciatory articles through their paper, their clannishness and their polygamous practices.

Dreading the demoralizing influence of a paper which seemed to be inspired only with hatred and malice toward them, the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri river, tarred and feathered one of their bishops, and otherwise gave the Mormons and their leaders to understand that they must conduct themselves in an entirely different manner if they wished to be let alone.

After the destruction of their paper and press, they became furiously incensed, and sought many opportunities for retaliation. Matters continued in an uncertain

condition until the 31st of October, 1833, when a deadly conflict occurred near Westport, in which two Gentiles and one Mormon were killed.

On the 2d of November following the Mormons were overpowered, and compelled to lay down their arms and agree to leave the county with their families by January 1st on the condition that the owner would be paid for his printing press.

Leaving Jackson county, they crossed the Missouri and located in Clay, Carroll, Caldwell and other counties, and selected in Caldwell county a town site, which they called "Far West," and where they entered more land for their future homes.

Through the influence of their missionaries, who were exerting themselves in the East and in different portions of Europe, converts had constantly flocked to their standard, and "Far West," and other Mormon settlements, rapidly prospered.

In 1837 they commenced the erection of a magnificent temple but never finished it. As their settlements increased in numbers, they became bolder in their practices and deeds of lawlessness.

During the summer of 1838 two of their leaders settled in the town of DeWitt, on the Missouri river, having purchased the land from an Illinois merchant. DeWitt was in Carroll county, and a good point from which to forward goods and immigrants to their town—Far West.

Upon its being ascertained that these parties were Mormon leaders, the Gentiles called a public meeting, which was addressed by some of the prominent citizens of the county. Nothing, however, was done at this meeting, but at a subsequent meeting, which was held a few days afterward, a committee of citizens was appointed to notify Col. Hinkle (one of the Mormon leaders at DeWitt), what they intended to do.

Col. Hinkle upon being notified by this committee became indignant, and threatened extermination to all who should attempt to molest him or the Saints.

In anticipation of trouble, and believing that the Gentiles would attempt to force them from DeWitt, Mormon recruits flocked to the town from every direction, and pitched their tents in and around the town in great numbers.

The Gentiles, nothing daunted, planned an attack upon this encampment, to take place on the 21st day of September, 1838, and, accordingly, one hundred and fifty men bivouacked near the town on that day. A conflict ensued, but nothing serious occurred.

The Mormons evacuated their works and fled to some log houses, where they could the more successfully resist the Gentiles, who had in the meantime returned to their camp to await reinforcements. Troops from Howard, Ray and other counties came to their assistance, and increased their number to five hundred men.

Congreve Jackson was chosen Brigadier-General; Ebenezer Price, Colonel; Singleton Vaughan, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Sarchel Woods, Major. After some days of discipline, this brigade prepared for an assault, but before the attack was commenced Judge James Earickson and William F. Dunnica, influential citizens of Howard county, asked permission of General Jackson to let them try and adjust the difficulties without any bloodshed.

It was finally agreed that Judge Earickson should propose to the Mormons that, if they would pay for all the cattle they had killed belonging to the citizens, and load their wagons during the night and be ready to move by ten o'clock next morning, and make no further attempt to settle in Howard county, the citizens would purchase at first cost their lots in DeWitt and one or two adjoining tracts of land.

Col. Hinkle, the leader of the Mormons, at first refused all attempts to settle the difficulties in this way, but finally agreed to the proposition.

In accordance therewith, the Mormons without further delay, loaded up their

wagons for the town of Far West, in Caldwell county. Whether the terms of the agreement were ever carried out, on the part of the citizens, is not known.

The Mormons had doubtless suffered much and in many ways—the result of their own acts—but their trials and sufferings were not at an end.

In 1838 the discord between the citizens and Mormons became so great that Governor Boggs issued a proclamation ordering Major-General David R. Atchison to call the militia of his division to enforce the laws. He called out a part of the 1st brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of General A. W. Doniphan, who proceeded to the seat of war. General John B. Clark, of Howard county was placed in command of the militia.

The Mormon forces numbered about 1,000 men, and were led by G. W. Hinkle. The first engagement occurred at Crooked river, where one Mormon was killed. The principal fight took place at Haughn's Mills, where eighteen Mormons were killed and the balance captured, some of them being killed after they had surrendered. Only one militiaman was wounded.

In the month of October, 1838, Joe Smith surrendered the town of Far West to General Doniphan, agreeing to his conditions, viz. : That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the State. Indictments were found against a number of these leaders, including Joe Smith, who, while being taken to Boone county for trial, made his escape, and was afterward, in 1844, killed at Carthage, Illinois, with his brother Hyrum.

FLORIDA WAR.

In September, 1837, the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Governor Boggs, of Missouri, for six hundred volunteers for service in Florida against the Seminole Indians, with whom the Creek nation had made common cause under Osceola.

The first regiment was chiefly raised in Boone county by Colonel Richard Gentry, of which he was elected Colonel; John W. Price, of Howard county, Lieutenant-Colonel; Harrison H. Hughes, also of Howard, Major. Four companies of the second regiment were raised and attached to the first. Two of these companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

October 6, 1837, Col. Gentry's regiment left Columbia for the seat of war, stopping on the way at Jefferson barracks, where they were mustered into service.

Arriving at Jackson barracks, New Orleans, they were from thence transported in brigs across the Gulf to Tampa Bay, Florida. General Zachary Taylor, who then commanded in Florida, ordered Col. Gentry to march to Okee-cho-bee Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles inland by the route traveled. Having reached the Kissemmee river, seventy miles distant, a bloody battle ensued, in which Col. Gentry was killed. The Missourians, though losing their gallant leader, continued the fight until the Indians were totally routed, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. There being no further service required of the Missourians, they returned to their homes in 1838.

MEXICAN WAR.

Soon after Mexico declared war, against the United States, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country. In none of her sister States however, did the fires of patriotism burn more intensely than in Missouri. Not waiting for the call for volunteers, the "St. Louis Legion" hastened to the field of conflict. The "Legion" was commanded by Colonel A. R. Easton. During the month of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri, called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West," an expedition to Santa Fe—under command of General Stephen W. Kearney.

Fort Leavenworth was the appointed rendezvous for the volunteers. By the 18th of June, the full complement of companies to compose the first regiment had arrived from Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway counties. Of this regiment A. W. Doniphan was made Colonel; C. F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Gilpin, Major. The battalion of light artillery from St. Louis was commanded by Captains R. A. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Major M. L. Clark as field officer; battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole counties commanded by Captains Murphy and W. Z. Augney respectively, and the "Laclede Rangers," from St. Louis, by Captain Thomas B. Hudson, aggregating all told, from Missouri, 1,658 men. In the summer of 1846 Hon. Sterling Price resigned his seat in Congress and raised one mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry to reinforce the "Army of the West." Mr. Price was made colonel, and D. D. Mitchell lieutenant-colonel.

In August, 1847, Governor Edwards made another requisition for one thousand men, to consist of infantry. The regiment was raised at once. John Dougherty, of Clay county, was chosen colonel, but before the regiment marched the President countermanded the order.

A company of mounted volunteers was raised in Ralls county, commanded by Captain Wm. T. Lalfland. Conspicuous among the engagements in which the Missouri volunteers participated in Mexico were the battles of Brazito, Sacramento, Canada, El Embudo, Taos and Santa Cruz de Rosales. The forces from Missouri were mustered out in 1848, and will ever be remembered in the history of the Mexican war, for

"A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant laurels, and immortal fame."

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND MATERIAL WEALTH.

Missouri as an Agricultural State—The Different Crops—Live Stock—Horses—Mules—Milch Cows—Oxen and other Cattle—Sheep—Hogs—Comparisons—Missouri Adapted to Live Stock—Cotton—Broom-Corn and other Products—Fruits—Berries—Grapes—Railroads—First Neigh of the "Iron Horse" in Missouri—Names of Railroads—Manufactures—Great Bridge at St. Louis.

Agriculture is the greatest among all the arts of man, as it is the first in supplying his necessities. It favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation and furnishes materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry, and opens to nations the safest channels of wealth. It is the strongest bond of well regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace, and the natural associate of correct morals. Among all the occupations and professions of life, there is none more honorable, none more independent, and none more conducive to health and happiness.

"In ancient times the sacred plow employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared, your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,

Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
 Of mighty war with unwearied hand,
 Disdaining little delicacies, seized
 The plow and greatly independent lived."

As an agricultural region, Missouri is not surpassed by any State in the Union. It is indeed the farmer's kingdom, where he always reaps an abundant harvest. The soil, in many portions of the State, has an open, flexible structure, quickly absorbs the most excessive rains, and retains moisture with great tenacity. This being the case, it is not so easily affected by drouth. The prairies are covered with sweet, luxuriant grass, equally good for grazing and hay; grass not surpassed by the Kentucky blue grass—the best of clover and timothy in growing and fattening cattle. This grass is now as full of life-giving nutriment as it was when cropped by the buffalo, the elk, the antelope and the deer, and costs the herdsman nothing.

No State or Territory has a more complete and rapid system of natural drainage, or a more abundant supply of pure, fresh water than Missouri. Both man and beast may slake their thirst from a thousand perennial fountains, which gush in limpid streams from the hill-sides, and wend their way through verdant valleys and along smiling prairies, varying in size, as they onward flow, from the diminutive brooklet to the giant river.

Here, nature has generously bestowed her attractions of climate, soil and scenery to please and gratify man while earning his bread in the sweat of his brow. Being thus munificently endowed, Missouri offers superior inducements to the farmer, and bids him enter her broad domain and avail himself of her varied resources.

We present here a table showing the product of each principal crop in Missouri for 1878.

Indian Corn	93,062,000 bushels
Wheat	20,196,000 "
Rye	732,000 "
Oats	19,584,000 "
Buckwheat	46,400 "
Potatoes	5,415,000 "
Tobacco	23,023,000 pounds
Hay	1,620,000 tons

There were 3,552,000 acres in corn; wheat, 1,836,000; rye, 48,800; oats, 640,000; buckwheat, 2,900; potatoes, 72,200; tobacco, 29,900; hay, 850,000. Value of each crop: corn, \$24,196,224; wheat, \$13,531,320; rye, \$300,120; oats, \$3,325,120; buckwheat, \$24,128; potatoes, \$2,057,700; tobacco, \$1,151,150; hay, \$10,416,600.

Average cash value of crops per acre, \$7.69; average yield of corn per acre, 26 bushels; wheat, 11 bushels.

Next in importance to the corn crop in value is live stock. The following table shows the number of horses, mules and milch cows in the different States for 1879:

STATES.	HORSES.	MULES.	MILCH COWS.
Maine	81,700 . . . . .	. . . . .	169,100
New Hampshire	57,100 . . . . .	. . . . .	98,100
Vermont	77,400 . . . . .	. . . . .	217,800
Massachusetts	131,000 . . . . .	. . . . .	160,700
Rhode Island	16,200 . . . . .	. . . . .	22,000
Connecticut	53,500 . . . . .	. . . . .	116,500

STATES.	HORSES.	MULES.	MILCH COWS.
New York	898,900	11,800	1,446,200
New Jersey	114,500	14,400	152,200
Pennsylvania	614,500	24,900	828,400
Delaware	19,900	4,000	23,200
Maryland	108,600	11,300	100,500
Virginia	208,700	30,600	236,200
North Carolina	144,200	74,000	232,300
South Carolina	59,600	51,500	131,300
Georgia	119,200	97,200	273,100
Florida	22,400	11,900	70,000
Alabama	112,800	111,700	215,200
Mississippi	97,200	100,000	188,000
Louisiana	79,300	80,700	110,900
Texas	618,000	180,200	544,500
Arkansas	180,500	89,300	187,700
Tennessee	323,700	99,700	245,700
West Virginia	122,200	2,400	130,500
Kentucky	386,900	117,800	257,200
Ohio	772,700	26,700	714,100
Michigan	333,800	4,300	416,900
Indiana	688,800	61,200	439,200
Illinois	1,100,000	138,000	702,400
Wisconsin	384,400	8,700	477,300
Minnesota	247,300	7,000	278,900
Iowa	770,700	43,400	676,200
MISSOURI	627,300	191,900	516,200
Kansas	275,000	50,000	321,900
Nebraska	157,200	13,600	127,600
California	273,000	25,700	459,600
Oregon	109,700	3,500	112,400
Nev., Col. and Ter's	250,000	25,700	423,600

It will be seen from the above table, that Missouri is the *fifth* State in the number of horses; *fifth* in number of milch-cows, and the leading State in number of mules, having 11,700 more than Texas, which produces the next largest number. Of oxen and other cattle, Missouri produced in 1879, 1,632,000, which was more than any other State produced excepting Texas, which had 4,800,000. In 1879 Missouri raised 2,817,600 hogs, which was more than any other State produced, excepting Iowa. The number of sheep, was 1,296,400. The number of hogs packed in 1879, by the different States, is as follows :

STATES.	NO.	STATES.	NO.
Ohio	932,878	MISSOURI	965,839
Indiana	622,321	Wisconsin	472,108
Illinois	3,214,896	Kentucky	212,412
Iowa	569,763		

Average weight per head for each State:

STATES.	POUNDS.	STATES.	POUNDS.
Ohio	210.47	MISSOURI	213.32
Indiana	193.80	Wisconsin	220.81
Illinois	225.71	Kentucky	210.11
Iowa	211.98		

From the above, it will be seen that Missouri annually packs more hogs than any other State excepting Illinois, and that she ranks third in the average weight.

We see no reason why Missouri should not be the foremost stock-raising State of the Union. In addition to the enormous yield of corn and oats upon which the stock is largely dependent, the climate is well adapted to their growth and health. Water is not only inexhaustible, but everywhere convenient. The ranges for stock are boundless, affording for nine months of the year, excellent pasturage of nutritious wild grasses, which grow in great luxuriance upon the thousand prairies.

Cotton is grown successfully in many counties of the southeastern portions of the State, especially in Stoddard, Scott, Pemiscot, Butler, New Madrid, Lawrence and Mississippi.

Sweet potatoes are produced in abundance and are not only sure but profitable.

Broom corn, sorghum, castor beans, white beans, peas, hops, thrive well, and all kinds of garden vegetables, are produced in great abundance and are found in the markets during all seasons of the year. Fruits of every variety, including the apple, pear, peach, cherries, apricots and nectarines, are cultivated with great success, as are also, the strawberry, gooseberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry.

The grape has not been produced, with that success that was at first anticipated, yet the yield of wine for the year 1879, was nearly half a million of gallons. Grapes do well in Kansas, and we see no reason why they should not be as surely and profitably grown in a similar climate and soil in Missouri, and particularly in many of the counties north and east of the Missouri River.

RAILROADS.

Twenty-nine years ago, the neigh of the "iron horse" was heard for the first time, within the broad domain of Missouri. His coming presaged the dawn of a brighter and grander era in the history of the State. Her fertile prairies, and more prolific valleys would soon be of easy access to the oncoming tide of immigration, and the ores and minerals of her hills and mountains would be developed, and utilized in her manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

Additional facilities would be opened to the marts of trade and commerce; transportation from the interior of the State would be secured; a fresh impetus would be given to the growth of her towns and cities, and new hopes and inspirations would be imparted to all her people.

Since 1852, the initial period of railroad building in Missouri, between four and five thousand miles of track have been laid; additional roads are now being constructed, and many others in contemplation. The State is already well supplied with railroads which thread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great center of western railroads and inland commerce. These roads have a capital stock, aggregating more than one hundred millions of dollars, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of railroads which are operated in the State are the following:

Missouri Pacific—chartered May 10th, 1850; The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas Branch; The Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad. The Cairo & Fulton Railroad; The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway; St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; The Illinois, Missouri & Texas Railroad; The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; The Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; The St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Rail-

road Company; The Missouri & Western; The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad; The St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; The Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

MANUFACTURES.

The natural resources of Missouri especially fit her for a great manufacturing State. She is rich in soil; rich in all the elements which supply the furnace, the machine shop and the planing mill; rich in the multitude and variety of her gigantic forests; rich in her marble, stone and granite quarries; rich in her mines of iron, coal, lead and zinc; rich in strong arms and willing hands to apply the force; rich in water power and river navigation; and rich in her numerous and well-built railroads, whose numberless engines thunder along their multiplied trackways.

Missouri contains over fourteen thousand manufacturing establishments, 1,965 of which are using steam and give employment to 80,000 hands. The capital employed is about \$100,000,000, the material annually used and worked up, amounts to over \$150,000,000 and the value of the products put upon the markets \$250,000,000, while the wages paid, are more than \$40,000,000.

The leading manufacturing counties of the State, are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Green, Lafayette, Platte, Cape Girardeau, and Boone. Three-fourths, however, of the manufacturing is done in St. Louis, which is now about the second manufacturing city of the Union. Flouring mills produce annually about \$38,194,000; carpentering \$18,763,000; meat-packing \$16,769,000; tobacco \$12,496,000; iron and castings \$12,000,000; liquors \$11,245,000; clothing \$10,022,000; lumber \$8,652,000; bagging and bags \$6,914,000, and many other smaller industries in proportion.

GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Of the many public improvements which do honor to the State and reflect great credit upon the genius of their projectors, we have space only, to mention the great bridge at St. Louis.

This truly wonderful construction is built of tubular steel, total length of which, with its approaches, is 6,277 feet, at a cost of nearly \$8,000,000. The bridge spans the Mississippi from the Illinois to the Missouri shore, and has separate railroad tracts, roadways, and foot paths. In durability, architectural beauty and practical utility, there is, perhaps, no similar piece of workmanship that approximates it.

The structure of Darius upon the Bosphorus; of Xerxes upon the Hellespont; of Cæsar upon the Rhine; and Trajan upon the Danube, famous in ancient history, were built for military purposes, that over them might pass invading armies with their munitions of war, to destroy commerce, to lay in waste the provinces, and to slaughter the people.

But the erection of this was for a higher and nobler purpose. Over it are coming the trade and merchandise of the opulent East, and thence are passing the untold riches of the West. Over it are crowding legions of men, armed not with the weapons of war, but the implements of peace and industry; men who are skilled in all the arts of agriculture, of manufacture and of mining; men who will hasten the day when St. Louis shall rank in population and importance, second to no city on the continent, and when Missouri shall proudly fill the measure of greatness, to which she is naturally so justly entitled.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

Public School System—Public School System of Missouri—Lincoln Institute—Officers of Public School System—Certificates of Teachers—University of Missouri—Schools—Colleges—Institutions of Learning—Location—Libraries—Newspapers and Periodicals—No. of School Children—Amount Expended—Value of Grounds and Buildings—“The Press.”

The first constitution of Missouri provided, that “one school or more, shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.”

It will be seen that even at that early day, (1820), the framers of the constitution made provision for at least a primary education, for the poorest and the humblest, taking it for granted that those who were able would avail themselves of educational advantages which were not gratuitous.

The establishment of the public school system in its essential features, was not perfected until 1839, during the administration of Governor Boggs, and since that period, the system has slowly grown into favor, not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States. The idea of a free or public school for all classes was not at first a popular one, especially among those who had the means to patronize private institutions of learning. In upholding and maintaining public schools, the opponents of the system felt that they were not only compromising their own standing among their more wealthy neighbors, but that they were to some extent, bringing opprobrium upon their children. Entertaining such prejudices they naturally thought that the training received in public schools, could not be otherwise than defective, hence many years of probation passed, before the popular mind was prepared to appreciate the benefits and blessings which spring from these institutions.

Every year only adds to their popularity, and commends them the more earnestly to the fostering care of our State and National Legislatures, and to the esteem and favor of all classes of our people.

We can hardly conceive of two grander and more potent promoters of civilization, than the free school and the free press. They would indeed seem to constitute all that was necessary to the attainment of the happiness and intellectual growth of the Republic and all that was necessary to broaden, to liberalize and instruct.

“Tis education forms the common mind;

* * * * *

“For noble youth there is nothing so meet
As learning is, to know the good from ill;
To know the tongues, and perfectly indite,
And of the laws to have a perfect skill,
Things to reform as right and justice will,
For honor is ordained for no cause
But to see right maintained by the laws.”

All the States of the Union, have in practical operation the public school system, governed in the main by similar laws, and not differing materially in the manner and methods by which they are taught, but none have a wiser, a more liberal and comprehensive machinery of instruction than Missouri. Her school laws since 1839, have undergone many changes, and always for the better, keep-

ing pace with the most enlightened and advanced theories of the most experienced educators in the land. But not until 1875, when the new constitution was adopted, did her present admirable system of public instruction go into effect.

Provisions were made not only for white, but for children of African descent, and are a part of the organic law, not subject to the caprices of unfriendly legislatures, or the whims of political parties. The Lincoln Institute, located at Jefferson City, for the education of colored teachers, receives an annual appropriation from the General Assembly.

For the support of the public schools, in addition to the annual income derived from the public school fund, which is set apart by law, not less than twenty-five per cent. of the State revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, is annually applied to this purpose.

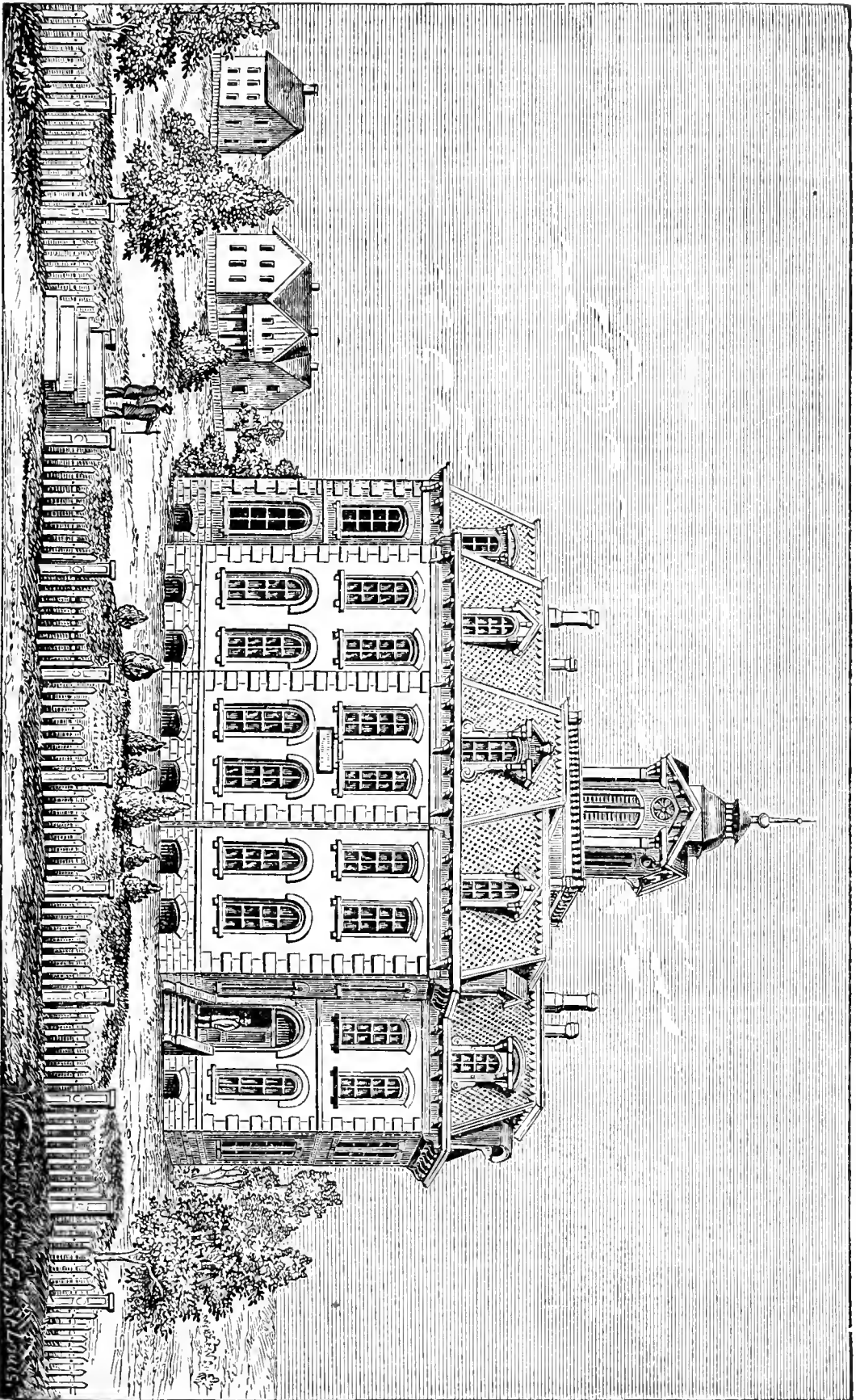
The officers having in charge the public school interests, are the State "Board of Education;" the State Superintendent; County Superintendent; County Clerk and Treasurer; Board of Directors; City and Town School Board; and Teacher. The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent, the Governor, Secretary of State and the Attorney General, the executive officer of this Board, being the State Superintendent, who is chosen by the people every four years. His duties are numerous. He renders decisions concerning the local application of school law; keeps a record of all the school funds and annually distributes the same to the counties; supervises the work of county school officers; delivers lectures; visits schools; distributes educational information; grants certificates of higher qualifications; and makes an annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of the schools.

The County Superintendents are also elected by the people for two years. Their work is to examine teachers, to distribute blanks and make reports. County clerks receive estimates from the local directors and extend them upon the tax-books. In addition to this, they keep the general records of the county and township school funds, and return an annual report of the financial condition of the schools of their county to the State Superintendent. School taxes are gathered with other taxes by the county collector. The custodian of the school funds belonging to the schools of the counties, is the county treasurer, except in counties adopting the township organization, in which case, the township trustee discharges these duties.

Districts organized under the special law for cities and towns are governed by a board of six directors, two of whom are selected annually, on the second Saturday in September, and hold their office for three years.

One director is elected to serve for three years in each school district, at the annual meeting. These directors may levy a tax not exceeding forty per cent. on the one hundred dollars valuation, provided such annual rates for school purposes may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation; and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in school districts, the rates of taxation thus limited, may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such school district voting at such election shall vote therefor.

Local directors may direct the management of the school in respect to the choice of teachers and other details, but in the discharge of all important business, such as the erection of a school house or the extension of a term of school beyond the constitutional period, they simply execute the will of the people. The clerk of this board may be a director. He keeps a record of the names of all the children and youth in the district between the ages of five and twenty-one; records



STATE SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY, AT ROLLA, PHELPS COUNTY, MO.

all business proceedings of the district, and reports to the annual meeting, to the County Clerk and County Superintendents.

Teachers must hold a certificate from the State Superintendent or County Commissioner of the county where they teach. State certificates are granted upon personal written examinations in the common branches, together with the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The holder of such certificate may teach in any public school of the State without further examination. Certificates granted by County Commissioners are of two classes, with two grades in each class. Those issued for a longer term than one year, belong to the first class and are susceptible of two grades, differing both as to length of time and attainments. Those issued for one year may represent two grades, marked by qualification alone. The township school fund arises from a grant of land by the General Government, consisting of section sixteen in each congressional township. The annual income of the township fund is appropriated to the various townships, according to their respective proprietary claims. The support from the permanent funds is supplemented by direct taxation laid upon the taxable property of each district. The greatest limit of taxation for the current expenses is one per cent.; the tax permitted for school-house building cannot exceed the same amount.

Among the institutions of learning and ranking, perhaps, the first in importance, is the State University located at Columbia, Boone county. When the State was admitted into the Union, Congress granted to it one entire township of land (36.360 acres) for the support of "A Seminary of Learning." The lands secured for this purpose are among the best and most valuable in the State. These lands were put upon the market in 1832 and brought \$75,000, which amount was invested in the stock of the old bank of the State of Missouri, where it remained and increased by accumulation to the sum of \$100,000. In 1839 by an act of the General Assembly, five commissioners were appointed to select a site for the State University, the site to contain at least fifty acres of land in a compact form, within two miles of the county seat of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline. Bids were let among the counties named and the county of Boone having subscribed the sum of \$117,921, some \$18,000 more than any other county, the State University was located in that county, and on the 4th of July, 1840, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies.

The present annual income of the University is nearly \$65,000. There are still unsold about 200,000 acres of land from the grant of 1862. The donations to the institutions connected therewith amount to nearly \$400,000. This University with its different departments, is opened to both male and female and both sexes enjoy alike its rights and privileges. Among the professional schools, which form a part of the University, are the Normal, or College of Instruction in Teaching; the Agricultural and Mechanical College; the School of Mines and Metallurgy; the College of Law; the Medical College; and the Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Other departments are contemplated and will be added as necessity requires.

The following will show the names and locations of the schools and institution of the State as reported by the Commissioner of Education in 1875:

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Christian University	Canton.
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau.
University of Missouri	Columbia.
Central College	Fayette.
Westminster College	Fulton.
Lewis College	Glasgow.
Pritchett School Institute	Glasgow.
Lincoln College	Greenwood.

Hannibal College	Hannibal.
Woodland College	Independence.
Thayer College	Kidder.
La Grange College	La Grange.
William Jewell College	Liberty.
Baptist College	Louisiana.
St. Joseph College	St. Joseph.
College of Christian Brothers	St. Louis.
St. Louis University	St. Louis.
Washington University	St. Louis.
Drury College	Springfield.
Central Wesleyan College	Warrenton.

FOR SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

St. Joseph Female Seminary	St. Joseph.
Christian College	Columbia.
Stephens' College	Columbia.
Howard College	Fayette.
Independence Female College	Independence.
Central Female College	Lexington.
Clay Seminary	Liberty.
Ingleside Female College	Palmyra.
Linden Wood College for Young Ladies	St. Charles.
Mary Institute (Washington University)	St. Louis.
St. Louis Seminary	St. Louis.
Ursuline Academy	St. Louis.

FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Arcadia College	Arcadia.
St. Vincent's Academy	Cape Girardeau.
Chillicothe Academy	Chillicothe.
Grand River College	Edinburgh.
Marionville Collegiate Institute	Marionville.
Palmyra Seminary	Palmyra.
St. Paul's College	Palmyra.
Van Rensselaer Academy	Rensselaer.
Shelby High School	Shelbyville.
Stewartville Male and Female Seminary	Stewartville.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE.

Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical College (University of Missouri)	Columbia.
Schools of Mines and Metallurgy (University of Missouri)	Columbia.
Polytechnic Institute (Washington University)	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

St. Vincent's College (Theological Department)	Cape Girardeau.
Westminster College (Theological School)	Fulton.
Vardeman School of Theology (William Jewell College)	Liberty.
Concordia College	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Law School of the University of Missouri	Columbia.
Law School of the Washington University	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Medical College, University of Missouri	Columbia.
College of Physicians and Surgeons	St. Joseph.
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Hospital Medical College	St. Joseph.
Missouri Medical College	St. Louis.
Northwestern Medical College	St. Joseph.
St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis.
Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri	St. Louis.
Missouri School of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	St. Louis.
Missouri Central College	St. Louis.
St. Louis College of Pharmacy	St. Louis.

LARGEST PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

NAME.	LOCATION	VOLUMES.
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau.	5,500
Southeast Missouri State Normal School	Cape Girardeau.	1,225
University of Missouri	Columbia	10,000
Athenian Society	Columbia	1,200
Union Literary Society	Columbia	1,200
Law College	Columbia	1,000
Westminster College	Fulton	5,000
Lewis College	Glasgow	3,000
Mercantile Library	Hannibal	2,219
Library Association	Independence	1,100
Fruitland Normal Institute	Jackson	1,000
State Library	Jefferson City	13,000
Fetterman's Circulating Library	Kansas City	1,300
Law Library	Kansas City	3,000
Whittemore's Circulating Library	Kansas City	1,000
North Missouri State Normal School	Kirksville	1,050
William Jewell College	Liberty	4,000
St. Paul's College	Palmyra	2,000
Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy	Rolla	1,478
St. Charles Catholic Library	St. Charles	1,716
Carl Frielling's Library	St. Joseph	6,000
Law Library	St. Joseph	2,000
Public School Library	St. Joseph	2,500
Walworth & Colt's Circulating Library	St. Joseph	1,500
Academy of Science	St. Louis	2,744
Academy of Visitation	St. Louis	4,000
College of the Christian Brothers	St. Louis	22,000
Deutsche Institute	St. Louis	1,000
German Evang. Lutheran, Concordia College	St. Louis	4,800
Law Library Association	St. Louis	8,000
Missouri Medical College	St. Louis	1,000
Mrs. Cuthberts Seminary (Young Ladies)	St. Louis	1,500
Odd Fellows Library	St. Louis	4,000
Public School Library	St. Louis	40,097
St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis	1,100
St. Louis Mercantile Library	St. Louis	45,000
St. Louis Seminary	St. Louis	2,000
St. Louis Turn Verein	St. Louis	2,000
St. Louis University	St. Louis	17,000

NAME.	LOCATION.	VOLUMES.
St. Louis University Society Libraries	St. Louis	8,000
Ursuline Academy	St. Louis	2,000
Washington University	St. Louis	4,500
St. Louis Law School	St. Louis	3,000
Young Men's Sodality	St. Louis	1,327
Library Association	Sedalia	1,500
Public School Library	Sedalia	1,015
Drury College	Springfield	2,000

IN 1880.

Newspapers and Periodicals	481
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CHARITIES.

State Asylum for Deaf and Dumb	Fulton.
St. Bridget's Institution for Deaf and Dumb	St. Louis.
Institution for the Education of the Blind	St. Louis.
State Asylum for Insane	Fulton.
State Asylum for the Insane	St. Louis.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal Institute	Bolivar.
Southeast Missouri State Normal School	Cape Girardeau.
Normal School (University of Missouri)	Columbia.
Fruitland Normal Institute	Jackson.
Lincoln Institute (for colored)	Jefferson City.
City Normal School	St. Louis.
Missouri State Normal School	Warrensburg.

IN 1880.

Number of School Children	—————
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IN 1878.

Estimated value of School Property	\$8,321,399
Total Receipts for Public Schools	4,207,617
Total Expenditures	2,406,139

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Male Teachers	6,239; average monthly pay	\$36.36.
Female Teachers	5,060; average monthly pay	28.09.

The fact that Missouri supports and maintains four hundred and seventy-one newspapers and periodicals, shows that her inhabitants are not only a reading and reflecting people, but that they appreciate "The Press," and its wonderful influence as an educator. The poet has well said:

But mightiest of the mighty means,
 On which the arm of progress leans,
 Man's noblest mission to advance,
 His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
 His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
 Mightiest of mighty is the Press.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Baptist Church—Its History—Congregational—When Founded—Its History—Christian Church—Its History—Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Its History—Methodist Episcopal Church—Its History—Presbyterian Church—Its History—Protestant Episcopal Church—Its History—United Presbyterian Church—Its History—Unitarian Church—Its History—Roman Catholic Church—Its History.

The first representatives of religious thought and training, who penetrated the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, were Pere Marquette, La Salle and others of Catholic persuasion, who performed missionary labor among the Indians. A century afterward came the Protestants. At that early period

“A church in every grove that spread
Its living roof above their heads.”

constituted for a time, their only house of worship, and yet to them

“No Temple built with hands could vie
In glory with its majesty.”

In the course of time, the seeds of Protestantism were scattered along the shores of the two great rivers which form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and still a little later they were sown upon her hill-sides and broad prairies, where they have since bloomed and blossomed as the rose.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest Anti-Catholic religious denomination, of which there is any record, was organized in Cape Girardeau county in 1806, through the efforts of Rev. David Green, a Baptist, and a native of Virginia. In 1816, the first association of Missouri Baptists was formed, which was composed of seven churches, all of which were located in the southeastern part of the State. In 1817 a second association of churches was formed, called the Missouri Association, the name being afterwards changed to St. Louis Association. In 1834, a general convention of all the churches of this denomination, was held in Howard County, for the purpose of effecting a central organization, at which time, was commenced what is now known, as the “General Association of Missouri Baptists.”

To this body, is committed the State mission work, denominational education, foreign missions and the circulation of religious literature. The Baptist Church has under its control, a number of schools and colleges, the most important of which is William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Clay County. As shown by the annual report for 1875, there were in Missouri, at that date, sixty-one associations, one thousand four hundred churches, eight hundred and twenty-four ministers and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty church members.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists inaugurated their missionary labors in the State in 1814. Rev. Samuel J. Mills, of Torrington, Connecticut, and Rev. Daniel Smith, of Bennington, Vermont, were sent west by the Massachusetts Congregation Home Missionary Society during that year, and in November, 1814, they preached the first regular Protestant sermons in St. Louis. Rev. Salmon Giddings, sent out under the auspices of the Connecticut Congregational Missionary

Society, organized the first Protestant church in the city, consisting of ten members, constituted Presbyterian. The churches organized by Mr. Giddings were all Presbyterian in their order.

No exclusively Congregational Church was founded until 1852, when the "First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis" was organized. The next church of this denomination was organized at Hannibal in 1859. Then followed a Welsh church in New Cambria in 1864, and after the close of the war, fifteen churches of the same order were formed in different parts of the State. In 1866, Pilgrim Church, St. Louis, was organized. The General Conference of Churches of Missouri was formed in 1865, which was changed in 1868, to General Association. In 1866, Hannibal, Kidder, and St. Louis District Associations were formed, and following these, were the Kansas City and Springfield District Associations. This denomination in 1875, had 70 churches, 41 ministers, 3,363 church members, and had also several schools and colleges and one monthly newspaper.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The earliest churches of this denomination were organized in Callaway, Boone and Howard Counties, some time previously to 1829. The first church was formed in St. Louis in 1836 by Elder R. B. Fife. The first State Sunday School Convention of the Christian Church, was held in Mexico in 1876. Besides a number of private institutions, this denomination has three State Institutions, all of which have an able corps of professors and have a good attendance of pupils. It has one religious paper published in St. Louis, "*The Christian*," which is a weekly publication and well patronized. The membership of this church now numbers nearly one hundred thousand in the State and is increasing rapidly. It has more than five hundred organized churches, the greater portion of which are north of the Missouri River.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1820, the first Presbytery of this denomination west of the Mississippi, was organized in Pike County. This Presbytery included all the territory of Missouri, western Illinois and Arkansas and numbered only four ministers, two of whom resided at the time in Missouri. There are now in the State, twelve Presbyteries, three Synods, nearly three hundred ministers and over twenty thousand members. The Board of Missions is located at St. Louis. They have a number of High Schools and two monthly papers published at St. Louis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1806, Rev. John Travis, a young Methodist minister, was sent out to the "Western Conference" which then embraced the Mississippi Valley, from Green County, Tennessee. During that year Mr. Travis organized a number of small churches. At the close of his conference year, he reported the result of his labors to the Western Conference, which was held at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1870, and showed an aggregate of one hundred and six members and two circuits, one called Missouri and the other Meramec. In 1808, two circuits had been formed, and at each succeeding year the number of circuits and members constantly increased, until 1812, when what was called the Western Conference was divided into the Ohio and Tennessee Conferences, Missouri falling into the Tennessee Conference. In 1816, there was another division when the Missouri Annual Conference was formed. In 1810, there were four traveling preachers and in 1820, fifteen traveling preachers, with over 2,000 members. In 1836, the territory of the Missouri Conference was again divided when the Missouri Conference included only the State. In 1840 there were 72 traveling preachers, 177 local ministers and 13,992 church members. Between 1840 and 1850, the church was divided

by the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1850, the membership of the M. E. Church was over 25,000, and during the succeeding ten years the church prospered rapidly. In 1875, the M. E. Church reported 274 church edifices and 34,156 members; the M. E. Church, South, reported 443 church edifices and 49,588 members. This denomination has under its control several schools and colleges and two weekly newspapers.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church dates the beginning of their missionary efforts in the State as far back as 1814, but the first Presbyterian Church was not organized until 1816 at Bellevue settlement eight miles from St. Louis. The next churches were formed in 1816 and in 1817 at Bonhomme, Pike County. The first Presbyterian Church was organized in St. Louis in 1817, by Rev. Salmon Giddng. The first Presbytery was organized in 1817 by the Synod of Tennessee with four ministers and four churches. The first Presbyterian house of worship (which was the first Protestant) was commenced in 1719 and completed in 1826. In 1820 a mission was formed among the Osage Indians. In 1831, the Presbytery was divided into three: Missouri, St. Louis and St. Charles. These were erected with a Synod comprising eighteen ministers and twenty-three churches.

The church was divided in 1838, throughout the United States. In 1860 the rolls of the Old and New School Synods together showed 109 ministers and 146 churches. In 1866 the Old School Synod was divided on political questions springing out of the war—a part forming the Old School, or Independent Synod of Missouri, who are connected with the General Assembly South. In 1870, the Old and New School Presbyterians united, since which time this Synod has steadily increased until it now numbers more than 12,000 members with more than 220 churches and 150 ministers.

This Synod is composed of six Presbyteries and has under its control one or two institutions of learning and one or two newspapers. That part of the original Synod which withdrew from the General Assembly remained an independent body until 1874 when it united with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Synod in 1875 numbered 80 ministers, 140 churches and 9,000 members. It has under its control several male and female institutions of a high order. The *St. Louis Presbyterian*, a weekly paper, is the recognized organ of the Synod.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The missionary enterprises of this church began in the State in 1819, when a parish was organized in the City of St. Louis. In 1828, an agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, visited the city, who reported the condition of things so favorably that Rev. Thomas Horrell was sent out as a missionary and in 1825, he began his labors in St. Louis. A church edifice was completed in 1830. In 1836, there were five clergymen of this denomination in Missouri, who had organized congregations in Boonville, Fayette, St. Charles, Hannibal and other places. In 1840, the clergy and laity met in convention, a diocese was formed, a constitution and canons adopted, and in 1844 a Bishop was chosen, he being the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks.

Through the efforts of Bishop Kemper, Kemper College was founded near St. Louis, but was afterward given up on account of pecuniary troubles. In 1847, the Clark Mission began and in 1849 the Orphans Home, a charitable institution was founded. In 1865, St. Luke's Hospital was established. In 1875, there were in the city of St. Louis, twelve parishes and missions and twelve clergymen. This denomination has several schools and colleges, and one newspaper.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination is made up of the member of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches of the Northern States, which two bodies united in 1858, taking

the name of United Presbyterian Church of North America. Its members were generally bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery. The first congregation was organized at Warrensburg, Johnson county in 1867. It rapidly increased in numbers, and had, in 1875, ten ministers and five hundred members.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

This church was formed in 1834, by Rev. W. G. Eliot, in St. Louis. The churches are few in number throughout the State, the membership being probably less than 300, all told. It has a mission house and free school, for poor children, supported by donations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The earliest written record of the Catholic Church in Missouri shows that Father Watrin performed ministerial services in Ste. Genevieve, in 1760, and in St. Louis in 1766. In 1770, Father Meurin erected a small log church in St. Louis. In 1818, there were in the State, four chapels, and for Upper Louisiana, seven priests. A college and seminary were opened in Perry county about this period, for the education of the young, being the first college west of the Mississippi River. In 1824, a college was opened in St. Louis, which is now known as the St. Louis University. In 1826, Father Rosatti was appointed Bishop of St. Louis, and, through his instrumentality, the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph and of the Visitation were founded, besides other benevolent and charitable institutions. In 1834 he completed the present Cathedral Church. Churches were built in different portions of the State. In 1847 St. Louis was created an arch-diocese, with Bishop Kenrick, Arch-Bishop.

In Kansas City there are five parish churches, a hospital, a convent and several parish schools. In 1868 the northwestern portion of the State was erected into a separate diocese, with its seat at St. Joseph, and Right-Reverend John J. Hogan appointed Bishop. There were, in 1875, in the City of St. Louis, 34 churches, 27 schools, 5 hospitals, 3 colleges, 7 orphan asylums and 3 female protectorates. There were also 105 priests, 7 male, and 13 female orders, and 20 conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, numbering 1,100 members. In the diocese, outside of St. Louis, there is a college, a male protectorate, 9 convents, about 120 priests, 150 churches and 30 stations. In the diocese of St. Joseph there were, in 1875, 21 priests, 29 churches, 24 stations, 1 college, 1 monastery, 5 convents and 14 parish schools.

Number of Sunday Schools in 1878	2,067
Number of Teachers in 1878	18,010
Number of Pupils in 1878	139,578

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Instruction preparatory to ministerial work is given in connection with collegiate study, or in special theological courses, at:

- Central College, (M. E. South) Fayette.
- Central Wesleyan College (M. E. Church) Warrenton.
- Christian Univesity (Christian) Canton.
- Concordia College Seminary (Envangelical Lutheran) St. Louis.
- Lewis College (M. E. Church) Glasgow.
- St. Vincent's College (Roman Catholic) Cape Girardeau.
- Vardeman School of Theology (Baptist) Liberty.

The last is connected with William Jewell College.

HISTORY OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

Her First Settlement—Arrival of the First Steamboat—Removal of the Capital to Jefferson City—When Incorporated—Population by Decades—First Lighted by Gas—Death of one of her Founders, Pierre Chouteau—Cemeteries—Financial Crash—Bondholders and Coupon-clippers—Value of Real and Personal Property—Manufacturers—Criticism.

It was nearly a century and a quarter ago that St. Louis's first arrival proclaimed the site of the future metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. In 1762 M. Pierre Laclède Liqueste and his two companions, Auguste and Pierre Chouteau, landed upon the site which was destined to become a great city. They were the avant-couriers and principal members of a company which had certain privileges secured to them by the governor of the Territory of Louisiana, which then included the whole of Missouri, that of trading with the Indians, and which was known as the Louisiana Fur Company, with the privilege further granted of establishing such posts as their business might demand west of the Mississippi and on the Missouri rivers. They had been on a prospecting tour and knew something of the country, and on February 15, 1774, Laclède, with the above named companions, took possession of the ground which is now the city of St. Louis. They established a trading-post, took formal possession of the country and called their post St. Louis. In 1768 Captain Rios took possession of the post as a part of Spanish territory, ceded to it by France by the treaty of Paris, and it remained under the control of successive Spanish governors until March 10, 1804. The Spanish government, by the treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800, retroceded the territory to France, and, by purchase, France ceded the whole country to the United States, April 30, 1803. In October of the same year Congress passed an act approving the purchase, and authorizing the president to take possession of the country or Territory of Louisiana. This was done February 15, 1804, when Captain Amos Stoddard, of the United States army, and the agent of the United States, received from Don Carlos Dehault Delapus, a surrender of the post of St. Louis and the Territory of Upper Louisiana. On the 10th of March the keys to the government house and the archives and public property were turned over or delivered to the representative of the United States, the Spanish flag was lowered, the stars

and stripes thrown to the breeze, accompanied with the roar of artillery and music, and the transfer was complete. In 1805 St. Louis had its first post-office established, and the place was incorporated as a town in 1809. It did not grow very fast, but was the recognized headquarters for the territory of the west and northwest. The French from Indiana and other points had settled there, and the town was decidedly French in its character and population. The Missouri Fur Company which had its headquarters there was organized in 1808, of which Pierre Chouteau was the head. His associates were Manuel Lisa, Wm. Clark, Sylvester Labadie, and others, and such familiar names as the Astors, Bent, Sublette, Cabanne, General Ashly and Robert Campbell were prominently identified with the town and its progress. The first paper was issued July 2, 1808.

In 1812 the Territory of Louisiana, or that part north, was changed and named the Territory of Missouri, and was given Territorial rights, with a representation on the floor of Congress. St. Louis was the seat of the Territorial government until 1820, and the first legislature met in that town, and part of its proceedings was the removal of the seat of the government to St. Charles, where it remained until located at Jefferson City in 1826. In 1822 St. Louis began to take on more style, and was incorporated as a city December 9th of that year. There had been a bank established in 1817, and quite a large number of business houses were built and occupied, and a number of loan offices chartered. When St. Louis became an American city her population was 925; this was in 1804. When the Territory was named Missouri, and she was the seat of government in 1812, her population had reached 2,000. William Deckers laid the first pavement in 1818. A ferry had been started in 1804. The first steamboat arrived in 1817. It was a low-pressure steamboat, built at Pittsburgh, and named the *General Pike*. It arrived August 2d, and was greeted by the entire population, who gazed upon her with wonder and astonishment. The Indians were a badly scared crowd, and could not be induced to come near it. The first steamboat stemmed the tide of the Missouri in 1819, and the same year the first steamboat from New Orleans put in its appearance at St. Louis. It was twenty-seven days *en route*.

BOUNDARIES AND INCORPORATION.

In 1820 the population had reached 4,928, and when incorporated in 1822 was believed to number about 5,000, not much immigration having come in. The boundary lines of the city when she received her charter were defined as follows: The line commencing at the middle of Mill Creek, just below the gas works, thence west to Seventh Street and up Seventh Street to a point due west of "Roy's Tower," thence to the river. The city plat embraced 385 acres of ground.

The first church was built in 1824, and was of the Presbyterian denomination. The second was an Episcopal Church, erected in 1825. A new

court-house was built in 1827, and also a market-house. These old-time landmarks have long since disappeared, and no mark is left to tell the tale of their being. The spot or location is recorded, but what that availeth is not of comprehension to the generation of to-day.

ADVANCEMENT.

The first brick house was said to have been erected in 1814. The first mayor of the city was Wm. C. Lane. The St. Louis University was founded in 1829; the Catholic Cathedral was completed in 1832 and consecrated by Bishop Rosetti.

In 1833 the population of St. Louis was about six thousand, and the taxable property, real and personal, aggregated \$2,745,000. St. Louis, like all other cities, felt the blighting effects of the financial crash of 1837, still her progress was not wholly checked. Her vitality was great and her resources spread over the territory, in many cases, out of the reach of the troubles of the times. Her fur trade was immense and the crash had little to do with that, so that while she felt the depression in her financial circles, her commercial prosperity was in no wise checked. There is very little more in the history of St. Louis to record than the noting of her general prosperity and steady onward progress for the next decade.

Her population in 1840 had risen to 16,469, and in 1844, 34,140. The population had more than doubled in four years. Fine buildings had arisen in place of the old fur warehouses of the early French settlers. Stately residences appeared in the suburbs; and in all that gave promise of a great and influential city, she had advanced and was advancing rapidly. The Mercantile Library was founded in 1848, and gas had been introduced the year previous, the city being first lighted on the night of November 4, 1847. In the great cholera year, 1849, the disease assumed an epidemic form, and of that dread scourge the people had a fearful experience. The progress of St. Louis had been handsomely commemorated on the eighty-third anniversary of its founding, the date being February 15, 1847. Among the living, and the only survivor of the memorable trio who first landed and located the city, was the venerable Pierre Chouteau, who, with his brother, had accompanied Laelete Liqueste, to locate a trading-post for the fur company of which they were members. He was a prominent figure in the celebration, and though at an advanced age, he was in the enjoyment of his full faculties, and was keenly alive to the wonderful progress of the city in the eighty-three years of its life. In 1849, the epidemic year, all that was mortal of Pierre Chouteau was consigned to its last resting-place, and with him all living memory ceased of the first settlement and of the rise and progress of the city. From that date history could record but written facts, the oral record had ceased to exist. His elder brother, Auguste Chouteau, had preceded him to the mystic beyond, having departed this life in February, 1829.

EXTENSION OF CITY LIMITS.

The city limits had been greatly extended in 1841, embracing an area of two thousand six hundred and thirty acres, instead of the three hundred and eighty-five acres in December, 1822. This showed the wonderful growth of the city, which, even then, was contracted, and its suburbs were fast filling up.

The Institution for the Blind was incorporated in 1851, and the population had increased to 94,000 in 1852.

CEMETERIES.

St. Louis took pride in her "cities of the dead," for she has several cemeteries, with wooded dales and sylvan retreats, well suited as the last resting-place of those whose remains are deposited in the "Silent City." We will speak here of only two, because of the care taken of them, their size, and their rich and diversified surroundings, which give them a lonely, yet pleasant look, to all who visit them. The Bellefontaine was purchased by an association of gentlemen who secured an act of incorporation in 1849, and at once commenced the improvement of the ground. In 1850 the first sale of lots took place. The cemetery comprises two hundred and twenty acres of land. The Calvary Cemetery has 320 acres, of which 100 are laid out and improved. This resting-place of the dead was purchased in 1852, by the Archbishop of the Diocese of St. Louis, and like the first above mentioned, is a lovely and secluded spot, well suited for the purpose intended.

BRIDGE DISASTER.

In 1854 the terrible accident, known as the Gasconade Bridge disaster, occurred, when many prominent citizens of St. Louis lost their lives.

FINANCIAL CRASH.

In 1857 the financial crash had a greater effect upon St. Louis than the one of 1837. Her merchants had been prosperous and extended their line of credits and the rapidly growing city had brought many new and venturesome people, who, believing in its future, had embarked in business enterprises which required a few more years of steady rise and progress to place them on a stable foundation. These, of course, went down in the general crash, but the stream was only temporarily dammed, and the debris was soon cleared away. The flood-tide had set toward the west, and the greater the crash the greater swelled the tide of immigration toward the setting sun.

The era of a healthy, and it would seem, permanent prosperity, again dawned upon the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley in 1861, and this time not even the civil war, which then began to cast its baleful shadow over the Union, checked its onward career, and at the opening of this terrible drama St. Louis claimed a population of 187,000 souls. The war added to its

financial and commercial prosperity, for it became the entrepot of supplies for the army of the southwest, and the headquarters of army operations. The valuation of real estate and personal property which had only been a little rising two and a half millions of dollars in 1833, was now, in 1860, \$73,765,670.

What the war added was more in the line of its financial and commercial development than in the spreading of its area or the building up of its waste places, but when war's fierce alarm had ceased the tide began to flow westward, and with it came the building mania, for homes and houses had to be provided for the rush of new-comers.

Chicago, which had nearly monopolized the railroads as an objective point, seemed now to have secured all that would pay, and St. Louis became the focus of all eyes. Kansas, Colorado and the Southwest began to loom up in its agricultural and mineral resources; the vast quantities of land which had been voted by venal congressmen to great railroad corporations were now thrown upon the market, and Kansas became a leading State for the attraction of the emigrant. In this more railroads were necessary, and the great crossing of the Mississippi was at St. Louis. Then the bridging of that great river commenced, Capt. Eads having made known his plans for this important work soon after the close of the war. The jubilee was not enjoyed, however, until 1874, when, on July 4th, the bridge was completed and opened to the railway companies. This was another era which marked a rapid progress in the future city of the valley. Sixteen separate and distinct lines of railway centered at St. Louis with completion of the bridge, and from those lines and the river traffic, St. Louis was evidently sure of her future.

BONDHOLDERS AND COUPON-CLIPPERS.

It was only when a concentration of wealth took a new departure that the glorious future which appeared so near became so far. The energy and enterprise of the people had, in a large measure, previous to the war, been used toward building up the city, and embarking in manufactures, etc., but soon after the war that wealth was turned into government bonds and the energy and enterprise were concentrated by these rich holders in cutting coupons off of these same bonds every three months, and with few exceptions they are still at the exhaustive work. Whatever of advanced progress has been given to St. Louis the past ten years, outside of her Allens, Stannards, and perhaps a score of others, has been by the new arrivals. It was, in '69 or '70, that her local papers were prospecting on the enervating influence that a hundred first-class funerals would have on the material prosperity of the "Future Great." The light and airy business of coupon-clipping had become epidemic, and millions of dollars which ought to have been invested in manufacturing and other enterprises, were sunk in the maelstrom of government bonds, and, so far as the material advancement of the city was concerned, might as well have been buried in the ocean. Still St. Louis im-

proved, for new arrivals of the progressive order seeing an opening would drop in, and those who could not clip coupons for a business worked on as their limited capital would permit. And so it was found that in 1870 real estate had reached \$119,080,800, while personal property was \$147,969,660. In 1875 the value of real estate had advanced \$12,000,000, reaching the gross sum of \$131,141,000, and personal property \$166,999,660, a gain of nearly \$20,000,000 in five years. The valuation January 1, 1879, was, of real estate, \$140,976,540, and personal property, \$172,829,980, or a total valuation of real and personal property of \$313,806,520, with a population of about 340,000. Great advancement had taken place in blocks of magnificent buildings, in the increase of her wholesale trade, in the area of her city limits, in the enlargement of her working population, so that the coupon-clippers who had stood at the front in 1870 now held a rear position, and were rather looked down upon as drones of society, wrapped in self and the vanity of self importance, and of little use to the progress or to the detriment of the great city. Railroads run to every point of the compass. Her tunnel and the union depot had become a fixed fact, macadamized roads led to all parts of the country, miles upon miles of streets were paved and sidewalks laid with substantial brick or stone, street cars to every part of the city, and the river-front flashing with traffic, which, in point of development, has exceeded the most sanguine expectation of those who had believed in its future, while the expressions of those who had built their faith on the railroads depriving a free water-course of the wealth of her offering has been simply one of astonishment.

ST. LOUIS PARKS.

In one respect St. Louis has exhibited commendable sense in having secured a number of parks, breathing places for her industrial population and pleasant drives for her wealthy citizens. There are no less than seventeen of these beautiful places, many of them small, but so scattered about the city as to be convenient to all her citizens. Her great park, which is called "Forest Park," has 1,372 acres, and the city has expended in purchases, laying out and beautifying the grounds, nearly one million of dollars. Corondelet Park has an area of 183.17 acres, O'Fallan Park has an area of 158.32 acres, and Tower Grove Park 270 acres. These are the largest, the others represent but a small number of acres each. Of the smaller ones, Lafayette Park leads with twenty-six acres, while the smallest, Jackson Place, has less than two acres.

BUILDINGS AND BANKS.

There were 1,318 brick and 369 frame buildings put up in 1878, at a cost of \$3,000,000. A very fine custom-house is approaching completion. They had, January 1, 1879, twenty-nine banks in St. Louis, five of which were national banks. The combined capital of all was \$12,406,019. This shows

a healthy progress, but one of not more than ordinary in the line of building improvements. It should have reached ten millions to show that advanced progress becoming a city which claims it is destined to become the central sun of the great Mississippi Valley.

In 1878 there was 2,291 arrivals of steamboats, and 2,348 departures. The commerce of the river was some half a million of dollars. The new barge lines and the wheat movement down the Mississippi for the year 1881, including her other river traffic, will undoubtedly double the business of 1878. The figures are not in, but the first half year has made a wonderful increase. Her commerce is steadily improving. There is not an article of domestic produce but has rapidly advanced in the amount received the past few years. The cereals and stock, cattle, sheep and hogs, also the roots and vegetables, have rapidly grown in quantity. St. Louis is the greatest mule market in the world.

In its public buildings the United States custom-house stands first. A massive building of white granite occupying a whole square, and when finished will have cost \$6,000,000. The business in the custom department will exceed two millions dollars the first year of its opening. The Chamber of Commerce is another magnificent structure just completed at a cost of \$1,800,000. The county court-house, which also takes a square of ground, and is built in the shape of a Greek cross, with a fine dome, cost \$2,000,000. The county building, known as the "Four Courts," and the city prison is a beautiful three story, and half basement structure, which cost \$1,250,000. The Polytechnic Institute costing \$800,000, and the magnificent Southern Hotel finished, and occupied May, 1881, at a cost of \$1,250,000 for building and furniture.

There are public buildings of lesser note, many private structures of magnificent proportions, with a wealth of beautiful surroundings, theaters, hotels, etc., all that go to make up a great city, school-houses of ample proportions, churches beautiful in architectural design of Grecian, Doric and Gothic, many of them being very costly in their build. One hundred and seventy-one churches are found within her limits, and the denominations cover all that claim the Protestant or Catholic faith. The Cathedral on Walnut Street is the oldest church edifice, but not the most costly in the city.

The public school library was founded in 1872, and numbers 36,000 volumes. The Mercantile Library has 42,000 volumes, and contains not only many valuable literary works, but many choice works of art.

MANUFACTURES.

In this line St. Louis is fast reaching a commanding situation. So long as railroads commanded the freighting facilities of the city and the great highway to the sea which Providence had placed at her door was ignored for man's more expensive route by rail, St. Louis remained but an infant

in manufacturing enterprises—and these had succumbed in many instances to the power of monopolies, or to the tariff of freight which took off all the profits, and her more eastern competitors were the gainers. But in the last two years Nature's great highway to the sea has begun to be utilized and St. Louis has all at once opened her eyes to the fact that she has a free railway of water to the sea, the equal of twenty railroads by land, and it only needs the cars (the barges) to revolutionize the carrying trade of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. The track is free to all. He who can build the cars can have the track ready at all times for use. The Father of Waters lies at her door; a mountain of iron is but a few miles away; coal, also, lies nearly at her gates, and while she has slept the sleep of years, these vast opportunities might have made her, ere this, the equal of any manufacturing city on the globe. She will become such, for no other city can show such vast resources or such rapid and cheap facilities for distribution. Even the coupon-clippers are waking up and believe there are higher and nobler aims for man than the lavish expenditure of wealth in indolence and selfish pleasure. The surplus wealth of St. Louis, if invested in manufacturing enterprises, would make her the wonder of the continent. She may realize this some day—when she does, will wonder at the stupidity and folly that has controlled her for so many years. Foundries, machine-shops, rolling-mills, cotton and woolen factories, car-shops, these and a thousand other industries are but waiting for the magic touch of an enterprising people to give them life.

The year 1881 opens auspiciously for a new life. St. Louis now begins to consider the question of progress from a more enlightened standpoint, and with a look of intelligent action. It may take a little time yet to drive sleep from her eyelids and sloth from her limbs, but it looks now more than ever as though she would accomplish this and wake up to the full fruition of her great opportunities—in fact, to her manifest destiny. Missouri ought to be proud of St. Louis, but that cannot be while sloth lies at the portals of her gates and the dry-rot of old fogyism guides her present course.

The brewery business of St. Louis is one of her leading departments of trade. She has the largest establishment in the world for bottling beer, a building two hundred feet long and thirty feet broad. The manufacture of wine is another important business which has assumed immense proportions. Distilling, rectifying and wholesale dealing in liquors is another branch that adds a large revenue to the taxable wealth of the city. There is nothing in the manufacturers' line but what could sustain a healthy growth in St. Louis, if even plain business sense is at command. Her future may be said to be all before her, for her manufacturing interests are yet in their infancy. She can become the manufacturing center of the continent. The center or receiving point for the greatest amount of cereals any city can handle, and the stock center also of the country, St. Louis may, with the opportunities within her grasp, well be called the "Future Great."

CHAPTER OF CRITICISM

But the name "*Future Great*" is used at this time by her rivals in tones of derision. That she should have ignored so many years the great and bountiful resources nature has so lavishly bestowed upon her, ay! it would seem, even spurned them through an ignorance as dense as it is wonderful, is very strange, and has brought a stigma of disgrace upon the character of her people. This action on her part has not escaped the notice of men of wealth, of towering ambition, of nerve force and of unlimited energy, and to-day one of the railway kings of the country, Jay Gould, of New York, has grasped the scepter of her commercial life and rules with a grasp of steel, and through his iron roadways run the commercial life-blood which flows through the arteries of her business life. That this neglect of her great opportunities should have placed it in the power of one man to become the arbiter of her fate is as humiliating as it has proved costly. Millions have poured into the coffers of Jay Gould, who, seeing this vast wealth of resources lying idle or uncared for, had the nerve to seize and the far-seeing judgment and enterprise to add them to his own personal gains. The world can admire the bold energy of the man, and the genius that can grasp and guide the commercial destinies of an Empire, but it is none the less a blot upon the fair name, capital and enterprise of a great city, and should mantle the cheek of every St. Louisian with shame. The writer feels all that he has here written, but his pride as a Missourian cannot blind him to the faults of her people.

St. Louis is an old city and there has been much written of her extraordinary progress, and yet whatever that progress is, has been caused far far more by her people being compelled to take advantage of the opportunities within their reach than making such by their own energy and enterprise. If she has grown in population and in wealth, it is because she could not help herself. After forty years of life, as late as 1812, the currency of St. Louis was still confined to peltries, trinkets, maple sugar, honey, bees-wax, venison, hams, etc., in fact, all barter and trade, and yet those who have compiled her local history talk wildly of her destiny and prophesy wonders for her in the near future. It is best to look at St. Louis as she is to-day. It is to be hoped that her future growth may not take pattern after her past, and that the new men who have taken her commercial future into their keeping will still exhibit that towering genius for the development of St. Louis that has characterized them in their eastern home.

The future of St. Louis would seem to be one of a rapidly growing city, not only in population, but in commercial and financial strength as though founded upon a rock. This is the present outlook. While the genius of Gould and his associates has secured millions of dollars by their business

ventures, there are other millions still left to build up and add to her prosperity and greatness if rightly managed.

The tremendous energy of Gould has astonished the sleepy St. Louisians as much as if they had been treading upon live coals, and in waking up they have discovered that their sleep and indolence have cost them several millions. Gould, Keene, Dillon, Sage and their associates do not work for nothing, and the people who claim the "Future Great" as their abiding place should lose no time in taking a firm hold of the present and guiding her toward the great destiny which awaits her, with the winning cards in their own hands. The New Yorkers have shown them a will and a way, and now let them practice the lesson it has cost them so much to learn.

It has been over a century since St. Louis took a start into life, and it is quite that since the ring of the pioneer's ax and the sharp crack of his rifle reverberated through her streets. The slow progress of pioneer life has departed and modern civilization, with the light of genius for its guide, is rapidly progressing and recording history for future generations. When in 1817 the first steamboat landed at St. Louis, the possibilities of what the future might be began to dawn upon the minds of her people, and that year may be well proclaimed as the dividing line between the old and the new era of St. Louis's destiny. From that day she looked forward, not backward, and while up to that time she seemed to have lived in the past, it was the future before her that then riveted her attention. She kept up a lively step to the music of progress for several years, and the Father of Waters and the mighty Missouri with their fleets of water-craft attested her enterprise, and she grew apace. But in a few years she again fell asleep, and slept until the snort of the iron horse awoke her rudely from slumber. She had grown even while she slept, because the great water-way which passed her door had become the pathway of a mighty business. But this grand highway to the sea which had nourished her while she slept was at once forgotten or relegated to the rear, and her awakened energies were given to the prancing steed whose breath was fire, that made the earth tremble at his strength, and whose speed was like the wings of the wind. The railroad fever had taken possession of the Queen City of the Valley. She grew apace and for years she has reveled in the new love, and the grand old Father of Waters which had nurtured her into life was forgotten. But she has again awakened from her quiet dreams, and the iron horse which had lulled her to repose was found while bringing millions to her door to have taken millions more away. And in this year of 1881 she opens her eyes to her true destiny, and the grand Old Father of Waters, which she had striven to drive from her, was once more recognized as the very foundation or bed-rock of her commercial life, the power that was to keep in check the absorption of her wealth, from the monopolizing influence and insatiable maw of the railway kings. She now proudly points to the grand old river, and the fleets of barges borne upon its bosom

filled with the wealth of an empire, and calls on her sister, Chicago, to look at this glorious sight. The "Garden City" has already snuffed the battle from afar, and is ready to struggle for a commercial supremacy in which there are literally millions, for nature has done the work, and St. Louis will win. The "City by the Lake" is deserving, and had she the opportunities which have lain so long dormant in possession of her rival, would have been to-day the wonder of the world. But it is the rugged path that brings out man's energy and endurance, not the smooth road. So it is with cities. And so the majestic Mississippi flows on, bearing upon its waters the riches of the valley, and pouring into the lap of the Queen City upon its banks millions upon millions of wealth. If the spirit of 1881 shall continue, then St. Louis will soon become the pride of the State. In reality she will be the "Future Great" of the American Continent. She that stands on the bank of this great inland sea, the commerce of an empire flowing at her feet, her sails in every clime and country, she is indeed to become a great city, the arbiter of the commercial world and the Queen City whose wealth, commanding influence, culture and refinement will attest the greatness of her people and command the homage of the world. Such is to be the "Future Great" city, St. Louis.

STATISTICS.

Debt of St. Louis, January 1, 1881, \$22,507,000; rate of taxation on the \$100, \$1.75.

The receipts of all kinds of grain, 51,958,177 bushels.

Twenty-four flouring-mills manufactured 2,077,625 barrels of flour in 1880.

The receipts of cotton for 1880 were 496,570 bales.

There were 12,846,169 pounds of tobacco manufactured into plug, fine-cut and smoking tobacco.

There were 330,935,973 feet of lumber received in 1880.

St. Louis received for the year 1880, 41,892,356 bushels of coal.

Seven elevators have a total capacity of 5,650,000 bushels, and three more are being erected and one other enlarged.

The aggregate of bank clearing for 1880 amounted to \$1,422,918,973.

The post-office distributed in 1880, 43,731,844 pieces, weighing 4,250,000 pounds.

Post-office orders issued numbered 53,337, and represented \$879,943.90.

The value of school property is \$2,851,133.

The steel bridge cost \$13,000,000 and tunnel \$1,500,000.

LAWS OF MISSOURI.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION LAW.

The homestead exemption law of the State of Missouri has been one of the most enlightened laws passed for the benefit of the people. In the last session of the general assembly of the State, the spring of 1880-81, there was a material change in the law, and it is given here in full. Thus every head of a family can be secure in a home of moderate value, if he will not waive his right to it. There are printed notes now drawn up in which there is a clause printed waiving the right of holding such property under that law. When a man signs such a note, his home stands in the same light as his other property. These notes should never be signed unless by or with the consent of the wife as well as the husband. The law reads, as amended, as follows and is in full force at this time:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-six hundred and eighty-nine (2689) of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, is hereby amended by striking out, "or incorporated towns and villages having a less population," and inserting in lieu thereof, "having a population of ten thousand or less," in twelfth line, and by inserting immediately after "dollars," fifteenth line, the words "and in cities and incorporated towns and villages having a population less than ten thousand, such homesteads shall not include more than five acres of ground or exceed the total value of \$1,500," so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

SEC. 2689. The homestead of every housekeeper or head of a family, consisting of a dwelling-house and appurtenances, and the land in connection therewith, not exceeding the amount and value herein limited, which is or shall be used by such housekeeper, or head of a family as such homestead, shall, together with the rents, issues and products thereof, be exempt from attachment and execution, except as herein provided; such homestead in the country shall not include more than one hundred and sixty acres of land, or exceed the total value of fifteen hundred dollars; and in cities having a population of forty thousand or more, such homestead shall not include more than eighteen square rods of ground, or exceed the total value of three thousand dollars; and in cities having a population of ten thousand and less than forty thousand, such homestead shall not include more than thirty square rods of ground, or exceed the total value of fifteen hundred dollars;

and in cities and incorporated towns and villages having a population less than ten thousand, such homestead shall not include more than five acres of ground, or exceed the total value of fifteen hundred dollars; and any married woman may file her claim to the tract or lot of land occupied by her and her husband, or by her, if abandoned by her husband, as a homestead; said claim shall set forth the tract or lot claimed, that she is the wife of the person in whose name the said tract or lot appears of record, and said claim shall be acknowledged by her before some officer authorized to take proof or acknowledgments of instruments of writing, affecting real estate, and be filed in the recorder's office, and it shall be the duty of the recorder to receive and record the same. After the filing of such claims, duly acknowledged, the husband shall be debarred from, and incapable of selling, mortgaging or alienating the homestead in any manner whatever, and every such sale, mortgage or alienation is hereby declared null and void; and the filing of any such claims, as aforesaid, with the recorder, shall impart notice to all persons of the contents thereof, and all subsequent purchasers and mortgagers shall be deemed, in law and equity, to purchase with notice: *Provided, however,* that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the husband and wife from jointly conveying, mortgaging, alienating or in any other manner disposing of such homestead or any part thereof.

Approved, March 26, 1881.

HUSBAND NOT LIABLE.

AN ACT to exempt the husband from the payment of the debts of the wife contracted before marriage.

SECTION 1. The property owned by a man before his marriage, and that which he may acquire after his marriage by purchase, descent, gift, grant, devise, or in any other manner whatsoever, and the profits thereof, except such as may be acquired from the wife, shall be exempt from all debts and liabilities contracted or incurred by his wife before their marriage.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 25, 1881.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The law passed by the general assembly on the rights and privileges of married women is full and complete, is composed of fourteen sections and too long to be embodied in this work. The law can be found in the "Revised Statutes of Missouri, volume 1, 1879." It is chapter 51, and found on pages 557 to 561.

HEDGES TRIMMED.

It may not be known to all that a law was passed by the last general assembly (1880-1881), that "every person owning a hedge fence, over five

years old, upon the line of any public road or highway in this State, is hereby required to cut down the same, to the height of not more than five feet nor less than four feet, every two years: *Provided*, that hedge fences inclosing orchards, house-yards and stock-yards, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act."

The overseer of roads is to serve the notice and the owner has thirty days to commence, and if he fail to do it the overseer shall have it done and the owner must pay all expenses of the same. It can be collected of him by law, same as revenue for road purposes.

The law passed and took effect March 16, 1881.

CHANGING SCHOOL-HOUSE SITES.

SECTION 1. The voters of any school-district in this State may change the location of a school-house site when the same, for any cause, may be deemed necessary and notice of such contemplated change shall have been given by the directors at least twenty days prior thereto by posting at least three written notices in three of the most public places in the district where such school-house site shall be located: *Provided*, that in every case a majority of the voters of said district shall only be necessary to remove a site nearer the center of a school district, but in all cases to remove a site further from the center of a school-district it shall require two-thirds of the legal voters of such school-district.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 24, 1881.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

The legislature of 1880-81, passed a marriage license act which makes it necessary for persons before marriage to secure a license. No person authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, can legally do so without first seeing the license, and a marriage performed without a license is not legal and a penalty is attached. The intent of the law is to have an official record which will stand in the courts and settle any dispute either of marriage or property which may hereafter arise. The law reads:

SECTION 1. Previous to any marriage in this State a license for that purpose shall be obtained.

SECTION 2. The recorder of the county issues the license and the parties must be, the male 21 years and the female 18 years of age. If younger the parents or guardian must give consent.

PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations

not authorized by the publisher, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work are described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional, or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can not be altered, varied, or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other manner. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; and if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



Yours Truly

H. C. McConry



FORMS OF DEEDS, LEASES, MORTGAGES, Etc.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, James Johnson, of the town of Muncie, county of Delaware, and State of Indiana, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner as follows; to-wit.,

First—I give, devise and bequeath to my son James Horace Johnson, \$1,000 in bank stock, of the First National Bank of Boston, and the farm owned by myself, in the township of Washington, Shelby county, Missouri, and consisting of eighty acres of land with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging, to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns forever.

Second—I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Ida Louisa Johnson and Annie May Johnson, each \$1,000 in cash, and each one a quarter section of land owned by myself in the township of Jasper, Henry county, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the record of said county, where said land is located; the north 160 acres to go to Ida Louisa, my eldest daughter.

Third—I give, devise and bequeath to my son Thomas Alfred Johnson, ten shares of railroad stock in the Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, and my lot, with the residence thereon, in Dayton, Ohio, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name in the county where situated.

Fourth—I give to my wife Samuella Richardson Johnson, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property about my home not hitherto disposed of, including \$5,000 of bank stock, in the Merchants' National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower to which she is entitled by law, said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth—It is also my will and desire that at the death of my wife, Samuella Richardson Johnson, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly—I nominate and appoint as executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Samuella Richardson Johnson, and my eldest son, James Horace Johnson.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Dayton, Ohio, the residue of such money to revert to my wife, Samuella Richardson Johnson, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, James Johnson, to this, my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of December, 1876.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Signed and declared by James Johnson as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

THOMAS DUGAN, Dayton, Ohio.

ROCHESTER McQUADE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CODICIL.

WHEREAS, I, James Johnson, did, on the fourth day of December, 1876, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

WHEREAS, By the dispensation of Providence, my daughter Ida Louisa has deceased, October 10th, 1877; and

WHEREAS, A son has been born to me, which son is now christened John Wesley Johnson, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands, bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Ida Louisa, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 10th day of January, 1878.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, James Johnson, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament, and we, at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

THOS. DUGAN, Dayton, Ohio.

CHARLES JACKSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, made and entered into on this — day of — A. D. 188—, by and between —, of the county of —, and State of Missouri, of the first part, and —, of the county of —, and State of Missouri, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises; to-wit.,

[Here insert description.]

for the term of — from and after the — day of — A. D. 188—; at the — rent of — dollars, to be paid as follows; to-wit.,

[Here insert terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due or unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, or he may use all or any of the remedies to effect such possession.

And the party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force or inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants and agrees that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purpose whatsoever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purposes whatsoever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under a penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damages by fire and the depredation by animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessor, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that upon the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the occupancy and possession of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, alone excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____, of _____ county, and State of _____, in consideration of _____ dollars, in hand paid by _____, of _____ county, and State of _____, do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____, the following described premises, situated in the county of _____, and State of _____; to-wit.,

[*Here insert description.*]

and do hereby covenant with the said _____ that _____ lawfully seized of

said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that ——— have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and ——— do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon the condition that the said ——— shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of ——— certain promissory notes, for the sum of ——— dollars,
 One note for \$—, due——, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.
 One note for \$—, due——, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.
 One note for \$—, due——, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.

And the said mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the ——— day of —, A. D. 18—. _____

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of ——— county, and State of ———, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ———, of ——— county, and State of ———, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ———, the following described personal property, now in the possession of ———, in the county of ———, State of ———; to-wit.,

[Here insert description.]

and do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in the said property being the right of redemption herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of ——— certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— dollars,

One note for \$—, due ——, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.
 One note for \$—, due ——, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.
 One note for \$—, due ——, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantor may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expenses of such foreclosure, including \$—— attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the — day of —, 18—. _____

QUITCLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____, of _____ county, State of _____, in consideration of _____ dollars, to _____ in hand paid by _____, of _____ county, and State of _____, the receipt whereof _____ do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quitclaimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quitclaim unto the said _____, and to _____ heirs and assigns forever, all _____ right, title and interest, estate, claim and demand, both in law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises; to-wit.,

[Here insert description.]

With all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____, of _____ county, and State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ dollars, in hand paid by _____, of _____ county, and State of _____, do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____, and to _____ heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the county of _____, State of Missouri; to-wit.,

[Here insert description.]

And _____ do hereby covenant with the said _____ that _____ a— lawfully seized in fee simple of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that _____ ha— good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and _____ do hereby covenant to warrant and defend said premises, and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said _____ hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

All forms of deeds, mortgages, or bond for deed, shall have the following form of acknowledgment:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
 COUNTY OF———. } ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a —— in and for said county, personally appeared ——, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (deed, mortgage, etc.,) as —— and acknowledged —— signature thereto to be —— voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and —— seal, the day and year last above written.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

\$100.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1881.

Sixty days after date I promise to pay to John Doe, or order, one hundred dollars, for value received, with interest.

RICHARD ROE.

A note to be payable in anything else but money, needs only the article substituted in the above form. "With interest," means at the legal rate, and any other rate must be mentioned, or if no interest is to be paid until after the maturity of the note it should be so stated.

ORDERS.

Orders should be simply worded:

Mr. D. H. WATERS,

St. Louis, Mo., January 2, 1881.

Please pay J. Walker twenty-five dollars and charge to account of

J. TURNER.

If it is to be paid in trade it should be so expressed after the word dollars.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should state when received and for what; thus:

\$100.

St. Louis, Mo., January 1, 1878.

Received of J. W. Hardin one hundred dollars, for services in the harvest field to date, in full.

Or,

Received of J. W. Hardin fifty dollars, for one week's work of self and team, in hauling stone, in full.

R. W. FIELDS.

If only part is paid it should read, "on account," instead of "in full."

BILL OF PURCHASE.

It should state each article and price, as follows:

J. W. SHATTUCK, St. LOUIS, Mo., January 1, 1878.

Bought of J. D. ADAMS.

To	5 Yards Jeans.....	@.50.....	\$2.50
"	20 " Brown Domestic	.08.....	1.60
			\$4.10
	Received payment,		J. D. ADAMS.

VALUABLE RULES.

How to find the gross and net weight of a hog, is by the rule that a hog's net weight is one fifth less than his gross weight. For instance, a hog weighing 400 pounds gross, would when dressed weigh 320.

A good rule to find the capacity of a granary or a wagon-bed is multiply by (short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off one decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of bushels.

To find the contents of a corn-crib multiply the number of cubic feet by 54 (short method) or by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off one decimal—the result will be the answer in bushels. This rule applies when it is first cribbed and before the corn shrinks.

For the contents of a cistern or tank, multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method) and point off one decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons each.

To measure boards multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches), divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

NOTE.—This is the correct measurement for every inch of thickness.

The same in substance is the rule for scantling, joists, plank, sills, etc. Multiply the width, thickness and length together (the width and thickness in inches and the length in feet) and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

To find the number of brick required in a building, multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$. The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

A congressional township is thirty-six sections, each a square mile.

A section of land is 640 acres.

A quarter section, 160 acres, is a half a mile square.

Eighty acres is a half mile long and one quarter of a mile wide.

Forty acres is a quarter of a mile square.

The sections of a congressional township are all numbered from one to thirty-six, commencing at the northeast corner of the township.

One hundred and ninety-six pounds is one barrel of flour.

Two hundred pounds is one barrel of pork.

Fifty six pounds is called a firkin of butter.

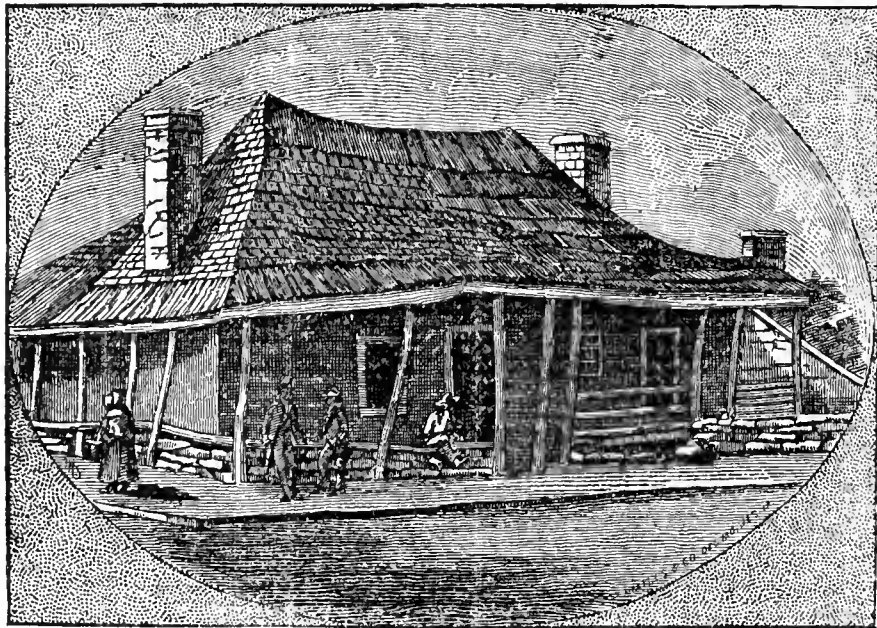
A cord of wood is four feet wide, four feet high, and eight feet long.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The lawful weight of the following articles is the following number of pounds per bushel, and so understood when no special contract is made.

Apples, peaches and quinces	48	Rye	56
Cherries, grapes, currants or gooseberries	40	Salt	50
Strawberries, raspberries or blackberries.	32	Sand	130
Osage-orange seed	32	Lime	80
Millett seed	45	Beans	60
Clover seed	60	Bran	20
Flax seed	56	Oats	33
Sorghum seed	30	Wheat	60
Timothy seed	45	Barley	48
Hemp seed	44	Buckwheat	52
Broom-corn seed	30	Corn-meal	48
Blue-grass seed	14	Stone coal	80
Hungarian grass seed	45	Corn, in the ear	70
Sweet potatoes	46	Potatoes	60
Castor bean	46	Onions	57
Dried apples	24	Shelled corn	56
Dried peaches	33		

There is a fine and penalty attached for giving false weights.



RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR MC NAIR, IN 1820, THE FIRST ELECTED GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

CONSTITUTION,

ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE, OCTOBER 30, 1875. WENT INTO OPERATION
NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Missouri, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and grateful for his goodness, do, for the better government of the state, establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.—BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The boundaries of the state as heretofore established by law, are hereby ratified and confirmed. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Mississippi, and every other river bordering on the state, so far as the said rivers shall form a common boundary to this state and any other state or states; and the river Mississippi and the navigable rivers and waters leading to the same, shall be common highways, and forever free to the citizens of this state and of the United States, without any tax, duty, import or toll therefor, imposed by this state.

ARTICLE II.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

In order to assert our rights, acknowledge our duties, and proclaim the principles on which our government is founded, we declare:

SECTION 1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people; that all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

SEC. 2. That the people of this state have the inherent, sole and exclusive right to regulate the internal government and police thereof, and to alter and abolish their constitution and form of government whenever they may deem it necessary to their safety and happiness: *Provided*, Such change be not repugnant to the constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. That Missouri is a free and independent state, subject only to the constitution of the United States; and as the preservation of the states and the maintenance of their governments, are necessary to an indestructible Union, and were intended to co-exist with it, the legislature is not authorized to adopt, nor will the people of this state ever assent to any amendment or change of the constitution of the United States which may in any wise impair the right of local self-government belonging to the people of this state.

SEC. 4. That all constitutional government is intended to promote the general welfare of the people; that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty and the enjoyment of the gains of their own industry; that to give security to these things is the principal office of government, and that when government does not confer this security, it fails of its chief design.

SEC. 5. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no

person can, on account of his religious opinions, be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit under this state, nor be disqualified from testifying, or from serving as a juror; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no person ought, by any law, to be molested in his person or estate, on account of his religious persuasion or profession; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, nor to justify practices inconsistent with the good order, peace or safety of this state, or with the rights of others.

SEC. 6. That no person can be compelled to erect, support or attend any place or system of worship, or to maintain or support any priest, minister, preacher or teacher of any sect, church, creed or denomination of religion; but if any person shall voluntarily make a contract for any such object, he shall be held to the performance of the same.

SEC. 7. That no money shall ever be taken from the public treasury, directly or indirectly, in aid of any church, sect or denomination of religion, or in aid of any priest, preacher, minister or teacher thereof, as such; and that no preference shall be given to, nor any discrimination made against any church, sect or creed of religion, or any form of religious faith or worship.

SEC. 8. That no religious corporation can be established in this state, except such as may be created under a general law for the purpose only of holding the title to such real estate as may be prescribed by law for church edifices, parsonages and cemeteries.

SEC. 9. That all elections shall be free and open; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 10. The courts of justice shall be open to every person, and certain remedy afforded for every injury to person, property or character, and that right and justice should be administered without sale, denial or delay.

SEC. 11. That the people shall be secure in their persons, papers, homes and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or seize any person or thing, shall issue without describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized, as nearly as may be; nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation reduced to writing.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, for felony, be proceeded against criminally otherwise than by indictment, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; in all other cases, offenses shall be prosecuted criminally by indictment or information as concurrent remedies.

SEC. 13. That treason against the state can consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; that no person can be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court; that no person can be attainted of treason or felony by the general assembly; that no conviction can work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; that the estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death; and when any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 14. That no law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech;

that every person shall be free to say, write or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty; and that in all suits and prosecutions for libel, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the fact.

SEC. 15. That no *ex post facto* law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, or retrospective in its operation, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, can be passed by the general assembly.

SEC. 16. That imprisonment for debt shall not be allowed, except for the nonpayment of fines and penalties imposed for violation of law.

SEC. 17. That the right of no citizen to keep and bear arms in defense of his home, person and property, or in aid of the civil power, when thereto legally summoned, shall be called in question; but nothing herein contained is intended to justify the practice of wearing concealed weapons.

SEC. 18. That no person elected or appointed to any office or employment of trust or profit under the laws of this state, or any ordinance of any municipality in this state, shall hold such office without personally devoting his time to the performance of the duties to the same belonging.

SEC. 19. That no person who is now, or may hereafter become a collector or receiver of public money, or assistant or deputy of such collector or receiver, shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit in the state of Missouri under the laws thereof, or of any municipality therein, until he shall have accounted for and paid over all the public money for which he may be accountable.

SEC. 20. That no private property can be taken for private use with or without compensation, unless by the consent of the owner, except for private ways of necessity, and except for drains and ditches across the lands of others for agricultural and sanitary purposes, in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and that whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be really public shall be a judicial question, and as such, judicially determined, without regard to any legislative assertion that the use is public.

SEC. 21. That private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation shall be ascertained by a jury or board of commissioners of not less than three freeholders; in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and until the same shall be paid to the owner, or into court for the owner, the property shall not be disturbed, or the proprietary rights of the owner therein divested. The fee of land taken for railroad tracts without consent of the owner thereof, shall remain in such owner, subject to the use for which it is taken.

SEC. 22. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend, in person, and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy, public trial by an impartial jury of the county.

SEC. 23. That no person shall be compelled to testify against himself in a criminal cause, nor shall any person, after being once acquitted by a jury, be again, for the same offense, put in jeopardy of life or liberty; but if the jury to which the question of his guilt or innocence is submitted

fail to render a verdict, the court before which the trial is had may, in its discretion, discharge the jury and commit or bail the prisoner for trial at the next term of court, or if the state of business will permit, at the same term; and if judgment be arrested after a verdict of guilty on a defective indictment, or if judgment on a verdict of guilty be reversed for error in law, nothing herein contained shall prevent a new trial of the prisoner on a proper indictment, or according to correct principles of law.

SEC. 24. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

SEC. 25. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 26. That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall never be suspended.

SEC. 27. That the military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power; that no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 28. The right of trial by jury, as heretofore enjoyed, shall remain inviolate; but a jury for the trial of criminal or civil cases, in courts not of record, may consist of less than twelve men, as may be prescribed by law. Hereafter, a grand jury shall consist of twelve men, any nine of whom concurring may find an indictment or a true bill.

SEC. 29. That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition or remonstrance.

SEC. 30. That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SEC. 31. That there cannot be in this state either slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 32. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE III.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial—each of which shall be confided to a separate magistracy and no person, or collection of persons, charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative power, subject to the limitations herein contained, shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives, to be styled “The General Assembly of the State of Missouri.”

REPRESENTATION AND APPORTIONMENT.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall consist of members to be chosen every second year by the qualified voters of the several counties, and apportioned in the following manner: The ratio of representation shall be ascertained at each apportioning session of the general assembly, by

dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the state, as ascertained by the last decennial census of the United States, by the number two hundred. Each county having one ratio, or less, shall be entitled to one representative; each county having two and a half times said ratio, shall be entitled to two representatives; each county having four times said ratio, shall be entitled to three representatives; each county having six times such ratio, shall be entitled to four representatives, and so on above that number, giving one additional member for every two and a half additional ratios.

SEC. 3. When any county shall be entitled to more than one representative, the county court shall cause such county to be subdivided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, corresponding in number to the representatives to which such county is entitled, and in population as nearly equal as may be, in each of which the qualified voters shall elect one representative, who shall be a resident of such district: *Provided*, That when any county shall be entitled to more than ten representatives, the circuit court shall cause such county to be subdivided into districts, so as to give each district not less than two, nor more than four representatives, who shall be residents of such district; the population of the districts to be proportioned to the number of representatives to be elected therefrom.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-four years, who shall not be a male citizen of the United States, who shall not have been a qualified voter of this state two years, and an inhabitant of the county or district which he may be chosen to represent, one year next before the day of his election, if such county or district shall have been so long established, but if not, then of the county or district from which the same shall have been taken, and who shall not have paid a state and county tax within one year next preceding the election.

SEC. 5. The senate shall consist of thirty-four members, to be chosen by the qualified voters of their respective districts for four years. For the election of senators the state shall be divided into convenient districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, the same to be ascertained by the last decennial census taken by the United States.

SEC. 6. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, who shall not be a male citizen of the United States, who shall not have been a qualified voter of this state three years, and an inhabitant of the district which he may be chosen to represent one year next before the day of his election, if such district shall have been so long established; but if not, then of the district or districts from which the same shall have been taken, and who shall not have paid a state and county tax within one year next preceding the election. When any county shall be entitled to more than one senator, the circuit court shall cause such county to be subdivided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, and of population as nearly equal as may be, corresponding in number with the senators to which such county may be entitled; and in each of these one senator, who shall be a resident of such district, shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof.

SEC. 7. Senators and representatives shall be chosen according to the rule of apportionment established in this constitution, until the next decennial census by the United States shall have been taken and the result thereof as to this state ascertained, when the apportionment shall be revised

and adjusted on the basis of that census, and every ten years thereafter upon the basis of the United States census; or if such census be not taken, or is delayed, then on the basis of a state census; such apportionment to be made at the first session of the general assembly after each such census: *Provided*, That if at any time, or from any cause, the general assembly shall fail or refuse to district the state for senators, as required in this section, it shall be the duty of the governor, secretary of state, and attorney-general, within thirty days after the adjournment of the general assembly on which such duty devolved, to perform said duty, and to file in the office of the secretary of state a full statement of the districts formed by them, including the names of the counties embraced in each district, and the numbers thereof; said statement to be signed by them, and attested by the great seal of the state, and upon the proclamation of the governor, the same shall be as binding and effectual as if done by the general assembly.

SEC. 8. Until an apportionment of representatives can be made, in accordance with the provisions of this article, the house of representatives shall consist of one hundred and forty-three members, which shall be divided among the several counties of the state, as follows: The county of St. Louis shall have seventeen; the county of Jackson four; the county of Buchanan three; the counties of Franklin, Greene, Johnson, Lafayette, Macon, Marion, Pike, and Saline, each two, and each of the other counties in the state, one.

SEC. 9. Senatorial and representative districts may be altered, from time to time, as public convenience may require. When any senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be contiguous; such districts to be as compact as may be, and in the formation of the same no county shall be divided.

SEC. 10. The first election of senators and representatives, under this constitution, shall be held at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, when the whole number of representatives, and the senators from the districts having odd numbers, who shall compose the first class, shall be chosen; and in one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the senators from the districts having even numbers, who shall compose the second class, and so on at each succeeding general election, half the senators provided for by this constitution shall be chosen.

SEC. 11. Until the state shall be divided into senatorial districts, in accordance with the provisions of this article, said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows:

The First District shall be composed of the counties of Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison.

Second District—The counties of Buchanan, DeKalb, Gentry and Worth.

Third District—The counties of Clay, Clinton and Platte.

Fourth District—The counties of Caldwell, Ray, Daviess and Harrison.

Fifth District—The counties of Livingston, Grundy, Mercer and Carroll.

Sixth District—The counties of Linn, Sullivan, Putnam and Chariton.

Seventh District—The counties of Randolph, Howard and Monroe.

Eighth District—The counties of Adair, Macon and Schuyler.

Ninth District—The counties of Audrain, Boone and Callaway.

Tenth District—The counties of St. Charles and Warren.

Eleventh District—The counties of Pike, Lincoln and Montgomery.

Twelfth District—The counties of Lewis, Clark, Scotland and Knox.

Thirteenth District—The counties of Marion, Shelby and Ralls.

Fourteenth District—The counties of Bates, Cass and Henry.

Fifteenth District—The county of Jackson.

Sixteenth District—The counties of Vernon, Barton, Jasper, Newton and McDonald.

Seventeenth District—The counties of Lafayette and Johnson.

Eighteenth District—The counties of Greene, Lawrence, Barry, Stone and Christian.

Nineteenth District—The counties of Saline, Pettis and Benton.

Twentieth District—The counties of Polk, Hickory, Dallas, Dade, Cedar and St. Clair.

Twenty-first District—The counties of Laclede, Webster, Wright, Texas, Douglas, Taney, Ozark and Howell.

Twenty-second District—The counties of Phelps, Miller, Maries, Camden, Pulaski, Crawford and Dent.

Twenty-third District—The counties of Cape Girardeau, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Stoddard and Scott.

Twenty-fourth District—The counties of Iron, Madison, Bollinger, Wayne, Butler, Reynolds, Carter, Ripley, Oregon and Shannon.

Twenty-fifth District—The counties of Franklin, Gasconade and Osage.

Twenty-sixth District—The counties of Washington, Jefferson, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve and Perry.

Twenty-eighth District—The counties of Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan and Cole.

St. Louis county shall be divided into seven districts, numbered respectively, as follows:

Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth.

SEC. 12. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any office under this state, or any municipality thereof; and no member of congress or person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this state, or any municipality thereof, (militia offices, justices of the peace and notaries public excepted,) shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly, or remain a member thereof, after having accepted any such office or seat in either house of congress.

SEC. 13. If any senator or representative remove his residence from the district or county for which he was elected, his office shall thereby be vacated.

SEC. 14. Writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the general assembly, shall be issued by the governor.

SEC. 15. Every senator and representative elect, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Missouri, and faithfully perform the duties of my office, and that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law." The oath shall be administered in the

halls of their respective houses, to the members thereof, by some judge of the supreme court, or the circuit court, or the county court of Cole county, or after the organization, by the presiding officer of either house, and shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. Any member of either house refusing to take said oath or affirmation, shall be deemed to have thereby vacated his office, and any member convicted of having violated his oath or affirmation, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and be forever thereafter disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this state.

SEC. 16. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury such compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be provided by law, not to exceed five dollars per day for the first seventy days of each session, and after that not to exceed one dollar per day for the remainder of the session, except the first session held under this constitution, and during revising sessions, when they may receive five dollars per day for one hundred and twenty days, and one dollar per day for the remainder of such sessions. In addition to per diem, the members shall be entitled to receive traveling expenses or mileage, for any regular and extra session not greater than now provided by law; but no member shall be entitled to traveling expenses or mileage for any extra session that may be called within one day after an adjournment of a regular session. Committees of either house, or joint committees of both houses, appointed to examine the institutions of the state, other than those at the seat of government, may receive their actual expenses, necessarily incurred while in the performance of such duty; the items of such expenses to be returned to the chairman of such committee, and by him certified to the state auditor, before the same, or any part thereof, can be paid. Each member may receive at each regular session an additional sum of thirty dollars, which shall be in full for all stationery used in his official capacity, and all postage, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; and no allowance or emoluments, for any purpose whatever, shall be made to, or received by the members, or any member of either house, or for their use, out of the contingent fund or otherwise, except as herein expressly provided; and no allowance or emolument, for any purpose whatever, shall ever be paid to any officer, agent, servant or employe of either house of the general assembly, or of any committee thereof, except such per diem as may be provided for by law, not to exceed five dollars.

SEC. 17. Each house shall appoint its own officers; shall be sole judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its own members; may determine the rules of its own proceedings, except as herein provided; may arrest and punish by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding ten days, or both, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence during its sessions; may punish its members for disorderly conduct; and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all members elect, may expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

SEC. 18. A majority of the whole number of members of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 19. The sessions of each house shall be held with open doors, except in cases which may require secrecy.

SEC. 20. The general assembly elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven; and thereafter the general assembly shall meet in regular session once only in every two years; and such meeting shall be on the first Wednesday after the first day of January next after the elections of the members thereof.

SEC. 21. Every adjournment or recess taken by the general assembly for more than three days, shall have the effect of and be an adjournment *sine die*.

SEC. 22. Every adjournment or recess taken by the general assembly for three days or less, shall be construed as not interrupting the session at which they are had or taken, but as continuing the session for all the purposes mentioned in section sixteen of this article.

SEC. 23. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days at any one time, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses may be sitting.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SEC. 24. The style of the laws of this state shall be: "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*"

SEC. 25. No law shall be passed, except by bill, and no bill shall be so amended in its passage through either house, as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 26. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended or rejected by the other; and every bill shall be read on three different days in each house.

SEC. 27. No bill shall be considered for final passage unless the same has been reported upon by a committee and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 28. No bill (except general appropriation bills, which may embrace the various subjects and accounts for and on account of which moneys are appropriated, and except bills passed under the third subdivision of section forty-four of this article) shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 29. All amendments adopted by either house to a bill pending and originating in the same, shall be incorporated with the bill by engrossment, and the bill as thus engrossed, shall be printed for the use of the members before its final passage. The engrossing and printing shall be under the supervision of a committee, whose report to the house shall set forth, in writing, that they find the bill truly engrossed, and that the printed copy furnished to the members is correct.

SEC. 30. If a bill passed by either house be returned thereto, amended by the other, the house to which the same is returned shall cause the amendment or amendments so received to be printed under the same supervision as provided in the next preceding section, for the use of the members before final action on such amendments.

SEC. 31. No bill shall become a law, unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 32. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 33. No act shall be revived or re-enacted by mere reference to the title thereof, but the same shall be set forth at length, as if it were an original act.

SEC. 34. No act shall be amended by providing that designated words thereof be stricken out, or that designated words be inserted, or that designated words be stricken out and others inserted in lieu thereof; but the words to be stricken out, or the words to be inserted, or the words to be stricken out and those inserted in lieu thereof, together with the act or section amended, shall be set forth in full, as amended.

SEC. 35. When a bill is put upon its final passage in either house, and, failing to pass, a motion is made to reconsider the vote by which it was defeated, the vote upon such motion to reconsider shall be immediately taken, and the subject finally disposed of before the house proceeds to any other business.

SEC. 36. No law passed by the general assembly, except the general appropriation act, shall take effect or go into force until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted, unless in case of an emergency, (which emergency must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct; said vote to be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal.

SEC. 37. No bill shall become a law until the same shall have been signed by the presiding officer of each of the two houses, in open session; and before such officer shall affix his signature to any bill, he shall suspend all other business, declare that such bill will now be read, and that, if no objections be made, he will sign the same, to the end that it may become a law. The bill shall then be read at length, and if no objections be made, he shall, in presence of the house, in open session, and before any other business is entertained, affix his signature, which fact shall be noted on the journal, and the bill immediately sent to the other house. When it reaches the other house the presiding officer thereof shall immediately suspend all other business, announce the reception of the bill, and the same proceedings shall thereupon be observed, in every respect, as in the house in which it was first signed. If in either house any member shall object that any substitution, omission, or insertion has occurred, so that the bill proposed to be signed is not the same in substance and form as when considered and passed by the house, or that any particular clause of this article of the constitution has been violated in its passage, such objection shall be passed upon by the house, and if sustained, the presiding officer shall withhold his signature; but if such objection shall not be sustained, then any five members may embody the same, over their signatures, in a written protest, under oath, against the signing of the bill. Such protest, when offered in the house, shall be noted upon the journal, and the original shall be annexed to the bill to be considered by the governor in connection therewith.

SEC. 38. When the bill has been signed, as provided for in the preced-

ing section, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the senate, if the bill originated in the senate, and of the chief clerk of the house of representatives, if the bill originated in the house, to present the same in person, on the same day on which it was signed as aforesaid, to the governor, and enter the fact upon the journal. Every bill presented to the governor, and returned within ten days to the house in which the same originated, with the approval of the governor, shall become a law, unless it be in violation of some provision of this constitution.

SEC. 39. Every bill presented as aforesaid, but returned without the approval of the governor, and with his objections thereto, shall stand as reconsidered in the house to which it is returned. The house shall cause the objections of the governor to be entered at large upon the journal, and proceed, at its convenience, to consider the question pending, which shall be in this form: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the governor thereto notwithstanding?" The vote upon this question shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names entered upon the journal, and if two-thirds of all the members elected to the house vote in the affirmative, the presiding officer of that house shall certify that fact on the roll, attesting the same by his signature, and send the bill, with the objections of the governor, to the other house, in which like proceedings shall be had in relation thereto; and if the bill receive a like majority of the votes of all the members elected to that house, the vote being taken by yeas and nays, the presiding officer thereof shall, in like manner, certify the fact upon the bill. The bill thus certified shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, as an authentic act, and shall become a law in the same manner and with like effect as if it had received the approval of the governor.

SEC. 40. Whenever the governor shall fail to perform his duty, as prescribed in section twelve, article V, of this constitution, in relation to any bill presented to him for his approval, the general assembly may, by joint resolution, reciting the fact of such failure and the bill at length, direct the secretary of state to enrol the same as an authentic act in the archives of the state, and such enrollment shall have the same effect as an approval by the governor: *Provided*, That such joint resolution shall not be submitted to the governor for his approval.

SEC. 41. Within five years after the adoption of this constitution all the statute laws of a general nature, both civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested, and promulgated in such manner as the general assembly shall direct; and a like revision, digest, and promulgation shall be made at the expiration of every subsequent period of ten years.

SEC. 42. Each house shall, from time to time, publish a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays on any question shall be taken and entered on the journal at the motion of any two members. Whenever the yeas and nays are demanded, the whole list of members shall be called, and the names of the absentees shall be noted and published in the journal.

LIMITATION ON LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 43. All revenue collected and moneys received by the state from any source whatsoever, shall go into the treasury, and the general assembly shall have no power to divert the same, or to permit money to be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of regular appropriations made by law. All appropriations of money by the successive general assemblies shall be made in the following order:

First, For the payment of all interest upon the bonded debt of the state that may become due during the term for which each general assembly is elected.

Second, For the benefit of the sinking fund, which shall not be less annually than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Third, For free public school purposes.

Fourth, For the payment of the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue.

Fifth, For the payment of the civil list.

Sixth, For the support of the eleemosynary institutions of the state.

Seventh, For the pay of the general assembly, and such other purposes not herein prohibited, as it may deem necessary; but no general assembly shall have power to make any appropriation of money for any purpose whatsoever, until the respective sums necessary for the purposes in this section specified have been set apart and appropriated, or to give priority in its action to a succeeding over a preceding item as above enumerated.

SEC. 44. The general assembly shall have no power to contract or to authorize the contracting of any debt or liability on behalf of the state, or to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness thereof, except in the following cases:

First, In renewal of existing bonds, when they cannot be paid at maturity, out of the sinking fund or other resources.

Second, On the occurring of an unforeseen emergency, or casual deficiency of the revenue when the temporary liability incurred, upon the recommendation of the governor first had, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, to be paid in not more than two years from and after its creation.

Third, On the occurring of any unforeseen emergency or casual deficiency of the revenue, when the temporary liability incurred or to be incurred shall exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, the general assembly may submit an act providing for the loan, or for the contracting of the liability, and containing a provision for levying a tax sufficient to pay the interest and principal when they become due, (the latter in not more than thirteen years from the date of its creation) to the qualified voters of the state, and when the act so submitted shall have been ratified by a two-thirds majority, at an election held for that purpose, due publication having been made of the provisions of the act for at least three months before such election, the act thus ratified shall be irrevocable until the debt thereby incurred shall be paid, principal and interest.

SEC. 45. The general assembly shall have no power to give or to lend, or to authorize the giving or lending of the credit of the state in aid of or to any person, association or corporation, whether municipal or other, or to pledge the credit of the state in any manner whatsoever, for the payment of the liabilities, present or prospective, of any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation whatsoever.

SEC. 46. The general assembly shall have no power to make any grant, or to authorize the making of any grant of public money or thing of value to any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation whatsoever: *Provided*, That this shall not be so construed as to prevent the grant of aid in a case of public calamity.

SEC. 47. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize any county, city, town or township, or other political corporation or subdivision of the state now existing, or that may be hereafter established, to lend its credit, or to grant public money or thing of value in aid of, or to any individual, association or corporation whatsoever, or to become a stockholder in such corporation, association or company.

SEC. 48. The general assembly shall have no power to grant, or to authorize any county or municipal authority to grant any extra compensation, fee or allowance to a public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract has been entered into and performed in whole or in part, nor pay nor authorize the payment of any claim hereafter created against the state, or any county or municipality of the state under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

SEC. 49. The general assembly shall have no power hereafter to subscribe or authorize the subscription of stock on behalf of the state, in any corporation or association except for the purpose of securing loans heretofore extended to certain railroad corporations by the state.

SEC. 50. The general assembly shall have no power to release or alienate the lien held by the state upon any railroad, or in anywise change the tenor or meaning, or pass any act explanatory thereof; but the same shall be enforced in accordance with the original terms upon which it was acquired.

SEC. 51. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, or authorize the releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual, to this state, or to any county or other municipal corporation therein.

SEC. 52. The general assembly shall have no power to make any appropriation of money, or to issue any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness for the payment, or on account, or in recognition of any claims audited, or that may hereafter be audited by virtue of an act entitled "An act to audit and adjust the war debt of the state," approved March 19, 1874, or any act of a similar nature, until after the claims so audited shall have been presented to and paid by the government of the United States to the state of Missouri.

SEC. 53. The general assembly shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:
Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards or school districts:

Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other state:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

Relating to cemeteries, grave yards or public grounds not of the state:

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

Locating or changing county seats:

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the places of voting:

Granting divorces:

Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or the lines of school districts:

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, townships, election or school districts:

Changing the law of descent or succession:

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes:

Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

Exempting property from taxation:

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charter thereof:

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive right, privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual, the right to lay down a railroad track:

Declaring any named person of age:

Extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes, or otherwise relieving any assessor or collector of taxes from the due performance of their official duties, or their securities from liability:

Giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds:

Summoning or empanneling grand or petit juries:

For limitation of civil actions:

Legalizing the unauthorized or invalid acts of any officer or agent of the state, or of any county or municipality thereof. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no local or special law shall be enacted; and whether a general law could have been made applicable in any case, is hereby declared a judicial question, and as such shall be judicially determined without regard to any legislative assertion on that subject.

Nor shall the general assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed.

SEC. 54. No local or special law shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall state the substance of the contemplated law, and shall be published at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the general assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law. The evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the general assembly

before such act shall be passed, and the notice shall be recited in the act according to its tenor.

SEC. 55. The general assembly shall have no power, when convened in extra session by the governor, to act upon subjects other than those specially designated in the proclamation by which the session is called, or recommended by special message to its consideration by the governor after it shall have been convened.

SEC. 56. The general assembly shall have no power to remove the seat of government of this state from the city of Jefferson.

ARTICLE V.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general and superintendent of public schools, all of whom, except the lieutenant governor, shall reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The term of office of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general and superintendent of public schools, shall be four years from the second Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and the governor and state treasurer shall be ineligible to re-election as their own successors. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and every four years thereafter, all of such officers, except the superintendent of public schools, shall be elected, and the superintendent of public schools shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and every four years thereafter.

SEC. 3. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall immediately, after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall for that purpose assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint vote, choose one of such persons for said office.

SEC. 4. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled "the governor of the state of Missouri."

SEC. 5. The governor shall be at least thirty-five years old, a male, and shall have been a citizen of the United States ten years, and a resident of this state seven years next before his election.

SEC. 6. The governor shall take care that the laws are distributed and faithfully executed; and he shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the state.

SEC. 7. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion; but he need not command in person unless directed so to do by a resolution of the general assembly.

SEC. 8. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such condition and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall, at each session of the general assembly, communicate to that body each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, and the reason for granting the same.

SEC. 9. The governor shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information relative to the state of the government, and shall recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. On extraordinary occasions he may convene the general assembly by proclamation, wherein he shall state specifically each matter concerning which the action of that body is deemed necessary.

SEC. 10. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session of the general assembly, and at the close of his term of office, give information by message, of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, for all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers; and at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

SEC. 11. When any office shall become vacant, the governor, unless otherwise provided by law, shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until a successor shall have been duly elected or appointed and qualified according to law.

SEC. 12. The governor shall consider all bills and joint resolutions, which, having been passed by both houses of the general assembly, shall be presented to him. He shall, within ten days after the same shall have been presented to him, return to the house in which they respectively originated, all such bills and joint resolutions, with his approval endorsed thereon, or accompanied by his objections: *Provided*, That if the general assembly shall finally adjourn within ten days after such presentation, the governor may, within thirty days thereafter, return such bills and resolutions to the office of the secretary of state, with his approval or reasons for disapproval.

SEC. 13. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriations so objected to shall not take effect. If the general assembly be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If it be not in session, then he shall transmit the same within thirty days to the office of secretary of state, with his approval or reasons for disapproval.

SEC. 14. Every resolution to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, of going into joint session, and of amending this constitution, shall

be presented to the governor, and before the same shall take effect, shall be proceeded upon in the same manner as in the case of a bill: *Provided*, That no resolution shall have the effect to repeal, extend, alter or amend any law.

SEC. 15. The lieutenant governor shall possess the same qualifications as the governor, and by virtue of his office shall be president of the senate. In committee of the whole he may debate all questions; and when there is an equal division he shall give the casting vote in the senate, and also in joint vote of both houses.

SEC. 16. In case of death, conviction, or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

SEC. 17. The senate shall choose a president *pro tempore* to preside in cases of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or the lieutenant governor shall, for any of the causes specified in section sixteen, of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives, in the same manner, and with the same powers and compensation as are prescribed in the case of the office devolving upon the lieutenant-governor.

SEC. 18. The lieutenant-governor, or the president *pro tempore* of the senate, while presiding in the senate, shall receive the same compensation as shall be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives.

SEC. 19. No person shall be eligible to the office of secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general, or superintendent of public schools, unless he be a male citizen of the United States, and at least twenty-five years old, and shall have resided in this state at least five years next before his election.

SEC. 20. The secretary of state shall be the custodian of the seal of the state, and authenticate therewith all official acts of the governor, his approval of laws excepted. The said seal shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Missouri," and the emblems and devices thereof, heretofore prescribed by law, shall not be subject to change.

SEC. 21. The secretary of state shall keep a register of the official acts of the governor, and when necessary, shall attest them, and lay copies of the same, together with copies of all papers relative thereto, before either house of the general assembly whenever required to do so.

SEC. 22. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department of all moneys and choses in action disbursed, or otherwise disposed of by them severally, from all sources, and for every service performed; and a semi-annual report thereof shall be made to the governor under oath. The governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices and institutions; which information, when so required, shall be furnished by

such officers and managers, and any officer or manager who at any time shall make a false report, shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

SEC. 23. The governor shall commission all officers not otherwise provided for by law. All commissions shall run in the name and by the authority of the state of Missouri, be signed by the governor, sealed with the great seal of the state of Missouri, and attested by the secretary of state.

SEC. 24. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms; and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. All fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury.

SEC. 25. Contested elections of governor and lieutenant-governor shall be decided by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as may be provided by law; and contested elections of secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general, and superintendent of public schools shall be decided before such tribunal, and in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VI.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the state, as to matters of law and equity, except as in this constitution otherwise provided, shall be vested in a supreme court, the St. Louis court of appeals, circuit courts, criminal courts, probate courts, county courts, and municipal corporation courts.

SEC. 2. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise directed by this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under the restrictions and limitations in this constitution provided.

SEC. 3. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts. It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 4. The judges of the supreme court shall hold office for the term of ten years. The judge oldest in commission shall be chief justice of the court; and, if there be more than one commission of the same date, the court may select the chief justice from the judges holding the same.

SEC. 5. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum; and said judges shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state, and shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof.

SEC. 6. The judges of the supreme court shall be citizens of the United States, not less than thirty years old, and shall have been citizens of this state for five years next preceding their election or appointment, and shall be learned in the law.

SEC. 7. The full terms of the judges of the supreme court shall commence on the first day of January next ensuing their election, and those elected to fill any vacancy shall also enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first day of January next ensuing such election. Those appointed shall enter upon the discharge of their duties as soon as qualified.

SEC. 8. The present judges of the supreme court shall remain in office until the expiration of their respective terms of office. To fill their places as their terms expire, one judge shall be elected at the general election in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and one every two years thereafter.

SEC. 9. The supreme court shall be held at the seat of government at such times as may be prescribed by law; and until otherwise directed by law, the terms of said court shall commence on the third Tuesday in October and April of each year.

SEC. 10. The state shall provide a suitable court room at the seat of government, in which the supreme court shall hold its sessions; also a clerk's office, furnished offices for the judges, and the use of the state library.

SEC. 11. If, in any cause pending in the supreme court, or the St. Louis court of appeals, the judges sitting shall be equally divided in opinion, no judgment shall be entered therein based on such division; but the parties to the cause may agree upon some person, learned in the law, to act as special judge in the cause, who shall therein sit with the court, and give decision in the same manner and with the same effect as one of the judges. If the parties cannot agree upon a special judge, the court shall appoint one.

SEC. 12. There is hereby established in the city of St. Louis an appellate court, to be known as the "St. Louis court of appeals," the jurisdiction of which shall be coextensive with the city of St. Louis and the counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren. Said court shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, quo warranto, mandamus, certiorari, and other original remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same; and shall have a superintending control over all inferior courts of record in said counties. Appeals shall lie from the decisions of the St. Louis court of appeals to the supreme court, and writs of error may issue from the supreme court to said court in the following cases only: In all cases where the amount in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; in cases involving the construction of the constitution of the United States or of this state; in cases where the validity of a treaty or statute of, or authority exercised under the United States is drawn in question; in cases involving the construction of the revenue laws of this state, or the title to any office under this state; in cases involving title to real estate; in cases where a county or other political subdivision of the state, or any state officer is a party, and in all cases of felony.

SEC. 13. The St. Louis court of appeals shall consist of three judges, to be elected by the qualified voters of the city of St. Louis, and the counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren, who shall hold their offices for the period of twelve years. They shall be residents of the district composed of said counties, shall possess the same qualifications as judges of the supreme court, and each shall receive the same compensation as is now, or may be, provided by law for the judges of the circuit court of St. Louis county, and be paid from the same sources: *Provided*, That each of said counties shall pay its proportional part of the same, according to its taxable property.

SEC. 14. The judges of said court shall be conservators of the peace throughout said counties. Any two of said judges shall constitute a quorum. There shall be two terms of said court to be held each year, on the

first Monday of March and October, and the first term of said court shall be held on the first Monday in January, 1876.

SEC. 15. The opinions of said court shall be in writing, and shall be filed in the cases in which they shall be respectively made, and become parts of their record; and all laws relating to the practice in the supreme court shall apply to this court, so far as the same may be applicable.

SEC. 16. At the first general election held in said city and counties after the adoption of this constitution, three judges of said court shall be elected, who shall determine by lot the duration of their several terms of office, which shall be respectively four, eight and twelve years, and certify the result to the secretary of state; and every four years thereafter one judge of said court shall be elected to hold office for the term of twelve years. The term of office of such judges shall begin on the first Monday in January next ensuing their election. The judge having the oldest license to practice law in this state, shall be the presiding judge of said court.

SEC. 17. Upon the adoption of this constitution the governor shall appoint three judges for said court, who shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The clerk of the supreme court at St. Louis shall be the clerk of the St. Louis court of appeals until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed clerk of the supreme court, and until his successor shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 19. All cases which may be pending in the supreme court at St. Louis at the time of the adoption of this constitution, which by its terms would come within the final appellate jurisdiction of the St. Louis court of appeals, shall be certified and transferred to the St. Louis court of appeals, to be heard and determined by said court.

SEC. 20. All cases coming to said court by appeal, or writ of error, shall be triable at the expiration of fifteen days from the filing of the transcript in the office of the clerk of said court.

SEC. 21. Upon the adoption of this constitution, and after the close of the next regular terms of the supreme court at St. Louis and St. Joseph, as now established by law, the office of the clerk of the supreme court at St. Louis and St. Joseph shall be vacated, and said clerks shall transmit to the clerk of the supreme court at Jefferson City all the books, records, documents, transcripts and papers belonging to their respective offices, except those required by section nineteen of this article, to be turned over to the St. Louis court of appeals; and said records, documents, transcripts and papers shall become part of the records, documents, transcripts and papers of said supreme court at Jefferson City, and said court shall hear and determine all the cases thus transferred as other cases.

SEC. 22. The circuit court shall have jurisdiction over all criminal cases not otherwise provided for by law; exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases not otherwise provided for; and such concurrent jurisdiction with, and appellate jurisdiction from inferior tribunals and justices of the peace as is or may be provided by law. It shall hold its terms at such times and places in each county as may be by law directed; but at least two terms shall be held every year in each county.

SEC. 23. The circuit court shall exercise a superintending control over criminal courts, probate courts, county courts, municipal corporation

courts, justices of the peace, and all inferior tribunals in each county in their respective circuits.

SEC. 24. The state, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall be divided into convenient circuits of contiguous counties, in each of which circuits one circuit judge shall be elected; and such circuits may be changed, enlarged, diminished or abolished, from time to time, as public convenience may require; and whenever a circuit shall be abolished, the office of the judge of such circuit shall cease.

SEC. 25. The judges of the circuit courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of each circuit; shall hold their offices for the term of six years, and shall reside in and be conservators of the peace within their respective circuits.

SEC. 26. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit court who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been a citizen of the United States five years, a qualified voter of this state for three years, and who shall not be a resident of the circuit in which he may be elected or appointed.

SEC. 27. The circuit court of St. Louis county shall be composed of five judges, and such additional number as the general assembly may, from time to time, provide. Each of said judges shall sit separately for the trial of causes and the transaction of business in special term. The judges of said circuit court may sit in general term, for the purpose of making rules of court, and for the transaction of such other business as may be provided by law, at such time as they may determine; but shall have no power to review any order, decision or proceeding of the court in special term. The St. Louis court of appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals from, and writs of error to circuit courts of St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren counties, and the circuit court of St. Louis county, in special term, and all courts of record having criminal jurisdiction in said counties.

SEC. 28. In any circuit composed of a single county, the general assembly may, from time to time, provide for one or more additional judges, as the business shall require; each of whom shall separately try cases and perform all other duties imposed upon circuit judges.

SEC. 29. If there be a vacancy in the office of judge of any circuit, or if the judge be sick, absent, or from any cause unable to hold any term, or part of term of court, in any county in his circuit, such term, or part of term of court, may be held by a judge of any other circuit; and at the request of the judge of any circuit, any term of court, or part of term in his circuit, may be held by the judge of any other circuit, and in all such cases, or in any case where the judge cannot preside, the general assembly shall make such additional provision for holding court as may be found necessary.

SEC. 30. The election of judges of all courts of record shall be held as is or may be provided by law, and in case of a tie or contested election between the candidates, the same shall be determined as prescribed by law.

SEC. 31. The general assembly shall have no power to establish criminal courts, except in counties having a population exceeding fifty thousand.

SEC. 32. In case the office of judge of any court of record becomes vacant by death, resignation, removal, failure to qualify, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 33. The judges of the supreme, appellate and circuit courts, and of all other courts of record receiving a salary, shall, at stated times,

receive such compensation for their services as is or may be prescribed by law; but it shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they were elected.

SEC. 34. The general assembly shall establish in every county a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and consist of one judge, who shall be elected. Said court shall have jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to probate business, to granting letters testamentary and of administration, the appointment of guardians and curators of minors and persons of unsound mind, settling the accounts of executors, administrators, curators and guardians, and the sale or leasing of lands by administrators, curators and guardians; and, also, jurisdiction over all matters relating to apprentices: *Provided*, That until the general assembly shall provide by law for a uniform system of probate courts, the jurisdiction of probate courts heretofore established shall remain as now provided by law.

SEC. 35. Probate courts shall be uniform in their organization, jurisdiction, duties and practice, except that a separate clerk may be provided for, or the judge may be required to act, *ex-officio*, as his own clerk.

SEC. 36. In each county there shall be a county court, which shall be a court of record, and shall have jurisdiction to transact all county and such other business as may be prescribed by law. The court shall consist of one or more judges, not exceeding three, of whom the probate judge may be one, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 37. In each county there shall be appointed, or elected, as many justices of the peace as the public good may require, whose powers, duties and duration in office shall be regulated by law.

SEC. 38. All writs and process shall run, and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name of the "state of Missouri;" all writs shall be attested by the clerk of the court from which they shall be issued; and all indictments shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the state."

SEC. 39. The St. Louis court of appeals and supreme court shall appoint their own clerks. The clerks of all other courts of record shall be elective, for such terms and in such manner as may be directed by law; *provided*, that the term of office of no existing clerk of any court of record, not abolished by this constitution, shall be affected by such law.

SEC. 40. In case there be a tie, or a contested election between candidates for clerk of any court of record, the same shall be determined in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 41. In case of the inability of any judge of a court of record to discharge the duties of his office with efficiency, by reason of continued sickness, or physical or mental infirmity, it shall be in the power of the general assembly, two thirds of the members of each house concurring, with the approval of the governor, to remove such judge from office; but each house shall state on its respective journal the cause for which it shall wish his removal, and give him notice thereof, and he shall have the right to be heard in his defense, in such manner as the general assembly shall by law direct.

SEC. 42. All courts now existing in this state, not named or provided for in this constitution, shall continue until the expiration of the terms of office of the several judges; and as such terms expire, the business of said court shall vest in the court having jurisdiction thereof in the counties where said courts now exist, and all the records and papers shall be transferred to the proper courts.

SEC. 43. The supreme court of the state shall designate what opinions delivered by the court, or the judge thereof, may be printed at the expense of the state; and the general assembly shall make no provision for payment by the state for the publication of any case decided by said court, not so designated.

SEC. 44. All judicial decisions in this state shall be free for publication by any person.

ARTICLE VII.—IMPEACHMENTS.

SECTION 1. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public schools, and judges of the supreme, circuit and criminal courts, and of the St. Louis court of appeals, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors, and for misconduct, habits of drunkenness, or oppression in office.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and, when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be sworn to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the state is on trial, the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present. But judgment in such cases shall not extend any further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE VIII.—SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November. The first general election under this constitution shall be held on that day, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six; but the general assembly may, by law, fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 2. Every male citizen of the United States, and every male person of foreign birth, who may have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States according to law, not less than one year nor more than five years before he offers to vote, who is over the age of twenty-one years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections by the people:

First, He shall have resided in the state one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

Second, He shall have resided in the county, city or town where he shall offer to vote, at least sixty days immediately preceding the election.

SEC. 3. All elections by the people shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the voter who presents the ballot. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any voter shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding: *Provided*, That in all cases of contested elections the ballots cast may be counted, compared with the list of voters, and examined under such safeguards and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. Voters shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 5. The general assembly shall provide, by law, for the registration of all voters in cities and counties having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and may provide for such registration in cities having a population exceeding twenty-five thousand inhabitants and not exceeding one hundred thousand, but not otherwise.

SEC. 6. All elections, by persons in a representative capacity, shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this state, or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the state or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 8. No person, while kept at any poor house, or other asylum, at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison, shall be entitled to vote at any election under the laws of this state.

SEC. 9. The trial and determination of contested elections of all public officers, whether state, judicial, municipal, or local, except governor and lieutenant governor, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the judges thereof. The general assembly shall, by general law, designate the court or judge by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law, assigning jurisdiction or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of any election held before said law shall take effect.

SEC. 10. The general assembly may enact laws excluding from the right of voting all persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime, or misdemeanors connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 11. No officer, soldier or marine, in the regular army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state.

SEC. 12. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this state one year next preceding his election or appointment.

ARTICLE IX.—COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.

SECTION 1. The several counties of this state, as they now exist, are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of the state.

SEC. 2. The general assembly shall have no power to remove the county seat of any county, but the removal of county seats shall be provided for by general law; and no county seat shall be removed unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election, vote therefor; and no such proposition shall be submitted oftener than once in five years. All additions to a town, which is a county seat, shall be included, considered and regarded as part of the county seat.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall have no power to establish any new county with a territory of less than four hundred and ten square miles, nor to reduce any county, now established, to a less area or less population

than required for a ratio of representation existing at the time; but when a new county is formed, having a population less than a ratio of representation, it shall be attached for representative purposes to the county from which the greatest amount of territory is taken until such ratio shall be obtained. No county shall be divided or have any portion stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the qualified voters of the county or counties thus affected, voting on the question, shall vote therefor; nor shall any new county be established, any line of which shall run within ten miles of the then existing county seat of any county. In all cases of the establishment of any new county, the new county shall be held for and obliged to pay its ratable proportion of all the liabilities then existing of the county or counties from which said new county shall be formed.

SEC. 4. No part of the territory of any county shall be stricken off and added to an adjoining county, without submitting the question to the qualified voters of the counties immediately interested, nor unless a majority of all the qualified voters of the counties thus affected, voting on the question, shall vote therefor. When any part of a county is stricken off and attached to another county, the part stricken off shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of all the liabilities then existing of the county from which it is taken.

SEC. 5. When any new county, formed from contiguous territory taken from older counties, or when any county to which territory shall be added taken from an adjoining county, shall fail to pay the proportion of indebtedness of such territory, to the county or counties from which it is taken, then it may be lawful for any county from which such territory has been taken, to levy and collect, by taxation, the due proportion of indebtedness of such territory, in the same manner as if the territory had not been stricken off.

SEC. 6. No county, township, city or other municipality, shall hereafter become a subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or other corporation or association, or make appropriation or donation, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such corporation or association, or to or in aid of any college or institution of learning, or other institution, whether created for or to be controlled by the state or others. All authority heretofore conferred for any of the purposes aforesaid by the general assembly, or by the charter of any corporation, is hereby repealed: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this constitution contained shall affect the right of any such municipality to make such subscription, where the same has been authorized under existing laws by a vote of the people of such municipality prior to its adoption, or to prevent the issue of renewal bonds or the use of such other means as are or may be prescribed by law, for the liquidation or payment of such subscription, or of any existing indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization and classification of cities and towns. The number of such classes shall not exceed four; and the power of each class shall be defined by general laws, so that all such municipal corporations of the same class shall possess the same powers and be subject to the same restrictions. The general assembly shall also make provisions, by general law, whereby any city, town or village, existing by virtue of any special or local law, may elect to become subject to, and be governed by, the general laws relating to such corporations.

SEC. 8. The general assembly may provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine; and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of county affairs, and the assessment and collection of the revenue by county officers, in conflict with such general law for township organization, may be dispensed with, and the business of said county, and the local concerns of the several townships therein, may be transacted in such manner as may be prescribed by law: *Provided*, That the justices of the county court in such case shall not exceed three in number.

SEC. 9. In any county which shall have adopted "Township Organization," the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county at a general election, in the manner that shall be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, it shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county.

SEC. 10. There shall be elected by the qualified voters in each county, at the time and places of electing representatives, a sheriff and coroner. They shall serve for two years, and until their successors be duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed for malfeasance in office, and shall be eligible only four years in any period of six. Before entering on the duties of their office, they shall give security in the amount and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Whenever a county shall be hereafter established, the governor shall appoint a sheriff and a coroner therein, who shall continue in office until the next succeeding general election, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 11. Whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of sheriff or coroner, the same shall be filled by the county court. If such vacancy happen in the office of sheriff more than nine months prior to the time of holding a general election, such county court shall immediately order a special election to fill the same, and the person by it appointed shall hold office until the person chosen at such election shall be duly qualified; otherwise, the person appointed by such county court shall hold office until the person chosen at such general election shall be duly qualified. If any vacancy happen in the office of coroner, the same shall be filled for the remainder of the term by such county court. No person elected or appointed to fill a vacancy in either of said offices shall thereby be rendered ineligible for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 12. The general assembly shall, by a law uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of all county officers, and for this purpose may classify the counties by population.

SEC. 13. The fees of no executive or ministerial officer of any county or municipality, exclusive of the salaries actually paid to his necessary deputies, shall exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars for any one year. Every such officer shall make return, quarterly, to the county court of all fees by him received, and of the salaries by him actually paid to his deputies or assistants, stating the same in detail, and verifying the same by his affidavit; and for any statement or omission in such return, contrary to truth, such officer shall be liable to the penalties of willful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 14. Except as otherwise directed by this constitution, the general assembly shall provide for the election or appointment of such other county, township and municipal officers, as public convenience may require; and their terms of office and duties shall be prescribed by law; but no term of office shall exceed four years.

SEC. 15. In all counties having a city therein containing over one hundred thousand inhabitants, the city and county government thereof may be consolidated in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 16. Any city having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, by causing a board of thirteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified voters thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of such city at any general or special election; which board shall, within ninety days after such election, return to the chief magistrate of such city a draft of such charter, signed by the members of such board or a majority of them. Within thirty days thereafter, such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city, at a general or special election, and if four-sevenths of such qualified voters voting thereat, shall ratify the same, it shall, at the end of thirty days thereafter, become the charter of such city, and supersede any existing charter and amendments thereof. A duplicate certificate shall be made, setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of such city, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of such certificates shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for the county in which such city lies, shall be deposited among the archives of such city, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. Such charter, so adopted, may be amended by a proposal therefor, made by the law-making authorities of such city, published for at least thirty days in three newspapers of largest circulation in such city, one of which shall be a newspaper printed in the German language, and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters of such city, voting at a general or special election, and not otherwise; but such charter shall always be in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of the state.

SEC. 17. It shall be a feature of all such charters that they shall provide, among other things, for a mayor or chief magistrate, and two houses of legislation, one of which at least shall be elected by general ticket; and in submitting any such charter or amendment thereto to the qualified voters of such city, any alternative section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately, and accepted or rejected separately, without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter or any amendment thereto.

SEC. 18. In cities or counties having more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, no person shall, at the same time, be a state officer and an officer of any county, city or other municipality; and no person shall, at the same time, fill two municipal offices, either in the same or different municipalities; but this section shall not apply to notaries public, justices of the peace or officers of the militia.

SEC. 19. The corporate authorities of any county, city, or other municipal subdivision of this state, having more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, which has already exceeded the limit of indebtedness prescribed

in section twelve of article X of this constitution, may, in anticipation of the customary annual revenue thereof, appropriate, during any fiscal year, toward the general governmental expenses thereof, a sum not exceeding seven-eighths of the entire revenue applicable to general governmental purposes (exclusive of the payment of the bonded debt of such county, city or municipality) that was actually raised by taxation alone during the preceding fiscal year; but until such excess of indebtedness cease, no further bonded debt shall be incurred, except for the renewal of other bonds.

ST. LOUIS.

SEC. 20. The city of St. Louis may extend its limits so as to embrace the parks now without its boundaries, and other convenient and contiguous territory, and frame a charter for the government of the city thus enlarged, upon the following conditions, that is to say: The council of the city and county court of the county of St. Louis, shall, at the request of the mayor of the city of St. Louis, meet in joint session and order an election, to be held as provided for general elections, by the qualified voters of the city and county, of a board of thirteen freeholders of such city or county, whose duty shall be to propose a scheme for the enlargement and definition of the boundaries of the city, the reorganization of the government of the county, the adjustment of the relations between the city thus enlarged and the residue of St. Louis county and the government of the city thus enlarged, by a charter in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of Missouri, which shall, among other things, provide for a chief executive and two houses of legislation, one of which shall be elected by general ticket, which scheme and charter shall be signed in duplicate by said board or a majority of them, and one of them returned to the mayor of the city and the other to the presiding justice of the county court within ninety days after the election of such board. Within thirty days thereafter the city council and county court shall submit such scheme to the qualified voters of the whole county, and such charter to the qualified voters of the city so enlarged, at an election to be held not less than twenty nor more than thirty days after the order therefor; and if a majority of such qualified voters, voting at such election, shall ratify such scheme and charter, then such scheme shall become the organic law of the county and city, and such charter the organic law of the city, and at the end of sixty days thereafter shall take the place of and supersede the charter of St. Louis, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws relating to St. Louis county inconsistent with such scheme.

SEC. 21. A copy of such scheme and charter, with a certificate thereto appended, signed by the mayor and authenticated by the seal of the city, and also signed by the presiding justice of the county court and authenticated by the seal of the county, setting forth the submission of such scheme and charter to the qualified voters of such county and city and its ratification, by them, shall be made in duplicate, one of which shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of St. Louis county, shall be deposited among the archives of the city, and thereafter all courts shall take judicial notice thereof.

SEC. 22. The charter so ratified may be amended at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the law-making authorities of the city to the qualified voters thereof at a general or special

election, held at least sixty days after the publication of such proposals, and accepted by at least three-fifths of the qualified voters voting thereat.

SEC. 23. Such charter and amendments shall always be in harmony with, and subject to the constitution and laws of Missouri, except only, that provision may be made for the graduation of the rate of taxation for city purposes in the portions of the city which are added thereto by the proposed enlargement of its boundaries. In the adjustment of the relations between city and county, the city shall take upon itself the entire park tax; and in consideration of the city becoming the proprietor of all the county buildings and property within its enlarged limits, it shall assume the whole of the existing county debt, and thereafter the city and county of St. Louis shall be independent of each other. The city shall be exempted from all county taxation. The judges of the county court shall be elected by the qualified voters outside of the city. The city, as enlarged, shall be entitled to the same representation in the general assembly, collect the state revenue, and perform all other functions in relation to the state in the same manner as if it were a county, as in this constitution defined; and the residue of the county shall remain a legal county of the state of Missouri, under the name of the county of St. Louis. Until the next apportionment for senators and representatives in the general assembly, the city shall have six senators and fifteen representatives, and the county one senator and two representatives, the same being the number of senators and representatives to which the county of St. Louis, as now organized, is entitled under sections eight and eleven, of article IV, of this constitution.

SEC. 24. The county and city of St. Louis, as now existing, shall continue to constitute the eighth judicial circuit, and the jurisdiction of all courts of record, except the county court, shall continue until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 25. Notwithstanding the provisions of this article, the general assembly shall have the same power over the city and county of St. Louis that it has over other cities and counties of this state.

ARTICLE X.—REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The taxing power may be exercised by the general assembly for state purposes, and by counties and other municipal corporations, under authority granted to them by the general assembly, for county and other corporate purposes.

SEC. 2. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by act of the general assembly.

SEC. 3. Taxes may be levied and collected for public purposes only. They shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax; and all taxes shall be levied and collected by general laws.

SEC. 4. All property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value.

SEC. 5. All railroad corporations in this state, or doing business therein, shall be subject to taxation for state, county, school, municipal and other purposes, on the real and personal property owned or used by them, and on their gross earnings, their net earnings, their franchises and their capital stock.

SEC. 6. The property, real and personal, of the state, counties and

other municipal corporations, and cemeteries, shall be exempt from taxation. Lots in incorporated cities or towns, or within one mile of the limits of any such city or town, to the extent of one acre, and lots one mile or more distant from such cities or towns, to the extent of five acres, with the buildings thereon, may be exempted from taxation, when the same are used exclusively for religious worship, for schools, or for purposes purely charitable; also, such property, real or personal, as may be used exclusively for agricultural or horticultural societies: *Provided*, That such exemptions shall be only by general law.

SEC. 7. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 8. The state tax on property, exclusive of the tax necessary to pay the bonded debt of the state, shall not exceed twenty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and whenever the taxable property of the state shall amount to nine hundred million dollars, the rate shall not exceed fifteen cents.

SEC. 9. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, nor the inhabitants thereof, nor the property therein, shall be released or discharged from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

SEC. 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon counties, cities, towns or other municipal corporations; or upon the inhabitants or property thereof, for county, city, town or other municipal purposes; but may, by general laws, vest in the corporate authorities thereof, the power to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

SEC. 11. Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes, may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation; but the valuation of property therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For county purposes the annual rate on property, in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in counties having thirty million dollars or more, said rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For city and town purposes the annual rate on property in cities and towns having thirty thousand inhabitants or more, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and over ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants or less, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred valuation. For school purposes in districts, the annual rate on property shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation: *Provided*, The aforesaid annual rates for school purposes may be increased, in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation; and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the hundred

dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in counties, cities or school districts, the rates of taxation herein limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city, or school district, voting at such election shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed to each county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property therein, according to the last assessment for state and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of the state, or of the United States; said restrictions, as to rates, shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness.

SEC. 12. No county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the assent of two-thirds the voters thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose; nor in cases requiring such assent shall any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness: *Provided*, That with such assent any county may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount for the erection of a court house or jail: *And provided further*, That any county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation, or subdivision of the state, incurring any indebtedness, requiring the assent of the voters as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of an annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for payment of the principal thereof, within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

SEC. 13. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of a municipal corporation.

SEC. 14. The tax authorized by the sixth section of the ordinance adopted June sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, is hereby abolished, and hereafter there shall be levied and collected an annual tax sufficient to pay the accruing interest upon the bonded debt of the state, and to reduce the principal thereof each year by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the proceeds of which tax shall be paid into the state treasury, and appropriated and paid out for the purposes expressed in the first and second subdivisions of section forty-three of article IV of this constitution. The funds and resources now in the state interest and state sinking funds shall be appropriated to the same purposes; and whenever said bonded debt is extinguished, or a sum sufficient therefor has been raised, the tax provided for in this section shall cease to be assessed.

SEC. 15. All moneys now, or at any time hereafter, in the state treasury, belonging to the state, shall, immediately on receipt thereof, be deposited by the treasurer to the credit of the state for the benefit of the

funds to which they respectively belong, in such bank or banks as he may, from time to time, with the approval of the governor and attorney general, select; the said bank or banks giving security, satisfactory to the governor and attorney general, for the safe keeping and payment of such deposit, when demanded by the state treasurer on his checks; such bank to pay a bonus for the use of such deposits not less than the bonus paid by other banks for similar deposits; and the same, together with such interest and profits as may accrue thereon, shall be disbursed by said treasurer for the purposes of the state, according to law, upon warrants drawn by the state auditor, and not otherwise.

SEC. 16. The treasurer shall keep a separate account of the funds, and the number and amount of warrants received, and from whom; and shall publish, in such manner as the governor may designate, quarterly statements, showing the amount of state moneys, and where the same are kept or deposited.

SEC. 17. The making of profit out of state, county, city, town or school district money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law.

SEC. 18. There shall be a state board of equalization, consisting of the governor, state auditor, state treasurer, secretary of state and attorney general. The duty of said board shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of real and personal property among the several counties in the state, and it shall perform such other duties as are or may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 19. No moneys shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made, or a warrant shall have issued therefor, within two years after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law, making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such sum or object. A regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

SEC. 20. The moneys arising from any loan, debt or liability, contracted by the state, or any county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, shall be applied to the purposes for which they were obtained, or to the repayment of such debt or liability, and not otherwise.

SEC. 21. No corporation, company or association, other than those formed for benevolent, religious, scientific, or educational purposes, shall be created or organized under the laws of this state, unless the persons named as corporators shall, at or before the filing of the articles of association or incorporation, pay into the state treasury fifty dollars for the first fifty thousand dollars or less of capital stock, and a further sum of five dollars for every additional ten thousand dollars of its capital stock. And no such corporation, company or association shall increase its capital stock without first paying into the treasury five dollars for every ten thousand dollars of increase: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit the general assembly from levying a further tax on the franchises of such corporation.

ARTICLE XI.—EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the general assembly shall establish and maintain free public schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this state between the ages of six and twenty years.

SEC. 2. The income of all the funds provided by the state for the support of free public schools, shall be paid annually to the several county treasurers, to be disbursed according to law; but no school district, in which a free public school has not been maintained at least three months during the year for which the distribution is made, shall be entitled to receive any portion of such funds.

SEC. 3. Separate free public schools shall be established for the education of children of African descent.

SEC. 4. The supervision of instruction in the public schools shall be vested in a "board of education," whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. The superintendent of public schools shall be president of the board. The governor, secretary of state and attorney-general shall be *ex-officio* members, and with the superintendent, compose said board of education.

SEC. 5. The general assembly shall, whenever the public school fund will permit, and the actual necessity of the same may require, aid and maintain the state university, now established, with its present departments. The government of the state university shall be vested in a board of curators, to consist of nine members, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

SEC. 6. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state, and not otherwise appropriated by this state or the United States; also, all moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property now belonging to any state fund for purposes of education; also, the net proceeds of all sales of lands, and other property and effects that may accrue to the state by escheat, from unclaimed dividends and distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons; also, any proceeds of the sales of the public lands which may have been or hereafter may be paid over to this state, (if congress will consent to such appropriation); also, all other grants, gifts or devises that have been, or hereafter may be, made to this state, and not otherwise appropriated by the state or the terms of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the state treasury, and securely invested and sacredly preserved as a public school fund; the annual income of which fund, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the state as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining the free public schools and the state university in this article provided for, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

SEC. 7. In case the public school fund now provided and set apart by law, for the support of free public schools, shall be insufficient to sustain a free school at least four months in every year in each school district in this state, the general assembly may provide for such deficiency in accordance with section eleven of the article on revenue and taxation; but in no case shall there be set apart less than twenty-five per cent. of the state revenue exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, to be applied annually to the support of the public schools.

SEC. 8. All moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property belonging to a county school fund; also, the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also, the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the state, and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and be securely invested, and sacredly preserved in the several counties, as a county public school fund; the income of which fund shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of this state.

SEC. 9. No part of the public school fund of the state shall ever be invested in the stock or bonds, or other obligations of any other state, or of any county, city, town or corporation; and the proceeds of the sales of any lands or other property which now belong, or may hereafter belong, to said school fund, shall be invested in the bonds of the state of Missouri, or of the United States.

SEC. 10. All county school funds shall be loaned only upon unincumbered real estate security, of double the value of the loan, with personal security in addition thereto.

SEC. 11. Neither the general assembly, nor any county, city, town, township, school district or other municipal corporation, shall ever make an appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever anything in aid of any religious creed, church or sectarian purpose; or to help to support or sustain any private or public school, academy, seminary, college, university or other institution of learning, controlled by any religious creed, church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of personal property or real estate ever be made by the state, or any county, city, town or other municipal corporation, for any religious creed, church or sectarian purpose whatever.

ARTICLE XII.—CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place, and business been commenced in good faith, at the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. No corporation, after the adoption of this constitution, shall be created by special laws; nor shall any existing charter be extended, changed or amended by special laws, except those for charitable, penal or reformatory purposes, which are under the patronage and control of the state.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend such forfeited charter, or pass any other general or special laws for the benefit of such corporations.

SEC. 4. The exercise of the power and right of eminent domain, shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, or that may be hereafter organized, and subjecting them to the public use, the same as that of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when in the exercise of said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

SEC. 5. The exercise of the police power of the state shall never be abridged, or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals, or the general well-being of the state.

SEC. 6. In all elections for directors or managers of any incorporated company, each shareholder shall have the right to cast as many votes in the aggregate as shall equal the number of shares so held by him or her in said company, multiplied by the number of directors or managers to be elected at such election; and each shareholder may cast the whole number of votes, either in person or by proxy for one candidate, or distribute such votes among two or more candidates; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall engage in business, other than that expressly authorized in its charter or the law under which it may have been or hereafter may be organized, nor shall it hold any real estate for any period longer than six years, except such as may be necessary and proper for carrying on its legitimate business.

SEC. 8. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds, except for money paid, labor done or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and bonded indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting called for the purpose, first giving sixty days public notice, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 9. Dues from private corporations shall be secured by such means as may be prescribed by law, but in no case shall any stockholder be individually liable in any amount over or above the amount of stock owned by him or her.

SEC. 10. No corporation shall issue preferred stock without the consent of all the stockholders.

SEC. 11. The term "corporation," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any powers or privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

RAILROADS.

SEC. 12. It shall not be lawful in this state for any railway company to charge for freight or passengers a greater amount, for the transportation of the same, for a less distance than the amount charged for any greater distance, and suitable laws shall be passed by the general assembly to enforce this provision; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 13. Any railroad corporation or association, organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right, with its road, to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 14. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this state are hereby declared public highways, and railroad companies common carriers. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates

of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this state; and shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on said railroads, and enforce all such laws by adequate penalties.

SEC. 15. Every railroad or other corporation, organized or doing business in this state under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and where shall be kept, for public inspection, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, the names of the owners of the stock, the amounts owned by them respectively, the amount of stock paid, and by whom, the transfer of said stock, with the date of transfer, the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad company shall hold one meeting annually in this state, public notice of which shall be given thirty days previously, and shall report annually, under oath, to the state auditor, or some officer designated by law, all of their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. The general assembly shall pass laws enforcing, by suitable penalties, the provisions of this section.

SEC. 16. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals; and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

SEC. 17. No railroad or other corporation, or the lessees, purchasers or managers of any railroad corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property or franchises of such corporation, with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line; nor shall any officer of such railroad corporation act as an officer of any other railroad corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line. The question whether railroads are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded, be decided by a jury, as in other civil issues.

SEC. 18. If any railroad company organized under the laws of this state shall consolidate, by sale or otherwise, with any railroad company organized under the laws of any other state, or of the United States, the same shall not thereby become a foreign corporation; but the courts of this state shall retain jurisdiction in all matters which may arise, as if said consolidation had not taken place. In no case shall any consolidation take place, except upon public notice of at least sixty days to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 19. The general assembly shall pass no law for the benefit of a railroad or other corporations, or any individual or association of individuals, retrospective in its operation, or which imposes on the people of any county or municipal subdivision of the state, a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already past.

SEC. 20. No law shall be passed by the general assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, village, or on any public highway, without first acquiring the consent of the local authorities having control of the street or highway proposed to be

occupied by such street railroad; and the franchises so granted shall not be transferred without similar assent first obtained.

SEC. 21. No railroad corporation in existence at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall have the benefit of any future legislation, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this constitution applicable to railroads.

SEC. 22. No president, director, officer, agent, or employe of any railroad company shall be interested, directly, or indirectly, in furnishing material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 23. No discrimination in charges or facilities in transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback or otherwise; and no railroad company, or any lessee, manager or employee thereof, shall make any preference in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 24. No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes or tickets, or passes or tickets at a discount, to members of the general assembly, or members of the board of equalization, or any state, or county, or municipal officers; and the acceptance of such pass or ticket, by a member of the general assembly, or any such officer, shall be a forfeiture of his office.

BANKS.

SEC. 25. No state bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the state own or be liable for any stock in any corporation, or joint stock company, or association for banking purposes, now created or hereafter to be created.

SEC. 26. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers (except banks of deposit or discount,) nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect, or in any manner be enforced, unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the state, at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of the votes cast at such election.

SEC. 27. It shall be a crime, the nature and punishment of which shall be prescribed by law, for any president, director, manager, cashier or other officer of any banking institution, to assent to the reception of deposits, or the creation of debts by such banking institution, after he shall have had knowledge of the fact that it is insolvent, or in failing circumstances; and any such officer, agent or manager, shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received, and all such debts so created with his assent.

ARTICLE XIII.—MILITIA.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male inhabitants of this state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention of become such citizens, shall be liable to military duty in the militia of this state: *Provided*, That no person who is religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, can be compelled to do so, but may be compelled to pay an equivalent for military service, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization,

equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform, as nearly as practicable, to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

SEC. 3. Each company and regiment shall elect its own company and regimental officers; but if any company or regiment shall neglect to elect such officers within the time prescribed by law, or by the order of the governor, they may be appointed by the governor.

SEC. 4. Volunteer companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery, may be formed in such manner and under such restrictions as may be provided by law.

SEC. 5. The volunteer and militia forces shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters, parades and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 6. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general, quartermaster general and his other staff officers. He shall also, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint all major generals and brigadier generals.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall provide for the safe keeping of the public arms, military records, banners and relics of the state.

ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The general assembly of this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States, nor with any regulation which congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; nor shall lands belonging to persons residing out of the limits of this state ever be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to persons residing within the state.

SEC. 2. No person shall be prosecuted in any civil action or criminal proceeding for or on account of any act by him done, performed or executed between the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the twentieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by virtue of military authority vested in him, or in pursuance of orders from any person vested with such authority by the government of the United States, or of this state, or of the late Confederate states, or any of them, to do such act. And if any action or proceedings shall have been, or shall hereafter be instituted against any person for the doing of any such act, the defendant may plead this section in bar thereof.

SEC. 3. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of this state to fight a duel, shall hold any office in this state.

SEC. 4. No person holding an office of profit under the United States, shall, during his continuance in such office, hold any office of profit under this state.

SEC. 5. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers now or hereafter elected or appointed, subject to the right of resignation, shall hold office during their official terms, and until their successors shall be duly elected or appointed and qualified.

SEC. 6. All officers, both civil and military, under the authority of this state, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath, or affirmation, to support the constitution of the

United States and of this state, and to demean themselves faithfully in office.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall, in addition to other penalties, provide for the removal from office of county, city, town and township officers, on conviction of willful, corrupt or fraudulent violation or neglect of official duty.

SEC. 8. The compensation or fees of no state, county or municipal officer shall be increased during his term of office; nor shall the term of any office be extended for a longer period than that for which such officer was elected or appointed.

SEC. 9. The appointment of all officers not otherwise directed by this constitution, shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 10. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets, or tickets in any scheme in the nature of a lottery, in this state; and all acts or parts of acts heretofore passed by the legislature of this state, authorizing a lottery or lotteries, and all acts amendatory thereof, or supplemental thereto, are hereby avoided.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the grand jury in each county, at least once a year, to investigate the official acts of all officers having charge of public funds, and report the result of their investigations in writing to the court.

SEC. 12. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

ARTICLE XV.—MODE OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. This constitution may be amended and revised only in pursuance of the provisions of this article.

SEC. 2. The general assembly may, at any time, propose such amendments to this constitution as a majority of the members elected to each house shall deem expedient; and the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered in full on the journals. The proposed amendments shall be published with the laws of that session, and also shall be published weekly in some newspaper, if such there be, within each county in the state, for four consecutive weeks next preceding the general election then next ensuing. The proposed amendments shall be submitted to a vote of the people, each amendment separately, at the next general election thereafter, in such manner as the general assembly may provide. If a majority of the qualified voters of the state, voting for and against any one of said amendments, shall vote for such amendment, the same shall be deemed and taken to have been ratified by the people, and shall be valid and binding, to all intents and purposes, as a part of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The general assembly may at any time authorize, by law a vote of the people to be taken upon the question whether a convention shall be held for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution of this state; and if at such election a majority of the votes on the question be in favor of a convention, the governor shall issue writs to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates to such a conven-

tion, on a day not less than three and within six months after that on which the said question shall have been voted on. At such election each senatorial district shall elect two delegates for each senator to which it may then be entitled in the general assembly, and every such delegate shall have the qualifications of a state senator. The election shall be conducted in conformity with the laws regulating the election of senators. The delegates so elected shall meet at such time and place as may be provided by law, and organize themselves into a convention, and proceed to revise and amend the constitution; and the constitution when so revised and amended, shall, on a day to be therein fixed, not less than sixty days or more than six months after that on which it shall have been adopted by the convention, be submitted to a vote of the people for and against it, at an election to be held for that purpose; and, if a majority of all the votes given be in favor of such constitution, it shall, at the end of thirty days after such election become the constitution of this state. The result of such election shall be made known by proclamation by the governor. The general assembly shall have no power, otherwise than in this section specified, to authorize a convention for revising and amending the constitution.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alteration and amendments in the constitution of this state, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

SECTION 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, shall remain in full force until altered or repealed by the general assembly; and, all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of the state, counties, individuals or bodies corporate not inconsistent therewith, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted. The provisions of all laws which are inconsistent with this constitution, shall cease upon its adoption, except that all laws which are inconsistent with such provision of this constitution, as require legislation to enforce them, shall remain in force until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, unless sooner amended or repealed by the general assembly.

SEC. 2. That all recognizances, obligations and all other instruments, entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to this state or to any subdivision thereof, or any municipality therein; and all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due or owing to this state, or any such subdivision or municipality; and all writs, prosecutions, actions and causes of action, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue and remain unaffected by the adoption of this constitution. All indictments which shall have been found or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 3. All county and probate courts, as now constituted and organized, shall continue with their jurisdiction, until the general assembly shall by law conform them in their organization to the requirements of this constitution.

SEC. 4. All criminal courts organized and existing under the laws of this state, and not specially provided for in this constitution, shall continue to exist until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 5. All courts of common pleas existing and organized in cities

and towns having a population exceeding three thousand five hundred inhabitants, and such as by the law of their creation are presided over by a judge of a circuit court, shall continue to exist and exercise their present jurisdiction, until otherwise provided by law. All other courts of common pleas shall cease to exist at the expiration of the present terms of office of the several judges thereof.

SEC. 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment in this state, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 7. Upon the adoption of this constitution, all appeals to, and writs of error from the supreme court, shall be returnable to the supreme court at the city of Jefferson.

SEC. 8. Until the general assembly shall make provision for the payment of the state and railroad indebtedness of this state, in pursuance of section fourteen of article ten of this constitution, there shall be levied and collected an annual tax of one-fifth of one per centum on all real estate and other property and effects subject to taxation, the proceeds of which shall be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of this state as it matures, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid into the sinking fund and thereafter applied to the payment of such indebtedness, and to no other purpose.

SEC. 9. This constitution shall be submitted to the people of this state for adoption or rejection, at an election to be held for that purpose only, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. Every person entitled to vote under the constitution and laws of this state shall be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this constitution. Said election shall be held, and said qualified electors shall vote at the usual places of voting in the several counties of this state; and said election shall be conducted, and returns thereof made, according to the laws now in force regulating general elections.

SEC. 10. The clerks of the several county courts in this state, shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be delivered to the judges of election in each election district or precinct, in their respective counties, suitable blank poll books, forms of return and five times the number of properly prepared printed ballots for said election, that there are voters in said respective districts, the expense whereof shall be allowed and paid by the several county courts, as other county expenditures are allowed and paid.

SEC. 11. At said election the ballots shall be in the following form: New constitution ticket, (*erase the clause you do not favor.*) New constitution, — Yes. New constitution, — No. Each of said ticket shall be counted as a vote for or against this constitution, as the one clause or the other may be canceled with ink or pencil by the voter, and returns thereof shall be made accordingly. If both clauses of the ticket be erased, or if neither be erased, the ticket shall not be counted.

SEC. 12. The returns of the whole vote cast for the adoption and against the adoption of this constitution shall be made by the several clerks, as now provided by law in case of the election of state officers, to the secretary of state, within twenty days after the election; and the returns of said votes shall, within ten days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the state auditor, state treasurer and secretary of state, or any two of them, in the presence of the governor, and proclamation shall be made by the governor forthwith of the result of the canvass.

SEC. 13. If, upon such canvass, it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were in favor of the new constitution, then this constitution shall, on and after the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, be the supreme law of the state of Missouri, and the present existing constitution shall thereupon cease in all its provisions; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new constitution, then this constitution shall be null and void, and the existing constitution shall continue in force.

SEC. 14. The provisions of this schedule required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection of this constitution, shall take effect and be in force immediately.

SEC. 15. The general assembly shall pass all such laws as may be necessary to carry this constitution into full effect.

SEC. 16. The present secretary of state, state auditor, attorney-general, and superintendent of public schools, shall, during the remainder of their terms of office, unless otherwise directed by law, receive the same compensation and fees as is now provided by law; and the present state treasurer shall, during the remainder of the term of his office, continue to be governed by existing law, in the custody and disposition of the state funds, unless otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 17. Section twelve of [the] bill of rights shall not be so construed as to prevent arrests and preliminary examination in any criminal case.

Done in convention, at the capitol, in the city of Jefferson, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

WALDO P. JOHNSON, President, St. Clair county.
N. W. WATKINS, Vice President, Scott county.

ADAMS, WASHINGTON, Cooper.	LETCHER, WM. H., Saline.
ALLEN, DEWITT C., Clay.	LAY, ALFRED M., Cole.
ALEXANDER, A. M., Monroe.	MABREY, PINCKNEY, Ripley.
BLACK, FRANCIS M., Jackson.	MASSEY, B. F., Newton.
BOONE, HENRY, DeKalb.	MAXEY, JAMES HARVEY, Howell.
BRADFIELD, GEORGE W., Laclède.	MCAFEE, CHARLES B., Greene.
BROADHEAD, JAMES O., St. Louis.	MCKEE, ARCHIBALD V., Lincoln.
BROKMEYER, HENRY C., St. Louis.	MCCABE, EDWARD, Marion.
CARLETON, GEORGE W., Pemiscot.	McKILLOP, MALCOMB, Atchison.
CHRISMAN, WILLIAM, Jackson.	MORTELL, NICHOLAS A., St. Louis.
CONWAY, EDMUND V., St. Francois.	MUDD, HENRY THOMAS, St. Louis.
COTTEY, LOUIS F., Knox.	NICKERSON, EDMUND A., Johnson.
CREWS, T. W. B., Franklin.	NORTON, ELIJAH HISE, Platte.
CROCKETT, SAMUEL R., Vernon.	PIPKIN, PHILIP, Jefferson.
DAVIS, LOWNDEY HENRY, Cape Girardeau.	PRIEST, WILLIAM, Platte.
DRYDEN, LEONIDAS J., Warren.	PULITZER, JOSEPH, St. Louis.
DYSART, BENJAMIN ROBERT, Macon.	RAY, JOHN, Barry.
EDWARDS, JOHN F. T., Iron.	RIDER, J. H., Bollinger.
EDWARDS, JAMES C., St. Louis.	RIPEY, J. R., Schuyler.
EITZEN, CHARLES D., Gasconade.	ROBERTS, JAMES C., Buchanan.
FARRIS, JAMES L., Ray.	ROSS, J. P., Morgan.
FYAN, ROBERT W., Webster.	ROSS, JOHN W., Polk.
GANTT, THOMAS TASKER, St. Louis.	RUCKER, JOHN FLEMING, Boone.
GOTTSCHALK, LOUIS, St. Louis.	SHACKELFORD, THOMAS, Howard.
HALE, JOHN B., Carroll.	SHANKLIN, JOHN H., Grundy.
HALLIBURTON, W., Sullivan.	SHIELDS, GEORGE H., St. Louis.
HAMMOND, CHARLES, Chariton.	SPAUNHORST, HENRY J., St. Louis.
HARDIN, NEIL CAMERON, Pike.	SWITZLER, WILLIAM F., Boone.
HOLLIDAY, J. A., Caldwell.	TAYLOR, JOHN H., Jasper.
HYER, JOHN, Dent.	TAYLOR, AMOS RILEY, St. Louis.
JOHNSON, HORACE B., Cole.	TODD, ALBERT, St. Louis.
JOHNSTON, T. J., Nodoway.	WAGNER, L. J., Scotland.
LACKLAND, HENRY CLAY, St. Charles.	WALLACE, HENRY C., Lafayette.

ATTEST.

G. N. NOLAN, Secretary.
J. BOYLE ADAMS, Assistant Secretary

HISTORY OF JASPER COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTION AND NAME.

Signification of History—Value as Instruction—Object of this Work—Task of the Historian and his Fitness—Collected and Compiled—Mistakes—Criticisms—The Name—"Everything in a Name"—Sergeant Jasper—Jasper among the Minerals—Birds-eye View of Jasper County.

HISTORY, in the most general signification, is a narrative of events. It includes a record not only of national affairs in the world at large, but also an account of small districts, families, and of the lives and acts of individuals. History is of two kinds—narrative and philosophical. The former is a mere statement of facts as they occur, one after another; while the latter also comprehends deductions from those facts, and the relation of cause and effect. At first history took the form of tradition, which is oral opinions or memorials handed down from father to son, or from ancestor to posterity, assuming the form of religious belief, much of which was obscure and mythical. Among the oldest examples of written history are sculptural inscriptions and records of acts of rulers, especially their victories, and are found on temples and pyramids of Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Phœnicia. Herodotus, the father of history, was born about the close of the fifth century, B. C., and his writings so far as known are the earliest that can be traced of history, aside from the collections of Moses. Thucydides was the second great historian, but his writings approached more nearly the philosophical style than the writings of Herodotus. The ancient historians of Greece and Rome usually confined themselves to plain narrative, as Xenophon in his *Anabasis*, Cæsar in his *Commentaries*, and Livy in his *History of Rome*. Tacitus showed his in portraying tyranny in its blackest colors. Eusebius was the first ecclesiastical historian.

Modern history has the tendency of critical rather than merely narrative. Many of the histories written within the last half century are wonderful monuments of critical research. In these days the historian is no longer a mere reporter, he must be prepared to analyze character, and to weigh events. He must seek his materials at the fountain head; must compare the private with the public actions of the character he portrays, and pre-

sent to his readers a picture of men and women, which shall be accurate in minute detail, and yet embrace the remoter consequences of their actions.

Annals are a chronicle divided into distinct years; biography, the history of the life and character of a particular person; memoirs are accounts of transactions in which the narrator bore a part; a romance, a fictitious tale; and chronicles, the narration of events when time is considered the chief feature. All these are closely related to and fall within the province of history.

The writer of history includes within his subjects more and a greater variety of material than any other literary man, and history is a more fruitful source of practical instruction than any other branch of literature. The pleasure and profit derived from careful perusal of the pages of history is unlimited. Histories are multiplying as the popular demand increases, for the chief object in making a book is its sale. All books, except, perhaps, the Bible, are made with the prime object of profit. Scientific works, works of fiction, histories, school-books, books of poetry, newspapers, and all other periodicals, are issued with the full expectation of pecuniary profit to the publisher, and it is right that they should receive reward, for, in the strife for wealth and power, men would otherwise neglect the cultivation of the mind, and the production of hidden truths. No man would publish a newspaper for the sole purpose of conferring a benefit on his fellowmen; no man would publish a history for the sole object of glory, or through a philanthropic act, desiring to confer a blessing upon those in whose hands it chanced to fall. Literature, like all other occupations, must be suitably rewarded. It is not at all probable that the publishers of this work would have undertaken such a great task unless they rightfully expected suitable remuneration.

The history of Jasper county will be found to contain all and more than the publishers have promised, or their friends expected. Mistakes and inaccuracies will occur. No history, nor any other book, not even the Bible, the best of all books, has yet been written without them.

Books of the character of this history have been known in older states for several years. County, township, city, neighborhood, and even family histories have been compiled in most of the Eastern states, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, and many western districts. The history of one of these counties combines the good qualities of many histories in one book, besides furnishing a personal sketch of rare worth and gratification—a short history of the state, which also relates to many national affairs, then a detailed history of the county under many dif-

ferent heads, in such a manner that if the reader will make it a careful study he will be greatly pleased and profited.

The historian should be a man of broad and generous views, free from prejudice. Such is a stranger who goes into a county to place in order its history. True, he meets with many obstacles which would not present themselves to one who has long resided among the scenes he desires to narrate, but the advantages possessed by the stranger are far greater than those possessed by the resident. The stranger has no friends to reward and no enemies to punish. He enters upon his task free to select from the best and most reliable sources those items of history which will interest the greatest number, without having his mind preoccupied with a special subject or particular class of citizens. Just as in an important trial at law, he who enters the jury-box least prejudiced by former knowledge of the case makes the best juror, so the intelligent stranger can most impartially decide what is acceptable history and what is not. The corps of historians who furnish this record of such facts as they have been able to obtain by diligent work, did so with no other motive than performing their task well, and fulfilling their promise to their patrons.

That persons will harshly criticise this work, and that, too, when the greatest array of facts testify to the correctness of the book, is conceded; but the value of a record like this will only be appreciated in future years, when a greater portion of its pages would have been lost or forgotten, had not a laudable enterprise rescued them from oblivion. To attempt a criticism on another is thought, by some, to show wisdom and culture; to such the following lines of Pope appropriately apply:

"Some have at first for wits, then poets, passed;
Turned *critics* next, and proved plain fools at last."

Clustering around the name of an object are associated thoughts as immortal as the name itself. If, as has been said, "there is nothing in a name," then history is vain; for often a single name contains much history. The name Washington signifies more to the mind than any other three syllables uttered by American freemen. A name is not merely a sound or combination of sounds. It has perpetual existence. The person or thing may die or vanish away and be forgotten, but the name will live forever. Even the ideal picture of Homer, the greatest of poets, will fade from earth, but his name will not leave the pages of history till time shall be no more. So much importance is attached to the name of an object, that it becomes the first thing claiming attention. Immediately after the creation God brought every living thing unto Adam to see what he would call them. Nothing

exists apart from its name, but the name exists perpetually without the object. In this world there is very little unalloyed truth, but in the expression, "there is *everything* in a name," we have a statement much nearer universal truth than in the expression "there is *nothing* in a name."

For ages the names of heroes have been given to places and things. During the short history of America, its great men have been honored by the name of numberless counties, cities, towns, municipalities, and post-offices. The great name of Washington is met everywhere, from the capital of the nation down to the smallest hamlet of a rural district. Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, and many other names applied to places are found in every section and in every state of our Union. It may be asked why, if there is much in a name, we do not give the most important name to the most important object. The reason of this is that some names are so much above any terrestrial object that they are never used in that connection. The appellations of Deity are too sacred to be given to mercenary individuals and perishable objects of the world. God holds no man guiltless who takes his name in vain. So exalted is the name of Christ that it is written, "At the name of Jesus, every knee shall bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth." In our State of Missouri we have counties bearing the immortal names of Benton, Boone, Clay, Douglas, Franklin, Green, Harrison, Henry, Jackson, JASPER, Johnson, Lafayette, Lincoln, Madison, Pettis, Washington, Webster, and many others. It has become a favorite custom to have county and other smaller political divisions of territory known by the name of some individual, but a state or nation is not thus named. Many names are given by accident. Some places take the name of a river, mountain, or original tribe. Our language has become enriched by the new names which have crept into it, and by the modification of old ones.

Not the least among these names appears the one by which our noble county is known—Jasper. Our hearts swell with pride when we think our country can boast of such names as Sergeant Jasper, who won for himself that deep respect with which the memory of his life shall ever be cherished in the hearts of Americans, during the battles at Fort Moultrie. Here floated the first Republican flag of the South. In the early part of an action which took place on June 28, 1776, the staff was struck by a ball, and the flag fell outside the fort. Sergeant Jasper leaped over the breastwork, caught up the flag, and springing back tied it to a sponge staff—an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge—and hoisted it again to its place. The next day Governor Rutledge offered him a sword and a lieu-

tenant's commission. He refused, saying: "I am not fit for the company of officers; I am only a sergeant." He died in 1779, while grasping the banner presented to his regiment at Fort Moultrie. May the county which bears the name of this bold patriot shine forth in the pages of the history of Missouri as a free, grand, and noble shire, and prove itself meritorious of the appellation, Jasper.

So, also, no name could more appropriately, in other respects, immortalize this county than the one which it bears. As among the minerals jasper is a resplendent gem, so Jasper county is a jewel among her sister counties. Jasper has been highly prized from the remotest ages for ornamental purposes, as it has shades of green, yellow, red, and brown, and takes a high polish. There is the striped, or beautiful ribbon jasper, the hard, velvet-black jasper, with deep green jasper, with red spots, called bloodstone, all of which colors are suggested by the green fields, yellow grain, red fruit, brown autumn leaves, dark rich soil, the lands striped with prairie and timber, the lead deposits, the zinc blend, the crystal streams, the agate beds, the quartz banks, the pure air, the transparent skies, and the golden sunsets of Jasper county.

Jasper county embraces an area of about 645 square miles near the southwestern corner of the State of Missouri—Kansas being on its western boundary, and Arkansas thirty-eight miles from its southern line. It is the pride and boast of every loyal Jasperite that if he had the selection of a tract of country twenty-one miles in breadth by thirty-one miles in length, anywhere in southwest Missouri, he would pick the very portion now included in the boundaries of this county.

Before proceeding farther, and for fear we might be misunderstood, and to discharge a surplus patriotism, we here challenge the world to show another 645 square miles of contiguous territory which contains within itself so many elements essential to the physical well-being of man, or which is capable of sustaining so large a population from resources entirely its own. We do not mean to say that the soil of Jasper county is more fertile than the valley of the Nile, or that its climate is more equable than the tablelands of Peru, or that it is better adapted to fruit-growing than certain portions of California, or to cattle-raising than Texas, or that it is richer in mineral lands than any portion of Nevada, or that it offers to the lover of the beautiful landscapes more charming than Devonshire, but we do say, and firmly believe, that there are few sections on this terrestrial globe of equal extent that combine so many of these excellencies in so high a degree as does Jasper county. These great advantages readily account for the rapid

and unexampled increase in wealth and population, lifting Jasper county from the seventieth in these respects, according to the census of 1860, to the third in rank in the state in 1880.

The face of the country may be divided into three grand classes, bottom lands, timber lands, and prairie lands. The latter embraces about three-fourths of the area. There are but few places on the widest prairies where a timber belt does not end the view, thus relieving the monotony of a limitless expanse of prairie. It is beautifully undulating, and presents many delightful landscapes. If you wish rural loveliness, you have it in the northern portion of the county, with its rapidly improving farms, comfortable dwellings, green orchards, and long lines of hedge fences. Here and there the cozy, painted school-house stands out a permanent object, showing that the people are determined to lay the foundations of this country in something more enduring than brass or stone, while the steepled church in the background adds its religious and home-like charm to the scene. If you prefer a grander and wilder view follow the water-courses of Spring River, Center Creek, and other sparkling streams. There you have hills and bluffs, rocky precipices, luxuriant valleys, with heavy timber and tangled jungles, and many delightful farms, smiling with golden harvests. Busy brooks croon perpetual love songs in the quiet nooks, and at other places shout angry defiance to the rocks that vainly strive to hem them in. Here and there a laughing spring of pure and sparkling water glides out from its rocky covert, and in its ecstacy turns a thousand summersaults over its pebbled bed, until it loses itself in the more staid and dignified bright mountain stream near by. Do you wish to see a landscape, scarred and torn by human ingenuity, as though a mighty earthquake had been at work? Visit the southwestern portion of the county and take a look at the Joplin lead regions, derricks, whims, turrets, windlasses, whips, sluices, pigs, walking-beams, furnaces, steam engines, and all the appointments of active successful mining are there, while in the center of all this activity is located the city of Joplin—the wonder of the West—covering more hills than Rome, the Eternal City, did in its palmiest days, and ambitious by trying to spread all over the adjoining territory. And the southeastern portion of the county furnishes a happy combination of all these advantages, hill, dale, woodland, prairie, smiling farms, busy little streams, manufacturing, and mining. It would mar the symmetry of the map to leave out any portion of Jasper's present dominions. No county in the state is more indivisible. Hence we say, Jasper county, now and forever, one and inseparable!

CHAPTER II.—NATURAL HISTORY.

BY D. MATTHEWS.

The Natural History of the County, including its Topography; its Hydrography; its Geological Formations, etc.

THE general natural history of the county will unavoidably be incompletely discussed at this time. In some departments little or no investigation has been made, while in others the work has not been more than fairly begun. Only partial lists can be made of the distribution of species. The facts contained in this article are to some extent obtained from publications already made. Many of them have been obtained by personal observation and investigation. This part of the state has so much yet unknown that a society formed to study its natural history would have an extensive field to explore, and would doubtless be the means of arousing many to become earnest investigators of the wonders around us.

TOPOGRAPHY.—The area of the county is $637\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. Prairie lands comprise nearly three-fourths of its surface. The surface of these is generally rolling. Along the larger streams it becomes somewhat hilly, but is frequently gently undulating. The steep bluffs are for the most part on the northern sides of the streams, thus throwing the slopes to the south. Bordering the many streams are broad belts of timber, which give variety and beauty to the landscape, and free it from that monotony characteristic of unbroken prairie. While the scenery is somewhat subdued, it is at the same time picturesque, and in places becomes bold and striking, affording a diversified and pleasing view to the beholder. Away from the streams the slopes are gentle, thus forming a beautiful farming country, and lying favorable for the construction of public highways. Along the principal streams the valleys are broad and fertile. The county is divided into two nearly equal parts by Spring River. The northern portion is of great fertility. While the southern portion has very desirable land in some places, it must be considered inferior to the northern portion for agricultural purposes; it, however, forms the great mineral belt of the county.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The county is traversed by a number of small streams. The principal ones are Spring River, Center Creek, and Dry Wood Fork. The most important, Spring River, is a swift-flowing stream, and of great utility as a water-power. Its course is almost directly west, and divides the county into two nearly equal parts. During the driest weather it is supplied with a fair flow of clear, pure water from an innumerable number of

never-failing springs. The surface immediately drained by it forms a belt of two or three miles on either side. Five miles west of the east line of the county White Oak Fork pours its water into Spring River. From this point to its confluence with Dry Wood Fork its tributaries are small spring branches. Two miles below it receives Blackberry Creek from the north. Dry Wood Fork is its largest tributary in the county from the north. It flows westward, and its course is almost parallel to that of Spring River, and its source is near the eastern line of the county. Its chief branches are Little North Fork, Duval Creek, and Coon Creek; Buck Creek is the largest southern branch. Center Creek drains the southern part of the county. It is a rapid stream, and traverses the county from the eastern part to the west line, and is four miles south of Spring River. Its course is nearly parallel to that of the latter stream. Its tributaries are few in number from the north, but many from the south. The principal ones are Jenkins's, Jones's, Grove, and Turkey creeks.

The springs of the county are many in number. Some of these are of considerable magnitude, and are noted for the purity of their water. They flow from the Lower Carboniferous rocks.

GEOLOGY.—Before attempting a description of the geology of the county an outline of the geological structure of the state will first be given. The position of Jasper county in the geological history of the state will then be understood. Beginning with the most recent, the formations in Missouri, in the order of their succession, according to Prof. Broadhead, are as follows:

Quaternary (Post Tertiary).—Alluvium: Bottom prairie, bluff or loess; Drift: Altered drift, sand and pebbles, clay and boulders; Tertiary: Cretaceous.

Carboniferous System.—Upper Carboniferous or Coal-Measures: Upper coal, middle coal, lower coal, Clear Creek sandstone, and lower coal; Lower Carboniferous: Sandstone; St. Louis Group: St. Louis limestone and Warsaw limestone; Keokuk Group: Eucrinital or Burlington; Chouteau Group: Chouteau limestone, vermicular sandstone and shale, lithographic limestone.

Devonian System.—Hamilton: Onondaga.

Silurian System.—Upper Silurian: Oriskany, Lower Helderberg, Niagara, Cape Girardeau limestone; Lower Silurian (Trenton period), Cincinnati Group: Hudson River shale, Receptaculate limestone, Trenton limestone, Black River, and Bird's Eye; Magnesian Limestone Series: 1. Magnesian limestone, Saccharoidal sandstone; 2. Magnesian limestone, sand-

stone; 3. Magnesian limestone, Potsdam limestone, Potsdam sandstone, and conglomerate; Archaean: Greenstone, porphyry, and granite.

Surface Deposit.—The material lying above the rocks and forming the surface is the result of local agencies. Water-worn chert pebbles have been taken from excavations made two miles southwest of Carthage. Similar pebbles have been found on the higher bluffs fully seventy feet above the neighboring streams. Being found many feet beneath the surface in some places, and again at such an elevation, it is conclusive that such pebbles were not deposited by any recent agency. They do not, however, belong to the great Drift epoch, as this did not extend southward beyond the central part of the state. If, however, they belong to the Drift epoch they have been carried to their present position by local streams from the north. Solid rocks frequently make their appearance on the uplands, and, where not exposed to view, may generally be found within a few feet of the surface. In many places the soil and subsoil taken together are not more than two or three feet in depth, while under them, and overlying the solid rock, are layers of gravel and clay from four to eight feet thick. At the lead mines a similar formation of loose material is usually found. The banks of the streams show a like structure. A section of the banks of Center Creek, as observed by Professor Broadhead, shows: 1. One and one-half feet dark soil; 2. Two feet red clay; 3. Three feet of gravel bed to the water.

Upper Carboniferous Rocks.—These rocks form what are known as the "coal-measures," and are found in the northwest portion of the county. They extend through township 30, ranges 33 and 32, and through three sections of range 31. They then continue into Barton county, and westward into Kansas. The dip of the rocks is a little north of west. In this region are found, according to the investigations of Prof. Norwood, four or five distinct beds of coal, all of which have been worked at various times. Coal is not always found underlying what, in geological maps, are termed coal-measures. The denudation which has been ceaselessly going on through the centuries since the formation of coal has carried away much of the coal measures, thus leaving the coal seams in isolated patches. In this county fully one-half of the coal seams are located in ridges. The occurrence of any in the lowland will altogether depend on the nature of the surface. Regularity of surface affords a strong presumption for the existence of coal. Investigation, however, does not always confirm this. Nothing less than a thorough topographical survey will be conclusive as to where coal may be found. While there are perhaps five distinct beds of coal, all

these are not co-extensive with the coal-measures. Prof. Norwood believes that at least one bed of coal underlies the entire formation. The thickest vein of coal thus far known in this part is eighteen inches. Other veins range from twelve to fourteen inches. Eight or ten years ago considerable quantity was obtained by stripping, but this method is profitable only where the coal lies near the surface. The lowest bed or vein, according to Prof. Norwood, is the one seen near Medoc, on Little North Fork, at the coal bank of Mr. T. C. Arnot. This bed is supposed to be equivalent to the lowest bed found at Cline's mound, in Barton county. It is about fourteen inches in thickness and is covered by five and a half feet of blue, sandy, semi-bituminous shale. Above the shale sandstone abounds. The coal consists of alternate layers of dull and shiny black laminae. The lower part of the coal, known among miners as "bottom coal," is of a good quality. The upper part of the vein is of inferior quality, as pyrites in considerable quantity is mingled with it. On this Fork not far from this mine, a displacement of the strata has occurred, Lower Carboniferous limestone being topographically above the coal. The latter belonging to a later epoch must have descended to its present position by a fault.

Ten feet above the vein in Mr. Arnot's coal bank and in the same neighborhood is a vein of coal whose thickness is nearly fifteen inches. Its outcrop is rotten, and as none has been removed by stripping its quality cannot be determined. Capping the coal is a layer of conglomerate twelve inches thick. Overlying this are four feet of gray sandstone.

In south half northwest section 32, township 30, range 32, a coal bed nearly twelve inches thick is found occupying a position above the vein in Mr. Arnot's bank. The overlying formation is not uniform in its nature. In one place it is a light blue sandy shale a foot thick, which in another place is superseded by two feet of local drift and soil—the drift consisting of sandstone and iron carbonate. Under the coal is blue clay shale. To the south this coal bed has been observed eighteen inches thick.

Prof. Norwood gives a general section of rocks in sections 28, 29, and 32, township 30, range 32, as follows: 1. Two feet buff and gray micaceous sandstone; 2. Twenty-nine feet slope, mostly sandstone; 3. Five feet sandy shale; 4. Twelve to eighteen inches coal; 5. Seven to fourteen feet semi-bituminous shale to bed of Duval Creek.

In section 24, township 30, range 32, is a coal bed which is equivalent to the top bed at Cline's mound, in Barton county. Coarse sandstone caps the vein at this point. West of Round mound, in section 17, township 30, range 31, is a ridge in which two beds of coal exist. The upper one

corresponds to the one in section 24, township 30, range 32; the lowest, to the second from the summit in Cline's mound. Prof. Norwood gives the following section showing the several strata: No. 1. Seventeen feet slope, covered by fragments of sandstone; No. 2. Ten inches coarse, gritty, reddish and gray sandstone; No. 3. Two feet drab and reddish sandstone and shale; No. 4. Sixteen inches good coal; No. 5. Five feet slope; No. 6. Eighteen inches white potter's clay; No. 7. One foot red and ochereous clay; No. 8. Twelve inches blue and semi-bituminous shale; No. 9. Eleven inches coal; No. 10. Fifty feet slope to prairie level.

From these data and with those obtained at Cline's mound, in Barton county, the person referred to above constructs the following approximate vertical section of the coal measures: No. 1. Fifty-five feet slope, lower part covered with fragments of curiously ripple-marked sandstone; No. 2. Three and one-half feet sandstone; No. 3. Ten inches conglomerate; No. 4. Sixteen inches good coal; No. 5. Four feet potter's clay; No. 6. Fifteen to twenty feet rocks, covered; No. 7. Five feet sandy shale; No. 8. Twelve to eighteen inches coal, found in mounds and ridges; No. 9. Two feet blue shale; No. 10. Fourteen feet semi-bituminous shale; No. 11. Five feet sandstone; No. 12. Four feet rocks, covered; No. 13. Two and a half feet sandstone; No. 14. Five and a half feet sandy, semi-bituminous shale; No. 15. Fourteen inches coal; No. 16. Twenty-five feet slope; No. 17. Subcarboniferous limestone.

This discussion of the upper carboniferous rocks does not give in detail all that is known of the coal measures in the northwestern part of the county, yet I believe it embodies the principal features. No attempt is made in this article to determine accurately the extent of the coal field. The quantity of coal may be such that it will furnish a reasonable supply for many years, provided the mining operations be properly developed.

A short distance south of Carthage are the Sherburn mines. The coal is thirty-eight feet below the surface and is nearly five feet thick. The extent of the basin has not been determined, but a drift has been driven one hundred and thirty seven feet in an east and west direction, and ninety-seven feet north and south without reaching its limits. Above the coal is a sandstone of a jointed structure fifteen feet thick. Underlying the coal is a layer of dark clay, containing pieces of lead and zinc. Most of the coal is, according to the statement of Mr. Sherburn, of good quality.

Eastward from the Sherburn mines is a coal bank belonging to Mr. A. W. Rogers. The coal here is about the same depth as in the Sherburn mines and is of an excellent quality. A thin layer of shale generally over-

lies it. Where this is wanting, loose gravel covers the coal. The coal in this bank is thought to be of the same vein as that in the mines of Mr. Sherburn.

Slate and coal have been found in several places in the county. They occur as merely local deposits or pockets, and belong to the Lower Carboniferous rocks. The slate is gray or black, and sometimes passes almost imperceptibly into impure coal. The coal is of an impure quality, and contains thin sheets or crystals of pyrites.

Lower Carboniferous Rocks.—Except in the northwest part of the county, which has already been described, the geological formations belong to the Lower Carboniferous rocks, forming but a small portion of them however. These form the upper half of the above rocks, and include the Keokuk group and perhaps the St. Louis and Chester groups.

Limestone is the principal rock of the Keokuk group. It is found bordering the streams of the county and forming the well known bluffs seen in so many places. The thickness of the group has not been fully determined. The close resemblance which the various beds sustain to each other and the great vertical distribution of the same species render the task difficult. Its thickness may, however, be approximately determined. The limestone formations observed along the streams are the same as those in the high ridges. As these ridges are in many places fully 150 feet above the neighboring streams, it is evident that the rocks of the Keokuk group have this thickness at least, and they may be much more.

The limestones are of a bluish-gray color. When bitumen is disseminated through them they are then of a dark color. Besides these colors they may be found "of a light, or whitish-gray, or drab." In thickness they occur in thin layers and thick beds.

North of Scotland, on Grove Creek, Prof. Broadhead states that an exposure of fifty-seven feet of limestone is represented by light shelly limestone. The fossils at the top of this formation are *Orthis Keokuk*, *Orthis dubia*, *Productus cora*, and *Phillipsia*. At six feet from the summit the limestone is coarse ash-gray; eight feet below are fine and coarse beds containing *Orthis dubia*. At twenty-two feet from the top it is coarse and cherty; at twenty-seven, it becomes firm, hard limestone; three feet below it changes to coarse limestone. From this point to the bottom, coarse, thick beds of limestone are found.

Between the limestone beds layers of oolitic chert occur in many places. On the east side of the bluffs at Carthage, and near the top, is a bed of mingled chert and limestone. This is over twelve inches thick. Near

the bottom of the same bluffs is a bed of the same nature, from two to four feet thick. In the bluffs east of Carthage, near Wilbur Spring, a bed of chert and limestone of equal thickness with the last may be seen. Similar beds are found on Center Creek.

The fossils of this group, according to Prof. Broadhead are *Zaphrentis centralis*, *Productus Wortheni*, *P. cora*, *P. altonensis*, *P. magnus*, *P. mesialis*, *P. eltematus*, *P. Flemingii*, *P. setigenus*, *Spirifer pseudolineatus*, *S. subcuspidatus*, *S. Keokuk*, *S. lateralis*, *S. suborbicularis*, *S. incrassatus*, *S. Logani*, *S. increbescens*, *S. tenuicostatus*, *S. tenuimarginatus*, *Althyris Roissyi*, *Althyris planosulcata*, *Terebratula parva*, *T. trinuclea*, *Rhynchonella mutata*, *R. subcuneata*, *Camaraphoria subtrigona*, *Chonetes planumbona*, *Orthis dubia*, *Hemipronites crenistria*, *Aviculopecten* (two species), *Myalina San Ludovici*, *Phillipsia* ———, *Platyceras* ———. Crinoid stems are very abundant. In some limestones they form almost the entire mass.

Very fine-grained magnesian limestone may be seen on White Oak Fork and at Foster and Dudley's mill, in the eastern part of Jasper, on Spring River. It forms thick beds; in some places fully eighteen feet. The metamorphic action which changed it from pure limestone to magnesian limestone destroyed most of its fossils, so that but few clearly-defined can now be seen in it. At a higher horizon Keokuk limestone is easily distinguished.

Chert is found in nearly all parts of the county. Sometimes it occurs between beds of limestone, and may be traced a great distance. In some places it is found on the surface. Near the mouth of Lone Elm Creek a bed of solid chert, twelve feet thick, caps a chert knob forty-two feet thick. On Turkey Creek there is a bed not less than twenty feet thick. Professor Swallow states that the chert beds of Shoal Creek are over one hundred feet in thickness. The dip of these beds is gradually to the north. These beds are oftentimes of great extent, and doubtless underlie the northern portion of the county. But few fossils are found in them.

Masses of chert are found on the surface above the solid limestone of the Keokuk group, often intermingled with red clay. These chert fragments are flinty in their nature, and break into sharp, angular masses. The general thickness of this deposit is not more than a few feet, yet it sometimes exceeds twenty feet. In composition the red clay is nearly pure silica or silicate of alumina. The color is not invariably red. Yellow, buff, and pure white clay is found. The fossils of this deposit are: *Spirifer pseudo-lineatus*, *S. subcuspidatus*, *S. spinous*, *S. Keokuk*, *S. increbescens*, *Althyris planosculata*, *Rhynchonella cuneata*, *Camaraphoria*, *subtrigona*,

Rhynchonella mutata, *Terebratula fusiformis*, *Productus cora*, *P. magnus*, and *Hemipronites crenistria*. A few crinoids are found, while the stems are very abundant.

The lead and zinc-bearing formations vary in thickness in the many mining regions of the county, yet the following may be taken to represent a section of such formations:

1. From 1 foot to 4 feet soil; from 0 to 6 feet gravel. 2. From 0 to 16 feet sandstone; from 0 to 5 feet black slate and coal. 3. From 20 to 80 feet chert, more or less fractured; sometimes it is found in fissured layers; in some places it is very soft and porous; from 0 to 20 feet silico-calcite; from 0 to 25 feet alternate layers of limestone and chert. 4. Fully 140 feet or more of limestone, coarse-grained and gray in some regions; fine-grained and blueish in others.*

In the mining region the soil is usually of a sandy nature. In some places it is clayish and calcareous, and frequently contains fragments of hard or rotten chert. The gravel is made up of low water-worn pieces of chert. Mingled with these may be seen brown ferruginous sand or clay. The gravel is underneath the soil.

The sandstone consists of small translucent grains of quartz and is quite friable. It exists in fragments or patches. In the Joplin district a sandstone, four to six feet thick, overlies black soil and coal. This is one mile southwest of Lone Elm. The sandstone is red, fine-grained and broken, the crevices being filled with red clay. According to Prof. Broadhead it belongs to the Lower Coal-measures.

Slate and coal occur in this region as local deposits or pockets of small extent, and often much disturbed. The slate is gray or black, in compact layers or thin shales, and sometimes becomes a kind of impure coal of a bituminous and slaty nature. I have been informed that these pockets are of frequent occurrence at Joplin and Oronogo. The following section was observed in a shaft one mile southwest of Lone Elm: No. 1. One foot to two feet of soil. No. 2. Four to six feet sandstone. No. 3. Four feet red and yellow sandy clay, with chert. No. 4. One foot to five feet black slate, with pockets of fire clay. No. 5. One foot to five feet coal. No. 6.

*(1) The soil is alluvium; loose pieces of ore are found in great numbers. (2) These formations belong to the coal-measures, perhaps the Lower; more or less ore is found here. (3 and 4) These form the upper part of the Keokuk group; they are sometimes known as the Archemides limestone; in geological history they belong to the subcarboniferous rocks. The rocks grouped under (3) include the chief ore-bearing strata; those under (4) are called by miners "bed rock;" but little ore has been found in these.



Wm Reed

One foot slate. No. 7. Limestone; thickness unknown. The coal is of a very inferior quality.

Chert is amorphous quartz. It is also known as flint, hornstone, and jasper. In composition it consists principally of silica. Small quantities of lime are frequently found in it. It is very hard and strikes fire with steel, and is quite brittle. Chert is one of the most prominent ore-bearing rocks in the mines of the southwest. In color it is mostly white, gray, or yellow; sometimes rose or flesh-colored. In many regions the solid chert undergoes a change and becomes soft and porous. With further alteration this soft chert becomes friable and is changed to very fine sand, which feels earthy to the touch, because of its fineness and of the presence of oxide of iron.

In the sections representing the position of the rocks of the lead and zinc region of southwest Missouri, the lowest rocks were designated as "bed rock." They are so called because they underlie the ore deposits. They are of great thickness and form thick layers of limestone. At Granby this limestone has been penetrated to the depth of 136 feet without change and without reaching its lowest limits. In this county the Jasper Lead and Mining Company sank a shaft on the southern part of Swindle Hill, near Joplin, in this limestone to the depth of fifty feet without passing through it.

The following analyses of three samples of limestone were made by Mr. Regis Chauvenet, of St. Louis. The first sample came from Jasper No. 3 Diggings, Joplin; the second, from Holman Diggings, Granby; the third, from Joplin:

	1	2	3
Unsoluble matter.....	1.57	0.23	2.98
Carbonate of lime.....	96.43	99.67	91.84
Carbonate of magnesia.....	0.81	0.67	2.83
Carbonate of iron.....	0.75	0.26	2.04
	99.56	100.83	99.69

The order of succession in the formation of the ore region of southwest Missouri, beginning with the oldest rocks, is, according to the conclusions reached by Prof. Schmidt, as follows:

Period of Deposition—First Period.—Original deposition of the various stratified rocks, to-wit: The "bed rock," the alternate layers of limestone and chert, the silico-calcite, the slates and coal and of the sandstone. These strata long remained undisturbed after their deposition, and became dry and hard before the beginning of the second period. The proof of this is

that the crystals of galena or blende are never found wholly inclosed in masses of the chert, but in the cavities. In the lower Joplin valley galena has been found formed on all sides of angular chert. The galena must have been formed after the chert was broken up.

Period of Dolomization—Second Period.—Local dolomization of some strata of limestone. As a result of the contraction of the limestone during the metamorphic action, great disturbances and ruptures took place in the chert. At this time occurred the principal deposition of the ores from watery solutions. This metamorphication affected only a part of the alternate layers of limestone and chert, and does not extend vertically more than twenty feet. During this period a portion of the limestone passed through a process of dolomization. Carbonate of magnesia replaces the carbonate of lime and this change gives rise to contraction. Fissures make their appearance in the mass and these are filled with crystallized dolomite. The change begins either in these openings or on the surface of the layers, and advances toward the interior of the limestone. This began prior to the formation of the ore and continued during its deposition.

Period of Dissolution—Third Period.—Dissolution and removal of a portion of the limestone from the silico-calcite, and from the alternate layers of limestone and chert. On account of this removal the layers of chert, and the strata which were above, began to break down. Ores still continued to be deposited, but in much diminished quantity.

The large accumulations of broken chert, which in many places overlie or accompany the deposits of ore, date from this period. The ore is nearly always galena, sulphuret of lead. It was deposited, in many places, in the crevices of the broken chert, in sheets between the layers, in crystals adhering to fragments of chert, and oftentimes it may be seen on all sides of such fragments. The relation of the galena to the chert in such cases evidently proves that the galena was formed after the breaking of the chert.

Period of Regeneration—Fourth Period.—Local regeneration of the partially dissolved and softened limestone by the renewed deposition of carbonate of lime. Local infiltration of quartzite. Continued deposition of ores.

Such conglomerates as consist of chert fragments, cemented by a silicious or calcareous mass, belong to this period. The cementing mass incloses crystals of galena or blende.

Period of Oxidation—Fifth Period.—Oxidation of the metallic sulphurets. This was followed by the alteration of these sulphurets into silicates and carbonates.

In many deposits the galena was, in this period, more or less changed

into cerussite (carbonate of lead), and into pyromorphite (phosphate of lead); the blende (sulphuret of zinc) was changed into calamine (hydrus silicate of zinc), and into smithsonite (carbonate of zinc); the pyrites (bisulphret of iron) was changed into limonite (hydrated oxide of iron). Portions of these minerals were removed and afterward redeposited.

The corrosion and partial dissolution of the chert, and its transformation into a somewhat friable mass, occurred after the ores were deposited. The absence of ores in the porous chert sustain this view. This corrosion consequently belongs to the two last periods, and perhaps continues to the present.

The foregoing, though brief, includes the principal features of the geological history of this county. No claim is made that the record is complete. Future investigation will doubtless disclose many facts of great importance. All the work done in the past may be truly considered as only the beginning of what is yet to be accomplished. This part of the commonwealth has so much that is yet unknown that a society organized to study the natural history of this county, or of southern Missouri, would have a broad and inviting field to investigate.

Economical Geology—Building Stone.—The quarries opened in several parts of the county furnish most excellent foundation stone. The limestone is hard, durable, and takes a bright polish. Some has been in use nearly a score of years, and shows no signs of yielding to the influence of the weather. Its extreme hardness may prevent any extensive use of it at present, yet its superior quality should strongly commend it to all desiring durable material for building. In the northwestern part of the county large beds of sandstone occur.

Lime.—In the vicinity of Carthage are several limekilns, in which Keokuk limestone is made into excellent lime. At some of these more than two hundred bushels of lime are made daily.

Coal.—This topic has already been considered as fully as the present knowledge of the coal formation warrants.

Lead.—Lead is one of the great mineral products of the county. In Missouri it occurs in the different formations from the third magnesian limestone of the Potsdam period to the coal-measures. In this county it is found in the Keokuk group of the Lower Carboniferous, and extends principally along the courses of several small creeks, which run in a northern or northwestern direction into Turkey Creek. This formation being somewhat extensive, several important towns are herein located, Joplin, Webbville, Carterville, and Oronogo being the principal ones. Here lead and zinc mining rank among the first of these minerals in the world. It would be interesting to

trace the wonderful development of this industry, but as it will be done elsewhere it is omitted here. Some mining has been done in the neighborhood of Carthage. As little is now done it is evident that the minerals have not been found in large quantities. The lead ores are galena, or sulphuret of lead, called by the miners "mineral"; cerussite, or carbonate of lead, also called "dry-bone"; pyromorphite, or phosphate of lead. Galena is the ore from which nine-tenths of the lead of southwest Missouri is obtained. In its crystallization it exhibits the monometric system. It possesses a perfect cleavage in cubes, and its specific gravity is about 7.4. The purest forms of galena consist of 86.6 per cent of lead and 13.4 per cent of sulphur. In southwest Missouri lead is found in the form of crystals, or in compact crystalline masses. These crystals mostly have the form of a cube with the corners taken off. When imbedded in dolomite, or adhering to solid chert, the crystals mostly show a smooth, shining surface, but when associated with clay, sand, or decomposed rocks, they are water-worn and coated. Cubic crystals of galena are often covered with cerussite or calamine. Pure cerussite consists of 83.5 per cent of oxide of lead, and 16.5 per cent of carbonic acid. Pyromorphite, in a pure state, contains about 60 per cent of pure metallic lead.

Zinc.—The zinc ores are blende, calamine, smithsonite, and zinc bloom. Zinc blende is sulphuret of zinc. Among miners it is known as "black jack." It crystallizes in octohedral forms of the monometric system, and shows a distinct cleavage. Its specific gravity is 4. When pure its composition is 67 per cent zinc, and 33 per cent of sulphur. In color it is usually of a dark brown, but often green, yellow, or bright red; all these colors are sometimes seen in the different parts of the same specimen. Two varieties of blende are known in southwest Missouri: (1) A granular variety in which the small crystalline grains are translucent to transparent. They are of a bright color, either red, brown, or light yellow. (2) A coarse crystalline variety, exhibiting broad faces of cleavage, and occurring massive and of a yellowish brown color, sometimes black, or dark. Calamine is hydrous silicate of zinc. It consists, when pure, of 67.4 per cent of oxide of zinc, 25 per cent of silica, and 7.6 per cent of water. Smithsonite is carbonate of zinc. It contains 64.8 per cent of oxide of zinc, and 32.2 per cent of carbonic acid. Zinc bloom is hydrated carbonate of zinc. In a pure state its composition is 71.3 per cent of oxide of zinc, 12.9 per cent of carbonic acid, and 15.8 per cent of water.

LAND AND FRESH WATER MOLLUSKS.—It is a matter of regret that no one has collected and classified the land and fresh water shells found in this county. The lists given below are the result of the writer's investigation

and are very incomplete. Only partial lists can consequently be given. Most of the species are such as may be found throughout the Northern states. A few are doubtless of a Southern character: *Mesodon elevata*, Say; *M. clausa*, Say; *M. albolabris*, Say; *Hyalina viridula*; *H. arborea*, Say; *H. ligera*; *H. fulva*; *Triodopsis inflecta*, Say; *Stenotrema hirsuta*, Say; *S. levi*; *Pupa fallax*, Say; *P. contracta*, Say; *P. Armifera*, Say; *Patula solitaria*, Say; *P. alternata*, Say.

Of fresh water mollusks the following species have been collected: *Melantho decisa*, Say; *Spherium sulcatur*; *S. partumium*; *Planorbis bicarinatus*, Say; *P. trivolvis*; *Lymnæa columella*, Say; *Phyra gyrine*, Say; *P. heterostrophe*; *Ancylus tardus*, Say; *Pisidium variabile*.

REPTILIA.—The only division of *Reptilia* that has been studied locally is the order of *Festudinata*, or turtles. There are doubtless other species and varieties in the country besides those here given: *Cistudo Virginea*. This is the common box turtle of the United States; it is plenty, and is found in dry woods. *Aromochelys odoratum*, Gray; the musk turtle or stink-pot. *Chelydra serpentina*; the common snapping-turtle; it is quite abundant. *Aspidonectes spinifer*; common soft-shelled turtle.

Of the lizards, the genus *Ophisaurus* is represented by: *Ophisaurus ventralis*, glass, or joint snake. This snake-shaped lizard inhabits dry places, and passes much of the time on the ground. The vertebræ of the tail are so easily separated that it is broken by a very slight blow. The popular belief that the parts thus separated can afterwards come together is, of course, an error.

Of the tailed batrachians, the genus *Menobanchus* is represented by: *Menobanchus lateralis*, the mud-puppy of the tributaries of the Mississippi.

RODENTS.—Of the genus *castor* only two species are known. One of these, *castor fiber*, is found in Europe.

Castor Canadensis, the American beaver, is found in many parts of North America. In this county many trees along Spring River, as far east as Ruffin & McDaniel's mill, show indications of having been gnawed by beavers. At Moore & Bittler's mill, seven miles west of Carthage, a large colony of beavers, several years ago, had their home in the mill-dam. Trees of considerable size were cut down by them. At some distance from the mill there was a corn field, to which they often resorted for food. Between this field and the mill-dam they had made a well defined track. A circular hole which they had gnawed in the fence gave them access into the field. But few beavers are found here now. Nearly the entire colony was trapped by Gabriel Marrs.

At the Galesburg mill some beavers had their home. On one occasion they stopped a large leak in the dam. Most of them were trapped.

BOTANY.—The following is a list of the principal trees and shrubs: *Carya alba*, common hickory. *Carya sulcata*, thick shell hickory. *Carya olivæformis*, pecan nut. *Juglans nigra*, black walnut. *Quercus alba*, white oak. *Quercus rubra*, red oak. *Quercus obtusiloba*, post oak. *Quercus tinctoria*, black oak. *Æsculus glabra*, buckeye. *Celtis occidentalis*, hackberry. *Sassafras officinale*, sassafras. *Rhus typhina*, sumac. *Zanthoxylum Americanum*, prickly ash. *Cornus florida*, dogwood. *Acer dasycarpum*, white maple. *Acer saccharinum*, sugar maple. *Fraxinus Americana*, white ash. *Negundo aceroides*, box elder. *Populus monilifera*, cottonwood. *Ulmus Americana*, elm. *Ulmus fulva*, slippery elm. *Tilia Americana*, basswood. *Carpinus Americana*, ironwood. *Gleditschia triacanthos*, honeywood. *Platanus occidentalis*, sycamore. *Salix nigra*, willow. *Cercis Canadensis*, red bud. *Corylus Americana*, hazel. *Vitis cordifolia*, frost grape. *Vitis æstivalis*, summer-grape. *Amelanchier Canadensis*, service berry. *Rubus occidentalis*, raspberry. *Rubus Canadensis*, blackberry. *Morus rubra*, mulberry. *Sambucus Canadensis*, elder berry. *Ribes*, currant. *Prunus Americanus*, red plum. *Diospyros Virginiana*, persimmon. *Asimina triloba*, papaw. *Virburnum prunifolium*, black haw. *Pyrus coronaria*, crabapple. *Prunus serotina*, wild black cherry.

CHAPTER III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND PIONEERS.

Introduction—Habits and Characteristics of Pioneers—Hospitality and Traits of Early Settlers—Country of the Six Bulls—First Permanent Settlements of Jasper County—First Settlements at Sarcoxie and Carthage—Many Interesting Scenes and Experiences—Biographies of Early Settlers—List of Aged Persons in Jasper County in 1876.

“ The early settlers—where are they?
 They are falling, one by one;
 A few more years may pass away,
 And leave but few, or none.”

SINCE the period when the early settlements were made within the limits of what is now called Jasper county, Time, the great monarch of all things perishable, has made various changes. The ranks of families have been thinned, and the surface of the earth materially changed. The slow and unobserved “old man with his sickle” has visited every dwelling, thrusting in his wiry blade regardless of nationality, home, or honor, so now numbers

of the old pioneers sleep beneath the soil they once tilled. The writer is touched with the reverting thought of remembering many of the plain and hospitable men of the West, whose unsullied hearts and interminable energy of purpose gave to this country its birthright and its wholesome outlook in the dark days of hardships, who now rest from their labors. As long as the sands of time unceasingly roll, may the historian's pen incessantly recount the matchless worth of these pioneers who cleared the way for the following generations. After spending considerable time in gathering materials from records and old settlers, we find it impossible in these pages to give a full detail of the early settlements and pioneers of Jasper county. Every nation does not possess an authentic account from which its origin may be traced. The old Latins said: "*Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit,*"—"Perhaps it will be pleasant hereafter to remember these things." Nevertheless, to be interested in these things is characteristic of the human race, and it comes particularly within the province of the historian to deal with the first causes. If at times these facts be lost, as is often the case when drawing from traditions, and the chronicler invades the realm of the ideal world and paints the missing picture, it should be accepted as pertinent to the theme. The patriotic Roman was not content till he had found the "first settlers," although the story of the lineage was not so tasteful to the cultured patrician. One of the advantages of a new country, and the one usually least appreciated, is to be able to go to the beginning. Through this avenue the historian can trace results to their causes, and grasp facts which have contributed to bring about events and mould characters. When we observe that a county has attained a certain position in contrast with other counties, we cast about for the reasons of the present conditions by going to its early settlements and surroundings. In this way the changes which have produced the great enterprises of to-day may be accurately recorded. In the history of Jasper county we may trace, in some instances, the early settlers to their old homes in the older states, and to the countries of the Old World, from whence they came. The prejudices that once prompted different localities to become antagonistic have passed away. The customs, dress, language, diet, and sundry things peculiarly western, are now quite different from those of the pioneers of Jasper county. Often the adventurer came to the West to "grow up" with the country, trusting only to his strong arm and willing heart to work his way on in the world. It was in this way many a penniless, ambitious young man secured a home in this county for his loving wife and a good maintenance for his children. Here, fifty years ago, the pioneer hunter chased the deer, elk, and bear, where now are broad and well-cultivated fields. It was by industry and

economy that the pioneers left their children pleasant homes in many instances. Here we may see the path worn by the Missourian in his experience in a land which to him was a country far more preferable than that southern and eastern soil where he made his former home. We may see here the growth which came with knowledge, and the progress which grew upon him with advancement, and how his better nature was developed. The vanishing pride of Kentucky, or the vain glory of other sections, brought here in an early day, have been modified since the advent of new measures in the crucible of democracy, forever eliminating servitude from the solution, and establishing freedom and education in its stead. Others have been animated with the impulse to move on, after making themselves a part of the community, and left for the west, where civilization had not gone; some, becoming wealthy, returned to Jasper county, while many remained in their new home.

In this county there were but few of the distinctive New England men and women or Yankees, a class of people with abundant brain and nerve force, which have poured into Western and Southern states, since the war, by thousands, swelling the population and wealth of those regions in excess of any other flow of immigration. This class brought with them a proclivity, inherent and courteous, which has tended to smooth the angles of Western society, and deaden the exorable feeling that had so long drawn the lines of sectional division. The agile New Englander will soon be a perfect Missourian, and his offspring will soon tell the story of the adventure, and feel ever thankful that they have a home in this favored spot of the West.

During the decade which comprehends the period prior to 1830 the history of this section was made up of the earliest stage of pioneer life. About all that we can gather from this time is drawn from tradition.

The Country of the Six Bulls.—The earliest name known to have been affixed to this region, was that of the "Country of the Six Bulls." All the earliest settlers knew it by that title. The origin of the name is somewhat involved in mystery. It might naturally be supposed that it originated with the Indians, and the tradition has been handed down that the Indians, at an early period, killed somewhere in this region six lusty buffalo bulls, remarkable for their strength and fierceness, and from this circumstance the scene of their valorous exploit was ever afterward known as the Country of the Six Bulls. It has been justly remarked, however, that this explanation would seem more plausible if we had the name in the Indian language instead of such plain and unmistakable Saxon.

Several other versions are given, but we are indebted to Judge John C. Cox, of Joplin, for an explanation which, taking all things into considera-

tion, seems more trustworthy than any other. According to Judge Cox the first white man who ever traversed this region was Edmund Jennings, a wild western adventurer whose character was largely similar to that of Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, and other pioneers who first penetrated the wilderness and prepared for civilization. Jennings was born in North Carolina, and afterward removed to Jackson county, Tennessee. He was unmarried, possessed of means, and belonged to a family numbering among its members several prominent and distinguished men. He was adventurous and roving in his disposition, and struck out on a solitary journey through the vast unexplored regions west of the Mississippi. This was at a date, now some seventy-five years ago, when the presence of civilized man had never disturbed the solitudes of this far off country. On foot and alone he found his way into this region, and for fifteen years lived on peaceable terms with the Indians, isolated from civilization, and spending his time in hunting, trapping, and fishing. His friends in Tennessee gave him up for dead. Occasionally one of his former neighbors would surmise what unhappy fate had overtaken Edmund Jennings, but no word came of his whereabouts. One day, however, to the great surprise of the community among which he had formerly lived, he returned, dressed in skins and moccasins, and so unused to the English tongue that it was with difficulty he could make himself understood. The people gathered for miles around to hear his wonderful stories of his life in the western solitudes. Judge Cox, who at that time was a mere lad, on one of these occasions heard him relate his adventures. His description of the face of the country was as accurate as could be given by any one at the time, and corresponded exactly with the physical characteristics of Jasper county. He stated that he had been in the far west in the "Country of the Six Boils," and while there had been principally engaged in trapping and fishing. His pronunciation of the word "boils" was so corrupt that his listeners first conceived it to be "bulls," but the old pioneer explained that he referred by the term to six boiling, bubbling streams of water that traversed his favorite region and along whose banks for long years he had trapped and hunted. He doubtless alluded to the Cow Skin, Indian Creek, Shoal Creek, Center Creek, Spring River, and North Fork. He spoke of the droves of buffalo, deer, and other game that inhabited the country, and his descriptions were so accurate and complete, and the marks of identification so clearly established, that no doubt remains but that Jennings' "Country of the Six Boils" was nothing else than the present Jasper and surrounding counties.

The First Permanent Settlements.—The honor of having made the first permanent settlement in Jasper county belongs to Thacker Vivion, an

emigrant from Kentucky, who located at the spring, at the foot of the hill in Sarcoxie, about a stone's throw southwest of the railroad depot at that place. Vivion is said to have been the first white man who settled permanently in the region of country west of the Turnback River in Lawrence country. He went to Texas about thirty years ago, and at a recent date was still living in that state. About the same time came John M. Fullerton, also from Kentucky, and settled near Sarcoxie where he died about the year 1850. These settlers were undisturbed for a year or two, but other pioneers soon began to make their appearance and to occupy the beautiful and promising country. Ephraim Beasley, Hiram Hanford, Ephraim Jenkins, and Thomas Boxly all came in the spring of 1833. Mr. Beasley settled on Center Creek, four miles west of Sarcoxie. Jenkins made his home on the creek which now bears his name a mile or two from Dr. Moss's. William and Tryon Gibson arrived a little later in the year 1833. Tryon settled on the present site of the High Hill School-house, five miles southwest of Carthage. Abraham Onstott, the father of Judge John Onstott, arrived with his family from Indiana, and stopped where Sarcoxie is on the 13th of November, 1833, a night made memorable by the "falling of the stars." Onstott remained there two or three weeks and then settled five miles south of Carthage. He lived there till 1860, and then removed to Texas and died there. Judge Onstott, his son, is now in all probability the oldest male settler in the county, and has lived within its limits longer than any other man. In the fall of 1833 David Lamasters also came to the county, and made a location on Center Creek, on the farm five miles southwest of Carthage.

Allusion has been made to only a few pioneer settlers, and others will be mentioned in the histories of the various townships. The first settlers generally chose locations in the immediate neighborhood of the beautiful springs of water so abundant in the "Country of the Six Bulls" (or Boils). They were called upon to endure the usual privations incident to pioneer life, and in their solitary and isolated situation knew little of the doings of the outside world or of the comforts and luxuries of civilization. The nearest points of importance were St. Louis and Boonville on the Missouri River. Mail was a thing unknown, and in the early history of the settlements the nearest post-office was Little Piney, the county seat of old Crawford county, over one hundred and fifty miles east on the Gasconade River. A newspaper was a curiosity, and its columns were scanned in turn by members of successive families, who read with deep interest of the events which had transpired two or three months previously in the world which they had forsaken. Families living within a dozen miles of each other called them-

selves neighbors, but circumstances were not favorable toward the promotion of those intimate social visits and the cultivation of that friendly gossip for which modern society is remarkable.

New arrivals in the colony were welcomed with old-fashioned and practical hospitality. People would go miles in order to see the new immigrants and form their acquaintance. No better material could be secured for houses than rough unhewn logs. Floors were a mark of aristocracy to which the earliest pioneers did not attain, and only became common after several families had made settlements. Roofs were made of clapboards kept in their places by heavy weight poles. Nails were only used when absolutely necessary. They were made by hand, and were too expensive to use on clapboards when the same end could be otherwise accomplished quite as easily. Stone could not be readily obtained for chimneys which in consequence were commonly built of mud and sticks. After a while puncheon floors grew into common use. Glass windows were unknown for several years. A fire-place was erected at one end of the house almost large enough to accommodate an ox team. Not only were the doors constructed with the purpose of affording an entrance and exit to the house, but they served as windows and admitted light. They generally stood wide open in winter as well as in summer, and afforded the most perfect system of ventilation ever yet invented. Judge Onstott says that the first bed of which he was possessor after going to housekeeping was constructed in the following manner: Two auger holes were bored in the logs at a proper distance apart, and in them were placed two stakes for the support of one side of the bed, the other end of the stakes resting on forks driven into the ground. Poles answered the purpose of slats; his wife sewed together two quilts for a bed tick; the Judge pulled grass to fill it, and he stated that amid such surroundings and in that primitive state of society, he passed some of the happiest days of his life.

The early settlements were made in the timber and along the streams. The prairie was uninhabited and uncultivated. Up until about the years 1838 or 1840 there was not a single settlement in the county a mile distant from the timber. Wild game, such as deer and turkey, was abundant. In a journey of five miles it was no uncommon thing to count as many as fifty deer. Wolves were plenty, and all the young pigs and sheep had to be carefully looked after to prevent them from being carried off or devoured. There were no methods of public conveyance, and the only way of transportation was by the slow-going ox-team and wagon, with occasionally a team of horses. All goods and freight were brought from St. Louis. It took from five to eight weeks to make the round trip. People traveled by horseback;

of course buggies and carriages were unknown. The conveniences of modern life were wanting, and until the erection of mills the pioneers pounded their corn into meal with a beetle in a hole burnt into a stump, or log, and separated the finer parts with a hand sieve for meal, while the coarser they made into hominy. Some of the early settlers state that instead of this process it was sometimes the custom to boil the ears of corn so as to make the kernels adhere to the cob and then grate them on a home-made grater manufactured out of sheet-iron, or tin, perforated with nail holes. Wheat was not grown for several years, and corn furnished the only kind of bread known. The settlers were at first accustomed to go long distances to mill, and often journeyed as far as the neighborhood of Springfield, and also patronized a mill which stood on the James River some eight miles south of the county seat of Greene county.

The first mill was erected at Sarcoxie by Thacker Vivion in the year 1834. The mill was made of logs, and stood about a quarter of a mile east of the public square in Sarcoxie on the same site since occupied by Mr. Perry's mill. It was not celebrated for its capacity, nor for the fineness of its work, and in these respects could not compare, we fear, with the modern mills of Jasper county; but it was a great improvement on hand-grinding, and the old settlers rallied to its support, and the mill was noted for thirty miles around.

Prior to this time Dr. Jewett opened out a small stock of general merchandise somewhere near the present northwest corner of the public square in Sarcoxie. A blacksmith shop was also in operation previous to the date of the building of the mill. The erection of the mill rendered the place an important point. It was the center of business for the country of the Six Bulls. Neighbors living twenty and thirty miles distant from Sarcoxie would arrange to consolidate their grinding into one load and one of the party would take it to the mill. As it was only a corn cracker, and a very slow one at that—its capacity being somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of zero—parties frequently had to wait a week for their grists to be ground. Meanwhile the patient "waiter" camped out, and hunted and fished along the mossy banks of Center Creek. The place became known as Centerville. Why it was so called we could not ascertain, unless it was because it was half way between Springfield and the end of the world.

After the mill ground wheat there was no bolting apparatus connected with it, and folks sifted their unbolted flour at home. But business increased, and the enterprising miller to keep up with the rapid strides of civilization purchased a hand bolt, and each patron could combine business with pleasure by turning the machine for his own grist. Mr. Vivion also has

the honor of building the first saw-mill in the county—an attachment simply to his grist-mill. The more aristocratic settler could then indulge in sawed doors and floors.

About the year 1826 Tingle and Massey settled at Centerville bringing with them quite a large stock of goods, and for several years they did a thriving business. The town aspired to a post-office about this time, and the post-office department granted it, but it was necessary to give the place a new name, as there was one Centerville in the state already. Who it was that suggested the name Sarcoxie we could not learn. The only light we have been able to obtain on the subject is as follows: In the early days of the occupancy of the country by the whites an Indian chief of that name frequented that place with a small tribe to hunt and fish. The name is said to signify "Rising Sun." It was a happy suggestion to give the town that name, for it is easily pronounced, and has the credit of being original. Mr. Cabaniss says that he came across one of Sarcoxie's sons engaged in business in Kansas several years ago, and learned from him that his father was still alive, hale and hearty, on some Indian reservation in Kansas. Sarcoxie should secure his remains when he dies, and bury him on one of its sightly hills, and erect a monument to his memory. The town was laid out by William Tingle and Benjamin F. Massey on the 6th of August, 1840, but the plat was not filed for record until February 11, 1849, when it was enacted by the legislature that D. Saunders and Andrew Wilson be authorized to record the town plat of Sarcoxie.

The early settlers of this county had a great many advantages, notwithstanding they were separated by great distance. Game was plentiful; deer, prairie chickens, and turkeys were numerous, and easy to get. But with these advantages were coupled some disagreeable things that have since almost wholly disappeared. The green fly was an intolerable nuisance, and people hardly dared to venture across the prairie with their teams in day-time. Many of the first settlers did their plowing and teaming by night, so as to leave their horses and oxen in the timber in the day-time, where the flies were not so bad.

During the war the deer increased largely in numbers, as they were not hunted down so relentlessly, while the country was being depopulated, and the green flies seemed also to have thrived best at this time, as they were more troublesome a year or two after the war than for many years before.

The names of several early settlers of Jasper county are given below:

John Prigmore, born in east Tennessee in 1815; moved to Missouri in 1832, to a place on White River, sixty-five miles southeast of Springfield. Moved to the present limits of Jasper county in 1834.

John Cabaniss, born at Springfield, Illinois, in 1827, came to this county in 1869, and settled at Bowers' Mills.

John Onstott was born in Indiana in 1816; came to this county in 1833, and settled near Center Creek, four miles southwest of Carthage; is still a citizen of the county, and from appearances bids fair for several more years.

Josiah P. Boyd was born in 1837, near Redding's Mills, above Grand Falls, Newton county, Missouri. His father re-located three miles west of Sarcoxie in the spring of 1838.

Thomas Buck was born in Delaware in 1800. Thence was taken to Virginia; afterwards to Ohio. From Ohio he moved to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and from the latter place, in 1837, he journeyed overland in a wagon, drawn by a four-horse team, to this county.

Samuel B. La Force was born in 1815, in Scott county, Illinois. Came to this county in 1843, and settled on a tract of land three miles northeast of Carthage. Has held the official positions of sheriff, representative, and clerk of the circuit and county courts of Jasper. At present he lives in Carthage and enjoys a green old age.

Claborne Osborne, born in Tennessee in 1818, and came to this county in 1838, and settled fourteen miles west of Carthage. Was deputy sheriff under his brother, John R., who was the first sheriff of the county.

L. D. Osborne, born in Iowa in 1826; came to this county a year or two after his brother Claborne.

William M. Wormington, born in Tennessee in 1832, and has lived in the vicinity of Sarcoxie since 1838.

William Tingle, born in Delaware in 1810. Came to St. Louis in 1833, thence to New Madrid; after that to Independence; from there to St. Louis; from St. Louis to Fayette, from there back to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to Jasper county, in 1837, and engaged in business at Sarcoxie. Has seen a great many ups and downs in life, but has never had any official positions and don't want any.

John K. Gibson, born in Tennessee in 1823, came to Lawrence county with his father, George Moore Gibson, in 1831, and settled at the head of Spring River.

Solomon Rothanbarger, born in Pennsylvania in 1841; went to Virginia, and when about twenty years old moved to North Carolina. Thence in a year or two to Georgia, spent a year there and moved to Tennessee. Finally, in the year 1839 reached a stopping place on Turkey Creek, about one mile northeast of Joplin. He went to California in 1850 and stayed eighteen months. Was married to Jane Archer in 1849. His wife was born in Calaway county, Missouri, in 1818.

John D. Allen, born in Callaway county, Missouri, in 1818, and moved to Lawrence county in 1839; from there he moved to Jasper county. Was in command of several cavalry regiments in the late war.

William Cooley, born in Indiana in 1836, came to this county in 1849, and settled near the mouth of Center Creek.

Daniel Hunt, born in Kentucky in 1812. His father moved to Howard county, Missouri, in 1817; moved to Cooper county in 1824. Thence to neutral lands in Kansas in 1850. In 1854 settled in Jasper county, and laid out Sherwood. Had a good trade with the Indians prior to the war.

Peter R. Johnson, born in North Carolina in 1822; moved to Illinois when five years of age; came to Jasper county in 1840. Mrs. Johnson was born in Kentucky in 1827. Came to Jasper county in 1841; were married in 1842.

John C. Cox, born in North Carolina in 1811; lived in Tennessee from 1820 until 1838; then came to the country of the Six Bulls and settled near Joplin.

James Hornback was born in Kentucky in 1796, and came to this county in 1838 with his family.

Martin W. Halskill, born in Kentucky in 1826; came to this county with his father in 1837, and settled at Diamond Grove, ten miles south of Carthage.

William Spencer came from Indiana in 1837, and settled seven miles southeast of Carthage.

John M. Richardson, born in Loudoun county, Virginia, September 8, 1820. He lived in that county from birth until fifteen years old; he lived one year at Granville, Ohio, and one year at Gambia, in that state, going to school. He then returned to Virginia, and in the fall of 1837 immigrated with his father's family to Missouri, arriving in Audrain county in October, 1837, and in the spring of 1838 moved to southwest Missouri, and settled with his father and his family on Spring River, two miles above Bowers' Mills, in what was then Barry county. The nearest post-office was Mount Pleasant, twelve miles distant, on Clear Creek, near the present site of Pierce City. Barry county at that time included about half of what is now Dade county, and all of Lawrence, Barry, McDonald, Newton, Jasper, and Barton counties. Mt. Pleasant had the county seat. H. Allen was circuit judge, at a salary of one hundred dollars. J. Williams was circuit and county clerk.

In August, 1838, Littlebury Mason was elected representative of Barry county, and he had the county divided into four counties: Newton, Jasper, Dade, and Barry. Jasper was attached to Newton for civil and military

purposes. In 1840 John Wilson was elected to represent Newton county, and that year Jasper county was organized for civil and military purposes; the county seat was temporarily established at Jasper, but afterwards, in the year 1841, permanently established at Carthage. In 1846 two miles was added to Jasper off the north end of Newton county, and the boundaries have not been changed since. In 1857 Mr. Richardson, late representative, was appointed justice of the peace by the county court; held the position for three weeks, and resigned to accept the appointment of government agent for the Great and Little Osage Indians; he held the position two years, and then removed back to the state and located at Springfield, and in 1852 was elected Secretary of State, which office he held four years. In 1860 he was the elector of that district on the Lincoln ticket. During part of the war he was a colonel in the Federal army, and also the provost marshal under the enrollment call.

Lorenzo Dillender, born in the year 1836, in Giles county, Tennessee, came to Jasper county in 1841, and followed the occupation of farming.

R. R. Laxon, Ephraim Stout, and J. G. L. Carter were other early settlers in our vicinity, and among other items of interest recollect two colored persons being burned at the stake in 1855.

John Purcell, born in July, 1818, in Hardin county, Kentucky, on the head waters of Rough Creek, forty miles southwest of Louisville, came to Jasper county, December 8, 1843, and located on the west line of section 16, township 29, range 32. He has followed farming principally. When he settled in that vicinity his neighbors were Tyron Gibson, Lloyd Vioty, Daniel Noland, Stephen Hare, James N. Langley, William F. Stith, Edwin Stith, Abner Gresham, John P. Orsborn, then the sheriff of Jasper county; W. W. Osborn, Wm. D. Brown, W. Coonrod, and John Shelton. Some four miles each way constituted the neighborhood. Money was very scarce in those times. The streams were full of fish and game was plenty.

John Hornback, of Jackson township, Jasper county, Missouri, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, August 24, 1827; he came to Jasper county in 1838, and settled on Center Creek; has followed the occupation of farming principally. The early settlers in his neighborhood were John W. Gibson, Wm. Gibson, Tyron Gibson, H. H. Zackery, Wm. Scott, Gabriel Endicott, David Lashasters, Abraham Onstott, John Onstott, and Frederick Cosmer. Mr. Hornback informs us that the first settlement made where the city of Carthage now stands was made by John Pennington, near the woolen mill George Hornback was the first town commissioner. He also built the first business house in Carthage.

Jane Gibson, born October 28, 1837, in St. Charles county, Missouri,

came to Jasper county in the fall of 1833; she has always lived on a farm. Among the early settlers in the vicinity where Mrs. Gibson resided were Simon White, Jacob Fifer, Tyron Gibson, Isaac Gibson, and Abraham Onstott. Indians were plenty in this country in 1833, but had no disposition to be hostile, although they would sometimes steal and kill the settlers' hogs. All the breadstuff that this family got the first six months after they came to this country they beat in a mortar with a pestle. Corn was worth sixty-two and one-half cents per bushel. There were but few roads at this time, and no mill nearer than Springfield.

Rev. John Robinson, father of W. C. Robinson, Esq., was one of the first settlers and a large land owner of the county. He was born in Kentucky, but moved at an early day to Tennessee. From thence he moved to Missouri, and settled in Jasper county, forty-two years ago, and died here in August, 1860.

M. H. Ritchey, who resides in Newton county, furnishes us the following statistics: Was born in Overton county, Tennessee, February 7, 1813; came to Crawford county, Missouri, in October, 1832; Steelville, being the county seat, was the post-office. Greene county was taken from Crawford county; from Greene, Barry county was taken, and from Barry, Newton county was taken, so that Mr. Ritchey lived in four counties without moving. After residing nineteen years on the farm where he first settled, he went to Oliver's prairie to raise stock. Newtonia, a pleasant village, grew up on his farm on the prairie. After the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad was built, and the town of Ritchey laid off, he moved back to his old home, never having sold it. Mr. Ritchey's principal occupation has been farming and raising stock, which has proved more profitable than anything else he has engaged in. He was in the mercantile business twenty-two years, and in politics thirty-five years. The latter he regards less profitable, in a pecuniary point of view, than any other business, and has more temptations to lead men from the path of rectitude than anything he has followed.

L. J. Burch, born in New York, in 1831, and came to this county in 1853; was a commissioned Union scout during a portion of the war, and in 1865 was assigned to this post. Visited this country off and on all through the war. Lost all his property in the Rebellion. Lives in Carthage at present.

E. M. Burch, born in New York, in 1829, and came to this county in 1853. Being a Union man he was early plundered and his house burned during the war. Represented this county in the legislature one term since the war.

Judge W. B. Hamilton, living near Bower's Mills, is an old and esteemed citizen, and has held the position of county judge.

Stephen T. Vititow, near Sarcoxie, has lived in the county for many years. Was engaged in business in Sarcoxie prior to the war. After the war closed he held the office of county assessor one term.

Gilbert Schooling came to this county from Indiana, with his father, in 1837, and settled near Sarcoxie.

Jonathan Eppright has been in Jasper county forty years.

Nelson Knight, born in Kentucky in 1809, came to this county in 1838. Was the first settler on the prairie north of Avilla, where he opened out the place known as the Hunter farm. He was a captain in the Federal army, and was in active service over two years.

The following are the names of aged people residing in this county in 1876:

Mrs. Elzada Wheeler, aged seventy-five; south of Sherwood.

Thomas Buck, White Oak, aged seventy-six.

Abner Buck, four miles north of Sarcoxie, aged eighty-six years.

Henry Farmer, three miles northeast of Avilla, seventy years old.

Mary Hopkins, born in New Jersey, in 1798; moved to Osage county, Missouri, in 1838. Lived in Jasper county only a short time. Aged seventy-eight years.

Mrs. Eliza McKee, aged sixty-six years, south of Sherwood.

Stephen Boon, Medoc, aged seventy-four.

John Carr, Duval township, aged seventy-six.

Mr. Gordon, of Joplin, was a soldier of 1812, eighty-five years of age. His wife eighty three.

H. W. Shanks, living north of Carthage, about seventy-five years of age, and has resided in Jasper county a long time.

James Hornback, aged eighty years.

Thomas Alexander, born in Kentucky, in 1796, has lived in this county twenty-five years.

Banister Hickey, near Carthage, seventy-five years.

Middleton Hickey, near Fidelity, seventy-seven years.

A. Lansing, at Galesburg, seventy-three years old.

C. S. Robinson, at Galesburg, about seventy-five years of age.

David Monroe, at Galesburg, seventy years old.

William T. Watson, Duval township, eighty-four years old.

Jesiah Earl, born December 22, 1814, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, lived in Pennsylvania fifty years, in Illinois five years, and in Missouri seven years.

Alden Besse, born February 31, 1795, in Wayne, county of Kennebec, state of Maine; resides in Madison township, Jasper county, Missouri.

John N. Hood, Samnel H. Caldwell, Milton Stephenson, B. W. W. Richardson, Bill Pool, William Wilson, William Tingle, Moses Duncan, Widow Clark, Widow Griggs, Widow Fisher, Widow Fishbone, Mrs. Lucretia Thompson, Henry Martin, the Melugins, of Spring River; the Greshams, at Preston; the Prigmores, over the county; the Beasleys, Hoods, Rankins, and Whitlocks were, in 1876, among the older people.

The Fountain boys had lived in the county with their father a number of years before the war, and were early burned out of house and home, and their father murdered by the rebels. They were in the United States service, and frequently passed through the county during the Rebellion.

History is but the unrolled scroll of prophecy, setting forth and recounting not only what is, but giving us gleams of what is soon to follow. The early settlers who bore the brunt through all the dark and trying times of the development of this county shall never lose claims to valor and noble deeds of charity. Whenever we read of the heroic and daring conduct of the hardy pioneer in procuring bread for loved ones, we can but reflect that his heart was more valiant than the soldiers who followed either a Napoleon or a Hannibal. A few old settlers have lived to see the rough and crooked paths of pioneer life change to that of ease and comfort, with grandchildren around, enjoying a thousand fold of the luxuries which have resulted from former arduous toils. The iron-nerved pioneers stood bravely by their condition, through storm and calm, ever thinking of the good time coming—

When the forest should, like a vision,
And over the hillside and plain
The orchard would spring into beauty,
And the fields of golden grain.

The simple fare of the inhabitants was alike conducive to health and economy. When boarding houses were first established ten cents was the bill for a meal. If the table was supplied with corn bread the boarders were satisfied. Flour was very scarce and an unknown commodity to many families. But few of the young people of to-day know anything about making the delicious and digestible corn cake, the pride of our grandmothers' days.

One of the peculiarities of pioneer life was a strange loneliness, which at first was a solitude of oppression to the young wife who had left her happy home in the states. Months would pass often without seeing a face, outside of the family circle. The isolation of those days has wrought such reticence upon some families that generations cannot efface. The children of

some families grew up quite rude. The girls of a few families were bashful and timid, and in their homes perfect prudes. The hoiden was unknown. However, the better classes brought up their children with great vigilance, training them in home etiquette, domestic economy, and love for religion. When the rights of the pioneers were threatened or invaded their timidity, or bashful nature, vanished like a mist in a summer's sun, and their "muscles of iron and hearts of flint" were ready for any emergency. The hospitality of the people was unbounded. During the camp-meeting season neighbors for miles around would gladly entertain those from a distance. Rough and rude though the surroundings may have been, these people were none the less honest, sincere, hospitable, and kind in their relations. It is true, as a rule, and of universal application, that there is a greater degree of real humanity among the pioneers of any country than when the country becomes older and richer. Here exists a high regard for the sexes, and moral courage was one of the noble qualities of the woman, whose chastity was never questioned. If there was an absence of refinement that absence was more than compensated by generous hearts and truthful lives. In fine, the early settlers were themselves—men and women—bold, courageous, industrious, enterprising, and energetic, abounding with an eternal hate for cowards and shame of every kind, and above all falsehood and deception, cultivating a straight line of policy and integrity, which seldom permits them to be imposed upon, or lead a life of treachery themselves.

CHAPTER IV.—ORGANIZATION.

Date of Organization of Jasper County—Territory Early Embracing what is now Jasper County—Laws Relating to the Organization of Jasper County—First Meeting of the County Court—Preservation of the County Records and County Money—Organization of Townships and Various Changes.

JASPER county was organized on the 29th day of January, 1841. Before proceeding to give the details of this organization, and formally presenting to the reader the actors who carried into effect the will of the people, it will be well to consider the county system and its operations in general. No person, till he has investigated the subject, is aware of the unity which pervades the plan or the principles of law and government involved. Jasper county is no exception to the rule, and what applies to county organization throughout the world, is pertinent more or less to one whose history we trace on these pages. Just as a student of law can better understand the

statutes and codes of the youthful states of the American Union by a careful study of the ancient common law of England and the civil law of Rome, so he can with greater pleasure and profit follow the practical workings of county affairs, having first obtained a clear idea of what such an organization has been and is still considered to be.

Counties are *quasi* corporations. The Latin word *quasi* signifies as if, or almost. A county, then, is almost a corporation, or has certain features of a corporation. A corporation, in the acceptance of the term, is a body formed and authorized by law to act as a single person, and endowed with perpetual succession, as an expressly chartered city government, a bank, or railroad company. Counties, townships, parishes, school districts, and some other political divisions of a county, are ranked as *quasi* corporations. In Great Britain and most of her colonies, a county is a subdivision of territory corresponding to a province of Prussia, or a department of France. In the American Union, except in Louisiana, which is divided into parishes, counties are divisions next in size and importance to states. This division in England is synonymous with the shire, but not so in Ireland. This division is said to have originated in Eng'and, under the origin of the ancient Saxon kings, though popularly attributed to Alfred the Great.

The United States for local government and other purposes are divided into counties, townships, school-districts, and municipal corporations. In all the counties in the several states and territories, including the parishes of Louisiana, there are officers who superintend the financial affairs, a court of inferior jurisdiction, and, at stated times, the circuit court or the supreme court. As the state is subordinate to, and a part of, the federal government, so the county is a part of the state, but possessing only such rights as are delegated to it by the statutory enactments. The people in each local division have entire control over the subjects in which they only are interested; and the whole works together like an extensive system of machinery, wheel fitted to wheel.

There is very little opportunity for the exercise of arbitrary power from the lowest to the highest. Executive power may be changed by election, or impeachment, if the officers are recreant to duty, or do not give satisfaction, and there are constitutional provisions for making improvements if the people think they should be made. Thus our country is secured against serious and protracted discontents for which there is no remedial law, as in some countries where the internal disturbances interrupt progress and destroy the resources of the nation. The value of any office, from that of a school director to county judge, governor, or president, is determined by the relation it bears to the public welfare; and when in the opinion of the

people it ceases to be useful there are means of laying it aside according to law. This is true democracy.

All southwest Missouri was formerly included in Crawford county, the county seat of which was Little Piney on the Gasconade. Greene county was subsequently formed, and originally extended from the Arkansas line on the south to the Osage River on the north, and from the line of Kansas and the Indian Territory on the west two-thirds of the way eastward across the state. Barry county was afterwards organized comprising the territory included in the present counties of Barry, Lawrence, Dade, Barton, Jasper, Newton, and McDonald. The county seat was at Mount Pleasant, near the present site of Pierce City. The counties of Barry, Dade, Jasper, and Newton were then erected; Lawrence was afterwards formed from parts of Barry and Dade; Jasper gave the northern part of her territory to form the county of Barton, and likewise McDonald was taken from the southern part of Newton. It was little expected that Jasper, one of the latest subdivisions of the immense region of country formerly comprised in "Old Crawford," should grow to surpass not only her parent in wealth, population, and importance, but rank first among her sister counties of the southwest.

The first act of the legislature in reference to the government of the territory embraced at present in Jasper county, making provision for its functions as a part of Crawford county, bears date of January, 1831, and is as follows:

"All that territory lying south and west of Crawford county, which is not included in the limits of any county, shall be attached to the said Crawford county for all civil and military purposes, until otherwise provided by law."

On January 2d, 1833, the county of Greene embraced what is now Jasper, and the law was as follows:

"All that part of territory lying south of the township line between townships thirty-four and thirty-five, extending in a direct line due west from the point where the said township line crosses the main Niaugua River to the western boundary of the state, and south and west of the county of Crawford, which is not included in the limits of any county, and which was attached to the said county of Crawford by joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved on the eighteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby organized into a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Greene county, in honor of Nathaniel Greene of the Revolution. January 2, 1833."

The first law relating to Jasper county was approved January 29, 1841, and reads as follows: "All that territory included within the following de-

scribed limits, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 1, in township 27, of range 29; thence running parallel with the line dividing townships 27 and 28, westward to the western boundary of the state; thence north on the line of the state to the line dividing townships 33 and 34; thence east on said line to the northwest corner of section 1, in township 33, of range 29; thence south to the place of beginning, is hereby created a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Jasper county. John Plummer, George Barker, and Abel Landers, all of the county of Newton, are hereby appointed commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice for said county. Said commissioners shall make their location as near the center of the inhabitable part of said county as practicable, without making a survey, due regard being had to the situation. The circuit and county courts of said county shall be held at the dwelling-house of George Hornback, in said county, until the permanent seat of justice is established, or the county court shall otherwise direct. Approved January 29, 1841."

In 1845, the boundaries of Jasper county were changed and made to include what is now Jasper, also Barton, and reads as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of section 1, in township 27, of range 29; thence west (with the subdivisional lines) to the western boundary line of this state; thence north on the state line to the line dividing townships 33 and 34; east on said line to the northwest corner of section 1, of township 33, of range 29; thence south (with the subdivisional lines) to the place of beginning."

The first meeting of Jasper county court, preparatory to the organizing term was held February 25, A. D. 1841, and the following is the record: At a meeting of the justices of the county court of Jasper county, in the State of Missouri, (Present: Jeremiah Cravens, Esq., Samuel M. Crosby, Esq., and Samuel B. Bright, Esq., who were appointed and commissioned by his Excellency the Governor as justices aforesaid,) on Thursday the 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one, and of this state the twenty-first, at the house of George Hornback, Esq., on Spring River, it being the place designated by law for holding the courts of said county; until there shall be a permanent seat of justice located, Elwood B. James was appointed clerk of said county court of Jasper county, who was sworn into office, gave bond to the State of Missouri for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, for five thousand dollars, with Dubart Murphy, Jno. F. Mills, and E. V——, as his securities, which bond was approved of by said court. Also, present: John P. Osborn, sheriff of said county of Jasper. On motion it was ordered that the sheriff give public

notice that the county court of Jasper county meet on Monday the 8th day of March next, at the house of George Hornback, Esq., on Spring River, the place designated by law for holding the courts of said county of Jasper, until the permanent seat of justice shall be located. On motion it was ordered that the court do now adjourn to meet on the 8th day of March, next. Samuel M. Cooly, Elwood B. James, Jeremiah Craven, S. B. Bright, justices of Jasper county court.

The county was fortunate during the late war in having her records preserved intact, though her court-house was burned, and nearly every other prominent building in the county. When the rebels left her in 1861, Judge John Chenault ordered the clerk, Mr. Stanfield Ross, to take the records into the Confederate lines for safe-keeping. He first took them down to Cow Skin, in McDonald county, and afterwards brought them back and put them in the vault of the jail at Neosho. Judge Onstott learned that they were at Neosho, and was apprehensive that they might be destroyed. He one day saw Mr. Norris C. Hood, an old resident of Carthage, and a man of energy and character, and told him where the records were and that the rebels were cutting out the blank pages to print their shinplasters on, and that he had better get some Federal soldiers and get the records and take care of them. Mr. Hood procured an escort and went after the records, and took them to Fort Scott, Kansas, where they were safely kept during the war, and on the return of peace Mr. Hood got a wagon and brought them back without the loss of one. The loose papers that were left in the court-house when Mr. Chenault took the records out were scattered by the soldiers all over town. A sixty-eight thousand dollar note was found on the public square by a citizen, which was returned to the proper authorities.

At the outbreak of the war there was a small sum of money in the county treasury, and for a wonder it was not picked up. After the battle of Carthage, while Jackson's troops occupied the country, Archibald McCoy, the treasurer, told Judge John Onstott, who was one of his bondsmen, that the rebels were threatening to take the deposits from him, and that the securities had better get them and hide them. Judge Onstott and five others went to the treasurer and got the money, and receipted for it, upon the understanding that as fast as it would be needed to pay outstanding warrants it would be refunded. From August to October the treasurer drew from Mr. Scott, one of the bondsmen, about two hundred dollars. Scott left the county in October and turned the deposits over to Judge Onstott. There was about one thousand and fifty-five dollars in gold coin, and two hundred dollars in Missouri paper. The judge told us he buried the gold under a

cherry tree near his house, and Mrs. Onstott carried the paper money. The gold was not disturbed, but the Indians came and robbed Judge Onstott's house and took the two hundred dollars paper money that Mrs. Onstott carried. Judge Onstott was not at home when this occurred, and thus escaped being captured, as many others were, who were afterwards murdered. When he returned the money to the county court they would not allow him anything for keeping it, but he had to sell his last team to replace the two hundred dollars.

The Christie survey, embracing all the county lying east of the western line of range thirty (three miles east of Carthage), was completed in the year 1836. The portion lying west of that line was not surveyed until 1844. Many old citizens still remember seeing the surveying parties at work, and a few are still living who assisted in carrying the chains.

There is an old saying in circulation that when Carthage was being surveyed John Pennington came along and talked awhile with the party, and before leaving them he pulled up one of their corner stakes and poured some whisky into the hole from a bottle he carried with him, at the same time remarking "Now it will stick." The orchard in what is now known as Holman's and Bulgen's Addition to Carthage was set out in 1847. The orchard on the Wilbur place was set out a year or so earlier by Hannibal James.

North Fork Township.—In the records of Jasper county court organizing term, March 8, A. D. 1841, appears the following order: On motion it is ordered that all that territory situated north of the North Fork and the Dry Fork of Spring River, including the settlements on said streams within the limits of Jasper county is hereby declared a separate and distinct township for civil, judicial, and military purposes, which shall be known and designated by the name of North Fork township. The elections for said township shall be held at the home of John Mann, on the north fork of Spring River in said township, and the following persons are hereby appointed judges of the election for said North Fork township; viz., Allen Petty, Enoch Estep, and Joseph Smith, Esquires.

Spring River Township.—It is ordered that all the territory situated within the following described territory situated within the following limits is hereby declared a separate and distinct township for civil, judicial, and military purposes, which shall be known and designated by the name of Spring River township, and bounded as follows; viz., beginning on the line dividing the counties of Jasper and Dade at the intersection of the southern line of North Fork township; thence west with said township line to the center of Jasper county (east and west); thence due south to the line

dividing the counties of Jasper and Newton; and thence due east to the southeastern corner of Jasper county, and from thence to the beginning. The election for said township shall be held at the house of Jesse Danow on Spring River, and the following persons are hereby appointed judges of the elections for said Spring River township; viz., Samuel P. Benny, Jesse Danow, and Samuel Mulgin, Esquires.

Center Creek Township.—*It is ordered*, that all that territory situated within the following described limits is hereby declared a separate and distinct township for civil, judicial, and military purposes, which shall be known and designated by the name of Center Creek township, and bounded as follows; viz., beginning at the northwestern corner of Spring River township, on the southern line of North Fork township; thence west along the southern line of said North Fork township to the western boundary of the state; thence south along the western boundary of the state to the northwestern corner of Newton county; thence along the line dividing Newton and Jasper counties to the intersection of the western line at Spring River township; thence due north along the western boundary line of Spring River township. The elections for said township shall be held at the house of Andrew Kerr, Esq., on Center Creek, and the following persons are hereby appointed judges of the elections for Center Creek township; viz., Thacker Vivion, Clisby Roberson, and James G. Ennis, Esquires. August 23, A. D. 1847, ordered by the court that the elections for Center Creek township shall hereafter be held at the store of Andrew M. McKee in said Center Creek township.

Marion Township.—Jasper county court record, November 3, A. D. 1841: *It is ordered*, that all that territory situated within the following described limits, which is stricken off from the townships of Spring River and Center Creek, is hereby declared a separate and distinct township for civil, judicial, and military purposes, which shall be known and designated by the name of Marion township, and bounded as follows; viz., beginning on the line two miles east of the range line dividing ranges number thirty and thirty-one, and on the line dividing the townships of North Fork and Spring River; thence running west on said line to the intersection of the line dividing Center Creek and Spring River townships; thence continuing west along the line dividing North Fork and Center Creek townships to a point on said line due north of Abner Gresham's; thence south, leaving said Gresham's on the west, continuing south to Netting's Point, leaving said point on the west, continuing south to James G. Ennis's, Esq., leaving said Ennis on the east of said line, continuing south to James Sims's; thence south, leaving said Sims on the west of said line, to the county line divid-

ing the counties of Jasper and Newton; thence along the said line dividing the said counties of Jasper and Newton to a point two miles east of the range line dividing ranges thirty and thirty-one; thence north by the sectional divisions to the beginning. The elections for said Marion township shall be held at the place of holding the circuit and county courts in said township. The following persons are hereby appointed judges of the elections for said Marion township; viz., William S. McGinnis, John Pennington, and Marmaduke Osborn, Esq'rs.

Sarcoxie Township.—*Ordered*, by the court, November 25, 1847: That the township line dividing Spring River and Marion townships be and it is hereby extended and continued due south to the county line dividing Newton and Jasper counties, and the eastern line of said Spring River township is hereby extended to the northeastern corner of Newton county, and that said Spring River township shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of Sarcoxie township, and that the elections for said township shall hereafter be held at the store-house belonging to Elwood B. James and James H. McPhalridge in the town of Sarcoxie, in said Sarcoxie township, and that Frederick B. Nichols, Jesse Danow, and Alexander M. Dawson be and they are hereby appointed judges of elections for said Sarcoxie township.

Jasper Township.—Jasper county court record, August 23, A. D. 1847: *Ordered*, by the court, that all the territory within the following described limits, to be stricken off from the townships of Center Creek and North Fork, is hereby declared a separate and distinct municipal township for civil and judicial purposes, and shall be known and designated by the name of Jasper township, commencing at a point on the western boundary line of this state, at a point due west of a farm formerly owned by Newmon Clanton, now occupied, or in the possession of M. Manor; thence due east to said M. Manor's, leaving M. Manor in Jasper township, continuing east until said line strikes the divide between Center Creek and Spring River, to the western boundary line of Marion township; thence north along said line to John Lemmons's, thence on a straight line in a northern direction to William M. Osborn's, so as to leave the residence of William M. Osborn in Jasper township; and thence due north to the northern line of Jasper county, thence west along said line to the western boundary of the state; thence south along the western boundary line of the state to the place of beginning; and that the elections for said township shall be held at the place on Spring River owned by George Douglas, more familiarly known as the Clemmens place. November 23, 1847, the boundaries were again changed.

Robinson Township.--Jasper county court, August 23, 1847, has the following order: *Ordered*, That all the territory described within the following described limits to be stricken off from the township of Marion is hereby declared a separate and distinct municipal township, which shall be known and designated by the name of Robinson township, bounded as follows: commencing on the western line of said Marion township, at the center of the divide between Center Creek and Spring River; thence, in an easterly direction, along the center of the divide aforesaid to the eastern line of said Marion township; thence south along the western line of Sarcoxie township to the northern line of Newton county; thence along the northern line of Newton county to the southeastern corner of Center Creek township; thence north to the place of beginning; and that the elections for said Robinson township shall be held at the dwelling-house of Abraham Onstott, in said township, and that Michael B. Hickey, Washington Robinson, and Thomas J. Mills are hereby appointed judges of the elections for Robinson township.

Robinson township was changed to Jackson township March 29, A. D. 1848.

McDonald Township.--Jasper county court, July 18, A. D. 1854, has the following: *Ordered by the court*, That all that portion of Sarcoxie township that is situated on the north side of Spring River be, and the same is hereby declared a separate and distinct municipal township for civil, judicial, and military purposes, which shall be known and designated by the name of McDonald township, and that the elections for said township shall be held at the dwelling-house of Lilburn Q. Arthiers, in said township, and that Moses G. Meador, Patrick Raney, and Lilburn Q. Arthiers be, and they are hereby appointed judges of the elections for said township. May 29, 1860, elections in this township were ordered held at the store-house of Thomas A. Cotter & Co., in the town of Avilla.

Newton Township.--From Jasper county court record, March 14, A. D. 1842: *It is ordered*, That all that territory situated within the following described limits is hereby declared a separate and distinct township, for civil, judicial, and military purposes, which shall be known and designated by the name of Newton township; to-wit, Commencing at the mouth of Petty's Creek, where the same empties into the north fork of Spring River, thence due north to the northern line of Jasper county; thence east, along the said line to the northeastern corner of Jasper county; thence south, along the eastern line of Jasper county to a point on the eastern line, so as to include the head timbers of North Fork and settlements; thence westward to the beginning. The elections for said township shall be held at

the house of John Mellhollen, in said township. Allen Petty, Clarke P. Lavalley, and Joseph Smith are hereby appointed judges of the elections of said Newton township.

Under date of July 18, 1854, the court ordered that the elections for Newton township should be held at the dwelling-house of Branch T. Morgan, in said township, and that T. J. Lindley, John Tacket, and William Walker be appointed judges of elections for said township.

Lamar township was organized July 18, 1854. During the May term of 1868 the limits of many of the townships were changed.

CHAPTER V.—RAILROADS.

Introduction—First Railroad Project—Spring River Railroad—Order for Election to Vote Tax—The Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad—The Frisco and its Branches—The Missouri Pacific—K. C., Ft. S. & Gulf Railroad—Bonded Railroad Indebtedness.

IN this age of great, unprecedented progress and advancement in all that pertains to the elevation and enlightenment of mankind, nothing in all the domains of science and art has been more effective in bringing about these results than the invention of railroads. The imagination of men, stimulated by the most gorgeous scenes of beauty and grandeur, could never have conceived the marvelous and unparalleled changes that have been wrought in this country by the introduction of railroads. Men living in the present generation can distinctly remember when the iron horse first breathed from his nostrils the dark, wavy columns of smoke that hailed his appearance in the world. Nothing in all the realms of truth or fiction has ever before surpassed the rapid strides the world has made in every department of literature, in every field of art, and in all the ramifications of science, since the year 1830, when steam locomotion, for the first time in the history of the world, was made a veritable fact. It need not be claimed that this degree of advancement is due alone to the great advantages brought on by railroads, but it may be shown that they have contributed to these results more than any other factor; nay, perhaps more than all other factors that make up the civilization, refinement, and prosperity of the present day. All nations have become neighbors. The wealthy merchant of New York can spend his summer vacations with his relatives or friends on the distant shores of the Pacific, surrounded by all the beauties and delicacies of a

tropical clime. The Northern citizen may spend the day with his Southern neighbor, and return to his home in the same length of time. All civilized nations are brought into close connection with one another in the various relations of business and pleasure. Time is almost annihilated, and space made as naught, by the grand and mighty railroad and the attendant luminary, or satellite, the telegraph.

Within the last few years the telephone has added new and cheaper means of communication of thought, especially in cities. By these rapid means of inter-communication and exchange of products all the learning, discoveries, and inventions of the world are brought together, as one vast motive power to lift up the world and make it what it is. It has been by the united effort of mankind, brought on by our grand system of railroads and telegraphs, that such an impetus has been given to every department of human activity, destined, perhaps, to continue to elevate and ennoble the human race for coming ages, until they shall have risen to a height so grand, so lofty, and so transcendent in all its aspects, as would cast in the dark shades of barbarism the boasted civilization of to-day. As early as 1602 railways are mentioned in history, and are thus described: "The manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five caldron of coal, and is an immense benefit to the coal merchants." The first iron railway was laid down near Sheffield, England, by John Curr, in 1776, but was destroyed by the colliers. In 1786 considerable railway was laid at Colebrook Dale, England; however the railway system was not sanctioned till 1801. Up to this time the cars were drawn by horses. In 1802 a patent was applied for and granted by the government for high pressure locomotive engines to Trevrethick and Vivian. In 1813 William Hedley built the first traveling engine or substitute for animal power. It was not till George Stephenson, in 1814, constructed his locomotive that speed amounted to much, and that was only six miles per hour, but by 1829 the speed was accelerated to twenty-five and thirty-five miles per hour, and by 1830 received attention in the United States of America. It may be truly said that George Stephenson, an ingenious engineer, who invented the locomotive, was one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. His experiments covered several years, beginning with 1814. The first railroad in the United States, built in 1826, was used in carrying granite at Quincy, Massachusetts; the first locomotive was imported in 1829. The following year a locomotive, the first successful one ever constructed in this country, was produced at Baltimore, and was used for the transpor-

tation of passengers on what is now the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The same year the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad was begun between Albany and Schenectady, and in 1832 a load was drawn over it at the rate of thirty miles an hour. From this time railroads multiplied rapidly; and when the revulsion of 1837 occurred, more miles of railroad were in operation in the United States than in any other country. Since then the improvements have been quite rapid, and the simple engine and plain carriage originally used do not look much like the powerful locomotives and costly cushioned and elegantly furnished coaches of the present day.

The first railroad project in Jasper county was in 1869. The Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, asked the county to subscribe stock in behalf of their road. Railroad meetings were held and considerable interest shown, and in March, 1871, the county court agreed to take \$250,000 stock in said road upon the condition that the road be completed through the county by July, 1872. The road was not built and the bonds were not issued. The first railroad project for which bonds were issued in this county was known as the Spring River Railroad Company. As before stated the county was wanting a railroad, consequently much enthusiasm was manifested and in the records of the county court appear the following order:

“Jasper County Court, Special Term 1870, Friday, April 8, 1870:

“Now, this day comes G. A. Cassil and presents to the court a petition, signed by thirty-one tax-payers and residents of Marion township, Jasper county, Missouri, setting forth their desire as a township to subscribe \$100,000 to the capital stock of the Spring River Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of a railroad proposing to be built through said township and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the following order, and the whole being seen, heard, and fully understood by the court, it is therefore ordered by the court of Jasper county, Missouri: That a special election be held at the usual place of voting in Marion township, Jasper county, Missouri, on Tuesday the tenth day of May next, for the purpose of obtaining the sense of the qualified voters of said township, on the following proposition: For the county court of said county, for and on behalf of said township, to subscribe to the capital stock of Spring River Railroad Company the sum of \$100,000, to be paid for in the bonds of said township, issued by said court on behalf of said township, in such sums as the county court may see proper, payable twenty years from date of delivery, and redeemable any time after five years from the delivery of the bonds, at the option of said township, with seven per cent semi-annual interest thereon per annum, provided, that no amount whatsoever of said bonds shall be delivered until the said road shall be in operation, and cars running regularly

int, Carthage, into a freight and passenger depot, to be erected and maintained not more than one-half mile from where the court-house in Carthage now stands, from some other railroad on which the cars run regularly; at which time there shall be delivered to such company the said sum of \$100,000 of said bonds, which shall be received by said company in full payment for said \$100,000 of the stock of said company; and provided further, that if said railroad shall not be completed to the town of Carthage from such other railroad as herein before provided, within two years from the day of this election, then this proposition shall be void and no bonds shall be issued. The ballots used at said election by voters, shall be for those in favor of said proposition. 'For Railroad. Yes.' For those opposed to such proposition, 'Railroad. No.' And the sheriff of Jasper county shall give public notice of such election by advertisement in the *Carthage Banner* for at least twenty days, and by at least twenty hand-bills, put up in twenty different places in said township. S. B. La Force, clerk; Clinton E. Spencer, sheriff."

The result of the election was as follows: Full number of votes polled 619; for the proposition 524; against the proposition 95; 191 favorable votes were required to overbalance the 95 votes against it; the proposition then had 333 more votes than was necessary to carry it. We clip the following from the *Carthage Banner*: "The Spring River Railroad Company is composed of 94 stockholders, 31 of whom live in Lawrence county and the remaining 63 live in Marion township. Our citizens subscribed \$31,000 and paid in cash \$1,550 to aid in a railroad, which shows some little earnestness in the matter. The directory are not the company, they are only the servants of the company." The road was not built and the bonds were burned.

Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern.—This was the first road built in the county. The principal projectors of this road and leading officers were L. P. Cunningham, president; G. P. Cunningham, treasurer; and E. H. Brown, secretary. They proposed to build a road through the county entering it at the southeastern corner, and running northwest through Sarcocie township to Carthage, thence westward through Marion and Mineral townships, if the county would subscribe a certain amount of capital stock in favor of the said townships, and to issue the bonds of said townships respectively, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, with principal and interest payable in New York City, said bonds to be due and payable in twenty years. In the year 1871 Marion township subscribed fifty thousand dollars, Sarcocie township forty thousand dollars, and Mineral township thirty thousand dollars. The road was completed to Carthage on the 4th day of July, 1872. It was then ex-

tended westward a short distance into Kansas, and in January, 1875, was sold out under a foreclosure of mortgage and purchased by parties in New York who held the purchase bonds. It was then reorganized under the name of the Missouri & Western Railroad Company, with the following leading officers: Joseph Seligman, president; Edward Livingston, secretary and treasurer. This company completed it to Oswego, Kansas, in 1876, and sold it to the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co. in 1879. By this company it was extended to Wichita, Kansas, in 1880, and is now a part of the main line. The leading officers at present are as follows: Edward F. Winslow, president; C. W. Rogers, first vice-president and general manager; James D. Fish, second vice-president; T. W. Lillie, secretary and treasurer; A. Douglass, auditor; D. Wishart, general passenger agent; G. W. Cale, general freight agent; D. H. Nichols, master of transportation.

The stock is owned by Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, Seligmans, and Macys of New York, with some little Boston stock. The road is supposed to be worth about \$25,000,000. This road has two branches in this county, Joplin Branch and Girard Branch. The Joplin Branch connects Oronogo, Missouri, and Galena, Kansas. This branch road is only twenty miles long, and was completed from Joplin to Oronogo a few years ago. The Girard Branch connects Joplin and Girard, Kansas. It was built by the Joplin R. R. Co., of which Moffett and Sargent were the main stockholders, in the year 1876, and was sold to the St. Louis & S. F. R. R. Co. in 1879 for two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. This branch contains thirty-seven miles of road.

Many other points concerning the changes in the companies connected with these roads, and in the different transfers, might here be spoken of, but the limited space forbids, so we pass to another road of great importance to Jasper county; viz., the Missouri Pacific. This is a branch of the main line leaving it at Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Missouri, and extends southward to Joplin. This branch was chartered as the Lexington & Southern, but as it belongs to the Missouri Pacific it usually bears that name. There were no bonds voted on this road; the citizens of the county gave the right of way and subscribed fifteen thousand dollars, a cash donation, as an inducement to secure the road in this county. It was extended into this county in 1881. The leading officers are as follows: Jay Gould, president; R. S. Hayes, first vice-president; A. L. Hopkins, second vice-president; H. M. Hoxie, third vice-president; A. H. Calef, secretary and treasurer; A. A. Talmage, general manager; F. Chandler, general passenger agent; George Olds, general freight agent; C. G. Warner, auditor; D. S. H. Smith, local

treasurer; T. J. Portis, general attorney. This road now runs four passenger trains and four freight trains daily, and is apparently doing a good business.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.—This road enters the county about five miles west of Joplin. It passes through Joplin and thence to Webb City. It was built to Joplin in 1880 and finished to Webb City in 1882. It is owned almost entirely by Boston capitalists. The leading officers are as follows: H. H. Hunnewell, president; C. Merrin, secretary and treasurer; George H. Nettleton, general manager; L. W. Towne, superintendent; J. S. Ford, auditor; J. E. Lockwood, general passenger agent; M. L. Sargent, general freight agent. General office at Kansas City, Missouri. It is the supposition and earnest desire of many that this road will be extended farther eastward, and at no very distant day it will be completed through our country. The bonded railroad indebtedness of Jasper county is \$120,000, being the amount of the bonds originally subscribed to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company. Up to the present time no tax has been levied to pay the interest on these bonds, and none has been paid except when judgment from the United States Supreme Court has been obtained against them. There has been much litigation concerning this point, and the Supreme Court of this state and the Supreme Court of the United States do not agree as to the legality of the same.

CHAPTER VI.—COURTS AND BAR.

BY EDWARD C. CROW.

Poise the cause in Justice's equal scales,
Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails.

—*Shakespeare.*

LAW is the supreme authority, and in this country throws around each and all alike its garb of protection and safety. It guards with equal watchfulness the home of the millionaire and that of the humblest workingman, and gives to each the same rights of power and property. The best system of laws is that which gives to man the most rights and privileges. The more rights the laws give individuals, then the more those laws should be respected and the better enforced. The lawyer's duty is to see that all the legal and equitable rights of his client are protected and enforced. This being the fact, then the more rights of person and property the law vouchsafes,

the more important become the lawyer and his duties. Therefore, I say, that here in the United States, where man has more freedom than in any land where the sun shines, the professional duties of the lawyer are more important and greater than in any other country, and hence the qualifications of the American lawyer should be greater, and his attainments of legal as well as of general knowledge should be higher than that of lawyers of other lands. The laws of any people will indicate truly their civilization, and as the lawyers to a great extent mould and form the laws they, then, themselves well represent the civilization of their age and country.

The true lawyer is ever abreast of the thought of his time, and when engaged in active practice there is no man who pays more incessant attention to his business than a good lawyer. To be able to meet every opponent on his own ground is an art all lawyers should try to learn. It is an art that has been and can be acquired and used to advantage. It has been said by one well known as an able and learned lawyer, that the bar of the West is the ablest and strongest bar in the world, and I say that no blush of shame need mantle a Missourian's brow for the position Missouri's bar does and will hold among the bar, not only of the West, but also of the East. It takes years and years of labor to make a good lawyer, as the older members of the bar well know. And the younger ones can see that work will win by looking at England's greatest chancellor, Lord Eldon, who was the son of a Newcastle coal dealer, and his contemporary, Erskine, who passed from a mere subsistence on "cow-heel and tripe" to the highest round in the profession, where he stands without an equal in ancient or modern times as an advocate.

The Jasper county bar is known at home and abroad as one that ranks above the average Missouri county bar in legal attainments, and when this is said the Jasper county bar are thereby honored. Having a wise system of laws, as we have, there must be, in order that they may be enforced, capable and learned courts, and of course, qualified judges. And the courts of our state, both lower and appellate, stand well in comparison with the corresponding courts of surrounding states. There must be a combination of many worthy qualities to form the perfect judicial character. Lord Bacon, speaking of judges and the judicial character, says: "Patience and gravity of hearing is an essential part of justice, and an over-speaking judge is no well tuned cymbal. Judges ought to be more learned than witty, more reverend than plausible, and more advised than confident." When we look back down the ages of the past and see their judicial systems and tribunals, trace their workings and effects on the people of the times, and when we follow the history of the nation from which we sprang and pursue the

course of their judicial system and see it growing more and more like what it should be, and finally see parts and portions of it come across the rolling ocean's waves, and see it shaped to suit the ideas of a republican government, and then glance at the beautiful structure, complete and perfect in its parts, yet capable of adjusting itself to the varying needs of the progressive people it controls, we cannot help but praise and admire our courts and laws.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—The circuit court of Jasper county was first convened by Judge Charles S. Yancey, who was appointed judge of the then thirteenth judicial circuit by Governor Thomas Reynolds on February 8, 1841. Court convened February 25, 1841, at the house of George Hornback, about two and one-half miles from the city of Carthage, down Spring River. The first term of the circuit court was held in Carthage in 1842. Judge Yancey was judge of this court up to 1856. He was succeeded by W. C. Price, who went upon the bench November 1, 1856, and served until May, 1857, when John R. Chenault became judge of the circuit court. Judge Chenault served until 1861, and on the 11th day of May, 1861, the circuit court of Jasper county was adjourned, and there was no more court held here until the storm of war had ceased and peace had brought the nation joy. On the 10th day of October, 1865, amid the autumn-tinted forests that surrounded the brick school-house situated fourteen miles eastward from Carthage, and near by the clear, murmuring waters of Spring River, Judge John C. Price again convened the circuit court of Jasper county. On the second Monday of April, 1866, court was again convened at the same place. September 24, 1866, circuit court convened in Carthage for the first time after the war.

In 1877 the legislature passed an act establishing a circuit court at Joplin each year in June and December, and two at Carthage, in September and March. The circuit clerk has a deputy at Joplin and keeps an office there. Price was succeeded in 1870 by Hendricks; he died in November, 1874, and Joseph Craven, who, at the election in that year, had been elected judge, was appointed to serve until January 1, 1875, when the term for which he had been elected commenced, and he served until 1880, and was succeeded by M. G. McGregor, who is the present judge. The circuit is now composed of the counties of Newton, Lawrence, McDonald, and Jasper.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The Jasper county court of common pleas was established by act of the legislature passed on the 4th day of March, 1869. This court, called the Jasper county court of common pleas, had the following jurisdiction: First, exclusive jurisdiction of the probate business of the county; second, exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all cases,

civil or criminal (except in matters of recognizance for felonies, or other offenses made indictable by law), tried before justices of the peace, mayors of incorporated towns and cities, and all courts of inferior jurisdiction; third, original concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace wherein the amount claimed exceeds twenty dollars, exclusive of interest, and does not exceed one hundred dollars; exclusive original jurisdiction in cases of bonds, bills, and notes or other written evidences of debt where the amount exceeds one hundred dollars and does not exceed five hundred dollars; fourth, concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court where the amount exceeds three hundred dollars and does not exceed one thousand dollars, and in all actions for the partition of real estate and the assignment of dower; fifth, original jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanor triable upon information and not cognizable in justices' courts. O. H. Picher was appointed judge, and in 1870 he was elected for a term of four years. In 1873 he resigned, and E. O. Brown was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in 1874 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for four years; he served until January 1, 1879, when he retired from the bench, the court being then abolished. By act of the legislature passed February 5, 1874, a court of common pleas was established in the city of Joplin, Jasper county, Missouri. This court had the following jurisdiction within the limits of Joplin and Galena townships: First, original and concurrent jurisdiction in all cases, both law and equity, with the circuit court of Jasper county, Missouri (except where the title to real estate was involved), and concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace, except where they have exclusive jurisdiction; second, power to issue injunctions, above named exceptions applying, and to hear and determine matters of *habeas corpus* the same as circuit courts; also exclusive appellate jurisdiction from Joplin police court, and in case of appeals from justices of Joplin and Galena township. At this time there were four terms of the Jasper county common pleas court held at Carthage, and three extra terms for the transaction of probate business. Mr. Galen Spencer was elected judge of the court and served until January 26, 1875, when the legislature passed an act abolishing the court and providing that three terms a year of the common pleas court which was called at Carthage should be held at Joplin, and three terms of said court at Carthage, making six terms a year in the county. This act, abolishing the Joplin court, also ordered the clerk (the judge of this court was by the act creating the court made *ex officio* clerk of his court) of the Joplin court to transfer to the clerk of the Jasper county common pleas court the records of the Joplin court. Both the Joplin court and the Jasper county courts of common pleas were courts of record.

THE COUNTY COURT.—The first term of the Jasper county court was held March 8, 1841, at the house of George Hornback. The judges of the court were appointed, and their names were Samuel M. Cooley, Jeremiah Cravens, and Samuel B. Bright. The court appointed E. James county clerk. They also divided the county into three townships, called Spring River, Center Creek, and North Fork. At the same term of court three commissioners were appointed to locate the county seat. The names of the commissioners were C. Barker, Abel Landers, and John Plummer. April 12, 1841, they assembled at the house of George Hornback and proceeded to locate a county seat. They selected a site on a tract of land belonging to the United States, and located the site on this land by virtue of an act of Congress giving new counties formed in our states and territories the right to pre-empt a tract of land belonging to the United States for the purpose of locating a county seat thereon. On March 28th, 1842, the county court christened the county seat Carthage. On April 10th, 1842, the county court instructed the superintendent of public buildings to contract for building a court-house in Carthage. July 21, 1849, the court approved plans for building another court-house, and appropriated four thousand dollars for the purpose of building it. This court-house was built of brick and stone, and was erected in the public square in Carthage. This was destroyed during the war, and since its destruction there has been no court-house erected, but the county court purchased a building erected by the Baptist Church, situated two blocks east from the square, and this building is now used for a court room. At Joplin there is a room in the second story of a brick building rented for a court room. The circuit clerk also has an office in the same building. The number of justices of the county court was reduced from three to one by act of the legislature, passed February 24, 1875, and the offices of the then judges were declared vacant, and the Governor authorized to appoint some one judge of the county court, who should hold his office until the general election occurred in 1876, when a judge should be elected, who should serve for two years. The number of county court justices was again changed by act of the legislature, passed in 1877, which act provides that there should be three judges, and also that the county court should divide the county into two equal portions, as near as practicable, without dividing up a township, and that each of these districts should elect a judge of the county court, and that they should serve for two years, and also that there shall be elected at the general election in 1878, and every four years thereafter, a judge from the whole county at large, who shall be the presiding judge of the court, and who shall hold his office for four years.

PROBATE COURT.—In pursuance of article VI, section 34 of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, adopted in 1875, the legislature in 1877 passed an act establishing probate courts throughout the state, and providing that a judge thereof should be elected in every county in the state at the general election of 1878. In the act of 1877 it is also provided that the judge shall be clerk of his court. The court of common pleas went out of existence January 1, 1879, and the probate records and business were transferred to the probate court that was by the aforesaid act established. The county court also at one time transacted the probate business. The probate court has general jurisdiction of probate business, and co-answers to the orphans' courts in some states and the surrogate courts in others.

The following is a list of the persons who have held the following offices in Jasper county, Missouri, with the date of holding thereof: Circuit judges, county court justice, probate judges, and judges of the court of common pleas; circuit clerks, county clerks, and clerks of the court of common pleas, and sheriffs.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.—Charles S. Yancey, appointed February 8, 1841; he retired from the bench in 1856. W. C. Price, appointed November 1, 1856; served until May, 1857. John R. Chenault, elected in 1857; held the courts up to 1861. John C. Price, elected in 1865; served until 1869. B. L. Hendrick, served from 1869 to 1874; Joseph Craven, served from 1874 to 1880; M. G. McGregor, elected in 1880.

CIRCUIT CLERK.—E. James, served from 1841 to 1860; Stanfield Ross, 1860 to 1861; William Bulgin, 1865 to 1867; S. B. La Force, 1867 to 1870; Joseph Lane, 1870 to 1874; M. Taylor, 1874 to 1878; W. A. Williams, 1878 to 1882; J. C. Hodson, elected in 1882.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—O. H. Picher, served from 1869 to 1873; E. O. Brown, 1874 to 1879. Judge of Joplin Court of Common Pleas, Galen Spencer, served from 1874 to 1875.

CLERK OF COMMON PLEAS COURT.—W. C. Betts served from 1870 to 1874, and from 1874 to 1879.

SHERIFFS.—John Osborn, served from 1842 to 1846; L. B. LaForce, 1846 to 1852; Thomas F. Thompson, 1852 to 1856; Norris C. Hood, 1856 to 1860; P. H. Halsell, 1860 to 1861; L. Caldwell, 1865 to 1868; C. E. Spencer, 1868 to 1872; J. S. Zane, 1872 to 1874; U. Hendrickson, 1874 to 1876; J. C. Beamer, 1876 to 1878; J. S. McBride, 1878 to 1880; R. M. Roberts, 1880 to 1882; R. M. Roberts, 1882 to 1884.

PROBATE JUDGE.—W. H. Kilgore, has served from 1878 to the present.

COUNTY CLERKS.—E. James served from 1841 to 1859; Stanfield Ross, 1859 to 1861; W. W. Bulgin, 1865 to 1867; S. B. LaForce, 1867 to 1871;

A. E. Gregory, 1871 to 1874; G. Blakeney, 1874 to 1878, and 1878 to 1882; J. A. Wilson, 1882.

THE JASPER COUNTY COURT.—The present county judges are: Presiding judge, W. S. Bowers; associate judge, eastern district, W. Haggard; associate judge, western district, J. S. Cook.

THE JASPER COUNTY BAR.—The following is a sketch of the professional life of the members of the Jasper county bar:

E. O. Brown, educated at Norwich College, New York, being a graduate of that institution. He was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, New York, in 1870, and immediately afterwards came to Missouri, and located at Lamar, in Barton county. He practiced law there a few years, during which time he was in partnership with Mr. Robinson. In 1872 he came to Carthage. In January, 1874, Mr. Brown was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the O. H. Picher resignation as judge of the court of common pleas. At the general election in 1874 he was elected for a term of four years, and served until 1879, when he retired from the bench and formed a partnership with W. H. Phelps, in the city of Carthage, where he is still engaged in the practice of law.

D. W. Brown was born in Iowa, in 1854, and was educated at the high school of Ft. Dodge in that state. He came to Carthage in 1871. He first began to read law in March, 1874, in the office of Judge Montague, and afterward in the office of the late James Hardin. But he completed his course of reading under Judge Montague, and was examined and admitted to the bar in 1876. One year later he began to practice with W. C. Robinson, and remained one year with him, and then went to Joplin and staid with L. P. Cunningham for a while, but soon returned to Carthage, and in November, 1878, was elected justice of the peace, and served for four years. In April, 1879, he was elected police judge of Carthage, and one year later was re-elected. He is now in partnership with R. G. Blair.

Samuel McReynolds was born in Missouri, and was educated at the North Missouri Normal School, where he graduated in 1873. He then studied law one and one-half years with Ellwin Bros., Kirksville, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar; came to Carthage in 1875, in February, and opened an office by himself. In October, 1875, he formed a partnership with S. D. McPherson, and remained with him until 1877, when he and J. W. Halliburton formed a partnership, and the partnership then formed still exists.

F. S. Yager was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and raised at Campbellville, Kentucky, where he received his education. He studied law with

the firm of Parrett & Wood, in Evansville, Indiana. After studying a few years he was admitted to the bar, in May, 1873. He remained in Evansville until February, 1875, when he came to Missouri, arriving in Carthage February 10, 1875. Mr. Yager opened a law office in Carthage at once, and in the spring of 1879 he was elected city attorney, and held the position one year. On February 8th, 1881, he was appointed county land commissioner for Jasper county, and held that position for two years. Whenever Mr. Yager has held a public position his duties have been properly and promptly performed.

E. C. Devore was educated at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He studied law in the office of D. G. Devore, and was admitted to the bar in Columbus, Ohio, in 1864, and began to practice in Georgetown, Ohio. He was the prosecuting attorney of Brown county for four years, and he also represented Brown county in the Ohio legislature in 1860 and 1861. He left Ohio in 1868 and removed to Seymour, Indiana. After moving there he became one of the attorneys for the O. & M. R. R., and held that position from 1870 up to 1882. In 1875 he became the attorney for the Adams Express Co. for the states of Illinois and Indiana, and acted as such up to 1882, at which time he came to Carthage and formed a partnership with D. A. Harrison, and later with L. L. Wittich.

J. W. Sennet was born in Granville, Licking county, Ohio, and educated at Granville College. He began to study law in 1850 with E. B. Curtis, in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and completed his legal studies with Edward Wells, Westchester county, New York, and was admitted to the bar in Newburg, New York, in 1852, and in the fall of that year he came to Davenport, Iowa, and remained there until 1856, then he went to Newton, in Jasper county, Iowa, where he resided until 1868, when he came to Carthage, where he is engaged in the practice, being in partnership with Mr. Shields.

S. G. Williams was born in Bedford county, Virginia, June 26, 1828. He was educated at Valley Union Seminary, Botetourt Springs, Roanoake county, Virginia. He studied law in the office of W. R. Staples, in Christiansburg, Montgomery county, Virginia. After studying two years he was admitted to the bar, and began to practice law at Floyd Court House, Virginia, in 1852. He remained there five years, and in 1858 came to Missouri, and settled where Rolla now stands. He was county attorney of Phelps county in 1859, and represented that county in the legislature in 1860. He remained at Rolla until 1877, then came to Carthage, Missouri. He was elected judge of the police court in 1882, which position he still holds.

J. W. Halliburton was born in the State of Missouri, December 30, 1846,

and educated at Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville, Missouri. He began studying law in the office of J. D. Defranc, in Kirksville, Missouri, in 1867, and during the winter of 1868-69 he attended the St. Louis Law School. In 1870 he received a license to practice law, being examined in the St. Louis circuit court. He then returned to Kirksville and officed with Defranc & Hooper until 1871, when he formed a partnership with Defranc, and remained there until 1874, when he went to Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri, where he formed a partnership with his father, Senator Wesley Halliburton, and remained there until April, 1877, when he came to Carthage, and he and McReynolds opened a law office. He was elected city attorney of Carthage in 1882.

A. L. Thomas was educated at the Wisconsin University, Madison, Wisconsin. He studied law in Madison with E. W. Keyes, and was admitted in that city in 1868. He came to Carthage in July, 1869, and opened a law office. He was appointed circuit attorney for the thirteenth judicial circuit, in the spring of 1871, by Governor B. Gratz Brown. He held the office until January 1, 1873, when the office was abolished. In the fall of 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jasper county and served two years. He is still residing in Carthage and practicing law.

Robert J. Stickney was born in Morrow county, Ohio, October 10, 1854. He went to Lecompton, Kansas, in 1863, and in 1865 he came to Carthage. He was educated at Carthage, and began to study law in the office of Judge Montague, at the same time carrying on the abstract business. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and is now practicing law in this city, and also doing an abstract business.

R. G. Blair was born January 1, 1856. He is a native of the state, and was educated at Christian University in Canton, Missouri. He read law in his father's office at Monticello, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He has been engaged in the practice of law in this state and Arkansas since he was admitted, and is now practicing in Carthage in partnership with D. W. Brown.

J. R. Shields graduated at the Louisville Law School in 1855, and then came to Missouri and began to practice law. He practiced in St. Louis for some time, but was practicing in Columbia, Missouri, a greater portion of the time, until he removed to Carthage in 1877. Soon after his arrival he formed a partnership with the lamented W. C. Robinson, which only lasted about one year, when he became associated with J. W. Sennet in the practice of law, and with whom he is still in partnership.

J. H. Flanagan was born in Michigan, July 3, 1857. He attended Hillsdale College, Michigan, during 1877-78. He came to Carthage with his

father in 1866. He began to study law in the office of T. B. Haughawout in 1880, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He remained with Mr. Haughawout until January 1, 1883, when he formed a partnership with George T. Parry.

J. Morris Young was born in 1835, in Gosport, Indiana, and was educated at Poughkeepsie and Newburg, New York. He finished his education at High Academy, New York. His father being a lawyer he read law in his office for some time, and afterward studied law in New York City, finishing his studies in Scott Howell's office in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1859-60. He was admitted to the bar in the summer of 1860, and in the winter of 1861 commenced practicing in Page county, Iowa. He came to Carthage in 1865 and remained here a short time, and then went to Newton county, but soon returned to Jasper county. He became interested in mining, and followed it for several years, during which time he became a resident of Oronogo. In 1878 he was enrolled as a member of the Jasper county bar, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of law in this county, still residing at Oronogo.

George T. Parry was born in Lamar, Barton county, Missouri, January 13, 1856. He attended the Christian Brothers' College at St. Louis, Missouri. He studied law with the late W. C. Robinson and Judge Cravens, and after reading one and one-half years he was admitted to the bar in 1882. He remained with Judge Cravens until January 1, 1883, when he and J. H. Flanagan formed a partnership.

C. B. Stickney was born in Morrow county, Ohio, July 7, 1852, and was educated at Lane University, Kansas, and in the schools of Carthage, Missouri. He studied law for four years, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1875. He and his brother afterwards went into the abstract business, and in April, 1881, he was elected judge of the police court in this city, which office he held for one year. He then went into Mr. Montague's office, and is still with that gentleman.

Joseph Cravens was born in Johnson county, Arkansas, three miles from the mouth of Hardshell Creek, on the 28th day of April, 1830. He was educated at a private school in Fayetteville, Arkansas. He began to study law in that place with W. D. Reagan in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in Fayetteville, Arkansas; he went at once to Currville, in Barry county, Missouri, where he opened a law office, and remained until 1872. In 1858 he was elected prosecuting attorney for what was then the thirteenth judicial circuit, comprising eight counties. In 1872 he moved to Neosho, Newton county, Missouri, and in 1874 he was elected judge of the fifteenth

judicial circuit, serving six years. He removed from Neosho to Carthage in 1881, and resumed the practice of his profession.

E. J. Montague was born in Scott county, near Georgetown, Kentucky, March 9, 1834. He was raised on the border of Perry and Randolph counties, Illinois, and was educated at Sparta Academy, where he graduated in 1851. He studied law with George Trumbull in Belleville, Illinois, beginning in 1860, and was admitted to the bar March 5, 1862. He went to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1864, and began to practice law. In 1866 he was elected judge of the Buchanan county court of common pleas, and held this office for four years. In 1871 he came to Carthage and opened a law office, and has been engaged in the practice ever since. He was one of the attorneys in the bond litigation in this county, and was retained in the cases until their termination.

William H. Phelps was born at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, New York, October 16, 1845; was educated at the Olean Academy, Olean, New York; began reading law with Hon. M. B. Champlain, Attorney-general of that State, in the fall of 1865, and after reading law one year attended the law school at Albany; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in January, 1867, and located in Carthage in March, 1867, where he has since resided and practiced his profession.

D. A. Harrison was born in Fairfax county, Ohio, March 21, 1823, and was educated at the Ohio Conference High School at Springfield, Ohio, and at Greenfield Academy and Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. He studied law at Lancaster, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Newark in 1848, and began practicing law in that state. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Clark county, Ohio, and held that position in 1868, when he resigned and came to Carthage. He is now in partnership in this city with E. C. Devore and has been since the fall of 1882.

G. W. Crow was born in 1820 on the 25th day of November, in the State of Kentucky. He was educated in an Indiana college and was admitted to the bar in Holt county, Missouri. He remained in the town of Oregon and practiced law for twenty-one years and then moved to St. Joseph; and, after the war closed, he came to Carthage in 1867 and opened an office, and was engaged in the practice of his profession in this county until the summer of 1883, when he returned to Oregon, Holt county.

Edward C. Crow was born in Oregon, Holt county, on the 19th of December, 1860. He was almost entirely raised in Carthage, having resided here since 1867. He was educated in the schools of this city and graduated at the high school in 1878. In the fall of 1878 he went to St. Louis and en-

tered the law department of Washington University and remained there for two years, graduating in 1880. He then returned to Carthage and formed a partnership with his father, Judge Crow, and has been associated with him in the practice since that time.

L. L. Wittich was born in Madison, Morgan county, Georgia, July 4, 1842. He was educated at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, and graduated at the Law School University of Georgia, March, 1861. The war intervening he did not practice until 1869 when he began the practice at Ozark, Arkansas. He remained there until February, 1883, when he removed to Carthage where he now resides and is practicing law.

W. T. Green was born in Illinois. He was educated in the schools of this state and attended the State University one year. He began to study law after his marriage and was admitted to the bar in September, 1881. He soon after entered the office of A. L. Thomas with whom he still remains, being engaged in the practice in this county.

W. C. Robinson was born in Jasper county, Missouri, in 1854. He was educated at Liberty, Missouri, and read law at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and after being admitted to the bar came to Carthage in 1875 and formed a partnership with the well known and able lawyer James F. Hardin. Mr. Robinson remained with him until 1876 when Mr. Hardin's death occurred. Mr. Robinson afterwards was associated with Mr. Shields and at the time of his death, in March, 1882, he was in partnership with Mr. Cravens. He was taken with that dreaded disease small-pox and though a strong and robust man he yielded to the scourge's power. He had paid special attention to the criminal law and in that branch of his profession had already attained an enviable reputation. He was a man of ability and though he was taken away before he had attained that eminence which his prospects showed so plainly he would have gained, he nevertheless lived long enough to surround himself with a host of friends who knew him as a noble-hearted and generous man. Having been raised in southwestern Missouri he died near his boyhood's home before the glory of life's high-noon had been passed, just in early manhood's rosy morn when hope was ardent and ambition strong. But there lingers around his memory sweet recollections of many deeds of kindness and acts of love though he has passed out upon the ocean of eternity "where lulled to slumber, Grief forgets to mourn."

M. G. McGregor was born January 15, 1843, at Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio. He was educated at Canton, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in Kansas City in February, 1866, and came immediately to Carthage and began the practice of law. In 1880 he was elected judge of the fifteenth judicial circuit, which position he now holds. It is but justice to say of Mr.

McGregor that he is a good judge and does credit to the position he occupies.

T. B. Haughawout was born October 15, 1845, and educated in Lafayette county, Wisconsin. He began to study law while farming, and after being admitted to the bar he opened an office in Carthage. He was, in 1880, elected prosecuting attorney of Jasper county, and in 1882 was re-elected for two more years. Mr. Haughawout has alone, unaided, and by his own brain and nerve, brought himself to the position he now occupies.

Stephen H. Claycomb was educated at the Illinois College and Michigan State University. In the fall of 1867 he entered the law department of the Virginia State University, and graduated from that institution in the summer of 1869, and was admitted to the bar at Marshall, Saline county, Missouri, in the fall of 1869, and was enrolled as a member of the Jasper county bar in 1873. He resides at Joplin, where he is engaged in practicing law and carrying on a real estate agency.

Clark Craycroft was educated at Missouri State University. He afterward studied law in Columbia, and while studying law he was appointed deputy clerk of the Linn county court of common pleas, and while there situated he pursued his studies and was admitted to the bar in Linn county, in 1875. He came to Joplin and was enrolled in Jasper county circuit court in September, 1875, and is still practicing in Joplin.

J. H. Taylor studied law at Independence, Missouri, with Chrissman & Cummings and was admitted to the bar in 1857, and enrolled in Jasper county in 1872. He is resident of Joplin, and has retired from the practice.

J. H. Trembley studied law in St. Louis with Edward L. Gottschalk, and was admitted to the bar in St. Louis in December, 1882. He came to Joplin and is now located there and engaged in the practice.

J. W. McAntire was educated at Memphis High School, Memphis, Missouri, and Lagrange College. He studied law at Memphis and was admitted to the bar at that place in September, 1872, when he immediately came to Joplin and began the practice, and in 1873 he was elected city attorney of Joplin, and in 1878 was elected prosecuting attorney of Jasper county. He is still residing at Joplin.

W. B. McAntire was educated at Memphis, Missouri, and at the Lagrange College. He studied law in Memphis and was admitted in September, 1872, and came to Joplin in the spring of 1873, and in 1875 was elected police judge of the city of Joplin, and held that position six years. He resides in Joplin, practicing his profession.

Galein Spencer was educated at Evansville, Indiana High School, and at Evanston, Illinois. He studied law at Brownsville, Missouri, and was admit-

ted to the bar in Worth county, Missouri in 1868. He came to Joplin in 1873, and was elected judge of the Joplin court of common pleas in the fall of 1874, and served until February, 1875, when the court was abolished. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jasper county and served two years.

C. H. Montgomery was educated at the High School of Chillicothe, Missouri. He studied law in that place a while and in the fall of 1872 entered the law department of the State University and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1873. He came to Joplin in 1875, and in 1876 was elected city attorney of Joplin.

F. M. Redburn was educated in the schools of this state, and studied law at Princeton, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar at Keytesville, Charition county, Missouri, in June, 1865. In 1866 he was elected clerk of the Linn county circuit court. He came to Jasper county in 1878, and began to practice law, and in the fall of 1879 was elected city attorney of Joplin, and he was elected police judge in that city in 1881.

Thomas Dolan was educated in the schools of Joplin, studied law with L. P. Cunningham, and was admitted to the bar in the city of Carthage in March, 1880. He at once began to practice in Joplin, and was in 1881 elected city attorney of that place, and in 1882 was re-elected.

John C. Trigg was educated in the common schools and in a private high school in Pettis county, Missouri. He studied law at Boonville, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1865. He came to Joplin in 1873, and began to practice and is still so engaged at that place.

L. P. Cunningham was educated in the common schools of Illinois. He studied law at Rockport, Atchison county, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar June 8, 1864, by Hon. W. Hevon, judge of the twelfth judicial circuit of Missouri. He came to Carthage in August, 1866, where he resided for seven years and then moved to Joplin, and has been ever since a resident of that city.

George Orear was educated at Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky. He studied law in Lexington and was admitted there in June, 1850, then went to Joplin and entered the practice in that city in 1873, and is still residing there.

J. C. Mason was educated in the higher schools of New England. He studied law three years in Petersboro, New Hampshire, and then took a course in the Albany, New York, law school, and was admitted to the bar in Petersboro, New Hampshire in September, 1864. He was enrolled in the Jasper county circuit court in March, 1880, and is now residing in Joplin and practicing his profession.

O. H. Picher was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. He studied law at Springfield, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1867, and at once came to Carthage. In April, 1869, he was appointed judge of the Jasper county court of common pleas, and in the fall of 1870 was elected for a term of four years. He resigned in 1873, and has retired from the practice.

CHAPTER VII.—THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

JASPER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This society was organized June 4, 1872. The objects of its organization are thus clearly set forth in its constitution: "The objects of this society shall be the improvement of all connected with it, in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and the collateral sciences, the cultivation of a nearer and more intimate intercourse of medical views and acquirements, and to render ourselves more worthy of the support of our patrons."

The following physicians participated in the organization of this society: J. F. Scott, Sarcxie; Dr. McPheeters, Medoc; W. A. Stokes, Galesburg; A. J. Goodwin, Preston; William M. Whitworth, Union City; Dr. Titus, Union City; James Brock, Jackson township; Dr. Board, Minersville; R. F. Brooks, Carthage; Dr. Dun, Georgia City; J. A. Carter, Carthage; H. C. Hollingsworth, Carthage; Dr. Hostetter, Carthage; Dr. Crocker, Carthage; Dr. Wilson, Carthage; Amos H. Caffee, Carthage. Dr. H. C. Hollingsworth was chosen temporary chairman, and a regular constitution and by-laws were adopted. Any member of the regular profession in good standing is eligible to membership in this society. Dr. H. H. Wale, of Preston, was elected the first president, with Dr. Scott, of Sarcxie, as vice-president, and Dr. Caffee as secretary. The officers hold their positions for one year.

It was at first thought expedient to hold the regular meetings of the society monthly, but upon trial it was found impossible to hold them so often, as those who lived in various parts of the county were unable to attend regularly if the meetings were held this often. Hence the meetings were changed from monthly to quarterly meetings. At a regular session of the society held September 2, 1872, a regular fee bill was reported by an appropriate committee, and duly adopted by the society. This fee bill is still in force at the present time.



Gov. Truhy
J. W. Morton M.D.



Aside from miscellaneous and routine business the time of the regular sessions is taken up in the reading of papers upon medical and scientific subjects, the discussion of such papers as may be presented, and the report of special cases thought to be of interest occurring in the practice of any member. Since the society's organization many very practical and able papers have, from time to time, been read by different members belonging to the society. Great freedom and perfect good feeling always characterizes the criticisms and discussions which follow the presentation of all papers. It has often been asked why it is that physicians can go through different epidemics of contagious diseases and not fall victims to their attacks, as do the people, and these questions are generally answered by the ignorant that doctors know how to ward off disease when it is liable to attack them, but will not thus prevent it in others. The idea, however, that the physician can prevent the summons of the grim monster, death, when he calls, is not thought of. All recognize the fact that death is a common leveler, and that no one can fail to obey the summons when it comes. This truth came to the society with all of its force when the sad news of the death of its oldest and most honored member, and its first regular president, came to be known. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the society held in Carthage February 5, 1878:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to remove from our midst and a field of professional usefulness our highly esteemed friend and co-laborer in the science and profession of medicine, Dr. H. H. Wale, who died at his residence on January 24th, 1878—

"*Resolved*, That we deeply feel the loss of our deceased friend and brother, who, by his upright, moral conduct and gentlemanly deportment, has endeared himself to all with whom he became associated.

"*Resolved*, That in his death the profession is deprived of one of its most zealous and devoted members, and the community of a good physician and one of her best and most patriotic citizens.

"*Resolved*, That we feel a sincere sympathy for his widow and family in their great affliction.

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the records of the society, and an attested copy be sent to the family of the deceased and one to each of the Carthage newspapers."

Just a short time before the death of Dr. Wale, Dr. Board was called by death from the field of his professional labor and usefulness. The records of the society bear no notice of this sad event, most likely for the reason that it was overlooked. Dr. Board resided at Oronogo and was in full sym-

pathy with the aims and objects of the society, and was a regular attendant and always contributed to its support. He was a good physician, enjoying the confidence of his patrons, and was highly esteemed by all the members of the society. He was born in Jefferson county, in this state, May 10, 1855, received his education at Arcadia, Missouri, and studied medicine with Dr. White, in Greenville, Wayne county, Missouri, and attended McDowel College, in St. Louis in 1858 and 1859. After leaving college he was married, February 14, 1859, and practiced his profession in Greenville. He afterwards located at Rockwoods, Washington county, Missouri, and practiced medicine at that place until July, 1868, when he moved to Oronogo, Missouri, where he resided about ten years. He died January 7, 1879.

With these two exceptions the old members of the society still reside and pursue their labors in the county, or have removed to other locations. The society is now in its twelfth year, meets regularly, is in a flourishing condition, and it is to be hoped that as it grows in age it will grow in strength and greater usefulness. Its present secretary and treasurer is L. I. Matthews.

The following is a short professional record of many of the present physicians of Jasper county, all from whom data could be obtained:

Amos H. Caffee, born in 1834 at Newark, Ohio; attended lectures at Cincinnati; has been a resident of this county since 1859, and at present is carrying on a large drug business in Carthage.

L. E. Whitney, born at Bainbridge, New York, in 1853, was a graduate of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1878, and in 1879, from the College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons; has been engaged in the practice eight years, and has been at Carthage since 1879, where he now follows his profession.

W. H. Swander, born May 2, 1835, at Tiffin, Ohio; graduated at Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1859; has been engaged in the practice twenty-six years, and has been in Carthage since October, 1882; was three years a surgeon in the Union army, and was three years examining surgeon for pensions.

James W. Brock, born in Barren county, Kentucky, May 22, 1827, a graduate of the Joplin Medical College and of the Eclectic School; has been engaged in the practice twenty-three years, and in this county since 1866; was a surgeon in the Union army three years; is now at Diamond Grove, Scotland Post-office, Jasper county.

R. L. Galbreath, born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1837, a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio; has been engaged in the practice eight years; commenced in Carthage in August, 1881.

Herbert L. Beem, born January 1, 1851, at Jersey, Licking county, Ohio, was a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati; has been engaged in the practice ten years, and has been at Carthage since September 11, 1882.

John E. Sombart, born April 16, 1859, at Booneville, Missouri, is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; has been in the practice two years, and has been at Carthage since September, 1881.

W. M. Gates, born in Miami county, Ohio, a graduate from Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute in 1853; has been engaged in the practice thirty-five years; has been in Jasper county since 1877.

J. C. PeTit, born in Lincoln county, Missouri, in 1841, is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, of the regular school of physicians; has been engaged in the practice twenty-three years, and has been in Joplin since 1878.

E. C. H. Squire, born at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1854, is a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College; a regular in practice; has been practicing four years, and has been in Joplin since March 1, 1882.

J. A. Jacks, born December 26, 1852, in McMinn county, Tennessee, is a graduate of Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has recently commenced the practice at Joplin according to the Allopathic school.

B. F. Wolfe, born in Indiana; he graduated at Keokuk, Iowa; has been a practitioner in the Allopathic school for twenty-five years; has been in Jasper county since 1870, and is now at Carthage.

M. E. Johnson, born December 9, 1853, at Fayette, Boone county, Indiana; graduated at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio; is a regular, and has been practicing in this county since March 1, 1878, located at Brest.

J. W. Filler, born at Mt. Vernon, Lawrence county, Missouri, who graduated at the St. Louis Medical College, is of the Allopathic school; has practiced since 1874, and in this county since September, 1875, located at Sarcoxie.

W. H. Roper, born June 27, 1853, in Donelson, Illinois; graduated at the American Medical College of St. Louis, of the Eclectic school; has been engaged in the practice five years; since 1878 he has been in Jasper county, located at Sarcoxie.

J. H. Shoot, born at Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky; graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio; has been in the practice thirty-seven years, and in Joplin since 1873; he was city physician three years, and has since treated small-pox with remarkable success.

D. V. Wale, born in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, June 10, 1846; he graduated at the University of Louisville, and is of the Allopathic school; has been practicing ten years in Jasper county, and is now located at Jasper.

Miss Fannie E. Williams, born in Delaware county, Ohio, graduated from the medical department of the Iowa State University; she has been practicing twelve years, and since 1873 has been stopping in Joplin.

T. W. Horton, born January 22, 1837, in Cayuga county, New York; graduated from the Medical College at Kéokuk, Iowa, of the Allopathic school; has been engaged in the practice twenty-five years, and has been in this county since December, 1868, located at Avilla.

D. M. Whitworth, born September 24, 1826, in Overton county, Tennessee; graduated from the medical department of the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, belonging to the Allopathic school; he has been practicing since 1855, and has been in this county since 1867, located at Webb City.

D. F. Moss, born in Indiana, October 6, 1814; graduated at Cincinnati; of the Eclectic school; has been practicing since 1840, and in Jasper county thirty-one years; he lives eight miles south of Carthage.

CHAPTER VIII.—POLITICAL HISTORY.

Political History—Whigs and Democrats—Definitions of Parties—Know-nothing Party—Parties in 1860—Missouri Prefers to Remain Loyal—Test Oath of 1865—Names of Superintendents of Registration—Names of Early Whigs and Democrats in Jasper County—War Notes—Extracts from Party Papers—First Greenback Campaign—Abstracts of Elections—Official Returns of 1882—Official Directory.

WHEN Jasper county became a member of the Commonwealth of Missouri, in 1843, there were two active distinctly defined political parties, known as Whigs and Democrats. Virtually, the Democrats held the power in this government for about sixty years, and although Republicans have had almost complete control ever since the year 1860, the Democrats have never given up their principles nor have they ceased to strive for victories.

Political parties are divisions of the people differing as to how the government shall be administered. A party, then, in its strictest sense, is any number of persons confederated by a similarity of objects and opinions in opposition to others.

Soon after the death of the Whig party the Know-nothing party sprang into existence. This was sometimes called the American party on account of its principles, being opposed to foreigners having anything to do in the

making and administering of the laws of the Union. In 1855 this party was throughly organized in Missouri.

Our fathers, in establishing this government, admitted the superior rights of no man or class. It was carefully arranged to exclude all titles of nobility, and, with a single exception, placed all men on the same level. This one exception, negro slavery, was swept away during the tempest of the civil war which broke out in 1861 and closed in the spring of 1865.

At the introduction of the Know-nothing party in 1852 it unsettled both the old parties receiving most of its strength from the Whigs.

In 1860 party lines were completely broken up. The two national Democratic tickets in field were the Douglas and Breckenridge parties. The Constitution-Union party nominated Bell and Everett for President and Vice-president. The Republicans put in nomination Abraham Lincoln. Consequently the Democratic party was divided; however the Douglas party carried the day in Jasper county, with the Breckenridge next. Abraham Lincoln received only seventeen votes in the county. When the war commenced in 1861 all former party lines were obliterated; many men who had been staunch Democrats and ultra pro-slavery became open and avowed Union men, while others who had been born, reared, and educated north, and had been looked upon suspiciously, as perhaps not "sound on the goose," immediately espoused the cause of the young Confederacy, and became the most outspoken advocates of the South.

The first election held, after the election of Lincoln, was for the purpose of choosing delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to declare the status of Missouri to the Union, and determine whether or not Missouri should co-operate with the Union or the South. John R. Chenault, of Jasper county, and Nelson McDowel of Dade county, were elected, both belonging to this sectional district, as then constituted. McDowel was an avowed Union man; while Chenault was a policy man, who afterwards gave his influence to the Confederate cause.

It is but proper that we should remark in this connection that the two parties afterwards known as Union and Secessionist had, at that time, no settled organization. Many men who were open and avowed Unionists, and went to the polls in February and voted for the Union candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, after the capture of Camp Jackson in May, 1861, became most rampant advocates of the Southern Confederacy, while others who voted for delegates in favor of the South, at the same election, after having read President Lincoln's inaugural address, espoused the Union cause with equal zeal.

Former party affiliation and associations had nothing whatever to do in

determining to which of the new parties a man would attach himself. Democrats, old line Whigs, and Know-nothings went side by side into both parties and both armies.

By the act of the Constitutional Convention of 1861 and 1862, those sympathizing with the Rebellion were prohibited from exercising the elective franchise. By this means the electors were all Unionists, and that Unionists were uniformly elected to fill the offices of the county followed as a matter of course. It must not be understood, however, that there was but one political party. The difference of opinion even among the Unionists was quite as marked and distinctive as is usually found in two contending parties. The two parties that then existed were locally known as "radical" and "conservative," their chief difference being in their ideas as to the manner in which the war should be conducted. The radical element of the Union party constituted those who voted the Republican ticket, while the conservative element constituted what might be termed War Democrats, and voted the Democratic or conservative ticket. The latter party was largely in the minority for some time after the close of the war, the Republicans filling all the county offices.

The revised Constitution of the State of Missouri, which went into operation on and after July 4, 1865, contained the "test oath" or "iron clad oath," as it was popularly termed, by which many, though not having taken an active part against the Union during the war, could not well establish their loyalty, hence were denied any right at the polls.

Under the operation of this test oath, ministers, lawyers, and teachers were restrained from exercising the functions of their professions in this county, except such as had taken and subscribed to a copy of the same and filed it with the county clerk. The taking of this oath was also a condition precedent to holding office, serving on juries, and exercising the elective franchise. To enforce this oath, as applied to voters, a registration law was enacted, creating the office of registrar. Samuel B. LaForce was first appointed supervisor of registration for this county. The supervisor of registration appointed a registering officer for each township. LaForce's term expired in 1868 and Thomas Buckbee was appointed to fill the office. A registration board was then appointed, which sat three days in each township, giving those who wished to take the oath an opportunity of so doing. After the liberal Republicans carried the state and county, in the fall of 1870, all restrictions were removed.

Among the old line Whigs in Jasper county we find the following names: Elwood B. James, John R. Chenault, William M. Chenault, John J. Silcott, John Fitzgerald, Peleg Spencer, Samuel Sanders, B. F. McCurdy, Rice

Challis, Samuel B. Bright, Edmund R. Griffith, Judge James Haggard, and Sinnet Rankin. Among the Jacksonian Democrats were Samuel Melugin, John M. Richardson, Jeremiah Cravens, Judson Keith, Andrew M. McKee, Samuel M. Cooley, Mark Richardson, Nelson Knight, Joseph Daugherty, Archibald McCoy, Jonathan Rush, and Milton Stevenson. The last two mentioned, while they were in the Union service, were imprisoned in Little Rock, Arkansas. They were permitted to return home, but the severe treatment which they received rendered their remaining days short.

We have procured a list of the names of some of the persons killed in the war, which we will insert here.

The following is an alphabetical list of residents of Jasper county who were killed in the civil war, on both sides. We suppose the list is far from complete, but enough names are here given to show that Jasper county was bloody ground. Recounting these terrible deeds, even during the present generation, while the recollection of them is still fresh in the memory, it seems almost beyond belief. But it has always been thus in civil wars, and will always remain so, because the human heart is desperately wicked:

The first man killed in the county after the beginning of the war was George W. Brown, in August, 1861. He was extensively engaged in trading at his farm near the present site of Georgia City, and was killed in daylight, and his premises plundered, and forty head of horses and ponies run off into Kansas. The men who did this dastardly act afterwards divided into both armies.

The first man hung was John Ireland, near Medoc, sometime in September following. It was thought he had participated in the killing of George W. Brown.

Abraham Matthews, living on Opossum Creek, was the third man killed, sometime in the fall of 1861.

— Arthur was wounded in the night-time, near where John Cowen lives, from which wounds he died.

John Bishop was killed by the Federals, near Sherwood, at the Rader place. His body was cast into the house and burned with a lot of negro troops which the rebels had killed the day before.

Moses J. Baker took an active part in the war. Was with Livingston; was captured by the Federals at Sherwood; taken to Ft. Scott, and then killed by some parties who had ridden out with him.

Dr. Beck and son, living between Bower's Mills and Mt. Vernon, were killed in their door-yard by the rebels and the house burned. There was considerable of a skirmish before they were captured, and a rebel lieutenant was wounded in the head.

Richard Burris was killed on the streets in Sarcoxie by the Union army, in daylight.

Littleberry Bedford was killed at the old Neosho ford on Center Creek, by the Federals.

George W. Broome, living near the present site of Georgia City, was killed in his own door by some marauders from Kansas, about the commencement of the war, and his premises plundered.

Peter Baker was killed by the rebels in a skirmish one mile east of Carthage, in 1864.

Reece Crabtree, living in Newton county, was wounded at Moses Archer's, near Pilot Grove, by the rebels. He was taken to Solomon Rothenberger's, and kept there for a day or so, and then an escort started with him for Neosho; while on the way he died. Just after he died a party of bushwhackers overtook the train for the purpose of killing Crabtree.

Orange Clark, killed by the rebels in a skirmish a mile east of Carthage in 1864. He lived on White Oak near the Lawrence county line.

Edward Cagle, living where Mossville now is, was killed by the state militia in his own yard.

Latham Duncan, killed at the same time that J. M. Stemmons was killed, and by the same party.

James G. Ennis, killed by Colonel Ritchie's Indians near Shirley's ford, just south of where Georgia City is now situated. Quite a number were killed at the same time.

Capt. Henry Fisher and John De Graffenried were killed one night in the road, near Furnass Fisher's house, ten miles east of Carthage. They were on their way to see their families, and were apprehended by a squad of rebels who shot them.

Capt. Fisher had a son captured by the rebels, and killed in daylight about two miles from Oregon.

Thomas Fountain was captured at his own house near Minersville, by the rebels, in the fall of 1862, and a few days thereafter was killed on Pool's prairie, south of Neosho.

— Finney, killed at Moses Archer's, near Pilot Grove, by Federals.

Dr. E. R. Griffith was shot by the Federals, a little east of where McCarthy's lumber yard now is, in August, 1864. He boarded with T. B. Heusted.

Brice Henry, a lieutenant in the Union army was killed in the skirmish east of Carthage, in 1864.

Titus B. Heusted, living in the brick house, near the woolen mill, occupied by William Meyers was killed by the Federals, near McDaniel's mill, in August, 1864.

Thomas R. Hazelwood was killed in his own door-yard in day-time by some troops that came down from Cedar county shortly after the skirmish east of Carthage, in 1864.

Dick Hall was killed by state militia in Newton county. He lived on Center Creek.

Jabez T. F. Hatcher, killed by Federals, sometime in 1863. He lived near where Webbville now is.

Chauncey Jackson was an old resident of the county. Had been with Livingston awhile, and afterwards came to the Union army in Carthage. He was shot by some unknown party, in the road, in front of Mr. L. J. Burch's house on Grant Street, in Carthage. The party who shot him was hid behind one of the black jack trees in the Presbyterian church lot.

Oliver Johnson was killed by Colonel Ritchey's Indians, at Labette Creek, Kansas.

Alfred Lawrence, one of Captain Stott's men, was killed in a ten mile running fight with the rebels which commenced near the Hunter House.

Thomas R. Livingston, a noted rebel captain, was killed at Stockton, Cedar county. Was engaged in mining in this county prior to the war, near Minersville.

Moses Lake, killed by Colonel Ritchey's Indians near Georgia City.

Abraham Matthews, living on Opossum Branch, ten miles north of Carthage, was killed by rebels in the summer of 1861, near his house in daytime.

John Meadors, killed by the Federals in Driver's field at the mouth of White Oak, in 1863.

Jonas Meadors, killed in day-time by the Federals, near the Melugin farm on Spring River ten miles east of Carthage.

William Montgomery, a Union man, was murdered south of Petefish's house, eight miles west of Carthage, by Colonel Ritchey's Indians. He pretended to be a rebel to the Indians.

Joshua Martin, living between Kendrick's place and where Jacob Jackson's house now stands, a mile north of Carthage, was killed by the Federals in August, 1864.

Moses Meador, bushwhacker, got into a quarrel with one of his own party and was killed.

John McKinney, living on North Fork, near Nashville, was killed at his own house one night in 1864. Supposed to be by the Federals.

Thomas Martin, living near Sherwood on Turkey Creek, killed at his own gate in day-time, by the Federals.

James McBride, living at the head of Turkey Creek, was killed by the Federals in 1863, on the prairie near James Webb's.

Thomas McBride, killed in Newton county by the Federals.

James Petty, killed by the Federals, in Carthage, near Young & Caffee's drug store.

Wm. Parkinson, a citizen of this county, and a companion of Thomas R. Livingston, was wounded in Saline county and died there.

Umphrey Robinson, living on White Oak, near the Jasper county line, was taken prisoner by the rebels while in the field plowing and was never heard from after that.

Wm. Rader, killed by Federals. Lived near Sherwood; was killed at Turkey Creek.

John Snodgrass, killed by Indians, at Shirley's ford on Spring River.

Levi Sly, was taken prisoner at Thomas Buck's on White Oak, by the rebels and killed.

George Sly, was taken from his bed sick and carried into the door-yard and shot by the rebels, sometime in 1863, only a short distance from Mr. Buck's house on White Oak.

William B. Southard, a Union man living west of Minersville (now Oronogo), was captured near Fort Scott, Kansas, by the rebels, and it is supposed he was hung near Smithfield.

Dan Stith, killed by Ritchey's Indians, at Willow Springs, three miles north of Oronogo.

Peter Storms, killed by Federals at his house near Galesburg.

Jaquilian M. Stemmons, killed by the rebels, two and a half miles north-east of Avilla in 1862.

Wm. Storms, son of Peter Storms, living at Galesburg, was killed near the Center Creek Mines, in 1864, by the Federals.

Jack Sparlin, killed at the Georgia City massacre by the Indians.

James Saunders, killed by the Federals in Mr. Wilson's yard, just this side of Center Creek, on the road to Sarcoxie.

Hiram Thompson, living on Turkey Creek, was killed near the Franklin school-house, about a mile east of Joplin, December 23, 1863, by the Federals.

Thomas Thompson, lived on Turkey Creek, was killed in Newton county by state militia.

Thomas G. Walton, living near the lower bridge, one mile northwest of Carthage, where the county fairs have since been held, was killed by the Federals in August, 1864, and his house burned.

Beverly Windsor, killed at Willow Springs, three miles north of Minersville, by Ritchey's Indians.

James Walker, living three and a half miles northwest of Carthage, was shot on his own porch by the Federals, one morning about daylight.

Burns Walker, killed by Federals, on Turkey Creek, near Sherwood.

Thomas Webb and son were captured at their house near Pilot Grove, and taken out about a mile south of there and killed by the Federals, in 1864.

Wm. Wilkerson, living about a mile north of Joplin, near Pilot Grove, was killed in Newton county, by the state militia.

John Wilson was killed by the Federals in his own door-yard at the Center Creek ford on the road leading from Carthage to Sarcoxie.

Joseph Zoph, killed at Shirley's ford near Georgia City, by Colonel Ritchey's Indians.

It is said that the public press of a county furnish the most reliable and full annals of the history of that county which can be gathered; to a greater extent, perhaps, it may be said that the same organs of passing events and popular sentiment are the most authentic indication of political manifestations at any particular time. A few extracts from the different party organs at various times are given below.

We clip the following from the salutatory of the Carthage *Banner* of December 15, 1866, at this time published by Garland & Cunningham, the first paper advocating Republican principles in this town since the late war: "Believing there is no more half-way ground in politics than in war, the *Banner* will advocate radical doctrines, and indorse the policy that the party which saved the nation should rule it. The elections held recently were glorious in their results, and in our beloved state the great and lasting benefits arising therefrom can scarcely be estimated. Thousands of good and loyal citizens will now come among us, and assist in making this portion of the state fulfill the glorious destiny marked out by the hand of her Creator. True, the election is over, and the victory won; but the work does not stop here." * * *

We also take the radical state platform, passed at the state convention at Jefferson City, on the sixteenth and seventeenth of July, 1868, with some of the *Banner's* comments on the same:

"1. Indorsement of the national platform; 2. Expression of thanks to the Democratic party for placing in nomination a man who openly sympathized with the rebels; 3. Acknowledgment of our just debts, and determination to pay them honestly, just like a man of his word, or an honest, reliable people would do; 4. Recommendation of impartial suffrage; 5. Statement of state finances under Radical rule as compared with the financial condition of the state at the close of the last Democratic administration; 6. Encouragement of strict economy and request for nomination for office of men of established character and honesty."

"These are our declaration of principles, and with the exception of the fourth

one, no Republican will hesitate a moment to say *amen* to every one. We expect a few of the least radical of the Republican party will require more or less argument, and proof of the absolute justice and necessity of this resolution, before they will indorse it fully, but we have no doubt when the issue is presented between the enfranchisement of a disloyal white man and the disfranchisement of the loyal black man, they will see the issue in its proper light. We indorse the platform and shall give it our support."

We here give some resolutions passed by the Jasper county convention held September 23, 1880, which show the mind of the Republican party at that time:

"*Resolved*, 1st. That we, the Republicans of Jasper county, in convention assembled, take this opportunity to again declare our unwavering faith in Republican principles, our unalterable devotion to the party, and the vindication of those principles in the nation. 2d. That we affirm as a declaration of our principles the platform adopted at the state Republican convention at St. Louis."

We find the following in the address of the Democratic executive committee of Jasper county, as it appeared in the *Carthage Patriot* of June 13, 1878, edited by S. D. Carpenter:

"Most sincerely desiring to promote the interests of the masses, not only of our common country, but especially of Jasper county, and believing that the success of the principles of the Democratic party, especially in reference to reforming the abuses that are rife in the administration of public affairs, and the bad management of the fiscal concerns of the government, including the derangement of the currency, we address you, in behalf of the principles and purposes of that party, and ask your attention to the following facts and considerations."

The following facts and considerations compose a lengthy address. We will give five propositions through which the party propose to work this reformation:

"1. Repeal of the resumption act; 2. The free coinage of silver, and silver certificates, issued on silver bullion, the same in principle as are issued on gold bullion; 3. Repeal in toto of the national banking law; 4. Substitution of greenbacks for national currency, with full legal tender power for all public and private debts, except where otherwise expressly stipulated; 5. The issue of greenbacks in sufficient volume to meet all the wants of trade and commerce, so that our combined currency shall equal at least an equivalent per capita with that of Great Britain or France."

In 1882 the Democratic fight was ostensibly made on the tariff question, but really in opposition to that portion relating to railroads. It might be

supposed that this county, with so many miners, would be strongly in favor of a protective tariff, but we are informed that Judge Fyan, at that time a candidate on the county ticket, thoroughly canvassed Joplin and some other mining points, making speeches in favor of "a tariff for revenue only," and run ahead of his ticket, while his opponent was an outspoken advocate of a "protective tariff."

The Greenback party made their first canvass on strictly Greenback principles in 1876, supporting Peter Cooper as their candidate for President of the United States; his votes in the county amounted to 520, which was the largest number of votes cast for him in any county in Missouri. The *Press*, edited by Messrs. Bodenhamer & St. John, is a Greenback advocate, and to it we are indebted for the following declaration, issued during the canvass of 1882:

"1. We favor township organization; 2. We oppose the issue of bonds for current city or county expenditures; 3. We demand the prompt payment of all public debts; 4. We demand an economical expenditure of the public moneys; 5. We favor the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and the substitution of legal tender currency issued by the government, in lieu of national bank notes, with provisions that will keep its volume uniform and at par; 6. We demand the overthrow of corruption at the polls and in representative bodies; 7. We demand a free ballot and a fair count; 8. To control by law and bring into subjection to the interests of the people all corporations and monopolies which have corrupted the public service, and by combination and extortion have established absolute dominion over money, over transportation, over invention, and over land and labor."

The following votes will show something of the strength of the different political parties of the county since 1868:

For President: U. S. Grant, Rep., 1,199; H. Seymour, Dem., 444.

For Governor: McClurg, Rep., 1,067; Phelps, Dem., 470.

1870—For Governor: J. W. McClurg, Rep., 1,006; B. Gratz Brown, Dem., 716.

1872—For President: U. S. Grant, Rep., 2,092; Horace Greeley, Dem., 1,333.

1874—For Governor: Chas. H. Hardin, Dem., 1,493; Wm. Gentry, Granger, 1,686.

1876—For President: R. B. Hayes, Rep., 3,139; S. J. Tilden, Dem., 2,905; Peter Cooper, Greenback, 520.

1878—For Congress: J. R. Waddell, 2,285; C. G. Burton, 2,096; M. H. Ritchey, 1,722.

1880—For President: Jas. A. Garfield, Rep., 2,875; Winfield S. Hancock, Dem., 2,533; J. B. Weaver, Greenback, 1,111.

In giving the official directory of Jasper county we find no little trouble in arranging the names and dates, from the fact that no record of the elections have been preserved. It has been extremely difficult to determine when some of the county officers commenced the functions of their offices. The records have been carefully consulted, and with the aid of those remembering, a few of whom held the offices to which their names are attached, the roster can be relied upon as substantially correct. Every clerk of the county court should be required, by law, to keep an election book and official directory, which would greatly aid in the transaction of business, and which would grow more and more valuable in years to come. It should be remembered, in consulting this directory, that the dates indicate the beginning and close of the term of office. It may also show the election of some who did not serve.

Sheriffs.

John P. Osborn	1841-1846	C. E. Spencer	1868-1872
Sam'l B. LaForce	1846-1850	J. S. Zane	1872-1874
John Potts	1850-1852	U. Hendrickson	1874-1876
T. F. Thompson	1852-1856	J. C. Beamer	1876-1878
N. C. Hood	1856-1860	J. S. McBride	1878-1880
Thomas J. Haskell	1860-1861	R. M. Roberts	1880-1884
S. H. Caldwell	1865-1868		

County Court.

Jeremiah Cravens	1841-1842	Rice Challes	1855-1858
Samuel M. Cooley	1841-1846	John Onstott	1856-1858
Samuel B. Bright	1841-1842	Josiah Boyd	1858-1861
Henry M. Zachery	1841-1842	John B. Higdon	1858-1861
Moses Anglin	1842-1845	Daniel Hunt	1858-1860
Wm. S. McGinnis	1842-1846	John B. Martin	1860-1861
Jetson M. Keith	1842-1846	Wm. B. Hamilton	1865-1867
Jeremiah Cravens	1846-1849	F. B. Nichols	1865-1867
Andrew M. McKee	1846-1850	Thomas Caldwell	1865-1867
J. H. McPhatredge	1846-1849	John Hornback	1867-1868
A. M. Dawson	1849-1850	John Percell	1857-1872
Joseph Daugherty	1849-1850	W. J. Cameron	1867-1868
Thomas G. Walton	1850-1858	W. B. Hamilton	1868-1868
John M. Fullerton	1850-1855	Isaac E. Koontz	1868-1873
Milton Stevenson	1850-1855	J. T. Willoughby	1868-1871
George E. Ward	1855-1856	R. S. Merwin	1871-1873

County Court—Continued.

S. M. Williams.....1872-1873	Wm. Byers.....1878-1880
C. C. Conard.....1873-1873	G. W. Scott.....1878-1880
Wm. H. Rusk.....1873-1873	Isaac Schooler.....1878-1880
M. G. McGregor...1873-1873	Isaac C. Hodson...1880-1882
John C. Cox. ....1873-1874	J. I. Hall.....1880-1882
Leander Green.....1873-1875	Wm. Byers.....1880-1882
David Hopkins....1874-1875	W. S. Bower .....1882—
Wm. Byers.....1875-1876	James Haggard....1882—
Josiah Lane .....1876-1878	J. H. Cook.....1882—

County Clerks.

A. Ferris (died)....1841-1841	Sam. B. LaForce...1867-1871
Elwood B. James..1841-1859	A. E. Gregory.....1871-1874
Stanfield Ross.....1859-1861	George Blakeney...1874-1882
Wm. G. Bulgin....1865-1867	John N. Wilson.. .1882—

Prior to 1871 the county clerk was also circuit clerk and *ex officio* recorder.

Circuit Clerks.

Circuit clerk same as county clerk until 1871.

Josiah Lane.....1871-1875	W. A. Williams...1878-1882
Meredith Taylor....1875-1878	Isaac C. Hodson..1882—

Recorders.

Previous to 1874 the circuit clerk was recorder.

James A. Bolen....1874-1878	J. P. Newell.....1882—
John W. Burch.....1878-82	

Treasurers.

George Hornback (resigned September 4).....1841-1841	Jas. F. Spencer...1865-1866
John J. Scott.....1841-1843	George Rader....1866-1867
Henry H. Zachery...1843-1846	Norris C. Hood...1867-1868
Lewis H. Scruggs...1846-1852	Josiah Lane.....1868-1870
Wm. M. Chenault...1852-1860	Richard Griffith...1870-1874
Archibald McCoy...1860-1861	John Onstott....1874-1880
Jesse H. Fullerton (served only three months)....1865-1865	A. H. Caffee.....1880-1882
	Wm. S. Carson...1882—

Judge of Common Pleas Court.

This court was established in 1867 and abolished by the legislature in 1877, the act taking effect in 1878.

- Oliver H. Picher (resigned in 1873).....1867-1873
- E. O. Brown.....1873-1878

Judge of Probate Court.

The presiding judge of the county court had probate jurisdiction until 1878.

- Willis H. Kilgore (was elected).....1878-1882
- Willis H. Kilgore (re-elected).....1882—

Term of office four years.

Clerk of Common Pleas Court.

The judge of this court acted as clerk from 1867 to 1870.

- Josiah Lane (by appointment).....1870-1870
- W. C. Betts (elected).....1870-1878

Collectors.

Sheriffs were collectors until 1877.

- Thomas Wakefield..1877-1878
- W. E. Hall.....1878-1880
- Harry Hubbart....1880-1882
- J. F. Daugherty....1882—

Prosecuting Attorneys.

- James McBride....1841-1844
- Wm. C. Jones . . .1844-1845
- John T. Coffee.....1845-1854
- E. B. Boone.....1854-1857
- Andrew T. Hann...1857-1860
- Joseph Cravens....1860-1861
- Wm. M. Cravens...1861-1861
- Joseph Estes.....1865-1866
- James Allison....1866-1867
- Geo. W. Randolph..1867-1867
- James Allison.....1867-1868
- G. W. Randolph...1868-1869
- John Q. Page.....1869-1871
- A. L. Thomas.....1871-1872
- H. H. Woodmansee. 1872-1874
- A. L. Thomas.....1874-1876
- Galen Spencer.....1876-1878
- J. W. McAntire...1878-1880
- T. B. Haughawont...1880-1884

Judges of Circuit Court.

- Charles S. Yancey..1841-1856
- Wm. C. Price.....1856-1857
- John R. Chenault. 1857-1861
- John C. Price . . .1865-1868
- B. L. Hendrick (died in fall of 1874)1868-1874
- Joseph Cravens....1874-1880
- M. G. McGregor...1880—

Representatives.

Samuel Melugin....1842-1844	Unrepresented from 1862-1864
J. M. Richardson...1844-1846	James McFarland..1864-1866
Thomas Mansfield..1846-1848	Edmund Burch...1866-1868
Samuel Melugin...1848-1850	J. M. Young.....1868-1870
Samuel B. LaForce..1850-1852	Wm. F. Cloud....1870-1872
Archibald McCoy..1852-1854	J. M. Cravens....1872-1874
David Norris.....1854-1856	Wm. H. Phelps....1874-1876
James Cravens....1856-1858	Alonzo Cameron...1876-1878
Wm. N. Warren...1858-1860	J. Schooler, E. D...1882—
John B. Dale.....1860-1862	J. F. Martin, W. D..1882—

CHAPTER IX.—RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. Anthony Bewley—Carthage Circuit—Medoc Circuit—Sarcoxie Circuit—History of Presbyterianism—Congregationalism in Jasper County—Jasper County Sunday-schools.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Of all the churches in Jasper county it is not probable that any other was called to pass through the same eventful and dismembering scenes of trial as did the Methodist Episcopal Church. The discussion of the slavery question in the general conference, the disapproval of slavery as an institution by those who remained in the old church, and the natural suspicions visited upon those born and educated in the Northern and Eastern states caused the members, and especially the ministers of the M. E. Church, very often to stand in a most unfavorable light among many of the Southern people. As the people, the whole county indeed, became agitated, this quiet atmosphere of suspicion became more and more disturbed until at length the storm clouds of revolution, mingling with false rumors, impassioned prejudices, and lightning flashes of persecution, swept with relentless fury over the field, desolating homes, devastating the churches, leaving little save the burning embers of passion and ashes of ruin everywhere in the Southwest. Yet upon this desolated, and once terror-stricken field, where the very founders and chief pastors of the church, by fierce persecution, not only "suffered the loss of all things," but even death itself; upon this very field has been raised up a harvest for this church that exceeds in organization and numbers that of any other county outside the city of St. Louis.

This eventful history began as early, perhaps, as 1830. But no official record is at hand concerning this county until 1844, when Rev. Anthony Bewley was appointed by the Missouri Conference, held in St. Louis, to the Sarcoxie circuit. It is, at least, very probable that he organized the church here during the previous year while he was pastor of Neosho circuit. It is stated by some of the original settlers that Rev. Anthony Bewley organized the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Jasper county, at Cave Springs, at or near the date already indicated.

If this sweet-spirited man of God had become a great missionary or an honored bishop in the church, a brief reference to the fact would be all that would be written, but when the name of Anthony Bewley has become almost as familiar throughout the Methodist Episcopal Church as the name of the first Christian martyr, when all impartial historians must with one voice say that Anthony Bewley was intensely devoted to his own work of preaching the gospel of Christ, that he did this with great meekness and fidelity, with a single purpose and a holy aim, with a warm heart and a blameless, even a beautiful life, and when it must be said he died a martyr at the hands of a cruel mob which dragged him away from his family and hastened him far from friends to die by wicked hands without trial, defense, or any show of justice, and this for no other crime than his relation to the prejudice and suspicions arising from his faithful adherence to the church of his birth and his choice, it is therefore proper to give a brief account of his life and innocent death.

Rev. Anthony Bewley was born in Tennessee, May 22, 1804. His father, John Bewley, was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. When seventeen years of age Anthony joined the church, and made a profession of religion the year following. At the Holsten Conference held at Abingdon, Virginia, December 24, 1829, he was admitted into the itinerant ministry. In 1837 he immigrated to Missouri and settled in Polk county and did the work of a local preacher for several years. At the Missouri Conference held at Lexington, Missouri, October 4, 1843, he was again united with the traveling ministry and appointed to Neosho circuit. He was appointed to Washington, Missouri, in 1848; to Sarcoxie in 1849; to Springfield district as presiding elder in 1850; to Texas Mission District as presiding elder in 1854. He was elected to the general conference which assembled at Indianapolis in 1856. His labors in Texas were continued until 1860. During this year the excitements preceding the war became unrestrained in Texas. The legislature, by its spirit and declarations, encouraged the people to drive out any and every one upon whom the hated prejudices of inflamed passion might chance to fall. This gave loose reign to

false rumors and worse passions and brought to the active front a class of society hitherto restrained by a vigorous execution of law. Bad men were unscrupulous as to the means employed to rid the country of imaginary foes. When false rumors were not sufficient other means were not wanting. To reach the case of Mr. Bewley a forged letter purporting to be written by W. H. Baily (a person never identified and, no doubt, one who never existed), containing references to escaping slaves and the burning of Southern towns, was said to be found addressed to "Rev. Wm. Bully." This forged letter was published in many papers as genuine, and cruel comments freely given. Many believed, finally, that the letter was not only found addressed to Mr. Bewley, but also signed, and hence written by him. These, and other more contradictory rumors, so hedged up the way of usefulness that a return to Missouri was thought wise and necessary. But a wicked plot against an innocent minister of the gospel had already done its work. During that time of ceaseless agitation and fanatical condemnation the logic seemed to be "if any man, with or without his consent, has addressed to him an incendiary letter, either genuine or forged, he deserves to die." While in Barry county, Missouri, yet on his way homeward with his family, he was surrounded by a mob, torn away from his loved ones, and carried back to Fort Worth, and there, suddenly, without friends, jury, trial, or any show of justice, yet calm, innocent, hoary-headed, and helpless, he was hung and hastily buried. The following affectionate letter written to his family while in the hands of his captors and hastening to his merciless fate, indicates the innocent, heroic, and Christian spirit of this great and good man:

"FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS, September 5, 1860.

"*Dear Wife and Children*—I never took up my pen under such circumstances before. I shall never, in this life, expect to see you, but I shall look to meet you all with our little babe that has already gone * * *. The reason why I so speak, in these times of heated excitement, mole hills are raised mountains high, and when there are none it is frequently imagined they see something. That being the case, it seems to me enough to know that we are "Northern Methodists," as they are called, and from what we learned in Texas of that Fort Worth committee, they have sworn vengeance against all such. But dear wife and children (who are large enough to know about these things), know, that so far as I am concerned, all these things are false. You know, as well as I do, that none of these things have ever been countenanced about our house, but that we have repudiated such to the last. You, my love, will have the lasting satisfaction to know that your husband was innocent, for you have been with me for twenty-six years and your constitution is emaciated and gone down to feebleness. You will

have to spend the remaining part of your life a bereaved widow, with your orphan children, with *one blind daughter*. As I was taken away and not permitted to see you that I might bid you and the children farewell, I have to do it this way * * *. I would say to all, try to continue your way onward to heaven. Tell George and baby when they get old enough they must seek religion and meet Pa in Heaven. Do what you can with your scant means. I have feelings; I can't tell you how I feel for you, there on the road in your wagons * * * but I can only leave you in the hands of Him in whom I put my trust * * *. I now subscribe myself your affectionate husband and father "ANTHONY BEWLEY."

Rev. Mark Robinson was the co-laborer of Mr. Bewley and traveled the Sarcoxie circuit for three successive years from 1845 to 1848. Mr. Bewley was appointed to Sarcoxie circuit by Bishop James, August 29, 1849. Rev. W. J. Markman became his colleague on the same work, but during the year he sickened and died. Rev. J. K. Alderman became pastor during 1851; December of the same year, Rev. S. H. Carlisle was appointed to the same field, now called Carthage Mission; he was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Pape, and in 1853 by Rev. D. W. Wise. January 21, 1854, Rev. J. Doughty became pastor, and Rev. A. Bewley, presiding elder. Rev. C. C. Arrington was preacher in charge in 1855; Rev. S. H. Carlisle again in 1856; Rev. James Hanan, 1857; Rev. Benjamin Hall, 1860, and the later part of the same year, Rev. Henry Hubbard. During the civil war no records were kept and but few services held. In 1865, or early in 1866, Rev. L. M. Vernon, D. D., as presiding elder of the Springfield district, reorganized the work in Jasper county.

Carthage Circuit was the first form of the organization with Rev. J. C. Willoughby as pastor in 1866-67. At the close of this year the pastor reported two hundred and seventy members, and eighteen local preachers.

The organization of Carthage Station in 1868, and additional charges from time to time, frequently changed the boundaries of the circuit, but the following constitutes a correct list of pastors: Rev. E. P. F. Wells, 1868-69; Rev. W. A. Stephens, 1870; and Rev. I. Entwistle, 1871. As the town of Avilla contained the parsonage, the residence of the pastor, the formation of a new circuit called Avilla changed very much the strength and character of the Carthage circuit. The remaining portion with additional, newly developed appointments, was served in 1872 by Rev. A. Y. Grayham; 1873-74, by Rev. J. M. Stone, yet an honored citizen of this county. The work was then blended with other new pastorates formed within the county and Carthage Circuit does not appear upon the records until 1878, when Rev. A.

Barber was assigned the pastorate. It again disappears until 1881, when Rev. E. H. Hopkins became preacher in charge for two years. Rev. E. J. King, the present incumbent, was appointed March 19, 1883; his residence is in Carthage, and thus he occupies the center of a large list of appointments in a well developed agricultural community.

Medoc Circuit was organized in 1868, with Rev. H. H. Ashbaugh as pastor; in 1869, Rev. F. S. Haughwont; 1870, Rev. G. W. Dunn; 1871-72, Rev. J. W. D. Endsby. The numerous preaching places were then blended into newly formed fields of labor.

Diamond Grove Circuit was formed in 1870 with Rev. H. H. Ashbaugh as pastor; in 1871, Rev. M. H. Smith; and 1872, Rev. R. W. F. Smith. This field was not wholly in Jasper county, and like Medoc Circuit was absorbed in the more extensive and convenient formation of new charges.

Sarcowic Circuit.—This, although the original field of earliest history, was not reorganized as such after the war until 1872, when Rev. R. W. McMaster remained in charge for three successive years. In 1875 Rev. H. H. Ashbaugh became pastor for the full itinerant term of three years. In 1878 Rev. E. H. Hopkins also followed in a full three years pastorate. Rev. R. W. McMaster again became pastor during the year 1881. Rev. W. Buck, the present pastor, was appointed in March, 1882, and also re-appointed in 1883.

Avilla Circuit was organized mostly from various appointments belonging to other charges. In 1872 Rev. J. Garner became pastor for three successive years. This full term was followed by a similar one of three years by Rev. E. H. Hopkins. In 1877 it was merged into adjoining fields, but restored again in 1879, and Rev. A. Barber became pastor for two years. In 1881 Rev. J. A. Smith was assigned the pastoral oversight. In 1882 and 1883 Rev. J. J. Martin, the present pastor, perpetuates the itinerant succession.

Joplin Charge was organized in 1873, and Rev. R. W. F. Smith became pastor for one year. During this time a church was built and dedicated. In 1874 Rev. A. N. Field was appointed and remained in charge two years. The spring of 1876 Rev. H. Dalton was assigned the charge. In 1877 Rev. S. Alexander; 1878 Rev. J. B. Lee; 1879 Rev. J. B. Daniel. The work was then supplied irregularly until 1882, when Rev. O. M. Martin was appointed. March, 1883, by the St. Louis Conference, assembled at Clinton, Missouri, Rev. J. R. Wolf, the present preacher in charge, was assigned this promising, yet laborious, field of duty. During 1882 a new brick church was projected and involved in debt, but under a more judicious

management will soon be found unembarrassed and most favorably surrounded.

Oronogo Circuit was organized in 1875. Rev. J. Welsh became pastor until the spring of 1877, when Rev. Jasper A. Smith was appointed. In 1878 Rev. J. Miller and Rev. C. S. Reville were pastors. Also Rev. J. Miller in 1879. Rev. J. J. Martin became pastor for two years, when the work was left to be supplied by the conference of 1883.

Carterville and Webb City was organized into a separate work in the spring of 1883, and Rev. J. N. Moore was appointed in charge. During the terrible cyclone of May 14, 1883, the new church at Carterville, costing upwards of three thousand dollars, was laid in ruins.

These, including Carthage Station, are the present charges within Jasper county. In addition to these there are numerous preaching appointments kept up within and beyond these regular charges by local preachers that bring forth abundant fruit. In March, 1883, a new district was formed for the Southwest, called the Carthage district, with Rev. I. J. K. Lunbeck as presiding elder, with headquarters in Carthage. We have not taken the space assigned us to enumerate statistics, or to detail the local history of church and parsonage building. To summarize very briefly: in addition to the local preachers not regularly employed there are now within the county seven charges, with as many regular pastors, four parsonages, nine church buildings, a membership of thirteen hundred and sixteen, and church and parsonage property definitely estimated at thirty-five thousand dollars.

It is just and well to say that those Methodist itinerants, having either previous to the civil war or in more modern times labored within Jasper county, speak most kindly of these fields of labor. Preceding and following the war there prevailed a more cordial, public-spirited feeling among all churches than is usually found. No doubt this friendly feeling among the churches, and for the churches, had more to do with the quantity and character of the immigration and the subsequent development and prosperity in Jasper county than can in any way be known, excepting in contrast with those towns and counties which had it not.

HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM.—The religious history of Jasper county, so far as concerns the organization of churches and the erection of houses of worship, may properly be said to have begun at the close of the war.

Existing organizations had become so scattered that reorganization became necessary. Without attempting any statement as to the order of time in which the various denominations entered upon their work, this account necessarily has to do with the special work of the Presbyterian Church, in

meeting the spiritual needs of the rapidly increasing population that began to enter Jasper county at the close of the war.

Churches.—The first Presbyterian organization was effected in Carthage, the county seat, August 4, 1867, with a membership of eleven, which was soon after placed under the pastoral care of Rev. John W. Pinkerton, a man of earnest Christian character and public spirit. His labors in Carthage and elsewhere throughout the county continued for five years, and left a decided impress on the moral and religious interests of a rapidly growing population. Following this was the organization, in 1871, of the Presbyterian Church of Preston, with ten members. This was in one of the oldest communities of the county.

Salem Church, eight miles north of Carthage, was organized in 1872, by Rev. W. L. Miller, who also, in 1873, organized the Shiloh Church, in the northeastern part of the county. These two churches were planted in the midst of as fine an agricultural region as can be found in the Southwest, and they are composed of an intelligent and enterprising people.

In the meantime, the town of Joplin had been rapidly growing in importance, and the request was made that a Presbyterian Church should be organized there, and the Rev. Benjamin F. Powelson, of Neosho, Missouri, was authorized to effect the organization, which was accomplished April 24, 1874, with a membership of thirteen.

Rev. W. L. Miller, in 1875, organized Grace Presbyterian Church, in the east end of the county, not far from Avilla, with a membership of nineteen.

In 1877 Rev. W. S. Knight and Rev. L. K. Campbell organized the church of Webb City, with nine members, and in the same year Revs. W. S. Knight and Thos. H. Allen organized the Center Presbyterian Church, five miles south of Carthage, with a membership of ten. Trinity Church, at Medoc, and Madison Church, eight miles northeast of Carthage, were organized by Rev. Thos. H. Allen in 1878, which completes the roll of Presbyterian Churches at present in Jasper county, ten in number. These churches have grown from a membership of 140 to 391. Five of them have houses of worship, and two others are making arrangements to build at once. To aid in the erection of these buildings the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection has expended \$3,500, in addition to the amount contributed by the churches themselves, thus securing property to the amount of at least \$15,000. And to aid these churches in meeting their financial obligations while yet weak the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has granted probably \$12,000. These amounts have come from the benevolent funds of the church at large, to contribute directly to the moral and religious interests of a new region.

Special mention is made of these facts in this connection as an evidence of that community of interest that binds all sections together, bringing the older and wealthier portions of country to the aid of the newer and feebler ones; showing, too, the wisdom of those systematic and large-hearted schemes of Christian benevolence, by which the hands of the strong are reached out to the assistance of the weak.

Ministers.—Having treated more especially of the organizations that have been planted as centers of moral and religious influence for all the future, it remains to speak of the men who have done or are doing their work and are to pass away.

The Rev. John McFarland and Rev. W. R. Fulton, both of Greenfield, Missouri, did effective pioneer work in Jasper county in its early history, and both have gone to their reward.

Rev. John W. Pinkerton, the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Carthage, was the next in the point of time, and, being a man of decided missionary spirit, he did good service in the county for the period of five years, after which he removed to Iola, Kansas, continuing there in the active work of the ministry until his death.

Rev. W. L. Miller labored in the northern and eastern part of the county, planting and serving churches, which give high promise of future efficiency, in the midst of intelligent and enterprising farming communities, and which, after an absence of three years in Texas, he has returned to serve. He was efficiently aided by Rev. Thos. H. Allen, who labored for a time in the same field, and organized other churches, but who removed from the county in 1880.

Rev. Squire Glascock labored for two or three years in Joplin, and was followed by Rev. D. K. Campbell, under whose ministry and efforts a good brick building was erected free from debt. Revs. Henry Wood and George H. Williamson each served the Joplin church one year. Rev. Clark Salmon of Illinois came to Webb City in 1880 and served that church for more than two years, when he was laid aside by failing health.

Rev. W. A. Cravens came from Danville, Kentucky, to begin his ministry in the churches of Salem and Shiloh, and spent three years of active service, which was attended with practical and permanent results, after which he removed from the county to Knob Noster, Missouri.

Rev. Hiram Hill succeeded Rev. J. W. Pinkerton in the Carthage church, but after a year and a half had to relinquish his work on account of impaired health. Rev. T. O. Rice, of Des Moines, Iowa, succeeded him; who likewise after a year and a half of labor had to retire on account of his

health. In the summer of 1875 Rev. W. S. Knight entered on the pastorate of this church, in which he continues at the present writing.

This is a brief summary of the work that has been accomplished so far as outward results show in organizing churches, erection of buildings, and gathering in of numbers. And yet this is the smallest part of a history—that includes the laying of foundations for all the future, of these moral and religious influences that are moulding and blessing society. The material resources in the midst of which these influences are to be felt, and the attractiveness of this favored region over which they are to wield their power, are almost unlimited; and the sacrifices that have been made of effort and means in these early days are but the sowing which will yet wave in abundant harvests. And it is said, with no narrow spirit, that the Presbyterian Church, in its systematized work, and its conservative influence, and its liberal spirit of coöperation with every evangelical church of Christ, is here to perform its mission for God, and every interest dear to man for all the future.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN JASPER COUNTY.—Congregationalism is true democracy applied to church affairs. The principles of Congregationalism are those upon which our government is based. The Revolutionary struggle for freedom and the Declaration of Independence, were the necessary results of the fierce and prolonged intellectual contests in the early colonial days, led principally by prominent Congregationalists in opposition to monarchy.

These Eastern colonies were first planted under the direction and leadership of Congregational ministers. They preached and put in force in America the principles that Milton had avowed and defended in England. Congregational churches suggested New England town organization, from whence emanated "Instructions" to representatives, which formed so large a part of the history of those times. They rebuked and modified the influence of that infidel school of license headed by Tom Paine, and inducted into the newly forming government a rational and religious liberty founded upon the Bible. They most prominently sustained the patriotic cause by sermons and chaplain services, and as soldiers and legislators.

The great John Adams, in testifying to these facts, mentioned by name a few of these prominent Congregationalists, among whom were Mahen, Cooper, Chauncey, Dwight, Brooks, and Samuel Adams.

The Baptists and Presbyterians, then much weaker in America, shared in these labors, notably the Providence Colony founded by Baptists. In fact the Baptists and Congregationalists are identical in polity and principle, and only differ in one article in their creed.

Congregationalism pushed westward with the tide of immigration but never increased its church membership like most other denominations. Its local and constitutional independence and absence of centralized power, are little understood in church matters, requiring more study and knowledge of them than people generally are apt to acquire. Every Congregational Church is an independent republic, whose government is vested in the body of believers composing it, every member being a voter with equal rights, controlled by the majority. It recognizes the Lord Jesus Christ only, as its Head; it receives the Holy Scriptures as its only infallible guide in faith, order, and discipline, and is amenable to no ecclesiastical body. It recognizes the privilege and obligation of the communion and fellowship of churches, extending and receiving sympathy, advice, and co-operation.

Its mission is of the Christian moulding and educating type. Christian missionaries, Christian colleges, and Christian citizens, in all the higher forms of education are more prominently among the results of the onward march of Congregationalism, than rapid increase of church membership. These distinctive features of Congregationalism are more fully apparent in the fact that its American Home Missionary Society continued its missionaries, and annually poured its money into the South and West, but made almost no progress in church membership south of Mason's and Dixon's line, so long as the cause for that line existed, but as soon as that cause was a "lost cause" Congregational churches began to flourish.

In the year 1832 this society first began its missionary labors in the State of Missouri and at one time, just previous to the war, had more than thirty missionaries in the field, and yet there were only three Congregational churches in the state previous to the war. The first organized was the First Trinity Church of St. Louis, in 1852. In the year 1865 there were fifteen additional organizations. The total number at this time, 1882, is about ninety-five.

In 1865 the Congregational Conference of the State of Missouri was first organized. The name "Conference," was two years afterwards changed to "Association."

The first Congregational Church organized in the Southwest was at Neosho, Newton county, in 1866. The next was at Lamar, Barton county, in 1869. January 1, 1870, the Congregational Church of Carthage was organized.

In August, 1870, a district association was formed, composed of the ten churches then located in the Southwest. In 1873 this association having increased to seventeen churches, at their annual meeting unanimously carried a resolution proposed from the Carthage church: That "Whereas a

Christian college is needed in the great and growing Southwest; therefore, *Resolved*, That we build a Congregational college."

The result of this action was the immediate establishment of "Drury College" at Springfield, Missouri. In a very few months its donations had reached the value of \$100,000. Beautiful buildings were soon erected, and its valuation now reaches \$350,000.

This great institution of learning should have been located at Carthage, and would have been, if the Congregational Church had been successful in their efforts to induce Carthage citizens to see its value and donate grounds and subscriptions sufficient to secure it, as it was located to the highest bidder, Carthage, Springfield, and Neosho being the bidders, and its founders looking with the most favor towards Carthage.

Through the encouragement and assistance of this association, there was a Congregational Church organized at Joplin in 1877.

JASPER COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—In the fall of 1868, Rev. G. W. Quinn, of St. Louis, an agent of the State Sunday-school Association, which held its first convention in 1865, came to Carthage for the purpose of assisting in the inauguration of the convention system of Sunday-school work in Jasper county. E. P. Searle who is to-day first and foremost in this great work, was the first and present county president of this work. The second annual meeting was held in May, 1869, in Carthage. Rev. G. W. Quinn, by special request, was again present. Revs. Pinkerton, Budlong, Quinn, and others, made addresses. At this meeting twenty-two Sunday-schools were reported as in operation in the county. E. P. Searle was again chosen president, and appropriate resolutions were drawn for the use of the Presbytery.

From 1869 till date all the townships have sent delegates to the convention; also, giving a report of schools.

In 1872 we find the first report. Total officers and teachers in the county, 410; number in attendance, 310; scholars and teachers, 2,016; average attendance, 1,524; number of conversions during the year, 73; money raised for the work, \$615; union Sunday-schools, 30; number of Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools, 3; Presbyterian, 1; Cumberland Presbyterian, 1; Baptist, 1; Quakers, 1.

In 1873 the Carthage *Advance* was published in the interest of the Sunday-school and temperance work.

In 1875 a constitution was formulated for the guide of the convention. The convention has been held at Oronogo, Avilla, Webb City, Sarcoxie, Carthage, and other towns.

In 1879 the eleventh Sunday-school district of Missouri was organized, comprising Lawrence, Newton, Barry, McDonald, and Jasper counties.

In 1880 there was held a centennial celebration, at Carthage, in honor of the founding of Sunday-schools by Robert Raikes.

In 1880 there were the following number of scholars and schools in the Sunday-school district: *Jasper county*—Number of Sunday-schools, 95; number of scholars, 5,195. *Newton county*—Number of Sunday-schools, 53; number of scholars, 2,378. *Lawrence county*—Number of Sunday-schools, 42; number of scholars, 2,270. *Barry county*—Number of Sunday-schools, 14; number of scholars, 818. *McDonald county*—Number of Sunday-schools, 13; number of scholars, 635.

CHAPTER X.—EARLY HISTORY OF CARTHAGE.

Site first Chosen for the Town—The first Court-house—The first Residences and Stores—First Sale of Lots—First School-house—The Town Plat with Additions—Appearance of the Town at the Breaking out of the War—The Battle of Carthage, July 5, 1861—The Burning of two Negroes—Miscellaneous.

THE site of Carthage was chosen by two commissioners, Abel Landers and George Barker, who were appointed by the county court in the spring of 1842 for that purpose. They engaged the county surveyor, James Nichols, to run the lines for them. They started at the half-mile corner in the center of section six, township twenty-eight, range thirty, and ran directly west three miles, and set their stakes at the northeast corner of the square in Carthage, at the northwest corner of lot number one. From that point they laid off the original town of Carthage. The public square was laid off just as it is to-day, and for two streets east, west and south of the square, while north of the square it only extended one street. Mr. Landers was paid twenty dollars for his services in locating the county seat, Mr. Barker fifteen dollars, and the surveyor, Mr. James Nichols, ten dollars.

The government survey was made two years after, when the half-mile corner was located about three hundred feet south and fifty feet east of the corner selected by Mr. Nichols. This threw Carthage a little to one side of the intended location, and it is claimed, accounts for the jog at the intersection of Howard and Grand avenues; and, also, the jog in Fourth Street, at the foundry.

The surface of the ground on which the city is located, excepting in a few spots, is covered with prairie rock, but the soil is well adapted for raising

fruit and vegetables, after the rock has been removed. By digging eight or ten feet the limestone formation appears, rendering it somewhat difficult to obtain water, except at a great depth. Excellent water, however, has been found in a number of localities in the city, at a depth of six feet. Coal has been discovered in close proximity to Carthage, while lead has been found by persons digging wells on their city lots, in sufficient quantities, and purity, as to lead to the belief that the whole of the site on which Carthage is built is underlaid with deposits of mineral, which only await the skill of the miner, aided by capital, to develop.

The land upon which the city of Carthage is built was public domain and unsurveyed at the time of the organization of Jasper county, and locating of the seat of justice, on the present site, in 1841. After the United States survey was made, in 1844, the county court appointed George Hornback, commissioner of the county to purchase the land on her behalf, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres; the government price at that time being \$1.25 per acre.

“At a special meeting of the Jasper county court, held March 28, A. D. 1842, it was held that the seat of justice in and for Jasper county, shall be known and designated by the name of Carthage.”

The above order is the earliest record we have of Carthage, Missouri, and at the time this order was made, prairie grass was growing on what is now the public square, and a thick growth of underbrush and forest trees, in their original wildness, covered the whole site.

The first commissioner of the seat of justice for Jasper county was Peleg Spencer, who was appointed April 10, A. D. 1842, who was also appointed on the same day superintendent of public buildings, and was ordered to contract for the building of a court-house, agreeable to the plan by him here furnished, on the best terms he can, the payment for which he is authorized to make, as follows: “One hundred dollars in cash when the house is completed, the balance to be paid in the bonds received in payment for the lots sold at the first sale of lots in said seat of justice.”

The commissioner was also ordered to employ, on the best terms he could, a surveyor, to lay off the said seat of justice, and that he lay off on the southeast and west two blocks deep, and on the north one block deep from the square. A plat of the seat of justice was furnished the county court, May 15, 1842, by the commissioner, and approved by them, and ordered placed on record.

On June 29th, A. D. 1842, Levi H. Jenkins, projector of the building of the court-house, appeared before the county court of Jasper county, in vacation, and produced satisfactory proof that the said court-house had been

received by the superintendent of public buildings, and that the first installment for building the same was then due, and it is, therefore, ordered by the court that the treasurer of Jasper county be authorized to pay the said Levi H. Jenkins the sum of one hundred dollars, it being the amount of the first installment for building said court-house. According to the record the whole cost of the building of the first court-house in Jasper county, amounted to \$398.50. The chimney, being a separate item, a plan had to be furnished the court by the commissioner, and he was ordered to get the same built by private contract, at a cost not to exceed the estimate made by the superintendent; the chimney to be built on a good foundation, and to be paid for out of the sale of lots in the town of Carthage.

The court-house was a one story frame building of one large room, had a door in the end fronting the public square, with fire-place at the other end, and brick chimney built on the outside. The building was erected on the north side of the square, about the center.

The first house built within the present city limits was in 1833, by Henry Piercy, near the site of the woolen mill, at the big spring. It was a small, unhewn log-house; this pioneer, as soon as neighbors commenced to settle up the country, sold out to John Pennington, and moved to Texas.

The first residence erected in Carthage, after it became the county seat, was put up by Dr. Gabe Johnson, in 1842, on the lot now owned by Mr. McElhancy, east of the Harrington House. George Hornback built the next house on the north side of the square; it was a two-story frame, and it was a store and residence combined. The store contained a general stock of merchandise, hardware, drugs, and medicines. It was erected in the spring of 1842. Mr. Hornback had two silent partners in business with him, I. H. B. Kerr and Wm. Hopkins. In 1843 Elijah Pennington, an old bachelor, kept a log grocery on the west side of the square. The building usually contained a barrel of whisky, water-bucket, and tin cup, with a few cheap tumblers—a half-pint glass full of liquor sold for ten cents—this would be a treat for from four to six persons. Elijah was a brother of John Pennington, who once owned, as a claim, all the land now comprising north Carthage, and which embraces the ground on which stands the two woolen mills.

George Hornback was postmaster in 1843. The mail was brought in weekly on horseback, by way of Bower's Mills, from the east, and was kept in a small desk, which contained a few pigeon holes, and stood in the corner of his store.

The first sale of lots in the town of Carthage was on the thirtieth day of June, 1842, when twenty-eight lots were disposed of, on a credit of twelve

months. The lots around the square ranged from \$10.50 to \$44. The lowest-priced lot was No. 10, on which now stands the handsome brick store of S. B. Griswold, and the frame building south occupied by Messrs. Hedge & Knepper as a jewelry and music store, which brought but \$10.50. The highest price bid was on lot No. 24, on the northeast corner of the square, now owned by Charles Harrington, and covered by one of the finest brick blocks in the city. This lot was bid off for \$44. The lots on the square were laid off with a fifty foot frontage and two hundred feet deep, and are now held at from \$125 to \$200 a foot frontage. The first man who paid for his lot was William Kerr, who had purchased lot No. 3, where the Traders Bank and Drake's hardware store now stand, for \$18.50. He made payment on the third day of October, 1848.

In the year 1842 two brothers, by the name of Pennington, brought a store to Carthage and put it up on the east side of the square. They sold out sometime afterward to E. Fisher & Son; this firm sold out afterward to Lewis H. Scruggs, who became the owner of all the land north of Mother-spaw's stable, and known as North Carthage. Scruggs died a natural death, and was buried on his own land on the lots now known as College Hill, in the northeast part of the city. His widow married T. B. Heusted, who was killed near McDaniel's mill, by Union soldiers during the war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Heusted remained on the farm until the Price raid, in 1864, and then went to Texas.

The first brick building was put up by Richard Henderson; it was a business house, and stood on the southeast corner of the square, where McCrillis's hardware store now stands. The second brick building was commenced by John Pennington, on his farm, and stood on the lot now owned by Wm. Myers, on North Main Street. The house was finished by Lewis H. Scruggs, after he purchased the property, and remained standing after the Rebellion. Mr. Wm. Myers bought the property of the North Carthage Land Company, and remodeled the old house, which is now a comfortable and sightly looking dwelling.

The first school-house in Carthage was a log-house. It stood on a lot about a quarter mile north and half-quarter west of the public square. It was all the school-house Carthage had until the building of the Carthage Female Academy.

Carthage grew steadily in population and wealth after it became the county seat. In 1852 it had a substantial brick court-house, erected on the public square; a number of business houses, which did a good trade with the surrounding country; and its inhabitants were social and free hearted. It had no city government in its early days; all disputes of a legal nature were



Yours Truly
T. J. Stearns



generally tried before the justices of the peace. On public occasions, such as elections, circuit courts, and fourth of July celebrations, the people from the country would turn out *en masse*. On these occasions there was always more or less of the over-joyful (whisky) consumed, and occasionally some boisterous conduct would follow, but these occurrences were not often.

In the early days of Carthage slaves were brought to town and auctioned off to the highest bidder. The persons who wished to purchase them would examine them and ask as many questions about their age and health as are usually asked now by the modern horse jockey.

The arrival of the mail, which was once a week, was quite an event. The post-office was generally kept in some store, and when the mail was due a crowd of persons would be waiting to get their letters or papers. After the mail was opened, the letters were called over by the postmaster, and if the persons were present when their names were called the letters were handed to them, or some friend who had been authorized to ask for them.

In 1855 the legislature of Missouri passed an act incorporating the Carthage Female Academy. This institution was under the management of a number of trustees; the building, which was a good brick house, stood where the present handsome public school building now stands. It was built by Judge James Haggard; cost about \$3,000, and was destroyed during the Rebellion. The trustees were Elwood B. James, Norris C. Hood, Wm. M. Chenault, and several others, whose names we cannot find any record of.

About six of the southwest counties of Missouri, Barry, McDonald, Lawrence, Newton, Jasper, Greene, and Barton, were all known as Greene county. This was before the division, and the court was held on the bank of Spring River, about two and one-half miles west of Carthage, on the farm formerly owned by the Motleys, but now owned by Thos. Ballinger. This land was entered by John S. Motley, in 1849. Mrs. John Motley related to a resident of this vicinity, in looking over these grounds, that the ruins of chimneys was the beginning of old Jasper, and it was also where the first court met in this early day. Representatives of all parts of this, then undivided, county came to attend court. They brought on horseback their own "stomach bitters," seemingly so necessary in this malarial region. This is undoubtedly the first court and primitive court-house in Marion township or Jasper county, and the ruins of stone chimneys are yet to be seen, now grown up around by brush and small oaks. It would be difficult to fix a date.

In June, 1842, Jeremiah Cravens, presiding justice of the county court, set apart in behalf of the county for public uses, the public square, 316x316

feet, and the streets and alleys as set forth in the plat. The original town plat as surveyed May 5, 1842, was 1,290 feet in length and 1,030 feet in width, containing 104 lots, the width of the streets around the square being fifty feet. We give below the names of additions and the date of laying them off:

Wales's addition of lots 122-140 inclusive, laid off in January, 1860. Bulgin's addition, 32-46 lots, laid off in 1866 and in 1868. Bulgin's new addition, 48-58, inclusive. Lamb's addition, laid off in 1867, 32 lots, 95x100, more or less. James's addition, laid off in 1867, 34 lots, of 50x85, Cassil's addition, laid off in 1867, 90 lots, 60x200. Parson & Case's addition, laid off in 1868, 90 lots, 60x200. Wheeler's addition, laid off in 1868, 45 lots. Holman's addition, laid off in 1868, 31 lots. Holman's second addition, laid off in 1868, 12 lots. James's second addition, laid off in 1870, 34 lots. Plat of North Carthage, laid off in 1870, containing 647 lots, 19 streets, and 10 alleys. Plat of addition made by commissioners of seat of justice, made in 1870, of fractional lots, 146, 121, 119, 91, 94, 97, and 101. Regan's addition, laid off in 1871, 15 lots. Cloud's subdivision lot 118; 9 lots, laid off in 1871. School addition, laid off in 1871, 8 lots. Cloud's addition, surveyed 1869, 128 lots. Chase & Slanson's addition, 42 lots, laid off in 1872. Thacker's addition, laid off in 1874, 30 lots, 50x150. Burch & Moore's addition, laid off in 1879, 35 lots, 50x150 and 200. Sara Barker's addition, laid off in 1869, 45 lots, 60x200. Chase's subdivision north Carthage, laid off in 1880, 28 lots. Schuner & Coffen's addition, surveyed in 1881. College Hill addition, laid off in 1881, by O. S. Picher, 19 lots. Thacker's second addition, 20 lots, 50x150, laid off in 1881. Picher's subdivision of North Carthage, laid off in 1879. Carter's addition, laid off in 1881, 48 lots. Thacker's third addition, laid off in 1881, 42 lots, average 50x150. Parkell's addition, laid off in 1882, 83 lots, average 50x152-206. Searles's addition, laid off in 1882, 4 lots, 68x159 $\frac{1}{3}$. O'Keef's addition, laid off in 1882, 12 lots, 50x190.

At the commencement of the war, in 1861, the population of Carthage was estimated at from 400 to 500 inhabitants. Her merchants were prosperous, and the town had entered upon an era of improvement. Several stores and a new hotel had been erected during the preceding two years.

The following description of the public square at that time, furnished us by Judge John Hornback, an old citizen of the county, and a frequent visitor to Carthage, will no doubt be interesting to the reader of this work: Commencing on the northeast corner of the square, on lot number one, was a residence occupied by Mr. Johnson. The first business house on the east side was on lot number two; it was a drug store, owned by Ben. C. John-

son; the next was a small saddlery shop, on lot number three, kept by Franklin & Vermillion; then came the Franklin House, on lot number four, kept by Dr. Love; the next house was a store and residence, owned by Robert McFarland; next, the store of J. B. & J. Dale, which stood on the lot which is now occupied by the Ruffin & McDaniel block. On the southeast corner was the Chenault store-house, which was a good brick building, and was occupied by Jesse L. Cravens. Going west, was a brick store-house, owned by E. Pennington, in which a saloon was kept. Next was a large, two-story frame store-house, owned by J. B. & J. Dale, which was not finished. Next was a blacksmith and wagon shop, which was kept by Mitchell & Stinson; it stood about where Peter Hill's shop stands. On the southwest corner, where Jerry Casey keeps his bakery, stood a log-house which had been used as a saloon. The first house, going north, was L. Crisman's saloon, which stood on the ground where Dr. Hollingsworth sells groceries. The next was a log-house, in which Mr. Bulgin kept a carpenter shop. Next, where the Regan block stands, was the residence of Norris C. Hood. The next house was a small frame building, where J. C. Cannon sometimes kept store and hotel. The next building was on the northwest corner—it was the Masonic Hall; the lower story was used as a grocery and dry goods store; on the opposite corner, where Caffee's drug store now stands, was a residence occupied by a Mr. Fitzgerald. The north side of the square was principally owned by John Shirley, on which stood the Shirley House, which was a hotel. There was also a blacksmith shop and livery stable on the north side. Where McElhaney's house stands, was the residence of W. P. Johnson. Col. A. McCoy, county treasurer, had a residence where Charley Brown's blacksmith shop and carriage factory stands. Going east from the southeast corner of the square, where Yost's shop stands, was a large blacksmith shop, owned and run by Judge John R. Chenault. South of the seminary lot, commencing on a line with Grant Street and Chestnut Avenue, was the farm of Judge Chenault, whose residence stood where M. L. Reid, the banker, now lives; the farm is now known as Lamb's addition to Carthage. There were two residences south of the square—John J. Scott's, which stood about where Mr. Chaffee lives, and the residence of Jesse L. Cravens, where the LaForce home now stands. On the lot where the late R. M. Hall's residence stands, there was a building occupied by Mr. Dawson, and used for a printing office. There were also some private residences west of the square. The county jail was a one-story brick; it stood on the lot on which the City Hotel now stands.

A large majority of the citizens of Carthage, at this time, were Southern people, and when the civil war broke out they avowed their sympathies for

the rebel cause. The leading officials of the county (with but one or two honorable exceptions) openly espoused the Confederate side, and gave aid and comfort to those in arms against the government. Not more than five or six of the male inhabitants of the town were outspoken Union men, and denounced the disunionists. John R. Chenault, judge of this judicial circuit, and John M. Stemmons, the two delegates elected from this senatorial district to represent it in a state convention, called for the purpose of considering the relations of the State of Missouri to the Federal Government, were in favor of secession, and would have so voted had a majority of the delegates not been against it. They were the representatives of the people, and their action no doubt would have been indorsed by a large majority of the people then living in the district. This much can be inferred from the events which took place during the war, and the part which some of the prominent citizens of this section took in it, resulting in the end in disaster to themselves and the destruction of life and property.

THE BATTLE OF CARTHAGE.—The battle of Carthage, Missouri, was fought July 5, 1861, between Col. Franz Sigel, of the Union army, and Claiborn Jackson, the rebel governor of Missouri, who was fleeing from the state.

In order that the reader may form a correct idea of the movements that led to the battle, we give the position of the opposing forces in this part of the state for several days prior to the engagement.

Colonel Sigel had entered southwest Missouri, via Rolla, with a well disciplined force, consisting of two regiments of infantry and eight pieces of artillery, and had arrived at Neosho about the twenty-sixth of June.

General Ben. McCullough was encamped at Camp Walker, on the Arkansas line, with 22,000 Confederates, for the purpose of giving strength to the disunion element in Missouri—then in the minority, but organized and active.

General Sterling Price, ten days prior to the battle, passed south through Carthage, from the Missouri River, with twelve or fifteen hundred mounted infantry, and was aiming to form a junction with the Confederates at Camp Walker, Arkansas. On the night of the third of July, he was encamped at Pool's Prairie, eight miles southeast of Neosho.

On the third day of July, the rebel force with which Sigel fought two days later, consisting of ten thousand mounted infantry and eight pieces of artillery, was on Clear Creek, in Vernon county, under the command of Governor Claiborn Jackson, assisted by nine brigadier-generals.

General Lyon, with 10,000 Federal soldiers, was on the march from Jefferson City to Springfield, and was not in supporting distance of Sigel in this movement.

Colonel Sigel believed he could overwhelm General Jackson's force by a sudden and vigorous assault, and thus prevent the junction of this force with McCullough's in Arkansas. On the morning of the fourth of July he struck camp at Neosho, and, leaving a company of his small force there to guard the place, marched northwest towards Jackson's army (which that day was marching south towards him) and arrived at Carthage about 5 o'clock, p. m., and encamped near the big spring east of the town. Meanwhile Governor Jackson had proceeded southward through Lamar, and on the night of the fourth of July was encamped on the north side of Coon Creek, twelve miles north of Carthage. Each of these commanders was fully advised of the strength and position of his opponents.

On the night of the fourth, Samuel B. LaForce had an interview with Colonel Sigel, at his headquarters, and offered his services as a guide over the country for the approaching battle, which were accepted, and he was instructed to return to his home, three miles northeast of Carthage, and report for duty at 5 o'clock the next morning. Mr. LaForce's thorough acquaintance with the topography of the country was of invaluable service to Colonel Sigel on the march and on the retreat on the following day. During the night many of the rebel citizens fled to Jackson's lines. Colonel Sigel's soldiers destroyed no property wantonly nor molested any of the citizens of the place. On the morning of the fifth they marched northwest through the town and crossed the river at the ford, where the lower bridge now stands, and thence northward, leaving their wagon train at the top of the hill, a quarter of a mile from the river. About 9 o'clock the advance guard of both armies met at the house of Vincent Gray, near Buck Branch, five miles northwest of Carthage, where a slight skirmish ensued, in which one on each side was killed.

When Sigel reached the high prairie between Buck Branch and Dry Fork he could see the rebel forces forming into line on the prairie several miles to the north of him. On reaching the elevation beyond Dry Fork, southeast of where C. W. King lives, he found Jackson in position, extending from Nelson's farm on the east, past the place where J. C. Pitt's house is now situated, and west over the hill out of sight, a line a mile in length. Here a blank shot was fired at them by the artillery to see if they meant fight. They answered with a solid shot. Sigel then threw his force forward about half a mile to get into closer contact with the enemy; his artillery taking position about where the Pugh brothers have since erected a house, while his infantry was deployed in front of the artillery one hundred yards or more, and ordered to lie down in the grass to be out of the sight of the rebel artillerymen.

While this was going on, large floating forces from each wing of the rebel line marched straight south, so as almost to enclose Sigel's small army in three sides of a square, the one on the west of the line riding along an old road past the Widow Shoemaker's, and the east being on the open prairie.

About ten o'clock the battle opened with vigorous cannonading from both armies, which was kept up with but little intermission for nearly two hours, during which time the rebels lost heavily in killed and wounded, owing to the superiority of Sigel's artillerymen. During the cannonading a squad of about forty or fifty mounted infantry advanced towards Sigel's position from the rebel flanking party on the east, which was promptly met by a squad of Sigel's infantry of about equal numbers, double-quicking in that direction. They halted in close musket range and fired a volley at the advancing rebels, which threw them into confusion, and they retired without firing a shot. Sigel's men were elated at this movement and cheered lustily.

At length Sigel withdrew to the south side of Dry Fork. Here he stationed a section of artillery on the bluff, on the east side of the road, and deployed two companies of infantry along the bank of the stream, entirely out of sight of the advancing enemy, expecting simply to cover his retreat. The balance of his artillery and infantry continued an orderly march towards Carthage, but they had not gone over five hundred yards when the rebels debouched into the creek and rode promiscuously into the water, not expecting an ambushade. When they had reached within fifty feet of the soldiers secreted at the stream, they were met by a destructive fire, both artillery and infantry, which fell like a thunderbolt upon the disorganized enemy in the creek bottoms, and compelled a precipitate retreat, the artillery continuing to send shells at the flying forces after they were out of musket range of the infantry. The rebels lost heavily in this engagement, while Sigel's loss was very slight. A wagon load of guns was picked up in the creek bed, after the engagement, by Sigel's troops, and carried to Springfield.

At this point the wagon train left near the river in the morning was brought up, so as to be under the protection of the army, and Colonel Sigel resumed his retreat towards Carthage. As he neared Buck Branch he saw the rebel lines closing in along the branch, to the south of him, and he unlimbered a section of his artillery, and by a few well directed shots scattered that movement. The flanking columns again attempted to close around him at the top of the hill, north of the river ford, and thus capture him, but he again dispersed them with his artillery, after which he continued his retreat into and through Carthage, with no further molestation, leaving two pieces of artillery in position near where the windmill east of the square now

stands, supported by a company of infantry, while the main force fell back, without stopping, into the hollow near the spring, which he had left in the morning. He planted his remaining six pieces of artillery on the elevation just west of the railroad crossing, southwest of the spring, and marched his infantry across the spring branch, and over the hill, halting them in the road south of the house on the Wilber farm. This was done to be prepared for any flank movement that might be attempted from the river crossing north of that.

Meanwhile, Jackson's center had crossed the river, at the same ford Sigel had, and was slowly following into town, feeling every inch of the way, in case a repetition of Dry Fork might happen. His left wing had crossed the river at a ford about directly north of Carthage, while the right wing crossed at the Walker ford, now known as the Loveless ford.

When the rebel advance reached Carthage a sharp skirmish occurred between the pickets, assisted by the two pieces of artillery. As the Federal rear-guard fell back through town, under cover of the main force in the vicinity of the spring, the enemy had swarmed in from the three fords, and were pressing heavily on them. The picket firing was close, and many of the houses in Carthage were riddled with balls and shot. The house recently sold by J. P. Betts, on Lincoln Street, shows scars to this day of rebel bullets made in pursuing Sigel. Most of the citizens remained in town during the skirmish. During this onset several were killed on both sides. Only one house was hit by a cannon shot, which was the house of David Holman, situated about where Mr. Sennet's house now stands, east of the square, which was a rebound shot from Sigel's artillery, posted as above mentioned.

Colonel Sigel continued to fall back in perfect order along the road towards the mill east of town, now owned by Mr. McDaniel, taking all his wagons along, and ready at a moment's notice to repel any advances made by the rebels. The last attack was made three miles southeast of town, near the timber, about half a mile north of the place for several years owned by Richard Thornton; this was about dusk, and lasted some twenty minutes; resulting in a heavy loss to the rebels, and scarcely none to the other side.

Jackson's troops went into camp all around Carthage, while Sigel continued his retreat through the night, and reached Sarcoxie in the morning, and Mt. Vernon on the sixth, where he halted two days, and then marched to Springfield, which he reached on the tenth day of July.

On the morning of the sixth of July the rebels marched south of Carthage about three miles, and there met General Ben. McCullough's and General

Price's armies, and amid deafening cheers and waving of flags held a great rejoicing at the victory over the Dutch.

The battle of Carthage was the heaviest engagement, up to that time, of the war. Colonel Sigel's loss was thirteen killed and thirty-one wounded. The rebel loss was not published officially, and never can be accurately ascertained. It is safe to say that their loss, owing to the superiority of Sigel's artillery, must have been many times greater, not less than three hundred killed and twice as many wounded.

CONFEDERATE SIDE OF THE BATTLE.—Several years ago Colonel William H. McCown, a former resident of Carthage, and who served as captain of Company H, Second Regiment Cavalry, Rains's division, furnished the writer with the following incidents of the battle of Carthage, in which he participated:

About 10 o'clock in the morning General Rains's cavalry division was about six hundred yards from Sigel's battery. Rains came galloping up on the left, dismounted, advanced a few steps from his horse, adjusted his field-glass in the most approved military style, General Sigel having just unlimbered a section of his battery. Captain McCown remarked to Rains that "we were going to catch it." The general replied: "Oh! no, we are not in range." The words had scarcely issued from his lips when a solid shot from Sigel's battery crashed through a section of horses, killing one man and wounding three others; also killing four horses. Almost instantly a spherical case exploded in the ranks, creating great confusion among the men and horses, who were all green in the business at that time. General Rains, in a very unmilitary style, mounted his horse, and without a word of command, rode out of range very hastily. He afterwards remarked that "Sigel had a damned sight better gunners than he gave him credit for, and that they could shoot with their guns equal to our Western riflemen." The cavalry was composed of men and boys, totally unused to military service, and looked, with their rope bridles and rope stirrups, like Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, on Rozinante and Dapple. Colonel McCown considers that both armies were whipped, and didn't know it. The name of "Blackberry Cavalry," applied to General Rains's division, originated at this fight. General Parsons's division, who were largely composed of infantry, got mad because they were not mounted, and accused Rains's cavalry of stopping to pick blackberries on Dry Fork bottom, whilst they were engaged with the enemy; which, our informant says, is a base slander on the cavalry.

Colonel McCown served in the Confederate army till the close of the war, and considers himself thoroughly reconstructed, and wants "no more in his'n."

The battle of Wilson's Creek, which took place seven weeks after the battle of Carthage, gave the rebels possession of southwest Missouri during that fall and winter. Price and McCullough divided up their commands and established their headquarters wherever their troops were well treated and forage could be had. The few loyal citizens who remained in Carthage after the fight were ordered to leave, as were also those living outside of the town. Some took refuge in Fort Scott, Kansas, and some went to Springfield, Missouri, after it became a military post. The rebel troops, however, were gradually withdrawn and sent south; but in order to prevent Carthage becoming a place of shelter for the Federal forces they destroyed, at different times in 1862 and 1863, nearly every building in the town, not excepting the court-house, academy, and jail. During these two years the substantial store-houses, public buildings, and private residences, became a heap of ruins, and the place a rendezvous, at times, for the soldiers of both armies. At one time the Union forces made a fort out of the ruins of the court-house, in the public square, but it was afterward destroyed by rebels.

While there seems to be a difference of opinion among some persons who lived here during these turbulent times as to which of the opposing forces was to blame for the destruction of Carthage, the events which followed the battle of Carthage, and the bitter feeling of its citizens toward the Federal government prior to that event, would incline the impartial historian to the belief that the above statement is, in the main, correct.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.—On the morning of February 25, 1841, Judge Charles S. Yancey, ordered J. P. Osborn, elisor, to open the Jasper county circuit court. The officer took a plug of tobacco from his mouth, and stepping to the door of a log-shanty, about 12x16 feet in size, proclaimed to the world at large, and the few persons assembled, that the "Jasper county circuit court was now in session." That simple sentence prefaced with the cautionary "hear ye! hear ye!" started the wheels of the court, and they have been running ever since, except during the last three years of the war. The place was at the residence of George Hornback, about two miles west of the present site of the city. Mr. Hornback had a small store there, and parties attending court could also attend to purchasing such articles as they needed, such as tobacco, salt, powder, etc., during the intervals.

The grand jury, after being charged by the judge, retired to a large log to consider their duties. They brought into court an indictment against David Lamasters, for forgery, which was afterward nolle. This was the only indictment found at the first term of the first circuit court held in

Jasper county. The session lasted two days, and the proceedings covered four pages of record.

The officers comprising the court were Charles S. Yancey, judge; John P. Osborn, elisor (sheriff); Elwood B. James, clerk. Robert W. Crawford was appointed circuit attorney, *pro tem.*

The following were the grand jurors: George Hornback, foreman, Henry H. Zachery, David Hawkins, Daniel Smith, James Hornback, John Oxford, Daniel Brochns, Thacker Vivian, Thomas J. Mills, Daniel M. Hopkins, Samuel Teas, John F. Mills, Dubart Murphy, Levi Dickerson, Leander Messick, William Laxon, and Robert Neal.

Ex Judge John C. Price was admitted to practice law in that court, and is the only attorney then in attendance who is still alive.

The next term was held in the same place in July following, and the proceedings covered five pages, showing a considerable increase of business.

The next term was held in October, and it is recorded that Robert W. Crawford and John R. Chenault were fined each in the sum of ten dollars, "for contemptuous behavior committed during the sitting, and in the immediate presence and view of said court, and directly tending to impair the respect due to its authority, by fighting in the presence and view of said court during the said sitting; and it is further ordered that execution issue for the same." Mr. Crawford paid his fine, but his antagonist filed a motion that his fine be remitted, which the court overruled. Mr. Chenault appealed the case, and nothing more is found on record concerning it.

At the March term, 1842, an indictment was found against eleven persons for riotous conduct. A man by the name of Skidmore had incurred their displeasure because he gambled and horse-raced, and was also guilty of other irregularities. They constituted themselves into a vigilance committee, waited on him one night and whipped him, and then notified him that he could take his choice between leaving the country by a certain time or faring worse. He concluded to stand his ground. A few nights after the first occurrence the party went to the house and called to him to come out, but he would not do it. They then commenced an assault upon the house. One man, named George W. Messick, went to a hole in the wall and ordered Skidmore to surrender. He replied with a shot from his gun, and missed Messick, but killed a man by the name of Henry G. Archer, who was standing behind him. The besiegers then retired. Skidmore came in and had the parties indicted for riot. The case was continued for several terms, and finally dismissed.

The fourth term of the court was held at Carthage, commencing June

30, 1842, and regularly thereafter until the war broke out; the last entry on the record being May 11, 1861, and is signed by John R. Chenault, judge.

BURNING OF TWO NEGROES.—In the month of August, 1854, a terrible tragedy was enacted in the southern portion of the city of Carthage, in the hollow, near Mr. Ezra Huntley's residence, in which two negroes were burned to death at the stake, by the populace, for committing the threefold crime of murder, rape, and arson. The particulars of the fearful crime of which they were guilty, and the terrible retribution which they suffered, are as follows:

Dr. Fisk, a man highly respected by all who knew him, had some dealings with John B. Dale, a few days before, in which he received a large sum of money. A negro belonging to Mr. Dale, named Colley, knew of the transaction, and conceived the idea of murdering the doctor for the money. He took into his confidence a colored man belonging to John J. Scott, Their plan was to entice the doctor away from his house, kill him, and then return to the house, kill the inmates, plunder the house, and then set fire to it.

The night the horrible crimes were committed Colley went to the doctor's house, and told him Dale's child was sick, and that he should come over right away. The doctor, supposing that all was right, mounted his horse and started on his way. After he had gone but a short distance from the house, Bart, who was lying in wait for him, came up behind him and knocked him off his horse, and Colley came up with an ax and beat his brains out. They then went back to the house, and after outraging Mrs. Fisk, killed her, and a child of two years of age; plundering the premises, getting only some thirty dollars in silver and a watch, which were afterwards recovered. They then fired the house and fled. This was about midnight, and none of the neighbors discovered the burning building. They hid the plunder in a corn-crib. Colley went back to his cabin at Mr. Dale's, and Bart took to the brush for safety. In the morning Mr. Dale's negro arose very early, went out to hunt the horses on the prairie, and in a short time returned and told the folks that Dr. Fisk's house was on fire. Some one started for the doctor's house, and before reaching it found the doctor, where he had been killed. In the ruins of the house were discovered the remains of Mrs. Fisk and child. The news soon spread, and the neighbors gathered to the scene of the crime. Suspicion at once pointed to Colley as the perpetrator. To test him, they placed him to watch Dr. Fisk's corpse. He exhibited unusual nervousness, and soon became sick and begged to be excused. He was immediately arrested and taken to Mr. Dale's house. Mrs. Dale thought he had committed the crime because he had changed his

clothes. On searching his cabin his other clothing were found spattered with blood. He still denied having any knoweledge of the deed; and the incensed populace took him to a high gate beam and drew him up with a rope, and threatened to hang him on the spot unless he confessed what he knew. Finally a committee, consisting of Littlebury Bedford, J. M. Jackson, and A. J. Burden, were appointed to guard him, and talk with him; and to them he confessed and gave the horrid details of the erime; and also revealed where the stolen goods were hidden, which was found to be correct.

Bart was still at large. A large force of men turned out to search for him. Women and children of whole neighborhoods would collect at one house for safety, while the men scoured the country in search of the fugitive. Traces of the murderer were found day after day, and the circle gradually closed around him. He was ignorant of the topography of the country, and being obliged to travel at night to avoid being seen, he never got beyond the boundaries of Jasper county. One evening some children discovered him skulking through the brush about a mile and a quarter south of where Georgia City is now situated, and reported it to a squad of men in a house near by. They immediately surrounded the place on horseback, and soon captured him. He was armed with a gun and pistol, but made no resistance.

An examination was had before a committee of citizens chosen for that purpose, and when all the facts were brought to light, popular indignation was almost without bounds. All were agreed that they deserved death, but there was a difference of opinion in regard to the mode. Some were for hanging them, while others insisted that hanging was too good for them, that they ought to be burned. Finally it was agreed that the mode of death should be left to a vote of the people. The vote was taken on the east side of the public square, the people dividing into two separate lines, and marching between two men stationed at the northeast corner of the square, for the purpose of being counted. After the vote was counted it was found that the proportion of those voting was two to one in favor of burning. Quite a large number of those present did not vote at all. It was then announced that they would be burned at the stake in three days from that time.

The largest crowd ever assembled in Jasper county, up to that time, gathered on that afternoon to witness the awful spectacle. It was a very sultry day. Special pains had been taken to secure the attendance of nearly all the negroes in the county, who were given the nearest position to the stake. At three o'clock the murderers were marched out into the hollow. Thousands of spectators followed and took their position on the side of the adjacent

hills. The negroes were chained between two large posts, a cord or so of dry fagots were piled around them waist high, well supplied with shavings. Mr. Dale's negro stood the trying ordeal bravely, and sang songs until the flames suffocated him, but the other man pleaded piteously for release. After the fire had been kindled he screamed for them to take it away and he would tell them all about it. Two colored men lighted the fire, and as soon as the flames struck the bodies of the victims they made one or two surges and then sank down without any further strugglings. In an hour the fire had burned down, and but little remained of the murderers. People from the adjoining counties had come fifty miles to witness the sight. A heavy thunder shower came up in the evening, and many got thoroughly drenched before they reached their homes.

CHAPTER XI.—ANNALS OF CARTHAGE.

A Record of many of the most Important Events connected with the History of Carthage from 1870 to the present time.

THE public exercises of the organization of the Congregational Church of Carthage, and the ordination of Rev. H. B. Fry, its pastor, took place on Wednesday, January eighth, at the M. E. Church.

Among the brick blocks built this season, were three store-rooms in Regan's block and Young & Coffee's block.

The following bridges were built this season: Tunnel ford bridge, North Fork, 108 feet long; trestle work, 212 feet in length; total length 320 feet; cost of masonry, \$2,875; bridge proper, \$3,200; trestle work, \$1,300; total, \$7,375. Bridge at Dawson's ford, Spring River, 80 feet long, trestle work, 200 feet; total, 280 feet; costing \$2,170. Bridge at Amsden ford, Spring River, 90 feet; trestle work, 77 feet; total, 167 feet; cost, \$4,950. They are all of the Howe truss bridge patent.

March 15. The Carthage *Patriot*, a weekly Democratic sheet, was started by Messrs. Carpenter & Tenney.

March 17. Two children of a Mr. Copeland, who was moving from Kansas to Arkansas, and camping near Bahney's saw-mill, a mile north of Carthage, were burned to death by the bedding in the wagon catching on fire.

March 15. By act of the legislature a corporation known as the Trustees of the Carthage Female Academy received a grant of land, which was sold

to the board of education of the town of Carthage for a school building, for one dollar, without conditions.

April 7. The grafting-house and root-celler of J. C. Teas, at the Jasper county nursery, three miles northwest of Carthage, was burned.

June 23. E. H. Benham retires from the editorial staff of the *Banner*, because of ill-health. H. C. Henney assumes his position.

June 26. The new Methodist Church of Avilla dedicated.

July 21. Carthage Woolen Mills organized with a capital of \$20,000.

August 20. Capt. C. C. Allen candidate for state senator.

November 8. Judge R. S. Merwin elected member of county court.

November 24. Globe Flouring Mills, Carthage, completed by Thomas & Co. A fine frame steam mill, four stories, being respectively from the bottom, 9, 12, 14, and 13 feet in heights, and an engine room attached twenty by forty-two feet. Completion of the new Presbyterian church, located on Grant Street, fronting Park Avenue.

1871.—January 5. New public school building of Carthage completed, costing \$30,000. The building is of brick, three stories high, fifty four by seventy-seven, and forty-six feet high, with an east and west front, containing ten rooms, having a capacity for 800 pupils. There are four towers, and the third story is a Mansard roof. On the front is a slab with the inscription "Carthage Public Schools, 1870." The design is from the Richmond, Indiana, public schools.

January 12. Iron bridge contract, at Georgia City, let for \$4,659.60, to the Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Company, of Canton, Ohio.

March 2. Gaston's new cemetery completed for the use of interments.

March 14. Thomas Holmes was killed by lightning, north of Carthage, and a young son of Mrs. Randall burned to death.

April 27. A killing frost.

May 4. Son of Joseph Kelly killed by a field roller, at Twin Grove. A miner by the name of Cody was killed by a premature blast at Minersville. A man by the name of Seaton was murdered on Turkey Creek.

May 18. Attempts of incendiarism on Mr. Brownsill's wagon-shop.

May 25. D. H. Budlong, of Carthage, appointed revenue collector of the district; George D. Orner resigned.

June 22. "There is a new town in Jasper county. Its name is Joplin; location, fourteen miles southwest of Carthage, on the farm of J. C. Cox. Has lead in unlimited quantities under it. Everybody out of employment ought to go there and dig. That is better than doing nothing, and it may lead to certain fortune." C. W. King, a prisoner, broke jail; was confined for stealing horses, and is supposed to have been assisted in his escape.

July 4. Fourth of July celebrated generally throughout the county.

July 25. Bloody fight at Fidelity. A Mr. Dye became offended at something Mr. Knowles had said, and Mr. Dye commenced an assault upon Knowles. T. M. Wakefield interfered and separated the parties. Dye stabbed Wakefield in the back and twice in the breast. Mr. Dye sought the timber, followed by Knowles, who fired several shots at him. Wakefield's wounds were dangerous but not fatal. "Dye was an ex rebel soldier, and has made his boast that he had killed Union men since the close of the war."

July 27. John W. Yelton, while digging a well on his farm in the southwest part of the county, when about twenty feet down, struck a vein of thickened, crude oil. The lumps had the crude-oil smell, and when fired would burn readily.

October 5. Murder at Minersville. Charles Short, a miner, late of Granby, was shot through the breast and instantly killed by an assassin, Harris, also a miner, who fled and escaped. A similar fate has befallen three of his brothers in shooting affrays.

October 12. Mr. Ellis Serjeant, of Carthage, was attacked by two armed men, just south of town, and robbed of a package containing a large amount of money, which he had that day received from Indiana through the bank of Neosho. Mr. Serjeant offered \$2,000 dollars reward for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thieves. Third annual fair of Jasper county was held October 10, 11, and 12.

November 30. J. A. Hardin, of Carthage, appointed assistant United States assessor for the fifth district of Missouri.

1872.—February 8. Horse stolen, belonging to Captain Ornsby.

April 13. *The People's Press*. "The first number of the above paper came out on the 13th of April. It is a large eight-column paper. It does not commit itself to any political party, but from the drift of selections it is easy to see that it is liberal and independent. We extend to Mr. Bodenhamer, the publisher, the right hand of fellowship."

May 30. At the city of Joplin, in Jasper county, there are a number of industries that have grown into prominence in a few short months. About a year ago there was not a dozen inhabitants; now they have 2,500 souls. The Joplin Mining and Smelting Company, with a capital stock of \$200,000, commenced mining for lead. They now have seven lead furnaces running. In six days of the past month there were more than 150,000 pounds of lead lifted from the shafts at Joplin.

May 30. "Great flood of Spring River; unprecedented rise; immense destruction to property; thrilling scenes and incidents; houses, trees, logs,

hogs, and cattle afloat; men, women, and children in danger of drowning." Thus heads a column in the *Banner* of this date. "Not within the recollection of man has Spring River cut up such a caper as on last Monday, swelling from a quiet stream, of ninety feet wide and half a bank full, to a raging torrent of a mile in width, within an hour and a half. Only once before was the water known to be higher, which was in 1844. The amount of rain here would not have raised the stream above a foot. As the day was clear, no one suspected the impending deluge. Shortly after noon the roar of waters was heard up the river, and those who were on the bluffs northeast of town could see the breast of water, half a mile wide, and from four to six feet high, rolling down the bottom, sweeping everything before it. But for the destruction, any one could have enjoyed the sight. The river banks and bluffs were crowded with men, women, and children, and nearly the entire population of Carthage was out "on view." In two hours the water began to subside. Only one life was lost, but many head of cattle and stock, and general destruction of property, estimated at \$200,000. Though the cause is not known, it is supposed to have come from the big rains in the hills of Lawrence county." At any rate the flood of May twenty-seventh will go down to posterity as one of the epochs of Spring River on a spree.

June 20. A man killed in a fight. A railroad Irishman, under the influence of liquor, fractured the skull of his comrade with a club, from which he died. The affair occurred a mile northwest of Carthage, and King, the murderer, escaped to the woods.

July 4. Fourth of July celebrated at Carthage; 10,000 present. Completion of M. C. & N. W. Railroad to Carthage the cause of great rejoicing. Much of the labor and credit is due to the untiring efforts of Messrs. Cunningham and Brown. The full name of the above mentioned road is the Carthage Division of the Memphis, Carthage and Northwestern Railroad. "This new road in southwest Missouri is an important one to St. Louis, as, with its western extension, it will control largely the trade of southern Kansas, and bring it over the Atlantic & Pacific road to this city. Carthage is one of the most promising young cities in this state, and is growing rapidly. Emigration from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York is filling Jasper county with an industrious and thrifty population. Its wide-spreading prairies, rich bottom-lands, and beautiful streams offer superior inducements to farmers and manufacturers, and now that railroad facilities are secured we confidently look for a marvelous development of the unfailing agricultural and mineral resources of Jasper county."—*Missouri Democrat*.

August 15. A new cemetery was laid out and fitted up by C. E. Spen-

cer, donating one-half the lots to the cemetery association; proceeds to improve the lots and grounds.

August 22. First National Bank of Carthage organized under the banking law.

August 24. Jasper county pomological and horticultural society organized, with a constitution and by-laws prepared by a committee for that purpose. In the articles of the constitution it is set forth that the "object shall be to advance the science of pomology and the art of horticulture. Membership shall be given by the payment of one dollar per annum; wives of members received without fee. The meetings were to be held annually at such time and place as the executive committee shall designate. Peter Myers placed on the secretary's desk a late Crawford peach which measured nine and three-eighths inches in circumference and weighed seven and one-half ounces. The following are the charter members: J. P. Sawyer, Peter Myers, Elam Hall, Thomas McElbenny, William I. Bullis, A. W. St. John, J. E. Black, Charles W. Engle, C. W. Corwin, L. D. P. Kendrick, L. C. Amsden, M. J. Parker, S. S. Riley, R. S. Griffith, E. P. Searle, Thomas Buckbee, J. B. Slauson, Thomas M. Garland, and O. M. Stewart.

The Spring River Baptist Associations met at Carthage, September 13, 14, and 15, also its Sunday-school convention. Delegates to the St. Louis Republican State Convention, were C. C. Allen, W. F. Cloud, A. E. Gregory, C. E. Spencer, J. M. Craven, and A. F. Lewis.

October 10. Grand rally at Carthage, 5,000 patriots in line. Reception of Hon. John B. Henderson and Jeff. Chandler. Monday last witnessed probably one of the largest political gatherings ever assembled in southwest Missouri. It was the occasion of the visit to Carthage of Hon. John B. Henderson candidate for Governor, and Jeff. Chandler, candidate for Attorney-general. The procession which gathered early and long were all enthusiastic and full of the grand spirit of the occasion. It will be remembered that this was the Grant and Wilson vs. Greeley and Gratz Brown campaign, and one or two of the tableaux in the procession will best describe the pleasantries of the occasion. The first, "Glory of America," was characterized by the young ladies representing "Even Handed Justice," "The Constitution," and "The Goddess of Liberty," with flags, costumed soldier boys and gala girls and other paraphernalia. Following this tableau was a wagon, in which was a skiff, wherein sat a representative of Horace Greeley in a white coat and hat, with black band; a card was pinned to his back lettered "H. G." and on the tail of the coat "Gratz Brown." Horace was pulling for Salt River, but anon paused

to read some of his favorite articles on the Democracy, from the *New York Tribune*.

Carthage Woolen Yarn. It is gratifying to know that the yarn manufactured at the Carthage Woolen Mill took first premium at St. Louis Fair.

December 19. Discovery and exploration of a great cave on Garrison Avenue. A great subterranean cavern with numerous rooms and compartments. One chamber was 583 feet in extent, and one passage 80 rods in length. There was also found a clear underground lake, across which no one of the exploring party could throw. Many crystal stalagmite and stalactite specimens were found, beside numerous fossils and petrified remains of extinct animals. Truly the bowels of the earth are full of wonders, as well as the heavens above, and the waters under the earth.

Organization of the Carthage fire company, with the following officers: A. Cahn, president; T. Buckbee, vice-president; W. C. Betts, secretary; J. G. Leidy, treasurer; C. O. Harrington, foreman; C. B. Wood, assistant-foreman.

December 19. Hominy Mills of Mr. Wampler, one mile north of Carthage, organized. New jail completed at Carthage. The jail contains eight cells, which are secured by fastenings and locks of the very latest invention, and the movements of which are only known to the manufacturers and jailers. The eight cells are unlocked on the inside by two keys, but it takes several keys to get to the halls in which the cells are located. The building is well lighted and ventilated, and has the necessary accommodations for keeping it clean and habitable. The brick portion contains four offices, and are fire-proof.

1873.—January 30. The clerks and sheriff's offices removed to the rooms at the jail.

February 6. Babcock fire extinguisher arrives and tested with satisfaction to council committee, finally. Fire at Georgia City. Mr. J. C. Cox's residence one and a half miles south of Medoc was destroyed by fire Tuesday noon. The building cost \$3,000 and was insured in the Continental, of New York, for \$1,800. A defective flue was the cause of the fire.

February 27. Railroad completed to Minersville, ten miles west of Carthage.

February 25. Carthage voted to become a chartered city, by a vote of four to one. Organization of the Jasper County Immigration Association. The object being as set forth in the constitution is the dissemination of information with regard to the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing interests of Jasper county. The membership fee is \$5 a year. The following board of directors were elected: T. Regan, W. S. Tower, J. W. Young, L.

S. Mohr, E. P. Searle. The directors elected the following officers: Capt. J. W. Young, president; W. S. Tower, vice-president; D. S. Thomas, treasurer; Captain Tuttle and H. C. Henney, corresponding secretaries; E. P. Searle, secretary. Cowgill & Hill enlarge their business place for extensive business.

March 15. Jasper County Association Patrons of Husbandry in successful operation. Joplin becomes a chartered city.

March 27. An act to incorporate the city of Carthage.

April 3. Fire at Galesburg. "Last night, about ten o'clock, the people were aroused by fire, and it was soon ascertained that the flour-mills belonging to Cabanis & Monroe were on fire. The fire started in the rear, and soon the grist-mill, work-shop, carding-mill, and tools were in ashes. The loss is estimated from \$12,000 to \$15,000." New township organization law approved, March 24, 1873. Medoc murder. William German, accused of killing his father-in-law, near Medoc, last spring, was arrested in Kansas, and after a preliminary examination before Esquire Brown, of Galesburg, was committed to jail. Mr. Jonathan Rusk, an old resident, and a native of Indiana, died March 20, 1873, twelve miles southwest of Carthage. He and five sons served in the Federal cause, and he was highly esteemed.

May 22. Foundry and Machine Shops. The company organized in this city a few days ago is actively engaged. Mr. Thos. Davey, of Louisville, Kentucky, has become a member of the company, and was elected superintendent. The board of directors are J. W. Young, president; J. Brownsill, vice-president; C. C. Allen, secretary. A large amount of machinery has been ordered from New Haven, Connecticut, and work is being done for Joplin.

August 7. Establishment of the Brownsill Wagon Factory, corner of Second and Main. It is a two-story brick building, 40x60 feet. Mr. Brownsill has one hundred feet more ground adjoining the above, on which he intends placing his work-shops, Eagle Iron and Foundry Works, for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The shop is on North Main. The company consists of Messrs. A. T. Wheeler, Chas. Weed, A. H. Merriss, H. J. Hervin, and George Kleb.

August 4. Lead struck at Minersville; a 60,000 pound chunk of lead only eight feet under ground; biggest lump in the world; two Carthaginians the winners of the prize; rich in a day; valued at \$5,000; found by two hard-working men; it is believed to be the biggest find yet.

November 13. Lynched. Alfred T. Onan was lynched by a disguised band of fifteen masked men. He was hung for boldly attempting to rob the

house of a man named Hunter, at Minersville, and is said to have been a member of Quantrell's band.

December 14. Completion of the O. S. Presbyterian church, eight miles north of Carthage. The structure is 30x36 feet, 14 foot posts, and cost \$3,000.

December 18. The *Patriot* burned out; total loss, \$3,500, \$1,000 of which Mr. Carpenter lost, and \$1,500 by Regan & Cunningham, and the building, valued at \$1,000, by Messrs. Strawn & Powell, of Ottawa, Illinois. Mr. Carpenter was tendered the use of the *Banner* office, and got out his issue ahead of the usual time.

1874.—January 16. Fire at Smithfield. The residence of J. M. Cessil was destroyed by fire, although the greater part of the household goods were saved.

May 7. Killed by lightning. Mrs. Thos. Eslinger, of Lincoln township, a sister of Mrs. J. J. Williams, was killed by a bolt of lightning while going up stairs. Her clothing was badly torn and burned, and a child out doors was found senseless and badly burned.

May 28. Murder at Smithfield. Patrick Daugherty, a railroad contractor, was killed by a half-breed Indian, with whom he had some difference. The assassin escaped.

July 16. Convicted. Joseph Sayers, charged with the murder of Charles Wilson at Joplin, in June last, was tried in the circuit court, and found guilty of murder in the second degree. The court assessed his punishment at sixteen years in the penitentiary.

July 23. Communism. The Hannibal furnaces blown up and burned by a masked mob. About two o'clock the Hannibal furnaces were blown up, and all the buildings, together with the books and papers, were burned and destroyed by a band of masked men. The works were commonly known as "Picher's," being located on land owned by Colonel Picher. Thirty to fifty masked men entered the works on Monday morning, and with drawn revolvers forced the workmen away and blew up the furnaces and safe, and completed their destruction of property. The parties are supposed to be disaffected miners because of the high rate of royalty, twenty per cent, on miners' mineral.

August 27. Medoc mill burned by an incendiary. Mr. Reid, the proprietor, was absent in St. Louis. The mill originally cost \$14,000, but Mr. Reid considers his loss \$8,000. Everything was destroyed except the boiler and engine, which were slightly damaged.

November 5. Fire in East Joplin; entire business blocks burned. The fire originated in the rear of Wisburn's bakery, and was discovered about

two A. M. A great gale at the time spread the dread fiend rapidly, and about thirty buildings were destroyed. The Southwestern Hotel was saved with great exertion by men working with wet blankets around them to protect them from the heat. It was a terrible fire and only checked by the utmost exertions of brave and fearless men.

November 12. Leidy & Co. establish a furniture factory.

November 19. Death of Judge Williams of Jasper township, near Medoc, with consumption, with which he had been affected for several years. He came to this county in the fall of 1866, and was for some years engaged in the mercantile business. Judge Williams was a staunch Republican and one of Jasper county's best friends.

December 31. Ordination. Rev. E. F. Fales, late of Boston, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church. The exercises were conducted in the Methodist Church. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. C. H. Dunlap; ordination prayer, by Rev. T. O. Rice; charge, Rev. Plumb; right hand of fellowship, by Prof. Benner.

1875.—January 28. Murderer arrested. John Steeley charged with murdering Harvey Siltou in the spring of 1871, was arrested in Christian county, Missouri. There had been \$450 reward offered for his arrest.

February 4. Amsden June peach, a native of Jasper county, and propagated by Lucius Amsden, near the city of Carthage. Six years ago it sprouted and grew into a tree. Three years ago it fruited large, luscious peaches in the month of June. It has since been largely grafted and is the earliest variety known.

February 11. Platt's plow factory established; cost \$20,000. Mr. Platt, the operator and proprietor, is no novice in the business, having run an extensive factory for years in Des Moines, Iowa. Some of the best plows in the country are made, and it is an important industry for the county.

March 4. Carthage freight depot burned on the M., C. & N. W. R.; thought to be the work of an incendiary; fully insured.

April 15. Meeting of Southwest Missouri Medical Society; met in the Masonic Hall. The counties of Greene, Newton, Lawrence, Barton, and Jasper were represented. The president, Dr. J. A. Carter read a paper compiled from the ninth census report of the United States, comparing the deaths of southwest Missouri with the deaths from like causes in the different states and sections of the Union, and showing that in proportion to population the death rate was much less. Many other interesting subjects were presented and discussed by several physicians.

May 6. Man drowned in Spring River, at the lower bridge, near Carthage. His name was Swan Olson. He attempted to cross the swollen

stream with a span of horses. The team was also drowned. He left a wife and four children to mourn his death.

June 4. Boy drowned, son of Mrs. Belle Ross, five years of age, four miles south of Carthage, by going in swimming.

June 17. Sixteen prisoners attempt to break jail by sawing off the bars, but were detected. They were desperate, and one was condemned to be hung.

Killed by lightning, Allen Crawford, a young man of twenty-two years of age, who lived in Sheridan township, was struck down while plowing corn; every bone in his body seemed to be shattered. He was the youngest son of Mr. Crawford, and highly respected.

June 24. Barn burned. Judge W. H. Rusk had his barn and entire contents burned, excepting live stock. The cause of the fire is attributed to some matches, which had been laid on a beam in the barn, being ignited by mice chewing the phosphorous. Loss, \$1,000.

August 5. The great flood. The rains descend in torrents and the valleys inundated; great destruction of property; loss of life reported. From continued heavy rains Spring River was twelve inches higher than high water mark of 1872. Center Creek and all other streams were higher than ever before; small grain being in shock along its banks was washed away, besides fences, bridges, and cattle—a general destruction of property.

September 9. Charley McGregor kicked to death by a horse. A twelve year-old son of Mr. Amos S. French, four miles southwest of Carthage, loses his arm in the cogs of a cane-mill.

September 16. Death of Hon. Henry T. Blow on the 28th ult., at Saratoga Springs, New York. Mr. Blow was born in Virginia, July 15, 1817, and was a resident of St. Louis forty-five years. Among the many enterprises he was engaged in were the large mining works at Minersville or Oronogo in Jasper county, Missouri, where he owned immense tracts of mining land, and spent a princely fortune; also those of Granby in Newton county, and the Collier White Lead and Oil Company of St. Louis. In 1860 he was a vice-president at the Lincoln convention at Chicago, and minister to Venezuela in 1861. In 1862 a member of Congress; again re-elected; and in 1869 minister to Brazil; resigned in 1871; in 1874 served eight months as district commissioner. He was highly respected.

September 23. Killed by a mule. Mr. James Day, son of Dawson Day, who resides six miles east of Carthage, on Spring River.

October 21. The Carthage Turf Association hold their first annual fair.

October 28. John Malay, a scissors sharpener, found dead in a lumber yard; was accustomed to getting drunk.

November 25. Breach of promise suit; *Berry vs. Cassil*; jury failing to agree, suit was dismissed.

December 9. Shooting affair. James F. Hardin shoots Wm. H. Phelps twice, though not fatally.

1876.—January 27. Killed in a shaft. A premature blast blows a tamping rod through a negro's head, and destroys the sight of another man.

February 3. Assassinated. James F. Hardin waylaid and shot dead. We clip from the *Carthage Press* the following: "To-day, about 12 m., as James F. Hardin was on his way from the business part of the city to his residence, in the south part of town, he was shot dead. The assassins were concealed in Squire Robinson's blacksmith shop, which is several blocks away from the square, and is unoccupied. It appears that the fire-arms used were double-barrelled shot-guns, heavily loaded with buckshot. Hardin was walking along the pavement, with his cane in one hand, and the other in his pocket. Seven bullets entered his breast, three directly in the heart. Four shots are said to have been fired. It is thought the first shot killed him instantly. Hardin was unarmed. Hardin was considered by a good many as a dangerous and desperate character. He was bold and daring, and was under bonds for his appearance at the next term of court for shooting W. H. Phelps in the court room some two months ago."

February 10. Arrested for murder. Trial of W. H. Phelps and his brother for the murder of J. F. Hardin. A warrant of arrest was sworn out by Mrs. Hardin, wife of the late James F. Hardin, for W. H. Phelps and Charles Phelps. Several attorneys were employed on either side, and the evidence seems to point against the defendants.

The banking-house of Myers & Mohr, of Carthage, crashes and leaves its depositors in the lurch. Liabilities \$50,000, and assets not to exceed \$10,000. The principal losers were J. D. McCrillis, \$5,000; Frank McCrillis, \$1,000; Chaffee & McCrillis, \$1,100; John Onstott, \$3,100; John Gumbro, \$3,000; F. M. Chaffee, \$1,000; T. B. Tuttle, \$2,200; W. C. Betts, \$800; A. Scholwell, \$2,000; C. W. Platt, \$1,800; U. Hendrickson, \$1,500; W. P. Miller, \$1,000; Ruffin & McDaniel, \$1,000; S. B. Griswold, \$700; Dr. Burns, \$700; Thos. E. Gray, \$900; T. C. Canaday, \$200; Miss Brooks, \$700; Mr. Countryman, \$400; Mrs. O. S. Picher, \$700; Mrs. Briggs, \$200; Mrs. Ragsdale, \$300; Mrs. Mastin, of Arkansas, \$6,000.

March 30. New firm. Messrs. Hicks & Bartlett, of St. Louis, opened a large stock of dry goods in the splendid store-room recently occupied by Cowgill & Hill.

April 13. Miss Belle Douglas murdered. Her body found in Center

Creek, near Oronogo. The evidence indicated that one Charles Manlove knew when and how she disappeared.

June 15. A child dies by drinking concentrated lye.

June 22. Bloody work; a woman in it. Edwin Hoag shoots Theodore Foster at Reed's Station, eight miles southeast of Carthage. Hoag was suspicious and jealous of Foster, as being too fond of his wife, and proceeded to take the law into his own hands, by shooting Foster three times, resulting fatally. Hoag gave himself up, and was put under \$5,000 bonds.

July 6. Flag presented to Light Guards by the ladies of Carthage, in a speech by A. L. Thomas, and responded to in behalf of the Guards by Captain Garrison.

July 20. Flag presented to band boys by Joe Church, without demonstration.

July 27. Assassination. George Burgoon was shot at, in his own bed, by an unknown man. Mr. Burgoon resides one and a half miles southeast of Carthage. Amos Saunders, who was under arrest for supposed seduction of Burgoon's wife, was arrested.

August 3. Indignation meeting at Carthage, because of the bold and lawless crimes committed, and expressing disapprobation and devising measures for preventing them.

Stabbing affray. Pat Clifford, of Joplin, cut four times by John Forsythe, though not fatally.

August 10. New lumber yard. M. L. Reid, successor to W. J. McCarty, on the north side of the square.

August 31. Joplin railroad, to Girard, built, by Mr. Moffett, to procure coal for the Joplin Smelting Works; cost, \$300,000, and forty miles in length.

September 28. W. H. Phelps acquitted, as "not guilty" of the murder of James F. Hardin.

November 9. Mr. Cassil's residence destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is not known. Most of the property was saved. It was a new residence, the finest in the city, and cost \$10,000; insured for \$7,000.

December 31. Drowned under the ice. Miss Anna Chaffee fell through the ice while skating on the pond of Spring River and was drowned.

1877.—January 25. War in Webb City. A mob take possession of the town, defy the authorities, and shoot down citizens. A man, Messie by name, had been lodged in the calaboose for disorderly conduct. A number of his friends, full of whisky, determined to release him. Armed with revolvers and Winchester rifles, firing by the mob was begun and continued till dark, when the leaders escaped and a number of accomplices were arrested, after several citizens had been wounded.

March 29. Hoag, tried for the murder of Foster, was acquitted.

May 10. Death of Mrs. Judge Hornback, a very estimable woman, at the age of 45.

June 21. Contract for building the first end of the Oronogo & Joplin Railroad was let to Messrs. Riley & Co., of St. Louis.

July 12. Thomas Garland retires from the editorial management of the *Banner*. The *Carthage Advance* also changed management, Rev. J. W. Jacobs retiring and Mr. Dodge coming to the rescue of the quill. A. F. Chaffee and Lee Burlingame commenced their large two-story brick store-room and opera hall.

July 19. Proposition of Messrs. Gray, Bowman & Co., of St. Louis, to furnish Carthage with gas, putting in twenty-five lamps for \$750 per year for twenty years.

August 16. Horrible death. Joshua P. Taylor, foreman of the *Joplin Daily News*, killed by falling into an abandoned shaft.

October 4. Deplorable accident. R. S. McCoy, a bank officer, was shot by Charles Glover, supposing him to be a burglar. McCoy fell, as the ball entered the right side and lodged near the spine, although his wound is not thought fatal. A colored man shot in a saloon, not fatally.

October 25. Jasper county sheep take the premium at the Dade county fair, the property of William McGuire, living four miles northeast of Carthage, the sheep being of the Cotswold breed.

1878.—January 10. Destructive flames. The residence of I. F. Garner in ashes; clothing, bedding, etc., total loss. Insurance in Phoenix \$400. No cause known for the fire.

January 17. Crushed to death. A Mr. Armstrong was crushed to death on the Neosho road, south of Carthage. He was in the act of drinking water, under the uplifted roots of a large tree his brother was cutting, when the latter sprang back in position, literally crushing the unfortunate man.

February 7. Sudden death of an artist. Mr. H. C. Mitchell found in his gallery in a dying condition, from an overdose of opium. He was prominent in society and his loss is deeply mourned.

February 14. New corporation. Articles of association of the *Banner Printing Company* of Carthage, Jasper county, Missouri, have been filed with the Secretary of State, and a certificate of corporate existence issued; capital \$6,000; business object, publishing a daily.

March 28. Permanent organization of the Greenback party in Jasper county, Missouri. All presidents of Greenback clubs acting as members of a County Central Committee.

April 11. Terrible accident. Louis Hinkley, of Webb City, accidentally shot off part of his head and died in an hour.

May 2. Dr. D. K. Bedell found dead in his bed, and probably died from paralysis of the heart.

June 6. Surrender their charter. The First National Bank went into voluntary liquidation, although solvent, from lack of money and sufficient deposits.

September 19. Cattle plague. The "Texas Fever" carried off hundreds of cattle in Jasper county; caused by contagion being brought into the county from cattle shipped into this section.

December 5. Opening and reception at the Karr Hotel.

1879.—January 2. A winter that arouses the recollections of the oldest inhabitants. Ten to thirty degrees below zero.

January 17. Death of Judge Koontz five miles northeast of Carthage. He was one of the early settlers after the war, a member of the county court and a highly esteemed and respected citizen.

February 12. The senate confirmed the appointment of A. F. Lewis, as postmaster, succeeding George Rader.

March 13. Opening the City Hotel. A splendid improvement and important acquisition to the business of Carthage, by Messrs. Warner, Smith & Co.

Destructive fire. A barn struck by lightning and eight horses burned. This property belonged to George Miller, living five miles northeast of Carthage. Besides the horses burned were a reaper, four sets of harness, five tons of timothy; no insurance.

April 19. Prof. Underwood the first school commissioner ever re-elected.

April 24. Death of Rev. W. Harris, pastor for two years of the M. E. Church South, of Carthage. Samuel E. Whitlock, a son of Mr. Whitlock, was killed by a falling tree near Reed's Station.

July 4. Carthage celebrates; the largest crowds in southwest Missouri.

1880.—January 8. Theodore Tilton lectured to a large audience at the Opera House, Carthage, on the Problem of Life. Jasper county temperance convention met at the court-house. E. P. Searle presented a constitution, which was adopted. George L. Leaming was chosen president, F. A. Hazen, secretary.

January 16. Fire; thirteen business houses in ashes. "Fire is a good servant, but a bad master," was truly verified in Carthage last night. As it was seen from the first that the store buildings could not be saved, nearly all the goods from the stores were saved and guarded by a police force. The parties suffering loss were Mrs. M. M. Clark, \$300; no insurance.

Charles Valin, \$400; insurance, \$300. Dr. Carter's office; Jenkins & Miller; insured; loss \$2,000. J. J. Higgins, loss \$1,500; insurance \$1,000. Louis Blaise, loss \$1,000; insurance \$800. Winkler's barber shop; J. M. Whitsett, loss \$1,000; partly insured. G. W. Crow, loss \$1,000; no insurance. P. Victor, insured; loss \$500. Charles Harrington, insured \$1,200; loss \$1,500. Peter Bowers, insurance \$400; small loss. Charles Harrington began rebuilding at once. Cause of fire uncertain.

Fire near Avilla. The house and furniture of Louis Luck, living ten miles northeast of Carthage, was destroyed early Tuesday morning by fire. Though the origin of the fire is unknown, there are suspicions of incendiarism. The loss was \$1,000 and insured in the Rockford Insurance Company for \$500. Two years ago his barn and contents were destroyed.

A Mrs. Tomes of Webb City was supposed to have been poisoned, although the parties charged were acquitted.

May 13. Old settler's meeting. Carthage cyclone. Several shops and out-buildings were injured, the roof of the woolen mills blown off, but no lives lost.

June 3. Laying of the corner stone of the M. E. Church South, on Howard Avenue, with the usual ceremony of depositing county papers, relics, names of national, county, and city officers. The church is to cost \$3,000.

November 25. Fire. The Commercial Hotel burned to the ground; loss \$2,000; fire said to have originated in the kitchen.

December 9. Fatal accident; the cars run over and crush Charley Bates, who fell between them.

1881.—January 13. Sad ending of a young life. Miss Mary Hogg, sister to Mrs. J. E. Nicolls of Carthage was found in a well on the premises of Mr. Hickman, with whom she was visiting.

May 4. Hon. De LaMatyr's great speech at Carthage to an appreciative audience.

June 9. A bloody tragedy. The Theatre Comique the scene of a terrible shooting affray. Thomas Carney, a former proprietor of the place, demanded some silver spoons which he said belonged to him, from the proprietor, Jake Pecora. They were refused, when shots were exchanged. Charles Thompson, a bystander was shot and afterwards died; Pecora escaped uninjured, and was placed under arrest; Carney was hit in the groin.

June 23. Suicide near Avilla. James Carter, residing two miles from Avilla, cut his throat from ear to ear. Prospective failure of crops the only assignable cause.

January 13. Congregational church and chapel burned; cause unknown. Loss on chapel, \$300; \$1,000 insurance on the church. The following night

a story and a half house, known as the Warren Clark property, was consumed, caused by a defective flue, the goods all being saved.

February 10. Suicide of Mrs. J. E. Nicolls, sister of the late Miss Mary Hogg, by drowning in a well. A sad and terrible death. Mrs. Nicolls had attempted her own destruction at various times, and was therefore watched. She was a skillful piano player, a marvelously sweet singer, and an accomplished lady. She leaves an only brother as the surviving member of her father's family, and a husband and two children to mourn her tragic death.

July 4. Carthage celebrates the fourth.

July 28. Completion of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to Carthage.

October 6. Organization of the Home Lumber Company, with Robert Moore, of Carthage, as vice-president.

1882.—January 5. Kellogg Bros.' marble shop and some small buildings of Mr. Sennet burned to the ground.

A. W. St. John becomes an equal partner and editor in the *Press*.

January 19. Five prisoners broke jail.

January 26. Carthage Woolen Mills burned; insured for \$20,000.

February 23. Fire engine house at Carthage destroyed by fire.

June 22. A man falls in descending into a mining shaft from the foul air or damps some forty-five feet, at Blend City, and was found dead.

S. N. McFerrin builds a large store at Carl Junction.

New woolen mill built by William B. Myers & Co. The building is 50x100 feet, two stories, the first of limestone and the other of brick, at a cost of \$25,000.

July 12. Drowned in Jones's Creek, a son of James Scantlin, while bathing; aged twelve years.

October 5. Jasper county, Missouri, fruit takes first premium at the Illinois State competition.

Opening and reception of the Harrington Hotel.

October 19. Gala day in Carthage. Convention of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Great crowds of people witness the street parade and drill of the plumed knights, in a competitive drill for prizes: First prize for division, Sedalia, \$300; second prize for division, Moberly, \$100. First prize drill corps, Columbus, Kansas, \$200; second prize drill corps, Golden Crown, St. Louis, \$50. Second prize best division commander, to Captain P. Carmody, Moberly; second prize best corps commander, Captain Abbott, Moberly. Captain Caffee and Sergeants Deagen and Halliburton, judges.

November 2. A Jasper county woman takes the first premium for the

largest yield and best quality of wheat on ten acres. Awarded by three judges to Mrs. Mary E. Cutler, three miles west of Carthage. The average was thirty-five bushels per acre.

November 28. Accidental death. S. N. Andrews, of Carterville, with a party of friends, went to Indian Territory on a pleasure hunt, and by an accident Mr. Andrews's gun was discharged through his head, causing instant death.

CHAPTER XII.—CARTHAGE CITY GOVERNMENT.

First, Under Township Organization from 1842 to 1868—Carthage as an Incorporated Town from 1868 to 1873—Petition for Town Government—Carthage as a Chartered City—First Mayor's Inaugural—Official Directory—Municipal Statistics—Fire Department.

1842-1868.—The present city of Carthage, now known as the "Queen city of the Southwest," has existed in history under three distinct systems of government. Carthage as a platted town, laid out in 1842, under Marion township jurisdiction; Carthage as an incorporated town in 1868, governed by a board of trustees, created by an act of the county court; and Carthage as a chartered city, in 1873, by an act and grant of the state legislature of Missouri. From the time Carthage was laid out in 1842, until after the war, in 1868, the government was vested in the constable and justice of the peace, so far as the civil government was concerned.

1868-1873.—By reference to the records of Jasper county, Missouri, under date of March 12, 1868, in the proceedings of the county court, we find the following reference: "On this day comes M. G. McGregor and presents to the court a petition signed by 206 taxable inhabitants of the town of Carthage that a police be established for the local government of the same, and for the preservation and regulation of any commons appertaining to said town within the following metes and bounds; viz., Commencing at the northwest corner of Parson & Case's addition to said town of Carthage, running thence north 800 feet; thence east 6,110 feet; thence north 2,120 feet, to the place of beginning, with the same narrations as the original surveys, being 2,920 feet north and south, by 6,110 feet east and west. The matter being seen and heard and fully understood by the court, it is considered and adjudged that said petition is reasonable, and that every matter and thing required by law to be done in the premises has been complied with, it is, therefore, ordered by the court, that said town of Carthage

be and the same is hereby declared incorporated as prayed for in said petition, and that David S. Thomas, Thomas E. Gray, Norris C. Hood, David H. Budlong, and Robert A. Cameron, be, and they are hereby, appointed trustees within and for said town of Carthage, and that they are hereby authorized and empowered to hold and discharge the duties of said office until their successors are elected and qualified." Here we have given both the authority to incorporate and the "making" in the same act of the county court, the town government by trustees, in whom was vested the authority and control of municipal affairs. At this time Carthage numbered 500 to 800 souls, and from this time may date their small beginnings and their steady progress and prosperity.

CARTHAGE AS A CHARTERED CITY.—1873-1883.—Carthage having been governed under the township government of Marion township and the town of Carthage for some years, having attained 5,000 inhabitants required by law within its corporate limits, through their representative, W. H. Phelps, presented a petition to the legislature of Missouri praying for a grant of a city charter, which was received and passed March 15, 1873.

The first article of this charter sets forth its purport: "An act to incorporate the city of Carthage, included within the limits herein described, in the county of Jasper, and State of Missouri, embraced in sections three and four, and the north half of sections nine and ten, in township twenty-eight, range thirty-one, west, and the south half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township twenty-nine, range thirty-one west, together with such additions outside of the above limits as may hereafter be laid out, mapped, and recorded, according to law, is hereby declared to be within the corporate limits of the city of Carthage." Under the charter as it now exists the city is governed by a mayor and four councilmen, elected annually, the city being divided into four wards according to population, who shall subscribe to the maintenance of the charter and the Constitution of Missouri. Among the legislative powers of the city council is this, that the "city council shall have no power, neither shall the city, in any capacity, incur obligations, or go in debt in any form or manner, or become security for, or loan its credit to a greater extent than five per centum of the assessed valuation of all property within said city limits." Although there have been few amendments the chief one is this, that the citizens of the city of Carthage are exempted from paying any pauper tax other than is incurred within the city limits. Among the special ordinances granted by the city are to the gas company, in August, 1877; the right of way through the city to the Missouri Pacific Railroad, February 14, 1881; a grant to the Water-

works Company, in June, 1881; Telephone Exchange, September 26, 1881. Carthage having now gotten her charter from the legislature and come forth from her former protoplasmic state, grows from her embryonic existence in the first year of her life under the gubernatorial control of Peter Hill as mayor, with D. S. Thomas, J. W. Young, H. C. Henney, and T. B. Tuttle as councilmen, and M. M. James acting as clerk *pro tem*. This was in April, 1873. W. W. Thornburg was appointed marshal until his successor should be qualified. D. A. Harrison was appointed as the first city attorney. The message of the mayor, Peter Hill, to the honorable councilmen is short, concise, and best demonstrates the position and standing of the city in its infancy in his own words: "Gentlemen:—I congratulate you on our prosperity and growth as evinced by our change from a village to an incorporated city. In this our ability to still further and more rapid progress is increased. This brings with it increased responsibilities to those whom the citizens have entrusted with the management of our municipal affairs. So much is needed to be done in the way of public improvements, and means so limited, that it is only by a careful and impartial course that the best interests of all will be promoted. The greatest amount of improvements should be made that will not work a hardship to our industrial and commercial interests. The taxation of the many for the building up of the few should be held up in its true light as a wrong against the people. No revenue should be raised except for the public benefit, and our expenditures should be limited to our means of paying. It is not my purpose to point out especially the objects that will demand your attention, but it is well to bear in mind that our treasury is empty, that our present debt between four and five thousand dollars, nearly all of which is to be paid out of our next taxes. Knowing the energy and enterprise of our people, and our great natural advantages, I have an abiding faith in the future of the Queen City of the Southwest, which is entrusted to your government."

It may be of interest to some to know the salaries of the city officers. The office of mayor and councilmen was of gratuitous service, and rendered to the city both as an honor and interest shown in the city's public welfare. The city clerk originally got ten dollars for each regular meeting, once a week, a dollar for each called meeting, and for extra work the council were to decide. He now gets forty dollars per month and all fees allowed the office by the statutes. The marshal got twenty-five dollars per month and all fees subject to this office. The supervisor of roads got two dollars per day, "for each day actually engaged in said work."

Under the original charter of 1873 the clerk, city treasurer, marshal, assessor, collector, and supervisor of streets were appointed by the councilmen.

THE OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.—1873. Mayors, Peter Hill, T. Regan; aldermen, Thomas B. Tuttle, D. L. Thomas, J. W. Young, H. C. Henney; clerk, M. M. James; city treasurer, Peter Myers; marshal, W. W. Thornburg; assessor, M. M. James; collector, A. B. Parkell; street commissioner, J. W. Hart.

1874.—Mayor, Timothy Regan; aldermen, J. E. Moberly, J. W. Young, E. Sherman, J. P. Betts; clerk, D. G. White; city treasurer, E. W. Harper; marshal, W. W. Thornburg; assessor, D. T. White; street commissioner, J. W. Hart.

1875.—Mayor, H. H. Harding; aldermen, F. T. Welch, William B. Myers, C. C. Allen, Ezra Huntly; city clerk; F. A. Beebe; city treasurer, A. M. Drake; marshal, M. Mix; assessor, D. G. White; street commissioner, J. W. Hart; city attorney, B. F. Garrison.

1876.—Mayors, J. W. Sennet, Josiah Lane; aldermen, William Motherspaw, J. W. Sennet, G. B. McMerrick, M. L. Reid; clerk, F. A. Beebe; city recorder, G. M. Robinson; city treasurer, J. T. Ruffin; marshal, W. W. Thornburg; assessor, J. T. Grubb; collector, W. Woodward; street commissioner, J. W. Hart; city attorney, D. A. Harrison.

1877.—Mayor, John T. Ruffin; aldermen, M. Block, G. W. Stebbins, I. Perkins, Enos Myers; clerk, Jesse Rhoads; city recorder, G. M. Robinson; treasurer, J. L. Bottenfield; marshal, B. F. Thomas; assessor, Jesse Rhoads, collector, W. Woodward; street commissioner, J. W. Hart; engineer, M. N. Randall; city attorney, W. H. McCown.

1878.—Mayor, John T. Ruffin; aldermen, W. H. Smith, George W. Stebbins, W. S. Bower, A. E. Gregory; clerk, Jesse Rhoads; city recorder, W. W. Thornburg; treasurer, John L. Bottenfield; marshal, B. F. Thomas; assessor, Jesse Rhoads; collector, W. Woodward; street commissioner, J. W. Hart; engineer, H. H. Cloud; city attorney, T. B. Haughawout.

1879.—Mayor, George Rader; aldermen, J. W. Sennet, Charles Keswetter, John F. Hampton, W. T. Somers; clerk, Jesse Rhoads; city recorder, Daniel W. Brown; city treasurer, T. M. Garland; marshal, J. B. Buchanan; assessor, Jesse Rhoads; collector, Fred Crocker; street commissioner, J. W. Hart; engineer, H. M. L. Innes; city attorney, F. S. Yager.

1880.—Mayor, A. H. Caffee; aldermen, A. G. Milless, Charles Pool, I. F. Garner, Henry Hout; clerk, Jesse Rhoads, H. C. Cabot; city recorder, Daniel Brown; treasurer, J. J. Wells; marshal, James Flanigan; assessor, Jesse Rhoads, H. C. Cabot; collector, Fred Crocker; street commissioner, J. W. Hart; engineer, H. M. L. Innes; city attorney, M. G. McGregor.

1881.—Mayor, A. H. Caffee; aldermen, C. F. Hedrick, George W. Stebbins, A. W. Rogers, T. B. Tuttle; clerk, H. C. Cabot; city recorder, C. B.

Stickney; city treasurer, L. F. Brown; marshal, James Flanigan; assessor, H. C. Cabot; collector, Fred Crocker; street commissioner, George Coffen; engineer, H. M. L. Inness; city attorney, R. F. Buler.

1882.—Mayor, E. W. Harper; aldermen, John Dermott, R. C. Friend, W. E. Hall, John H. Taylor; city clerk, E. O. Keefe; city recorder, Sam. G. Williams; city treasurer, James Spence; marshal, James Deagan; city collector, Fred Crocker; street commissioner, George Coffen; engineer, H. M. L. Innes; city attorney, W. H. Halliburton.

1883.—Mayor, T. T. Luscombe; aldermen, J. W. Miller, D. A. Smith, H. M. Gray, John D. McCrillis; city clerk, Thomas L. Garland; city recorder, Sam. G. Williams; city treasurer, James Spence; city marshal, James Deagan; city assessor and collector, Thomas M. Garland; street commissioner and engineer, H. M. L. Inness; city attorney, John Flannigan; policemen, F. M. Hawker, Thomas C. Hood, Charles P. Phillips.

The following is a list of the justices of the peace for the respective years: 1865, S. W. Bowlen, James Rickner; 1866, S. W. Bowlen; 1867, Ira Creech, Esq. Robinson; 1868, John Easton, Esq. Sheffield; 1870, J. P. Betts; 1872, J. P. Betts, T. B. Tuttle, James Griffith; 1874, John Easton; 1876, T. B. Tuttle, Esq. Folger; 1878, W. Woodward; 1882, J. J. Higgins.

Salary of mayor \$100 per annum; councilmen, \$50 per annum each; city treasurer, \$200 per year; attorney, \$100 per year; clerk, \$40 per month and fees; recorder, fees; marshal, \$40 per month and fees; street commissioner, \$2 per day at work; engineer, \$3 per day when employed; policemen, \$40 per month; street workmen, \$1.50, and with team \$2.75.

Herewith is given the rates of licenses: Circus or menagerie, or both, traveling by rail, \$150, by wagon, \$25 to \$50; concerts or side shows connected with above, each \$5; theatrical, or minstrel shows, first exhibition \$3, each subsequent \$2.50, or by week \$15; peddler, for three months or more at rate of \$60 per year; auctioneer or hawker, \$125 per year, six months, \$75, three months, \$45, one month, \$20, ten days \$15, and \$2 per day for first five days; hotel per annum, \$10; boarding house, \$5; restaurants, \$5; dram-shops, \$800; ale, beer, and wine, \$200; billiard or other table, \$20; shooting gallery or baby show, per week \$3, per day \$1; banks, per annum \$20; job wagons, two horse, \$10; job wagons, one horse, \$5; delivery, not owned by seller of goods, \$5; water wagon, \$5; milk wagon, \$8; milk vender, foot, \$4; huckster wagon, \$5; livery stable, \$20; feed or sale stable, \$10; omnibus or hack line, \$50; bill poster, \$15.

Municipal statistics from April, 1881 to 1882: Milk, job, and water wagons, also omnibus and transfer lines, \$511; hotels, restaurants, and

boarding houses, \$145; dram-shops, \$3,200; billiard tables, \$220; circuses, shows, theatres, and operas, \$291; auctioneers and peddlers, \$87; livery and feed stables, \$95; banks, \$80; bill posters, \$15; total, \$4,644.

Statistics from April, 1882, to April, 1883: Milk, job, and water wagons; also omnibus and transfer lines, \$557; hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses, \$215; circuses, shows, theatres, and operas, \$303.50; auctioneers, peddlers, and shooting gallery, \$261; livery and feed stable, 170; billiard and pool tables, \$220; dram-shops, \$3,400; banks, \$80; dealer in fresh meats, \$125; total, \$5,331.50.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The fire department of Carthage comprises three departments, and is divided into three companies, as follows:

Hope Hose, No. 1.—It was organized in 1881, and is composed of fifteen men. Officers: George Thomas, foreman; Garrett Sheffield, assistant foreman.

Fire King, No. 2.—Organized at the same time. Officers: Charles Tobias, foreman. There are fifteen members.

Rescue Hook and Ladder, No. 1.—Organized December, 1872; has a membership of twenty-three. Foreman, J. Linegar; assistant, D. Helt.

Chief engineer of the fire department, Charles O. Harrington; assistant chief, Charles Kisweter.

There is 1,000 feet of hose, two hose carriages, and one hook and ladder truck. A system of fire alarms is established in the principal places in the city: viz, Harrington Hotel, City Hotel, recorder's office, and water tower. There is in process of construction a telephonic communication with the water tower, so that any one having a telephone connection can give an alarm of fire to the source of water.

CHAPTER XIII.—CHURCHES OF CARTHAGE.

Baptist Church—Congregational Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Christian Church—M. E. Church (South)—Grace Church—Second Baptist Church (Colored)—Swede Christian Church—Wesley Chapel, M. E. Church (Colored).

THE Baptist Encyclopedia says: "The Baptist denomination was founded by Jesus during his earthly ministry. That, next to Jesus, its great leaders were the apostles and elders, bishops and evangelists who preached Christ in those olden times. The teachings of their founder may be found in the four gospels and in the inspired epistles of the apostles. The Acts of the Apostles is their first missionary journal. That the church estab-

lished by Christ through his apostles has come down to us through all the ages of darkness and persecution. The American Baptists descended from the English, the English from the German Anabaptists, and these from the Waldeuses and Petrobrusians, and others who are usually considered as witnesses of the truth in times of general darkness and superstition. "Before the rise of Luther and Calvin they lay concealed in almost all the countries of Europe." The same writer says: "The origin of the Anabaptists is hid in the depths of antiquity, and is, in consequence, extremely difficult to be ascertained."

The Royal Encyclopedia says: "The Baptists appear supported by history in considering themselves the descendants of the Waldenses who were so generally oppressed and persecuted by the despotic heads of the Romish hierarchy."

About the year 1570 Cardinal Hosius, who presided over the Council of Trent, said: "If the truth of religion were to be judged of by the readiness and cheerfulness which a man of any sect shows in suffering, then the opinions and persecutions of no sect can be truer or surer than those of the Anabaptists, since there have been none for these twelve hundred years past that have been more grievously punished." According to this learned Romish cardinal the persecution of these honored ancestors of the German Baptists extends back to the year A. D. 370--within less than three centuries of the close of the apostolic age.

In 1819 the King of Holland had his attention called to the Baptists. He directed Doctors Ypiege and Durmont to investigate their history and report the result. Here is the conclusion they reached: "The Baptists, who were formerly called Anabaptists, and in latter days Menonites, were originally called Waldenses, and who have long in the history of the church received the honor of that opinion. On this account the Baptists may be considered as the only Christian community which has stood since the days of the apostles, and as a Christian society which has preserved pure the doctrines of the gospel through all ages. The perfectly correct external economy of the Baptist denomination tends to confirm the truth disputed by the Romish Church that the Reformation brought about in the sixteenth century was in the highest degree necessary, and at the same time goes to refute the erroneous notion of the Catholics that their communion is the most ancient.

American Baptists.—There were Baptists among the early colonists of Virginia and New England. In 1639 Roger Williams embraced the views of the Baptists and was immersed. The church which was then organized was abandoned and another was created under the leadership of Thomas Ol-

ney, and this became extinct in 1715. There was a regularly organized church in Newport in 1644. There was a Baptist church formed in Wales and settled in 1703 at Welsh Tract, now Delaware. In 1714 Robert Norden was set apart to the ministry in London, and during the same year he constituted a church at Burleigh, Virginia. From this beginning there went forth other organizations until this denomination has covered the land with its churches. We learn from Howell and others that in 1765 there were fifty Baptist churches in Virginia.

The Faith of the Baptists.—The Baptists hold that the Word of God is the only authority in religion; that all should bow with unfeigned deference to its teachings in matters of faith and practice; that it is a perfect rule of faith and practice. They teach that men are saved through faith in the merits of Christ before they are to be admitted to baptism, and that baptism is immersion in water in the name of the Trinity; that the Lord's Supper is a church ordinance, and that to partake of the same one must become a member of the church. Their government is independent or congregational; each church is the sole judge of the qualification of those who become members. Their associations are merely benevolent advisory bodies without jurisdiction over the churches. Their views of the doctrines of grace may be denominated as moderately Calvinistic.

The Progress of the Baptists.—The Baptists comprise one of the most numerous denominations in the United States. Their growth has become steady and rapid. From 1770 to 1784 they had:

	CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	MEMBERS.
1770.....	471	424	35,101
1792.....	891	1,156	65,345
1812....	2,164	1,605	172,972
1832.....	5,320	3,618	384,926
1840.....	7,771	5,208	571,291
1851.....	9,552	7,393	770,839
1860.....	12,279	7,773	1,014,171
1875....	21,423	13,214	1,815,300
1880....	26,060	16,596	2,296,327

It is believed that for each member there are five adherents, which will make the Baptist population of the United States about ten millions—one-fifth of the whole population.

Educational Institutions.—The Baptists commenced at an early day to take an interest in education. One of their English brethren made liberal donations to Harvard University. Brown University was founded in 1764.

There are now: Colleges, 31; teachers, 281; students, 4,609; property, \$7,910,597; endowment, \$3,279,000.

Academies, Seminaries, Male and Female.—Number, 48; teachers, 352; scholars, 5,522; property, \$2,388,408; endowments, \$489,890.

Theological Schools.—Number, 8; teachers, 37; students, 430; property, \$1,689,872; endowments, \$1,191,681. They have a total of more than ten thousand students at Baptist schools, exclusive of those who are in state institutions and colleges that are under the auspices of other denominations.

The Baptists of Missouri.—The first Protestant church that was organized in what is now Missouri was the Tywappity Baptist Church, in 1805. Another was constituted in 1806.

	CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	MEMBERS.
1806.....	2	3	50
1816.....	14	11	426
1826.....	91	52	2,984
1836.....	230	126	8,723
1846.....	410	201	19,667
1856.....	539	349	31,358
1866.....	479	432	44,877
1876.....	1,284	842	89,786
1880.....	1,449	839	96,567

Jasper County.—Among those who immigrated to southwestern Missouri were a number of Baptists. They had churches in what is now known as Jasper county in 1840. We have been unable to secure the data from which to prepare a sketch of them. The first church of Carthage was organized in 1845. Its growth for several years was retarded from not having a place in which to worship, or a resident minister. The church had preaching occasionally in private houses, or in the school or court-house. At the commencement of the great civil war the membership was about one hundred. They had purchased lot No. 127, but the purchase-money was not due, when the courts were suspended, and Jasper county was deserted of nearly all of its inhabitants. The Baptists were largely from Virginia, Kentucky, and other states that were in sympathy with the South, and many of them went into Arkansas and Texas. The gentleman who had acted as clerk, and who held the certificate of purchase given by the county, returned the same. It became necessary that there should be a reorganization of the church. Some of the members had been killed in battle, some had been shot down at their homes, the officers had made their homes elsewhere, and the records had been lost, and but one of the members, Mrs. McElhannan remained. In the meantime, other Baptists had moved into Carthage and

the vicinity. In September, 1867, assisted by Elders Caleb Blood and E. S. Freeman, George P. Hedge, N. C. Hood, Mrs. Mary E. Hedge, Louisa E. Stinson, Martha R. Hood, Mahala Stockton, Mary E. Hood, Adeline Hildreth, Amanda McElhannan and Rev. Caleb Blood, agreed to unite together in church relation. George P. and Mary E. Hedge, Mrs. Stockton, and Mrs. Glass, are still members. Rev. Caleb Blood was the first pastor. He was a native of New England, and a man of marked ability. He was then a resident of Jasper county. L. B. Ruffin was the first clerk of the church. Elder M. C. Clelland succeeded Elder Blood in 1870, and rendered acceptable service for a few months, and without any known cause left the city and was never heard of again. Then came Elder Brayton. In the meantime the house which is now used as a court-house was erected. In 1872 the house and lot No. 127 was sold to the county of Jasper for \$5,000, and steps were taken for building on the lot donated to the church by the North Carthage Land Company. It was not till the administration of Elders Whitman and Crutcher had closed, and that of J. M. Smith had commenced, that the interior of the church-house was completed. Elder Smith's term extended from November, 1877, to December, 1880, the longest, and in some respects the most prosperous, pastorate the church has ever had. Elder J. Toll Miller succeeded Elder Smith, but the severity of the weather as compared with the mildness of Texas, and the precarious condition of his health, led him to return to Texas in April, 1882. He was, in June, 1882, succeeded by J. B. Hardwicke, who, at this writing, is closing his first pastorate year. Nearly eighty members have been received and the church is united and prosperous.

Officers.—J. B. Hardwicke, D. D., pastor; C. N. Wetherell, clerk; E. Pratt, treasurer; D. J. Bliss, R. J. Dale, A. McBride, M. D., and L. Nall, deacons; Messrs. Coffman, Bliss, D. Miller, George P. Hedge, and A. Ross, trustees.

The Aid and Missionary Society.—Mrs. Pratt, president; Mrs. Hout, vice-president; Mrs. O'Keefe, treasurer; Mrs. Hardwicke, corresponding secretary.

Sunday-school.—F. S. Yager, superintendent; C. N. Wetherell, assistant-superintendent; Miss Maggie Loyd, secretary; Miss Ada Heath, treasurer.

Teachers.—Rev. J. B. Hardwicke, Mrs. E. O'Keefe, Miss Ella Pixlee, Miss Oliver, Miss Wetherell, Miss Effie Fisher, Miss Rose Fisher, Miss Anna Hardwicke, Miss Lizzie Owens, Mr. A. Baker, F. A. North, Miss Benlah Pendleton, Miss Nannie Stockton.

The following is a list of the members as shown by the clerk's books, in June, 1883:

G. P. Hedge, Mary E. Hedge, Mahala Stockton, Amanda McElhannan,

Mary Miller, Nancy Bistline, Ralph Pendleton, Corinthea Pendleton, Simon Bistline, Hattie Marx, Nannie Stockton, D. J. Bliss, Elmada Wilson, Phœbe Keller, George A. Case, Jane Ewing, Clarissa Fisher, Mary Loyd, D. E. W. Smith, Mary F. Smith, John Glass, Catharine Brown, F. M. Loyd, George Hedge, Thomas Glass, Rose A. Fisher, Kate M. Fisher, Helen Miller, Julia Ann Stickney, Mary J. Wilson, Mary F. O'Keefe, C. N. Wetherell, Nancy Harrison, John Lindsey, J. C. Smith, Brother and Sister Randall, Henrietta Boss, Sister Love, Eliza J. Smith, Mary Shearer, John W. Harrison, R. J. Dale, Olive Dale, Canzada Dale, F. S. Yager, J. T. Spencer, Mary Spencer, Amelia Hutchins, Ada Heath, Kate Brannaman, Alvira Wetherell, Emily Wetherell, Sister Fugett, Ada White, Mollie Vogel, Sister Buckingham, Martha Mitchell, Augusta Reynolds, Sarah Douthitt, Even Land, William Land, Martha Land, Jennie Bliss, Fannie Bliss, Beulah Pendleton, George Tipton, Rebecca Tipton, Lydia Ross, James Ross, J. L. Green, Cora Fisher, Lulu Spencer, Mattie Ross, Georgie Reeves, Sister Bliss, Miriam Ford, Amos Ross, Emeline Ross, Alice Harrison, Sister Hout, John W. Harrison, Jr., M. H. Heath, Eva Smith, Clara Smith, Joseph W. Logsden, Brother Badger, Sister Hancock, M. L. Elliott, Sarah E. Elliott, J. S. Walker, Rebecca Sorenci, George Tillman, Johny Fillman, Ann Wise, Sister Perkins, A. McBride, E. H. McBride, Anna Hitt, David Miller, Sister Cheek, Sister Stoup, Brother Coffinan, Sister Coffinan, George Fugett, S. M. Haggard, Elias Pratt, E. H. Pratt, C. W. Fisher, J. L. Nall, Laura Nall, John T. Long, A. W. Clary, Mary E. Clary, A. Marietta Kilgore, William Stockton, Lucy Belknap, Lucy Pendleton, C. A. Erwin, Mrs. Erwin, Mrs. King, Harriet Glover, John Good, J. B. Hardwicke, James McCourtney, Lydia Kilmer, M. J. Hardwicke, Anna J. Hardwicke, Sallie H. Hardwicke, Elizabeth Allison, Alexander Lyle, Angeline Lyle, Modie Lyle, F. V. Moore, W. H. Moore, E. P. Swan, M. A. Swan, Mary A. Miles, Hattie B. Stickney, Laura Hedge, Ellen M. Tedford, Ella Pixlee, W. J. Berry, Anna E. Berry, F. Dickensheets, Sarah Dickensheets, D. M. Stafford, Nancy J. Stafford, Ella Foore, Rice Smith, J. B. Hardwicke, Jr., Hal Miller, Archy Baker, Libby Baker, Prudence Carter, Sarah Pixlee, John E. Carter, Minnie Stone, Samuel Stockton, Cornelia Crandall, Ella Crandall, E. M. Love, Daisy Vogel, Chauncy Stickney, Irvy Nall, Zella Keller, Joseph Miller, Ollie Fisher, Myrtle Fugett, Frank Fisher, Anna Mallen, Grace Pendleton, Cicero Spencer, Alice Bistline, Stella Fugett, Sallie Pixlee, Mina Strang, Mabel Miller, J. W. McKay, Medley Chadwell, Sennett Hardwicke, Tommy Vogel, Helen Yancy, George Carrivan, Mary Carrivan, Francis Cassivan, Sister Blackford, Sallie Sherrell, Eunice Bell, Henrietta Bradford, Adonna Norwood, Aurora Norwood.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The following detailed description of the Carthage Church is quoted largely from a history prepared and read on the occasion of their thirteenth anniversary exercises held in their beautiful church building January 1, 1883: "In the latter part of the year 1869 when this modern Carthage was young and no fear of royal interdiction from Queen Dido of ancient Carthage, a little band of six or seven persons signed a declaration of principles setting forth their faith in the principles of Congregationalism and pledging themselves to labor for the formation of such a church organization. This incipient organization was effected at this time principally by the American Home Missionary Society through its missionary agent, H. B. Fry, a licentiate from Oberlin, Ohio. On the first Wednesday in January, A. D. 1870, a council was called to meet in the present M. E. Church building, Carthage. When a band or company of Christians desire to form themselves into a Congregational Church they adopt some kind of a constitution or governing rules and send invitations called "letters missive" to two or more of the nearest Congregational Churches, which each elect a delegate, who, with the pastor, responds to the invitation, and when these delegations meet they form a Congregational council which examines the constitution, articles of faith, and whatever governing rules the church has adopted, and if found consistent with the Word of God and Congregational usage, they are, by vote of the council, declared a Congregational Church.

The council called to meet at Carthage was composed of a delegate from the church at Neosho, and a delegate and pastor, Rev. C. C. Cadwell, from the church at Lamar, these two being the only Congregational churches then organized in the Southwest. These three worthy Christian brethren in solemn council sat, and carefully examined the situation, articles of faith, covenant, constitution, etc., and ultimately decided that the Congregational Church of Carthage should begin its existence. This council also examined and ordained the Rev. H. B. Fry, the ministerial ceremonies being performed alone by the Lamar pastor, Rev. C. C. Cadwell, who in a most impressive manner delivered the customary charge to both pastor and people, which have been ever since remembered by those present as doubly significant from being the last ministerial acts of that worthy man's life. He was called to his Heavenly reward after a few days' illness contracted from exposure to the storm incident to this trip across the almost uninhabited and trackless snowy prairies, in response to this council call. It has often since been remarked that Bro. Cadwell sacrificed his life for this church.

The membership of this memorable organization was the significant Bible number twelve. The following are their names: E. H. Benham, Mrs. E.

H. Benham, E. P. Searle, Mrs. Lizzie A. Searle, D. C. Forbes, Mrs. Fannie Forbes, M. C. Farwell, Mrs. M. C. Farwell, W. H. Osborn, Mrs. W. H. Osborn, Mrs. Bell Mitchell, and Mrs. Margaret E. Stone. Seven women and five men, of whom three woman and two men still remain resident members.

The Congregational Church of Carthage was thus begun in much weakness. Its few members were all in moderate or poor circumstances, and without a home, no house of worship. The M. E. Church building was rented at a cost of \$100 per year for an afternoon preaching service, and occupied about thirteen months, then went into the Baptist Church by invitation, they having no pastor at that time, where a morning preaching service was held for about two months; then into the Presbyterian Church by invitation during the summer vacation of their pastor, where a morning preaching service was held about three months, followed by a period of about fifteen months without preaching services. During all these changes and intermissions in the preaching services, the Thursday night prayer meeting was never suspended, although most of the time it was held in private houses, and from house to house, yet it was never lost, but generally well attended, always interesting and profitable, mostly full of spiritual life and power, and sometimes thrilling and glorious, never to be forgotten by those who participated in them. On one of these occasions, the church being at that time six months without a pastor, a young lady was received into membership by assenting to the confession of faith, adopting the covenant as read by the deacon, and with the church members together standing and with deep feeling all renewing vows as in the form of "Response of the Church" in the manual.

In May, A. D. 1870, the lot was purchased whereon now stand the present church building and parsonage, and the brick school building, which was once known as the chapel building of this church. The lot was 100x200 feet, and cost a little over \$600. The chapel building was commenced in January, 1872. The pastor, Rev. H. B. Fry, gave the whole of that year's salary and all his time, laboring with his hands on that building from January until November 24, when he conducted the first service within its bare brick walls, and the communion service was celebrated the first time for more than a year; two new members were received; and it will ever be remembered as a most joyous occasion in which tears of gratitude best expressed the hearts overflow of thankfulness to God for his goodness. At the close of this service the first sabbath-school of this church was organized, all the members of the church and congregation were elected teachers and instructed to bring their scholars next sabbath, which was done, and

the sabbath-school organization completed with forty members, December 1, 1872.

The chapel building was completed in 1874 at a total cost of \$3,000. During the year 1877 the present parsonage was built, costing \$1,200. In 1878, the chapel building, being too small to accommodate the growing sabbath-school, a frame building called a tabernacle was built near the chapel at a cost of \$100. In the winter of 1879 and 1880 this tabernacle was enlarged and improved at a further cost of \$150. On the night of January 4, 1881, this tabernacle building was destroyed by fire; total loss of building and furniture \$400; no insurance. In December, 1880, the chapel building and fifty feet of ground off of the north end of the church lot was sold to Dr. Brooks for \$1,200, and is now used for Miss Brook's select school.

About the first of July, 1880, work was commenced on the present church building, and on Sunday, April 2, 1882, the first public service was conducted therein by the present pastor, Rev. E. S. Gould. The first pastor of this church was Rev. H. B. Fry, his pastorate continuing from its organization, January 1, 1870, until August, 1871, when he resigned, but was again engaged January 4, 1872, continuing until his final resignation in July, 1873, since which time he has been an acceptable minister and pastor in the states of Maine and Ohio, until the year 1882, when he was obliged to cease from active work on account of failing health.

From the time of the resignation of Rev. H. B. Fry in July, 1873, until November, 1874, this church was without a regular pastor but was generally supplied by the excellent Dr. J. H. Harwood, special agent of the American Home Missionary Society, and the gifted young Prof. Geo. H. Ashley of Drury College. Dr. Harwood, after a brilliant career as an evangelist, accepted the position of general superintendent of the Southwest for the American Home Missionary Society, with headquarters at St. Louis.

November 1, 1874, E. F. Fales, a licentiate from Andover Seminary, Massachusetts, became the pastor of this church, and he and Prof. Ashley were ordained as ministers on the twenty-ninth day of December, 1874.

Prof. Ashley soon returned to his position as teacher in Drury College where he remained until his sudden death in 1877. He left a young wife, who, as Miss Katie Mitchell, was a well known Carthage girl, a prominent member and worker in the Congregational Church and Sunday-school, and a sweet soprano singer. She felt so thoroughly imbued with the idea of a Christian teacher, so wonderfully exemplified in the short, brilliant life of her young husband, that she determined to pursue the same calling, and has, for two years, been isolated from home and kindred in Utah Territory,

a very successful missionary teacher, under the auspices of the New West Education Society.

Rev. E. F. Fales resigned his successful pastorate January 1, 1882, and located at Palestine, Texas, where he is the pastor of a thriving Congregational Church.

Rev. E. S. Gould of Providence, R. I., was called to the pastorate of this church March 30, 1882, and still remains its successful pastor.

The first board of trustees of this church was composed of the following named gentlemen: M. C. Farwell, D. C. Forbes, and John Harrison. All are still living, respected citizens of Carthage.

The first clerk of this church was E. H. Benham, who is now editor and proprietor of the Barry county *Beacon*, published at Exeter, Barry county, Missouri.

The first deacon was E. P. Searle, who held the office for seven consecutive years, and is still a resident member.

The first treasurer was Mrs. M. E. Stone, a non-resident of Carthage for a number of years. Her little daughter, Lizzie Stone, who was much interested in the new church in the first year of its organization, and determining to do something, started a subscription paper among her associates and friends upon which she raised thirty-four dollars, with which she bought and presented to the church the communion set which is still in use.

The following tabular view shows the accessions to the church each year since its existence.

In 1870 charter members....	12	In 1877 accessions.....	6
1870 accessions.....	15	1878	7
1871	2	1879	7
1872	5	1880	22
1873	4	1881	8
1874	16	1882	4
1875	8	1883	33
1876	18		

Of this total of one hundred and sixty-seven members only five have died during their membership, and only two while they were resident members, and only one excommunicated. The present resident membership is about one hundred.

This church has often been called the "Woman's Church," because its noble women, always in the majority in its membership, have taken the most active part in its prayer meetings and in the church work generally, and to a degree unequalled by any other church system, owing to the fact that Congregationalism, more than any other church policy, has advanced

and elevated woman, in that it has made her fully equal to her brother in the church, and her superior religious fervor gives her the lead in religious works, so that the Congregational Church of Carthage is far in advance of what it would have been, if indeed it could have existed at all, without the religious fervor and softening and moulding influence of the noble and self-sacrificing women who have generally composed four-fifths of its working spiritual force. Among the many noble enterprises which they have inaugurated might be mentioned the "Ladies Aid Society," whose working force has enlisted the cooperation of ladies in all the churches of Carthage, and has become the most prominent organization for the aid of the suffering poor and the destitute in the city. The city poor funds are mostly distributed through this agency.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was warmed into life in Carthage, in the Congregational Church, out of which grew the Temperance Sunday-school, superintended by Mrs. Mary Hill, of the Congregational Church. The Auxiliary Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, organized in the Congregational Church of Carthage, in conjunction with six other Congregational churches in this association, have for nearly three years furnished the entire support and maintenance of Miss Minnie Brown, formerly of Drury College, in her missionary field at Adana, Turkey. The prayer meetings of this church during the whole of its existence, and even when buffeted about from house to house, have been more largely attended than those of surrounding churches according to membership, and generally larger regardless of membership, and especially has the general character and reputation of this church in the community as a power for good, and as an educational and elevating influence, always been of recognized superiority. On the first of January, 1881, this church became self-supporting, and ceased to ask assistance of the American Home Missionary Society. The church building is beautifully situated within four blocks of the public square, on the north side of the city park, and on the corner of the lot fronting south and west. It is built of brick, is modernized Gothic in style, quite unique, somewhat ornamental, and considerably attractive. The roof is hipped in pyramids of equal height, and with belfry and tower. The highest point of the roof is forty feet. The pinnacle of the tower is seventy-seven feet high. Whole size of building, 50x70 feet. The whole plan of the building is from inside outwardly—suggested by the modern Sunday-school, with class closely surrounding the teacher, or school in segments of circles closely surrounding the superintendent. The prominent pulpit, with singers' niche closely in the rear, is closely surrounded on the bowled floor with circular pews on elevated tiers, enlarging, widen-

ing, and rising gradually toward the two main entrances, from which two main aisles gradually converge down an inclined plane toward the pulpit. The vestibules at each main entrance also furnish access to the center aisle by a connecting horizontal aisle alongside the wall. One of these vestibules opens into the level vestry-room seated with 100 chairs, and can, at any time, be connected with the auditorium by its folding doors. The vestibule at the side entrance opens into the auditorium near one flight of the pulpit steps, as well as into the singers' niche. The building is lighted with gas, and heated with a basement furnace with three large registers. The seating capacity is 400. The large stained glass windows, the ornamental chandelier and column pulpit lights, neat brackets and elevated gas jet star, together with the varied and elaborate finish of the undulating inside surface, presents a pleasing and attractive artistic display.

The cost of the building is \$6,925; pulpit, \$70; furnace, \$225; carpet, \$200; chairs and table, \$125; gas fixtures, \$150; total, \$7,575. This building—free from debt—was dedicated April 4, 1883.

Dedication.—Quite as important in the history of a church building as its construction is its dedication, and, by this act and public ceremony, its consecration to the Lord for divine worship and sacred things. God can be worshiped in the closet, in a public hall, or even in the pure, free, open air of our Heavenly Father, upholstered by nature, frescoed and arched by the boundless blue, but "the mercy seat that all more sweet," should be hallowed, consecrated, yea, dedicated, given as a free-will, a thank-offering to the work and worship of the Lord.

The day set apart for dedication was Wednesday, April 4, 1883, which seemed so full of the balmy freshness of this bright, charming spring time, that nature breathed forth a benediction, and the heavens were open to grant a blessing, and the ear of the God of all good was open and eager to accept the service of consecration. The church was festooned and decorated tastefully with flowers fit for a day in May, and all things conspired in one voice of praise and thanksgiving. A large delegation of our most talented ministers from this and other states were present, among whom were Dr. C. L. Goodell, of St. Louis; Rev. Henry Hopkins, of Kansas City; Rev. H. C. Crane, of Alleghany, Pennsylvania; Dr. Harwood, of St. Louis; Rev. Stone, of Lebanon, Missouri; Rev. R. B. Bull, of Lamar, Missouri; Hon. Wainwright, of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and the resident ministers of the city. As fine an audience as ever collected together in Carthage packed the main audience-room and occupied most of the adjoining lecture-room. The exercises, according to the fully arranged programme, began at two o'clock in the afternoon by a well rendered anthem. The prayer of invocation was

given by Rev. Stone, of Lebanon, Missouri, dedicating to the Lord, in behalf of the church and congregation, the new house of worship, and asking divine blessing upon its dedication and consecration. After another anthem followed the reading of the scripture by Rev. R. B. Bull, of Lamar, Missouri. Dr. L. I. Matthews, chairman of the building committee, in behalf of the church, gave a clear and concise report of the finances, showing that the church was dedicated to the Lord free of debt, "owing no man anything save to love him," and how that from the plans and representations of the architect the building was begun on a basis of \$4,000, and how the committee had paid out over \$7,000 and yet had a balance in the treasury. After a hymn by the congregation Rev. C. L. Goodell, D. D., pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, of St. Louis, was introduced by the pastor, Rev. E. S. Gould, and delivered the address of dedication. His text was First Corinthians, third chapter, and part of the 21st, 22d, and 23d verses: "For all things are yours; whether Paul or Apollo, or Cephas, or the world, or life or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours, and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's." It were vain to give anything like a faithful or adequate conception of this exceedingly appropriate discourse, and able and brilliant effort, but simply to suggest the leading thoughts running through the several heads of the text. It was this: that all things are ours to enjoy, to have, and to hold, suggested by the enumeration of the text; that all owned a part, a share not only in this church, but all such edifices in the land of whatever race, denomination, or name, and that all were Christ's, and Christ God's. And his prayer and desire was that its carpets, or furnishings, or appointments, might not be too elegant, or too good, for the hearty and warm reception of the foot of the poorest clad, or the home of the vilest sinner. Prayer was offered by Rev. McLain. An address by Rev. West, editor of the *Chicago Advance* was on the programme, but being unable to attend he sent a letter of thanks and congratulation, which was read by the pastor, Mr. Gould, and then Rev. Henry Hopkins, of Kansas City, made a short address in well chosen and interesting remarks. Rev. E. F. Fales, the former pastor, who began the building of the church, and did much for its growth and prosperity, having been invited to be present, but not being able to attend, sent a letter of good will, which was also read by the pastor. Dr. Harwood, of St. Louis, state superintendent of church supply, by the programme should have made an address, but because of the length of the exercises he led in prayer, and the benediction of blessing was invoked by Dr. Goodell, and the exercises of the dedication proper adjourned to meet in the evening at 7:30 for address and an hour of social intercourse. In the

evening as announced, after an anthem; the pastor, Rev. E. S. Gould, called upon the resident ministers of the city for five minute speeches, among whom were Rev. W. S. Knight, Presbyterian Church; Rev. E. H. Prosser, M. E. Church (South); Rev. N. M. Ragland, Christian Church; Rev. O. M. Stewart, M. E. Church; and Dr. J. B. Hardwicke, of the Baptist Church, who expressed their good will, hearty congratulations, and claimed a share in the church. They were followed by ministers and friends from abroad, among whom were Rev. Henry Hopkins, Rev. H. C. Crane, Hon. Wainwright, Rev. Stone, Dr. Goodell, Rev. R. B. Bull, and Dr. Harwood, with timely remarks, interspersed with sallies of wit and words of praise and good will. The benediction of God was implored on all the people and the exercises by Dr. Goodell, of St. Louis. A short sociable and hand-shaking followed, when the audience dispersed, feeling that the house was none other than the house of God, and that it had been good to be there.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The earliest official record of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Carthage is found in the records of the second quarterly conference of Sarcoxie, Missouri, dated April 19, 1851. By this quarterly conference a committee was appointed to build a parsonage in Carthage, and the following board of trustees was elected; viz., J. Doughty, George Sly, Nathan Ralston, Rowland King, and John Henry. To this board of trustees for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church was donated by Elwood B. James a lot in Carthage on the corner of Fourth and Howard streets on which the brick church now stands, the deed on record bearing the date of July 12, 1851. A parsonage was built on this lot and occupied by the pastor of Carthage circuit for a number of years, but was totally destroyed by fire during the war.

The same quarterly conference records show that Rev. J. K. Alderman was then preacher in charge and Rev. Richard Bird presiding elder of the district. December thirteenth of the same year Rev. S. H. Carlisle became pastor of a large territory called Carthage mission, under the same presiding elder, and within the bounds of that which was known as the Missouri Conference and the Arkansas District, which latter included the southwestern part of this state and the populated portions of Arkansas. During this same year Rev. J. M. Pape was employed as junior preacher on Carthage mission then embracing upwards of twenty-one regular appointments.

During 1853 Rev. D. W. Reese became pastor, and the district assumed the less pretentious name of Fayetteville district. January 21, 1854, the work became known as Carthage circuit within the Springfield district, with the memorable name of Rev. Anthony Bewley as presiding elder. As the M.

E. Church was largely founded in Jasper county by this same historic person a more full account of his life and labors may be found in the sketch of Methodism within the county. Rev. J. Doughty was preacher in charge in 1854 and Rev. C. C. Arrington in 1855. During 1856 Rev. S. H. Carlisle again became pastor. During 1857 Rev. Mark Robertson was presiding elder of the district and Rev. James Hanan pastor. In 1860 the latter became presiding elder of the Carthage district, and Rev. Benjamin Hall, preacher in charge. Rev. Henry Hubbard, now of St. Clair county in this state, succeeded in the pastorate. January 26, 1861, the last quarterly conference was held previous to the civil war. Soon after ministers were driven from their homes and fields of labor, private members were scattered, and no official records preserved until April 28, 1866. Rev. L. M. Vernon, D. D., as presiding elder (now superintendent of missions in Italy) was chosen to reorganize the work in southwest Missouri in the spring of 1865. Carthage circuit was consequently reorganized, and the first quarterly conference held at New Hope at the date already indicated. The following board of trustees was appointed; viz., William J. Cameron, William G. Bulgen, A. J. Shepherd, Robert Seawell, William B. Hamilton, John Glassford, and D. B. Rives. Rev. J. C. Willoughby became pastor at the organization and remained in charge until the spring of 1868. The circuit then embraced all of Jasper county and a portion of Barton, Newton, and Lawrence counties. This pastor greeted the thronging immigrants in their new homes and preached the gospel far and wide for three months before any other pastor of any denomination entered this new and promising field. A Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school was organized in 1866 and held for a time in the old brick jail. The first superintendent chosen at the organization was Stokes Cowgill, succeeded soon after by R. H. Rose. Rev. C. Willoughby, the first pastor after the war, is now a highly esteemed citizen of this county. Surely he may well look out over these many churches and this increasing membership and say, "What hath God wrought?"

In 1867 Rev. Jesse L. Walker was appointed presiding elder. In October, 1867, the following brethren were elected as board of trustees to hold church property in Carthage; viz., R. H. Rose, J. K. Glassford, D. S. Thomas, J. N. Stepheson, and Jesse Thacker.

Carthage station was organized March 11, 1868, and Rev. D. H. Budlong was appointed pastor. During this year the constant immigration and consequent increase of membership, and regular growth of the Sunday-school, encouraged the members to undertake the building of a new brick church, at an expense of ten thousand dollars. The pastor resigned his charge dur-

ing the following year, and the pulpit was supplied mostly by Rev. W. G. Stewart. December 19, 1869, Rev. T. H. Hagerty, presiding elder of the Springfield District, dedicated the new church, raising four thousand and eight hundred dollars on the day of dedication. A parsonage was also built and occupied. The St. Louis Conference, in session at Springfield, March, 1870, appointed Rev. E. P. F. Wells to Carthage station. The following spring Rev. O. M. Stewart was appointed and remained in charge three successive years. Rev. H. R. Miller became pastor for one year. During the spring of 1875 Rev. J. N. Pierce was appointed pastor, and remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Jesse L. Walker, who, after the decease of Rev. G. W. Durment, presiding elder of the district, was changed from the pastorate to the district a second time, in the midst of which extensive labors he died a peaceful, beautiful death, at Marionville, July 16, 1882.

The work of the Springfield district had prospered in his hands, and he was already looking forward to the quieter and less exhausting labors of a pastoral charge. He was taken with inflammation of the liver and peritoneum on Tuesday, July 11; although suffering severe pain at times it was thought he would recover, until Saturday evening. When informed that he had but a few hours to live he expressed some surprise, but said it was right. "I put my house in order thirty years ago." In the course of his conversations with those about him he said, "All is joy and peace; I am ready." He counseled his wife with calmness, and taking her and his two little daughters in his arms, said: "Be courageous, be calm; it is all well with me. I am just going on before; that is all." His mind was clear; he bore calmly the overwhelming grief of his wife, commending her, "My good and faithful wife," to the care of his friends. "Tell my conference brethren that I have tried to do faithful and efficient work, and to be a faithful and humble follower of the blessed Master; and for these years of toil I have the assurance of a glorious reward." The words that were last on his lips were, "It is all well, it is all bright"; and on Sunday morning, July 16, an hour or so after sunrise, he fell asleep in Jesus.

Rev. I. J. K. Lunbeck, pastor of Lebanon station, was immediately placed in charge, and continued until March, 1880, when Rev. T. E. Robinson was assigned the pastorate, and after remaining the full term of three years, he was appointed to Holden station, and Rev. O. M. Stewart, after an absence of nine years, was, in March, 1883, taken from the Sedalia district and assigned pastoral charge of Carthage station. The church is now in a prosperous condition, possessing valuable church property, two hundred and

fifty members, and a very large Sunday-school. It is the present purpose to dispose of the church now occupied, as it is needed for business purposes, and soon erect, in a new location, a costly edifice.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—The present church was organized about the year 1866, with few original members. It has had a varied history of successes and reverses through all these years; yet a few faithful men and women, "among the faithless found," have followed the wavering fortunes of this church through prosperity and adversity, and finally a better and a brighter day has dawned upon its history. In fact the outlook for this vigorous, aggressive and growing congregation is now most promising.

The organization of this church was effected in the old jail, which stood on the ground now occupied by the City Hotel. This much of its history, at least, is apostolic, and not unlike the church in the city of Philippi, which was begun in the Philippian jail, with the jailer and his household for a congregation! No records of the early workings and management of the church in Carthage have been preserved, and that part of its history, however interesting, can only be treated briefly. John Hubbard was chosen the first elder of the congregation, and — Bell was the first deacon. The following preachers have been pastors of the church in the order in which their names occur: G. W. Short, Amos Buchanan, John Ellis, M. J. Jenkins, W. R. Cunningham, J. F. Tount, and N. M. Ragland, the present pastor of the church.

At no time has the congregation here been large or wealthy, and it has had a continued struggle to maintain even an existence, surrounded as it has been by so many larger and stronger churches. In looking over the state for mission points the board of missions had its attention called to Carthage as a most promising field. At once it was determined to make an effort to establish the cause on a permanent basis in this beautiful and rapidly growing center of influence. To this end the state board offered to assist the church in locating a preacher to give his whole time to the interests of this congregation, the board paying half his salary for one year, and longer if necessary. At the unanimous request of the board and the church here Elder N. M. Ragland, the pastor of the church at Clinton, Missouri, accepted the work in Carthage and entered on his labors November 15, 1882. From the very first the work has met with most gratifying success. Within five months there have been seventy additions to the membership, more than doubling it, and the congregation now, April, 1883, numbers one hundred and twenty-six members. The congregation and the Sunday-school have outgrown the little church on the corner of Third and Howard streets, and are now meeting in the opera-house.

The elders of the congregation are G. W. Edwards and Robert Speers; the deacons are J. J. Williams, J. L. Aughtst, M. T. Fuller, and D. S. Helt. The ladies of the church have their aid society, in addition to the Auxiliary to the Woman's Board of Missions. These are among the most efficient agencies of the church. The young people have organized for work, and the children, too, have their society of Little Gleaners, and in fact every department of the congregation is now doing efficient service.

The old church originally stood on the corner of Chestnut and Lincoln streets, but during the pastorate of Elder W. R. Cunningham lots were bought on the corner of Third and Howard streets, and the church was moved. This proved to be one of the most profitable investments the congregation ever made, as the lots have greatly increased in value.

These lots were bought of Mrs. Livermore, then living in St. Louis; the amount paid was one thousand dollars. The congregation has since realized for this ground, together with the old house, which was worth very little, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

One of the most beautiful and desirable lots in the city for church purposes has recently been bought, on the corner of Main and Chestnut streets. This lot is one hundred and fifty feet on Main Street by one hundred feet on Chestnut, and cost eighteen hundred dollars.

A splendid church is now in process of erection on this lot. The Sunday-school in connection with this church was organized in March, 1877. Mr. H. C. Warner was the first superintendent, and Miss Mollie Speers was the first secretary and treasurer. Mr. Warner was superintendent about two years and was succeeded by Dr. W. W. Washburn. After a time H. C. Warner was again chosen superintendent, and he in turn was succeeded by Prof. D. B. Wilson, who is the present superintendent, and A. L. Aughtst at the same time was chosen secretary and treasurer, which position he still holds. The school is one of the largest and best organized in the city, with twenty-four officers and teachers, and a membership of about two hundred. The following is the corps of teachers: Miss Mary Adams, R. G. Blair, Mrs. Cordelia Bissell, Miss Mary Dilzer, Mrs. Eliza Devore, G. W. Edwards, Mrs. Frances Foland, Mrs. N. J. Flinn, James C. Grissom, D. S. Helt, W. L. Moon, N. M. Ragland, J. H. Ray, Mrs. J. H. Ray, Mrs. J. J. Smith, Miss Ella Speers, Miss Mollie Taylor, Mrs. Dr. Wagoner, and Moses Willson.

M. E. CHURCH (SOUTH.)—Prior to the war this church had an organization in Carthage, embraced in a circuit, but the number of members connected with said charge we have no means of ascertaining. The incidents of the war in southwest Missouri were such that in many places where the M. E.

Church (South) had long held organizations, foremost in the rank of spreading the gospel, they were broken up, the membership scattered, and records lost. This was the case at Carthage. At the close of the war the town of Carthage had left standing only three or four buildings, the rest having been burned and destroyed by the ravages of war. Soon after the war there was an immense immigration to southwest Missouri, from the middle and eastern states, and Carthage was settled and rebuilt, mostly by that class of citizens who knew nothing of Southern Methodism, consequently the M. E. Church (North) was the only Methodist Church organized in Carthage, until some years after. In the spring of 1874 I. F. Garner and family, of St. Louis, located in Carthage. Mr. Garner and family were members of the M. E. Church (South), having been connected with the Centenary Church of St. Louis for many years; then with the Chouteau Avenue Church. Mr. Garner was one of the official members as well as the Sunday-school superintendent at Chouteau Avenue at the time he left to make his home in Carthage. On arriving at Carthage, and finding no organization of the M. E. Church (South), he set about trying to have the authorities reorganize the church. In the meantime he and his family connected themselves by letter with the M. E. Church as a temporary home. At the annual conference of the M. E. Church (South), held at Independence, Missouri, September 27, 1877, Bishop Marvin having previously been urged to establish or reorganize the M. E. Church (South), in Carthage, Rev. W. Harris, a transfer from Denver Conference, was appointed to Carthage, to organize the society in this city. The individual history of the church dates from October 21, 1877, where at the call of Rev. W. Harris, a meeting was held at the court-house, and after an eloquent sermon by him, thirty-one persons came forward and, having given evidence of good standing in the churches of their former homes, were received into the church. The new organization was then declared fully reorganized by the pastor, as the First M. E. Church (South), in Carthage. The following named were those forming the organization: Isaac F. Garner, Mrs. P. E. Garner, Miss Ida B. Garner, Mrs. C. Angie Brown, Dr. D. V. Wale, John W. Burch, Mrs. N. E. Burch, Mrs. Mary E. Funk, Miss Cassie Funk, Miss Sarah Funk, Mrs. M. M. Green, Isaac Wickersham, Mrs. Chistina Wickersham, Miss Kate Wickersham, Miss Bettie Wickersham, Joseph Gulick, Mrs. Eliza Gulick, and Miss Josephine Gulick, Mrs. Martha M. Proctor, Miss Amanda Proctor, Miss Fannie Proctor, James B. Vaughn, Miss A. Brittan, Mrs. Susan A. Keim, Mrs. S. C. Bryant, Mrs. Rebecca Belt, Mrs. Mary J. Guinn, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, Preston Gray, Morgan Gray, James I. Gray.

Rev. Harris was pastor of this Church for one year and a half, at which

time he died, March 25, 1879. He was a man of eminent ability, and greatly beloved by all. The first year of his ministry was under the presiding eldership of Rev. W. S. Woodard of the Neosho district; the second part of the year, under Rev. J. B. Landreth of the same district. After the death of Rev. W. Harris, the presiding elder secured the services of Rev. George H. Williamson of the Indian Mission conference, to fill out the last half of the year. It was a most fortunate selection, as Rev. Williamson proved to be a very zealous worker as well as a very able preacher. He filled out the unexpired time of Rev. Harris, and at the next session of the annual conference was returned to Carthage for another year. The necessity of the church in Carthage was a house, the services all this time having been held in the court-house. Plans were put on foot by the pastor, Rev. G. H. Williamson, and successfully carried out to erect a good church, at a cost of \$5,000, and it was formally dedicated. The spiritual growth of the church in the meantime advancing, numbers being added to the membership. At the annual conference held at Marshall, Missouri, September 29, 1880, Rev. B. Margeson was appointed to Carthage and remained one year. January 10, 1881, the church was dedicated by Rev. John Vincil, D. D., of St. Louis, he remaining and preaching several days. Soon after a protracted meeting was held by the pastor, and some thirty or forty added to the membership of the church. At the annual conference held at Springfield, Missouri, September 28, 1881, Rev. E. H. Prosser, D. D., transfer from, and former presiding elder in the Indiana conference, was appointed to Carthage, and is now in charge, this being his second year as pastor. The congregations immediately began to increase, until the house is not large enough to accommodate them, and the record for over a year has been remarkable in the attendance. Through the energy and enterprise of the pastor, the church purchased and set up a very fine \$1,300 pipe organ, the first of the kind in southwest Missouri. His congregations are very large, and composed of the very best citizens of Carthage. The Doctor is a young man of brilliant talent, possessing a degree of oratory, and peculiar method of presenting his subjects, which has brought him before the public not only in Carthage, but throughout this part of the state, as one of the deepest thinkers and most logical speakers in this country, evincing a spirit of progressive originality. Some very substantial members have been added to the church during his pastorate. The first Sunday-school was organized by Rev. W. Harris in the court-house, with I. F. Garner as superintendent, and was carried on successfully and with growing interest from the date of organization. I. F. Garner continued as superintendent up to the close of the year 1880, at which time

Griffith Dickinson was elected and has since filled the position. The school is now in a prosperous condition, and is properly regarded as one of the most important enterprises of the church.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.—The First Presbyterian Church of Carthage, Missouri, was organized August 4, 1867, in what was known as Dunlap's Hall, on the south side of the public square, by a committee of the presbytery of southwest Missouri (now Ozark), consisting of Rev. William R. Fulton and John McFarland, both of Greenfield, Missouri.

The following members constituted the church: Alma Foster, Mrs. Sarah Foster, Benjamin Beard, Mrs. M. O. Beard, Mrs. Sarah Lamb, Alfred C. Baldwin, Mrs. Isabel Mitchell, W. B. List, Mrs. L. L. Dunlap, W. P. Davis, and Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, eleven in all.

Mr. Benjamin Beard, a certified elder from Frankville, Iowa, was elected and installed as ruling elder. The young church held their services in various halls in the city for the first three years. After leaving Dunlap's hall, in which the church was organized, the congregation worshiped in a room on the northeast corner of the public square, known as the Thomas building. In the meantime active measures were taken to erect a permanent house of worship on two well located lots on Grant Street, three blocks south of the public square. From January, 1870, to November, services were held in Regan's Hall, from which they were transferred to the new church building, then completed, and costing in the aggregate, for lots and building, \$6,500.

The following were the first board of trustees: I. N. Lamb, Edward W. Harper, W. P. Davis, Almon Foster, and W. B. List. There have served up to the present writing in that board Messrs. Peter Meyers, George W. Lemley, A. J. Brown, J. L. Moore, William McMillen, Louis Moore, C. Rivers, O. H. Pitcher, W. Allin, Joseph Wilson, Dr. W. H. Crothers, T. W. Bartlett, and John H. Taylor. The present board are J. A. Mitchell, J. L. Moore, J. Burch, W. A. Wheatley, and John N. Wilson.

By invitation of the church Rev. John W. Pinkerton entered on his labors as stated supply for one-half his time on the last sabbath of September, 1867. He was a man, concerning whom the uniform testimony is given, who was loved and respected by all who knew him. His ministry extended over a period of nearly five years, up to the time of his resignation, August 15, 1872. During his pastorate he had as his assistants in the session Messrs. Benjamin Beard, Dr. A. C. Schell, Richard C. Suckey, Richard Bulgin, George W. Lemley, and J. D. Young. There were connected with the church in all during his ministry ninety-eight members, eighty by letter

and eighteen by examinations. From the pastorate of this church Mr. Pinkerton went to Iola, Kansas, where he died February 12, 1875, aged forty-two.

Rev. Hiram Hill succeeded him, as stated supply, October 27, 1872. He labored faithfully for nearly a year, but owing to continued ill health was compelled to relinquish his work and seek the climate of California, where he was able to resume the ministry. During his ministry eleven were received by letter and one on examination.

Rev. T. O. Rice, of Des Moines, Iowa, began his ministry with the church on the last sabbath of October, 1873, and performed it with earnestness and ability. His labors continued until May 11, 1875, when, on account of diseased eyes, he felt compelled to resign. During his ministry there were installed into the office of the eldership Messrs. O. S. Pitcher, William McMillan, C. Rivers, and J. S. McLees. There were received into the membership of the church fourteen by letter and four on examination, leaving, after removals and deaths, a total membership of sixty-six.

By invitation of the church the present pastor, Rev. W. S. Knight, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Augusta, Illinois, visited the church May 11, 1875, and after spending two sabbaths with them was called to the pastorate, on which he entered July eighteenth following. From that time to the present writing the church has enjoyed a steady and substantial growth. A debt of \$3,000 remaining on the building has been paid, and substantial improvements made on the church, including the purchase of a pipe organ. Messrs. John H. Taylor, Dr. R. L. Galbreath, and Charles T. McElroy were added to the eldership, and Arthur Wheeler and W. W. Calhoon were installed as deacons. Up to the present time (1883) two hundred and two have been received into the church since the beginning of this pastorate, one hundred and twenty-nine by letter and seventy-three on examination. After removals by certificate and by death the present membership is two hundred and two.

The Sunday-school of the church has always been an important factor of its growth and influence, and at the present time enrolls a membership of two hundred and fifty, under Charles F. McElroy as superintendent and W. W. Calhoon assistant superintendent. Several seasons of revival have marked the history of the church, and great harmony has characterized all its history, and its members have manifested a spirit of hearty co-operation with the Christian churches of the city in all Christian efforts and moral reform.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first service of the Protestant Episcopal Church held in Carthage was held on April 20th, 1869, by the Right Rev. C.

F. Robertson, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri, in what was known as "Presbyterian hall," the second story of a building on the northeast corner of the public square. The estimated population of Carthage was then 2,500. Just after this time the "Church Aid Society" was organized by ladies interested, and Mrs. George Blakeney was elected president; Mrs. A. M. Drake, vice-president; Miss Sarah M. Caffee, secretary; Miss Louise Griffen, treasurer. In May, 1869, this society purchased lot No. 14, in Cassil's addition, for church purposes, at a cost of \$288. On December 22d, of the same year, the Rev. D'Estaing Jennings, from the Diocese of Central New York, took charge of the work of the church, under the direction of the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Missouri, and he held service the next Sunday in the old school-house on the south side of the square, with a good attendance. On the evening of December 28th, a meeting was held at the house of Mr. A. M. Drake for the purpose of effecting a missionary organization. Mr. Geo. Blakeney was chosen secretary, and Amos H. Caffee, M. D., treasurer. The mission was named Grace Church Mission. Bishop Robertson visited the mission on Sunday, March 20, 1870, coming from Fort Scott, forty-five miles distant, by stage. Service was held in the morning in the old school-house, and in the evening in Regan's Hall, by the courtesy of Rev. Mr. Pinkerton, the Presbyterian minister. Three persons received the rite of confirmation on this occasion. In April, an organ was purchased by the Church Aid Society for \$315.

On Easter Monday, April 18, 1870, at a meeting held at the house of Mr. W. S. Tower, the mission was organized into a parish in due form, the Rev. Mr. Jennings, the missionary, in the chair. A vestry of seven members was elected, of whom Mr. William S. Judd was chosen senior warden; Mr. Thomas B. Martin, junior warden; Mr. Thomas M. Garland, clerk; Amos H. Caffee, M. D., treasurer. On April 21st the vestry elected the Rev. D'Estaing Jennings, rector of the parish.

July 12th of this year, the church which had been some time in course of erection on South Howard Avenue, was so far completed as to allow of its use for services. It stood on a lot in Cloud's addition, donated by Col. W. F. Cloud, but was afterward removed to the corner of Howard Avenue and Third Street, where it stands at this writing. Mrs. R. H. Lemist, of New York City, sent the liberal donation of \$525, collected by her for the purpose, toward the building of the church, and Mrs. Ellen F. Gregg, of Carthage, gave a handsome chancel window, while Mr. W. L. Mason, of St. Louis, furnished a stove. The church was completed and fully furnished later. A Sunday-school was organized during Mr. Jennings's rectorship. That gentleman was succeeded by the Rev. John Siebold, the Rev. Robert

S. Locke, the Rev. Robert C. Wall, and the Rev. Joseph S. Colton. Mr. Colton came from Wichita, Kansas, and assumed the rectorship in August, 1880, and holds it at this time. The present vestry consists of Messrs. Francis Matthews, Thomas N. Davy, D. A. Smith, Thomas C. Canaday, S. S. Wells, H. H. Harding, William K. Caffee, and A. H. Caffee, M. D. Mr. Francis Matthews is senior warden; Mr. T. N. Davy, junior warden; Dr. A. H. Caffee, treasurer; Mr. W. K. Caffee, clerk of vestery; and Mr. T. C. Canaday, collector.

The Sunday-school has about fifty scholars on the roll. The rector is its superintendent, and teaches the Bible class; Mrs. M. C. Eldred is librarian; and Miss Cora Seawell, treasurer. Besides the rector, the teachers are Miss Cora Seawell, Miss Julia Wells, Miss Caroline Ball, Mrs. J. S. Colton, and Miss Lida Clark. The ladies' society was reorganized in September, 1881, under the name of the Guild of Grace Church. Its present officers are Mrs. M. C. Eldred, president; Mrs. S. S. Wells, vice-president; Mrs. George Blakeney, secretary; ———, treasurer. During the past two years it has raised \$600 toward building a rectory. There are about forty-five communicants belonging to Grace Church.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED).—The facts and history of this church are meager, and we are compelled to be brief. The church was organized in 1873 by J. T. Thompson. The original members are Elizabeth Crawford, Jordan Crumpton, Jerad Garnet, Anna Magraw, Julia Doss, Dan. Magraw, Lettie Garnet, and Sabra Scott. The house of worship cost \$700, and is a neat frame building. The names of the pastors are as follows: J. T. Thompson, Jerry Garnet, S. Bryant, A. W. Green, and S. Bryant, the present pastor. The present membership is thirty-four, and constantly growing in size. The church officers are Daniel Yancy and William Handcock, deacons, and Daniel Yancy, clerk. The attendance of the Sunday-school is forty-eight; Charles Choice, superintendent, and Daniel Yancy, secretary. This church belongs to the Springfield district, comprising thirteen churches. It is only due the present pastor, Rev. S. Bryant, to say a word of his labors with this and other churches of the Southwest. He began preaching just before the war in Johnson county, Missouri, and was compelled to desist from further labors till 1864. He was ordained at Warrensburg, Missouri. He subsequently labored very successfully at Pleasant Hill; Fort Scott, Kansas; Lebanon, Missouri; Baxter Springs, Kansas; Carthage, and for some years serving as a missionary agent, doing general work with marked power. He was instrumental in organizing the churches at Sedalia, Clinton, Warrensburg, Pleasant Hill, Kansas City, Harrisonville, and has baptised 617 during his ministry.

SWEDE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—This church was organized in June, 1877. The original members were: Harland Peterson, Augst Modice, B. O. Johnson, Christ Olson, and John Carlson. They own a neat frame building near the Mound Street school-house, costing \$1,100, 24x40 feet. The church was dedicated by Charles Roos. The pastors have been: Charles Roos, Mr. Anderson, and A. Sangberg. The present membership is thirty-five. The church officers are: Peter Zacharison and Aug. Sahstrom, deacons; F. Hessel, secretary. There is a small sabbath-school, with Miss Lena Swanson as superintendent.

WESLEY CHAPEL, M. E. CHURCH (COLORED).—This church was organized in May, 1878, by Rev. H. Coleman. There are twenty-five original members, among whom are:

Male.—D. Wilson, H. Tidwell, H. King, T. King, J. Kane, D. Irwin, W. Stemmons, and H. Stemmons.

Female.—A. Wilson, Georgiana Coleman, J. Tidwell, Betsy Armstrong, Judith Ruth, Charlotte Wilson, Martha King, Jane Irwin, A. Irwin, N. Stemmons, Flora Stemmons, R. Sullivan, M. Chennette, J. King, M. Weaver, J. Weaver, and B. King.

The house of worship is a brick, twenty-four by forty feet, costing \$1,000, with revolving seats, vestibule in front, and a library. The church is not finished, therefore not dedicated. The pastors are A. Coleman, W. E. Wilson, and E. Pitts. The present membership is fifty-six, and the future prospects are very good. The trustees are I. Kane, H. Tidwell, D. Wilson, J. Chambers, J. W. Price, I. Beecher, and S. Fisher.

The Sunday-school has an attendance of 175; the officers are B. F. Adams, superintendent; L. Henderson, secretary.

When the present pastor, Rev. A. Coleman, took charge of the church he found only about a dozen members, and now the present encouraging condition of the church and increased membership indicates that "Ethiopia shall yet stretch forth her hands unto the Lord."

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—This church is situated in the southeastern part of the town. It is a frame house, thirty by forty feet, and was built in 1881 at a cost of \$1,000. It was built by Father Daugherty, now of St. Xavier, St. Louis. The present pastor is W. H. Coll, who now resides in Carthage. They have an enrollment of about fifty members; services the first Sunday of every month, and occasionally through the week. Before the church was built they held mass in Reagen's Hall; they were then under the supervision of a priest from Osage Mission, in Kansas. The church is said to be in a prosperous condition, and the number of members gradually increasing.

CHAPTER XIV.—EDUCATIONAL.

Carthage Public Schools—Early History, 1846-68—From 1868 to 1883—Names of Graduates—Miss Cheadle's School—Miss Brooks' School—Carthage Library—Newspapers—The Star of the West—The Banner—The Patriot—The Advance—The Grip—The Transcript—The Press.

“ A little learning is a dangerous thing;
 Drink deep, or taste not, the Pierian spring;
 For shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
 And drinking deeply sobers us again.”

CARTHAGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Common schools are the glory and pride of free America. Colleges and universities develop and stimulate the occasional master mind; but the common schools educate and train the nation's multitudes, fitting them for citizenship. The eminent J. P. Wickersham says: “The dearest interest of a nation is the education of its children.” Among the intelligent citizens of Carthage there is a healthy and growing sentiment in favor of public schools.

That old conservative element which retards and embarrasses the onward progress of modern thought has no perceptible following here. The people are content with nothing less than the best advantages that good appliances and superior instructors will afford. Some one has said: “Give me the first ten years of a child's life and I care not who has the rest,” and although this is putting it very strongly, it is emphatically true in the formative period of the young. It will be plainly seen even by the casual observer, and recalled to mind even by the most listless, that while church and state are eminently separate and distinct in this country, the school, as an integral part of the state, goes hand in hand with the church, and immediately follows, if it is not inaugurated with it, in the early history of a new country.

Early History, 1846 to 1868.—The early history of schools in Carthage is both meager and of obscure origin. It will be remembered that the town was laid out in 1842. At this time there were no lands to assess for school purposes, at least, few or no taxes were levied for school purposes. But where there are children there will be schools, if there be neither school funds nor piles of brick and columns grand. The instruction at this early day was received at what is commonly known as “subscription schools,” some one, oftentimes, devoting both his home and attention to the tuition of the youth of the neighborhood. The first building built and set apart for the education of the children of Carthage was constructed of logs about the year 1846 or 1847 and was located just northwest of the present site of the

Baptist Church on the residence block between Geo. W. Stebbins' residence and Clay Cowgills. In 1853 there was a private school held in the Masonic Hall which stood near where the bank building now stands at the northeast corner of the square. The first instructor was William M. Cravens, and subsequently Mr. Ruark, who taught for a monthly tuition of from one to one and a half dollars per pupil per month. By this time there was a small school fund which was applied toward paying the expenses of the school which was in operation at the outbreak of the war. About 1851 the people desiring a female school, applied to Governor Slade of Vermont for a teacher, Miss Mary E. Field was sent out, and taught a girls' school which was located on lot eleven or near where Peter Hills' harness shop now stands, teaching some three or four years.

In 1855 the legislature of Missouri passed an act incorporating the Carthage Female Academy. This institution was under the management of a board of trustees. The building which was a good brick structure, stood where the present handsome public school-house now stands, and was destroyed during the war.

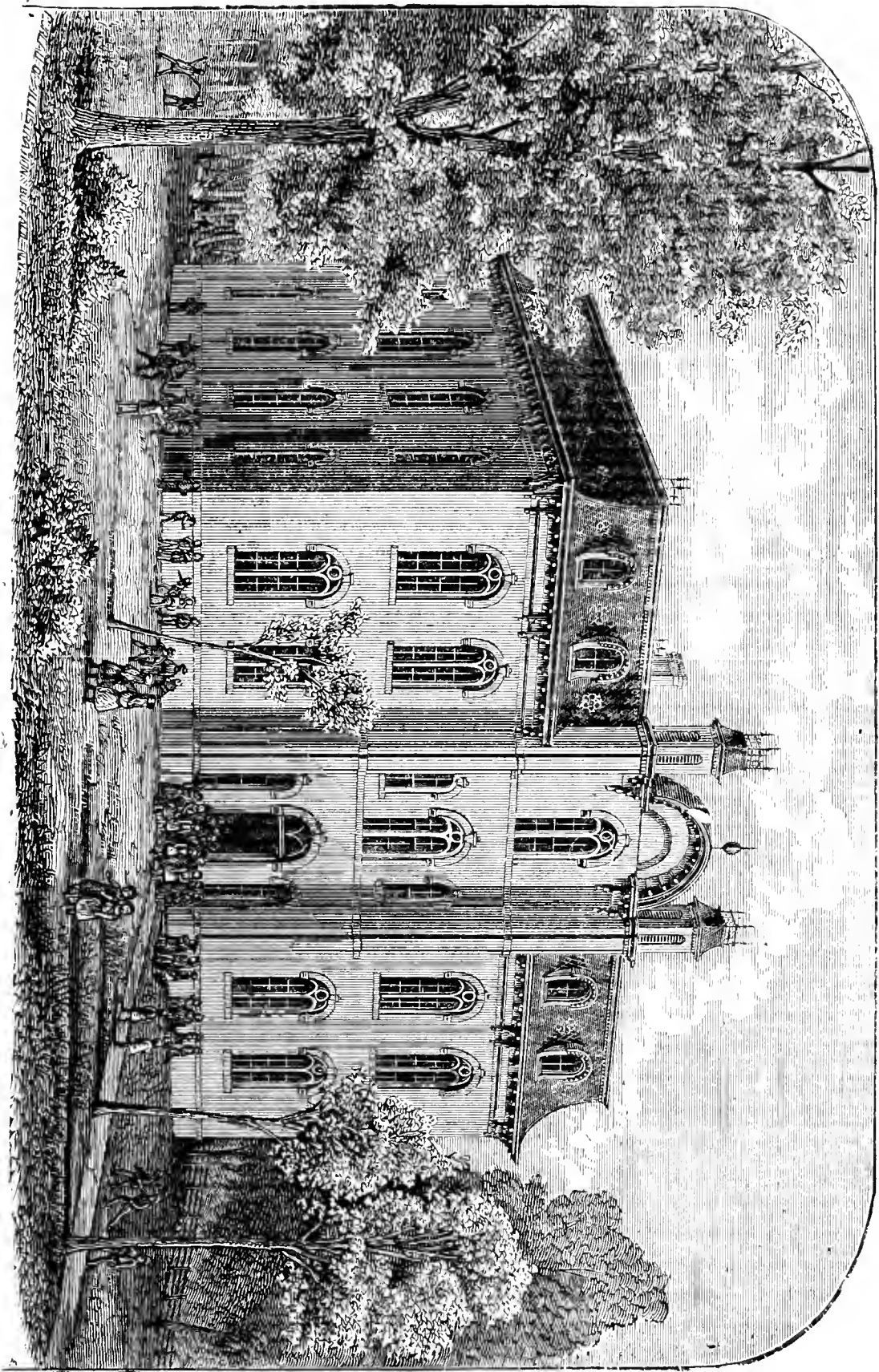
Samuel M. Knealand was the first instructor of the female seminary, and Mr. Hurley, assisted by Miss Alice Walker, who taught till the civil war. During the spring of 1866-67 the frame court-house was built on the west side of the square, and Andrew J. Shepard and Miss Clemmie Shepard opened a public school in it, the first in the place after the war. About this time the town board bought a one-story double building of a Mr. Dunlap, located on the south side of the public square.

It is hardly necessary to observe that there were no schools during the period of the civil war, and the history of schools is broken into until 1868, so far as present records are concerned;

Schools after the War, 1868 to 1883.—The earliest records we find of schools after the war are in April, 1868, when the school was held in the double building on the south side of the square where Griswold's store now stands. A board was elected consisting of J. W. Young, president; D. S. Thomas, treasurer; M. G. McGregor, secretary, forming a board of education, under the general statutes of Missouri. Mr. G. A. Cassil presented the following proposition to the board of education:

I propose to sell the board of education of the town of Carthage, all of lot nine, as shown in the original plat of said town for the sum of \$4,500. I also propose to loan said board the sum of \$500 in currency, and receive the bonds (to run three years), of the school district said board represents at par in payment of both sums.

By referring to lot nine we find that it is about the middle of the south



CARTHAGE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

side of the square, or where Gus Wood's store now stands. This was the real beginning of our present magnificent school system in Carthage, and Mr. W. J. Sieber was chosen as principal, and A. P. French, first assistant. John Eaton, Esq., was ordered to take an enumeration of the white and colored youths between five and twenty-one years of age. In the minutes of 1870, "Ordered that only thirty minutes be devoted to the recitation of Latin; ordered that E. P. Searle be allowed to use the school-room for singing-school purposes, and for teaching a sabbath-school for colored children." "Ordered that we purchase the grounds known as the Carthage seminary lot for a school-house site, to pay the sum of one dollar, taking the same subject to all incumbrances." The fine school building was built in 1870, and cost about \$30,000. It is one of the best arranged and comely school edifices in the Southwest, or most any state in the Union. Besides a cabinet of geological specimens, there is begun the nucleus of a good library comprising many volumes. The high school building has three grades, A, B, and C.

Instructors.—The following is a list of the present teachers and instructors: Prof. Daniel Matthews is superintendent of all the city schools, also teaching the higher branches, among which are chemistry, astronomy, botany, geology, civil government, etc.; Mr. Wm. M. LaForce is principal of the high school; grammar department, Miss Anna Hardwicke and Miss Belle Brown; intermediate, Mrs. H. C. Aholtz, Miss Claire Dittoe, Miss Maggie Loyd, and Olivia Seaman; primary department, Miss Beula Pendleton, Miss Ella Pixlee, Mrs. Gussa Hanna, Miss Wellie Rawson, and Miss Anna Pool; ward schools, S. S. Riley, principal, Miss Laura Flenniken, Miss Esther Hood, and Mrs. L. G. Rawson; colored school, B. F. Adams.

Board of Directors.—Charles Pool, president; E. O'Keefe, secretary; Frank Hill, treasurer; Samuel McReynolds, Robert Moore, and Bennett Hall.

At the time of compilation only a full report down to the following could be had:

Report of the Carthage Public Schools for the year closing May 26, 1882.—Number of white persons in the district between six and twenty years of age: male 665, female 822; total 1,487. Number of colored persons in the district between six and twenty years of age: male 58, female 59; total 117. Total 1,604.

Number of white children attending the public schools during the year: male 598, female 662; total 1,260. Number of colored children attending the public schools during the year: male 46, female 34; total 80. Total 1,340.

The following table shows the enrollment, attendance, absence, etc., of the several departments for the year ending June 26, 1882:

TEACHERS.	GRADES.	Number enrolled.		Received by transfer.		Lost by transfer.		Number withdrawn.		Number remaining.		Average daily belonging.		Average daily attendance.		Average daily absence.		Total cases of tardiness.		Average tardiness per pupil.		Average tardiness per day.		Number of pupils not tardy.		Cases of corporal punishment.		Average age of pupils.				
		Enrolled	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred	Transferred			
W. M. LaForce	High School	58	1	2	26	32	45	43	2	78	1.81	.44	29	3	16.5																	
Georgia Gates	Room No. 1	50	1	2	27	22	32	31	1	34	1.09	.19	32	1	15.3																	
Kate O'Donald	Room No. 2	68	2	3	38	29	44	42	2	84	2.00	.46	40	9	14.2																	
Bella Brown	Room No. 3	60	3	1	27	35	45	43	2	69	1.60	.38	38	1	13.5																	
Claire Dittoe	Room No. 4	60	1	..	26	35	43	40	3	22	.55	.12	47	3	13.4																	
Lucie Culburtson	Room No. 5	63	1	..	31	33	48	45	3	79	1.75	.43	43	13	11.8																	
Lelia Stephenson	Room No. 6	80	7	..	32	55	64	61	3	21	.34	.12	75	0	11.2																	
Olivia Seaman	Room No. 7	90	8	7	26	65	66	62	4	38	.61	.21	78	2	10.5																	
Ella Pixlee	Room No. 8	94	11	8	44	53	62	58	4	52	.89	.28	85	8	9.3																	
Mrs. Gussie Hanna	Room No. 9	106	14	11	42	67	71	67	4	118	1.76	.65	71	1	8.0																	
Mrs. L. G. Rawson	Room No. 10	150	..	14	69	67	69	62	7	78	1.24	.42	75	0	7.1																	
	Mound St. School																															
D. B. Wilson	Room No. 1	74	1	1	33	41	52	50	2	106	2.12	.58	38	34	10.8																	
Laura Flenniken	Room No. 2	75	24	51	53	50	3	62	1.24	.34	59	29	9.4																	
Esther Hood	Room No. 3	84	27	2	50	59	55	50	5	96	1.92	.53	60	7	8.8																	
Weltha Rawson	Room No. 4	148	..	27	52	69	68	61	7	94	1.54	.52	73	4	6.8																	
B. F. Adams	Colored	80	..	..	44	36	40	36	4	150	4.16	.83	40	77	9.9																
Totals		1,340	76	76	591	749	857	801	56	1,180	1.47	6.55	884	183	10.2																	

Financial Statement for the Year Ending April 4, 1882.—Receipts:— Cash on hand beginning of year, \$6,055.41; received from state and county, \$4,090.08; district taxes, \$11,357.68; non-resident tuition fees, \$139.90; diplomas, etc., \$57.55. Total, \$21,700.62.

Expenditures:— Superintendent and teachers, \$6,195.60; building, \$3,550; fuel, \$304.35; repairs, \$218.18; apparatus, incidentals, etc., \$2,268.73; one bond and past due coupons, \$595; interest on funded bonds, \$900. Total, \$15,031.86. Cash balance with treasurer April 4, 1882, \$6,668.76.

The following in brief is a statement of the schools for the present year, 1883: Whole number enrolled, 1,500; whole number monthly enrolled, 1,100; average daily attendance, 959, for 1883; average daily attendance, 801, for 1882; increase in attendance, 158, in 1883. The enumeration of children in the city, June, 1883, is as follows: White, males 891, females 1,046; colored, males 90, females 78; total 2,106. Last year the total enumeration was 1,704, which shows an increase of 402 during the past twelve months. This would indicate an increase of about 1,000 in our population during the year.

*Graduates, 1879-1883.—*Class of '78: Frank Pierce, Ed C. Crow, Louie

Brown, Eva I. McConnel, Florence C. Parkell, Nettie Beasley, and Fannie West.

Class of '79: Charles L. Dickey, Ora M. Brummet, Nannie Dinsmore, Aura B. Speece, and Ellen M. Chase.

Class of '80: Carrie Farwell, Arria Jenkyn, Kate M. Allen, Belle Crandall, Ella Harrison, Carrie L. Dittoe, Olivia Seaman, and Olive Dale.

Class of '81: George E. Gwin, Thos. E. McCune, Ben F. Brown, Joseph C. Roberts, Fannie Bliss, Beula Pendleton, Maud Reid, Minnie Dinsmore, Edith Easton, Nellie M. Wakefield, Anna E. Pool, Sallie P. Pixlee, Clara Hout, Abbie J. Speece, and Emma Campbell.

Class of '82: Hal Wardin, Anna White, Adele Stephenson, Genevieve Rawson, Cora Fisher, and Margaret Loyd.

Class of '83: Jennie Bliss, Etta Seawell, Kate Platt, Salome Stanton, Hattie Reece, and Della VanNatter.

The school-houses of Carthage have been so greatly crowded that the board of directors have been compelled to build a new house in the Third ward. The contract was let to Simon Bistline for \$4,409. The building is to be completed August 1, 1883, and is to be a two-story brick, of four rooms. It is located on the corner of Miller and Maple streets, in South Carthage.

The Mound Street school building is located in the northwest portion of town, in a quiet and well selected spot. It is a two-story brick, comprising four rooms, and is at present presided over by Prof. S. S. Riley, assisted by Miss Flenniken, Miss Hood, and Mrs. Rawson. The average attendance in this building is about 240. The pupils are of an intermediate or primary character, are well behaved, and show good training and instruction. The building was constructed in 1881 at a cost of \$5,300.

MISS CHEADLE'S SCHOOL.—This is the first year of this select school. It has been held in the old Christian church. There have been forty scholars enrolled consisting of three grades, high school, primary, and intermediate. The rate of tuition has been \$1.50 per month for intermediate and primary, and \$2.00 for advanced pupils. There have been four advanced pupils. Miss Cheadle has taught eight years in the city schools, and is abundantly qualified for this new work. Pupils are prepared for the public schools in any and all branches.

MISS BROOKS'S SCHOOL.—This school was begun about 1872, in a little building near her brother's office, near where Dr. Brooks's office now stands. Miss Brooks, for years previous to this time, was engaged as a very successful teacher in the public schools, but having retired from them, opened a school of her own. A few years since, when the Congregationalists were

about to build their new church, Miss Brooks bought their old brick chapel for \$800, where she now has a large and overflowing school. As a teacher, both of small scholars and preparing advanced pupils for the high school or college, Miss Brooks ranks well with the best instructors, as is attested by her success.

CARTHAGE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The Carthage Library Association was organized about 1870. It was established largely through the instrumentality of the ladies of Carthage. The purpose of the organization was to found a permanent public library, and the chief source of revenue was from lecture courses and entertainments. At one of the early meetings in 1870 the report of the funds of the society was \$200.25, from fines, membership fees, and other sources. A constitution was formulated, and the following officers were elected: O. S. Picher, president; H. C. Henney, secretary.

The library comprises over 1,000 volumes of well selected works; biographies, 141; essay, 63; fiction, 145; history, 95; juvenile, 51; miscellaneous, 153; poetry, 49; religions, 91; science, 117. The terms of membership are \$2.00 initiation fee, and 10 cents per week for the loan of books. This gives an abundant opportunity for good reading at a nominal cost, enabling those lacking either libraries or variety of reaching a great treat. Much credit is due to the ladies of Carthage for their literary ambitions and tastes.

THE PRESS.—The press of Carthage and Jasper county has done a great work in aiding the progress of the city, and accomplished wonders in building up the county in its commercial, educational, and religious growth, as well as incalculable assistance in advertising and sending to all parts of the country the wonders and desirableness of the Southwest, and particularly Jasper county, for its climate, its mineral wealth, its fruit and grain, and Carthage as the queen city for a residence.

The Star of the West and Southwest News.—This was the caption of a newspaper published in Carthage previous to the war. It was started during the Kansas troubles, and was intended to serve the slavery interests. At first it was named *Star of the West*, but that name did not seem to be suitable, and it was afterward changed to *Southwest News*. C. C. Dawson was the nominal editor. In the presidential campaign of 1860 it advocated the claims of all candidates except Abraham Lincoln. Its office was in a one-story building, situated where McMerrick & Burlingame's grocery store stood. It early winked out in the war, and went south with the Confederates. It stopped awhile in McDonald county, where it did some service in printing shinplasters, and was afterward captured by the Federal

troops, and used for an army press. It is not known what finally became of it.

Carthage Banner.—Was established by Thomas M. Garland in December, 1866, as a weekly paper. January 1, 1868, H. C. Henney became a partner and continued two years, when he sold out to E. H. Benham, who at the end of six months sold back to Mr. Henney, who remained another two years, and disposed of his interest to A. F. Lewis, July 1, 1872. It has been conducted both as a daily and weekly ever since. It has always been a radical Republican paper, and a strong advocate of temperance, progress, and the leading issues of the day of a reformatory character. Major Skews has charge of the job printing and general press-work, and is an equal partner with A. F. Lewis in this branch of the business, doing work second to none in the Southwest. Mr. Julius Mayerhoff has charge of the bindery department, who is a skilled workman, having learned the three branches of this trade and profession in Germany. His work is excelled by none in St. Louis or the Southwest. Mr. W. A. Sloane, late editor of the *Sedalia Eagle-Times*, has charge of the editorial department of the *Banner*. He is a graduate of Iowa College, a young man of experience in this work, and possessed of tact and a peculiar fitness for the work. Mr. Hamilton P. Sloane, his father, is agricultural correspondent, and Mr. Thomas Zook is business manager.

The Carthage Patriot.—The *Carthage Patriot* was started in March, 1869, as a weekly, by S. D. Carpenter. December 19, 1873, it was burned out and was a total loss of \$3,500. Mr. Carpenter, the editor, lost \$1,000, Regan and Cunningham lost \$1,500, and Messrs. Strawn and Powell \$1,000, who owned the building. Mr. Carpenter was kindly tendered the use of the *Banner* office, thereby getting out his regular issue even ahead of the usual time. From about the year 1877 until the present it has been issued both as a daily and weekly. It is Democratic in politics.

The *Carthage Advance* was inaugurated by H. C. Henney and E. C. Moulton, in September, 1873. After changing hands several times Rev. J. W. Jacobs and R. T. Marlow took charge of it, in the interests of temperance and religious ethics, and issued semi-weekly. It was changed to the *Carthage Republican* in 1878, and was discontinued in 1879.

The Grip.—In the spring of 1872 B. J. Bliss published an Odd Fellows' paper, which he very handily called the *Grip*, and after a few months he lost his hold on the *Grip*.

Congregational Sabbath-school Bulletin.—Inaugurated in March, 1883, and published quarterly under the auspices of the Congregational sabbath-

school of Carthage, Missouri, for gratuitous distribution; George F. Hill and Mrs. L. E. Whitney, editors.

Transcript.—The first issue was March 24, 1883, edited and published by Ben. Deering. It was inaugurated as a daily, but in May the weekly was also begun, which was contemplated in the beginning. Independent in politics, it is a wide-awake sheet and full of enterprise. On May 14th, 1883, the *Transcript* was sold by Mr. Deering to A. W. Rogers, who now publishes the daily and weekly.

The Carthage Press.—The above named paper was established in the city of Carthage in April, 1872, by Mr. Joshua A. Bodenhamer, a good writer and a newspaper man of experience and ability. It was independent in politics and conducted in the interests of the city and county, and especially in the interest of the industrial and business classes, being always outspoken in denouncing, exposing, and condemning all systems of public plunder, such as bonds of all kinds, national banks, railroad and other monopolies, together with high-salaried, corrupt officials, and it has steadily maintained this course to the present day. In 1876 this paper had the proud distinction of being the first and only paper in the State of Missouri to support for President of the United States that grand philanthropist and humanitarian, Mr. Peter Cooper, and Jasper county gave more votes that year for this great and good man than any other county in the state, the number being 520. In July, 1879, the *Press* moved into the building it now occupies, the second story of the brick on the corner of Main and Third streets. On January 1st, 1882, Mr. A. W. St. John, well known throughout the Southwest as an earnest advocate of financial and industrial reforms, and a forcible and able writer, took an equal interest with Mr. Bodenhamer in the editorial and business management of the paper, under the firm name of Bodenhamer & St. John, and since that time the paper has rapidly increased its business, circulation, and influence. The firm has recently added new job type, presses, and other material, making it one of the best equipped job offices in the Southwest. Also a new Cincinnati cylinder press, of the latest and best pattern, driven by a Backus water motor, the power supplied by the Carthage Water-works Company, making it one of the best newspaper offices in this part of the state. The *Press* continues to advocate the best interests of Carthage and Jasper county, remains independent, denouncing with all its vigor the encroachments of all corporate monopolies and corrupt officers who plan to plunder the industrial and business classes.

CHAPTER XV.--CARTHAGE PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.

Water-works—Gas-works—Frisco R. R.—Missouri Pacific R. R.—Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Post-office—Carthage Building and Loan Association—Board of Trade—Cemeteries—Wild Wood Park.

CARTHAGE WATER-WORKS.--The water-works were commenced in September, 1881, and completed in February, 1882—built, owned, and controlled by home capital. The work has been pushed with rare activity, and met with remarkable success. The location of the city, contiguous to Spring River, a large and rapid stream of pure, clear water, running on one side, and within 4,000 feet of the center of the business portion of the city, and on a gradual elevation to a height of 150 feet, renders it an inviting spot for an enterprise of that kind, giving a steady and constant flow of water for domestic use, and in time of fire the stand pipe is turned off, and a direct pressure put on, enabling the powerful pumps to throw a solid body of water, through an inch and a quarter nozzle, to a height of 100, 150, or even a greater distance if desired. The company have now seven miles of mains laid in the streets, and a corps of men constantly at work putting service pipes in for consumers. The takers were so numerous as to enable the company to more than pay cost of running and interest on investment the year just finished, and the first of its existence. The whole construction is being done in the most substantial manner, and without sparing expense for its perfection. It has been claimed by experts that the Carthage water-works, for their size, were not excelled, if equaled, in the United States.

By reference to the city charter it will be seen that the contract for the Carthage water-works was awarded to Jesse W. Starr, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1881. Being unable to comply with the contract, a company was organized, composed of the following gentlemen: D. S. Thomas, president; C. L. Bartlett, treasurer; John W. Slaney, superintendent, and T. B. Tuttle, director. Soon after the completion of the enterprise the following new officers were elected: D. S. Thomas, president and superintendent, and C. L. Bartlett, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Slaney still holds a fourth interest in the stock, Mr. Bartlett one-fourth, and Mr. Thomas one-half, he having purchased Mr. Tuttle's interest.

The water-works of Carthage is of the Holly system, which gets its pressure directly from the pumps, although the Carthage works has in connection, for convenience, a stand pipe for pressure when the pumps are not in use. This stand pipe is eight feet in diameter and seventy-two feet high.

There is a fine brick building for the pumps, 42x46. There are two Babcock & Wilcox boilers, of sixty horse-power each. These pumps throw four streams 125 feet high, and six streams over one hundred feet. The water is supplied from Spring River, a clear stream, fed by many fine springs, and the water passes through a filter 25x50, and fifteen feet in depth, and filled with both stone and gravel. The water is always cool and clear, passing fifty feet through this filter into a well constructed for the purpose. There has been over \$70,000 invested in this enterprise, which gives both an unfailing supply of water and adding greatly to convenience in domestic economy as well as the safety of the city in case of fire. It has, besides, become an absolute necessity for sprinkling and irrigating purposes during the long dry months of the summer, because of the porous character of the soil. It is, in fact, without doubt, the greatest public convenience as well as a commendable investment of private capital for public uses. Carthage may well feel proud of her superior water-works, and the excellent manner in which it is constructed and managed.

These works have been completed eighteen months and there are 400 consumers. There were 275 consumers at the end of the first year. The private consumers pay, on an average, \$17 per year for the water used, paid quarterly, in advance. The amount received from the city for fifty public fire hydrants, is \$3,000, payable semi-annually. The company's annuity from their investment is about \$6,800, or less than ten per cent, and an expense of operating the works of \$3,200 per annum.

THE GAS WORKS.--Second only to the water-works of this city, among its public enterprises, is the gas-works. By a special ordinance granted in the city charter, dated August 16, 1877, a company of St. Louis were granted the exclusive right to manufacture and furnish gas for twenty years, the city of Carthage obligating herself to use the gas of this company in at least twenty-five public street lamps, paying \$30 dollars per annum for each street gas lamp. Tuesday, August 7, 1877, John T. Ruffin, mayor of the city of Carthage, ordered a special election by the qualified voters to determine: "Shall the right to erect gas-works and lay down pipes and mains for the use of the city and its inhabitants be granted upon such terms as the council may, by ordinance, prescribe? Yes. No." The vote stood as follows: For the proposition, 240; against, 48; total vote, 288; majority for, 192. Upon this vote the company forthwith proceeded to an organization which was perfected March 25, 1878. The laying of the street main began February 10, 1878, on the east side of the public square, and April 18, 1878, excavation was begun for the tank and buildings. July third

the Queen City was first lighted by gas, and we clip the following from the *Banner* of August 1, 1878, which says:

“Last night was one of unusual interest to the people of Carthage, as it was the occasion of the first illumination of the city by gas. The successful inauguration of the Carthage Gas-works notes a prominent era in the life of our city, and will furnish an interesting chapter in her history, and speaks loudly for the solidity and permanency of our community. The firm of Gray, Bowman & Lewis, of St. Louis, commenced the movement of this enterprise at a time when most men would have refused to grapple with the undertaking. In this enterprise the company has made an expenditure of \$40,000, besides the employment of much foreign capital and work for many men.”

The present company is composed of the following officers: H. D. Wood, president; M. L. Gray, secretary and treasurer; C. J. Lewis, engineer; W. L. Carver, superintendent. To show the increase and the amount of business, the following statement in figures will show: Total cubic feet of gas made in 1879, 2,147,330; total cubic feet of gas made in 1882, 3,020,580; value of gas consumed in 1879, \$2,605.85; value of gas consumed in 1882, \$9,128.70; length of mains laid in 1879, 16,667 feet; length of mains laid in 1882, 19,119 feet; capacity of gasometer, 22,000 cubic feet; original value of works, \$30,000; present value of works, \$30,000; number of street lamps in 1879, 25; number of street lamps in 1882, 27. This enterprise in Carthage is steadily increasing, and when the facts of the great opposition in the first struggles are known, and how the company has prospered notwithstanding, great credit will be given the management, Mr. W. L. Carver, instead of discouragement and opposition to this public enterprise.

THE FRISCO ROAD.—We can best illustrate the internal works of this great railroad system by giving a few facts and figures of the management from the annual report of the general manager for 1882: Gross earnings for the year, \$3,572,240.92; those for 1881, \$3,160,523.25, showing an increase in gross earnings of \$411,717.67; operating expenses for the year, \$1,410,722.10; those for 1881, \$1,335,182.35, showing an increase in operating expenses of \$85,538.75; the ratio of operating expenses to earnings in 1882 was 39.77 per cent; that of 1881, 42.25 per cent.

The present mileage is as follows: Pacific to Seneca, Missouri, 292 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Granby branch, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Peirce City, Missouri, to Wichita, Kansas, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Oronogo, Missouri, to Joplin, Missouri, 10 $\frac{1}{3}$; Girard to Galena, Kansas (including Belt road at Joplin), 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; Carbon branch, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; Plymouth, Missouri, to Ft. Smith, Arkansas, 132 $\frac{1}{2}$; Springfield to Ozark, Missouri (White River branch), 19 miles; total, 724 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The rolling stock, at the close of the year, consisted of 79 locomotives, 33 passenger coaches, 2 officers' cars, one-half interest in 3 Pullman sleeping-cars, 2 passenger and baggage cars combined, 1 pay-car, 11 baggage cars, 5 fifty-foot postal cars, 43 cabooses, 5 boarding-cars for work trains, 1,087 box cars, 1,000 ore cars, 20 low flat cars, 485 stock cars, 3 tank cars, and 2 wrecking cars.

The total mileage laid with steel rails at the close of the year 1882 was 552½ miles, distributed as follows: Main line, 254 miles, 56 pounds to the yard; Kansas division, 7 miles, 56 pounds to the yard, and 156½ miles, 52 pounds to the yard; Arkansas division, 40 miles, 56 pounds to the yard, and 92½ miles, 52 pounds to the yard; White River branch, 2½ miles, 52 pounds to the yard—leaving 172¼ miles laid with iron.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.--The depot was built about 1881. The building is a frame structure, 140x25 feet, under the management of the following officers: James Neylon, agent; Grant Wilber, baggage-master; I. S. Davis and J. H. Hodnett, operators. Davis works half day and half night. Hodnett works all day. No operator here from 1:20 A. M. until 7 A. M. Baggage-man constantly here. Express business is entirely separate from the depot work. Telegraph operators at the depot do nothing but the railroad business. The Western Union Telegraph Company attends to all the general business, whose office is on the public square in Carthage. Amount of sales of tickets average about \$3,000 per month. Rate of fare three cents per mile. Freight averages about \$9,000 per month. This is one of the best appointed and commodious depots, to our knowledge, outside of the large towns. It is divided into rooms as follows: Ladies waiting-room, office, gents waiting-room, baggage and freight-rooms. Both waiting-rooms are furnished with nice comfortable settees. The windows are larger than are ordinarily seen in common depots, with four panes to the window. Also a large bay-window in the office, which is a great advantage in admitting light. The building is kept well painted, and inside and out is neat and clean, speaking well for the industry and energy of the present employes, who are accommodating and courteous gentlemen and well qualified to fill positions of like nature. There is a large tank near the depot, furnished with water from the city water-works; it has a capacity of about 2,000 barrels. This depot is connected by telephone with all the principal business points of the city.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.--This is the only company doing business in Carthage. They have a general office on the southwest corner of the square and a branch office at each depot. The latter transact railroad business alone, all other communications passing through the general office. When

this office was first established they had only one wire, and railroad and general business were both attended to here. At present the company have three wires running into this office, connecting them directly with St. Louis and Kansas City. This office employs two operators and two messengers. The operators are A. B. Ellison and J. S. Frye. The following figures given us by the manager, A. B. Ellison, will give some idea of the extent of the business: Average receipts per month, \$500; average number of messages per month, 3,000. Chicago market reports are received here and delivered to the Chicago Grain and Produce Exchange.

A TELEPHONE was established in the county first between the mills of Cowgill & Hill in 1880, a private line. In 1881 an exchange was established in Joplin. There are about seventy subscribers at this place. The exchange was established in Carthage in 1882, and there are fifty subscribers now in Carthage. Among the other exchanges in the county are thirty-five subscribers at Webb City and Cartersville; an exchange connecting Joplin with Galena, Kansas, with twenty subscribers; Oronogo, Jasper county, has six; Galesburg Mills has three; also, McDaniels's Mills, east of Carthage, and Forest Mills still further east. The longest line is to Galena, Kansas, which is twenty-seven miles long. There is used about one hundred and twenty-five miles of wire. The United Telephone Company which, with headquarters at Kansas City, is the Joplin Telephone Company, and the Merchants' Telephone and Telegraph Company, of Kansas City, combined, was effected in March, 1883. This new company controls the exclusive right of the State of Kansas and the territory controlled by the Joplin Telephone Company. The telephone enterprise in this county and twenty-seven other counties is due to Mr. Charles McDaniel, whose untiring efforts in its inception presaged its ultimate success, and now that it is a great success is an established fact, others can see the grounds for his faith in his work. Mr. McDaniel put up this line with his private capital, and having sold his interest is the manager for this territory.

POST-OFFICE.—The Carthage post-office was first kept on the north side of the square near where the first court-house stood. It has been moved several times since then, and is now kept in the Regan block on the west side of the public square. The books were all destroyed during the war, so it is impossible to give the exact dates when the several postmasters took charge.

The first postmaster was George Hornback, who served from 1842 until about 1848. Edward Fisher then kept the office until 1850; Elwood B. James from 1850 to 1853; A. J. Burton from 1853 to 1855, and Jesse Cravens from 1855 to 1861, or the beginning of the war. In 1866 George Rader was appointed postmaster, his remuneration for the entire year being

\$12. At this time the mail was carried from Sarcoxie to this office on horseback, and was brought to Sarcoxie from Springfield by stage on the Springfield and Neosho stage route. A stage route was afterward run by the way of Carthage, and the mail was carried on this until the M., C. N. W. R. R., was built.

In 1867 and 1868 the postmaster's salary was \$160 per year. The amount due the United States, after deducting the postmaster's salary for the year 1868, was \$573.53; for 1869, was \$950. The business now increased rapidly, and in 1870 the salary was \$1,200, and it was then made a third-class office. In 1873 it was made a second-class office, with a salary of over \$2,000. In 1874 it was again made a third-class office, paying \$1,800 per year. Mr. Rader informs us the money-order system was established here about 1870, and that at one time during his service as postmaster the orders amounted to \$100,000 per year. In 1878 Mr. Rader's time expired, and A. F. Lewis, who at present holds the office, was appointed. In 1870 it was again made a second-class office. Below we give some figures which show something of the extent of the business since 1879:

Receipts.—Total receipts for 1882, \$10,339.30; increase over 1881, \$1,244.16; increase over 1880, \$3,693.53; increase over 1879, \$4,472.22.

Expenses.—Total expenses of the office in 1882, \$3,748.00; profits to post-office department, \$6,591.30; increase of profit over 1881, \$242.16; increase of profits over 1880, \$2,423.53; increase of profits over 1879, \$3,024.22.

Registry Department.—Number of registered letters received in 1882, 2,531; number of registered letters sent in 1882, 1,425; number of registered letters handled in transit, 1,258; total, 5,211.

Money Order Business.—Total receipts for 1882, \$58,471.81; disbursements for 1882, \$58,471.81; increase of sales over 1881, \$6,112.46; increase of sales over 1880, \$19,234.58; increase of sales over 1879, \$22,505.59.

Mail matter sent during 1882.—Average for the year first-class, 453,388; average for the year, second-class, 385,060; average for the year, third and fourth-class, 166,144; number pieces mail sent during 1882, 1,024,592; increase over 1881, 179,826; increase over 1880, 368,469; increase over 1879, 678,895.

Beside the regular lettered boxes this office has 520 calls, and 320 lock-boxes. These boxes are all rented and the supply does not satisfy the demand, consequently there are to be 100 more lock-boxes put in soon; there are six post letter boxes at convenient points in the city, from which matter is collected and mailed three times a day. The office is in charge of A. F. Lewis,

postmaster; Belle Johnson, assistant postmaster; Earnest B. Jacobs, mailing clerk; J. W. Johnson, delivery clerk.

CARTHAGE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Organized October 1, 1881, with 700 shares, representing \$200 each. It has been run economically and successfully, and there is now \$17,150 of notes on hand; the premium on the stock is now \$5.80 per share. The great success of the association induced the management to organize a new series of stock of the same organization, March 1, 1883, consisting of 300 shares. There have been about fifty houses built and repaired by the funds of the Building Association, and the dues and interest which the borrowers pay the association is considerably less than the same houses would rent for. It will be seen that the plan of the association is that a party is loaned money enough to buy a home at a less rate of interest than would be required to pay a rent for the use of the same property, besides having, at the end of the loan, a deed for the property. It will be seen readily that such an institution is not only a desirable association for investment, but encourages and stimulates building and improvement of the town.

First statement of the Carthage Building and Loan Association of Carthage, Missouri, January 10, 1882:

Assets.—Notes for loans to shareholders, secured by deeds of trust on real estate, \$3,250; cash in treasury, \$262.85; total, \$3,512.85.

Liabilities.—Expenses, \$225.20; shares of stock canceled, \$6; dues to credit of shareholders, \$2,719; Net gains, \$562.65; total, \$3,512.85.

Second statement of the Carthage Building and Loan Association of Carthage, Missouri, July 10, 1882:

Assets.—Notes for loans to shareholders, \$9,300; cash* in hand, \$304.52; total, \$9,604.53.

Liabilities.—Dues, credit of shareholders, \$7,320; net gains, \$2,284.53; total, \$9,604.53.

CARTHAGE BOARD OF TRADE.—Some of the enterprising citizens of Carthage who were desirous of promoting the general welfare of Carthage and vicinity, met at the city recorder's office on January 22d, 1883, and appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the association. The report of the committee, only a portion of which is given, was as follows: "We your committee appointed at a meeting held at the city recorder's office on January 22d, 1883, for the purpose of drafting a constitution and by-laws for the organization of a board of trade, respectfully submit the following: Be it known that the undersigned together with such persons as shall hereafter become members, do hereby form and constitute themselves

an association for the objects and uses hereinafter stated and under rules, regulations, and by-laws herein set forth, or shall hereafter be established." The number of members is 110. The officers of this association are J. D. Clarkson, president; Dr. A. H. Caffey, secretary; William E. Brinkerhoff, treasurer.



CARTHAGE CEMETERY.

CEMETERIES.—The first cemetery used by the citizens of Carthage was located on the lot now occupied by the jail, about one acre square at that time. This lot was used till 1849. At that time another cemetery was established on the land now known as the "City Park." This was used until 1870. This lot was transferred to the town of Carthage by order of court May 7, 1869, on the conditions that the town would obtain other suitable ground for a cemetery and remove the bodies buried in this lot thereto. Consequently the "Carthage Cemetery Association," in behalf of the citizens of Carthage, bought a tract of land lying south of town on J Street, about forty acres, for the consideration of \$500. On February 7th, 1870, the bodies were then removed from the city park to this place, except eight or ten that were left by special request of friends, and the soldiers who had been buried here during the war. They were removed to the National Cemetery at Springfield by order of the government. This tract of land, about two miles south of town, is the only burial ground that is owned by the town; the others that we shall speak of are owned by private parties who sell lots to those who wish to purchase. The last named place was found to be too wet to give general satisfaction, and another one was opened to

the public known as "Cedar Hill Cemetery," one mile east of the public square. This was used for some time, but afterward almost abandoned for a few years. It is now being improved by new fencing, shade trees, etc., and the proprietors have recently employed a sexton to keep the place in order. We are informed that 1,000 bodies here sleep in the silent tomb. Another one was opened one and one-half miles west of town about the same time known as "Gaston's Cemetery."

The last, and the one that is now generally used by the citizens of Carthage, was established by Timothy Regan. It is located about one and one-fourth miles southwest of the public square. It contains forty acres. Half of it is laid off in lots, containing 400 square feet each. Some of these lots are enclosed with a curbing of dressed stone. The first interment was a child of Mr. C. Winkler, on July 25th, 1879; the second was a child of Lewis Luck; the third was that of J. G. Leidy. Robinson's monument and vault is probably the most expensive one erected here, the cost being \$700. There are several other monuments which cost from \$125 to \$200. There are about 125 bodies deposited here.

CITY PARK.—This park lies between the following streets: Seventh on the north, Lyons on the east, Chestnut on the south, and Garrison on the west. It is about 700 feet in length, east and west, and 430 feet in breadth, north and south. It was transferred to the town of Carthage, from the county of Jasper, by order of court, May 7, 1869, to be used for a city park. It is an inviting retreat, with its green sward, canopied by its natural oak grove, for seekers of quietude and rest.

WILD WOOD PARK.—This park, which has more than a local reputation, is known as a place of public resort and pleasure, is finely located at what is now known as "Tucker's Ford," on Spring River, three and one-half miles northwest of Carthage. The inclosure, a picturesque spot, comprises a level tract of seventeen acres of natural forest, which has been trimmed and pruned into shapeliness and grace, till the landscape presents a view, in the vernal and autumnal seasons of the year, glorious in its attractiveness, and fit for the brush of an artist. The undergrowth has been cleared away, the surface of the ground smoothed and leveled and seeded down to blue-grass, and rendered beautiful, comely in perspective as well as more convenient and delightful. There is fitted upon the bank of the stream, which glides along the eastern side of the park, a large commodious hall, 30x68, with matched flooring, used both as a retreat and a place to "trip the light, fantastic toe," honored by the fabled goddess, Terpsichore, and also used for the popular amusement of roller skating. Here and there are rustic seats, swings, croquet grounds, as well as row-boats, in readiness for the swain or

the gallant "Leander," and all the attractions of a "watering place" await you at your very door. Here picnic parties, Sunday-school gatherings, and pleasure-seekers are wont to come, as well as the lover, who holds audience alone with his sweetheart, the sheeny river, and the silent, silvery moon. On such occasions lively music and palatable refreshments are always to be had. There is in preparation a fine half-mile track for driving and tests of speed. Wild Wood Park is praised most by those who know its beauties best. Few men have the public spirit and enterprise to fit up and endow for the pleasure and diversion of the public as Mr. Tucker has in this charming retreat, and while he has become a public benefactor his labors are not without pleasure and satisfaction to himself nor in vain, as the patronage and popularity of Wild Wood Park indicates.

CHAPTER XVI.—COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS INTERESTS

Banks, Farmers and Drovers'—Traders' Bank—Bank of Carthage—Jasper County Bank—Hotels—Opera House—Missouri Woolen Mills—Carthage Woolen Mills—Flouring Mills—Foundry, etc.

FARMERS AND DROVERS' BANK.—This bank began business in 1875 under the management of Levi Starr, being bought and controlled by the present officers in 1877, with Mr. D. R. Goucher, president, and J. L. Moore, cashier. It has steadily grown and increased in business. Their deposits vary and have been \$150,000. Their business is constantly increasing and there are indications of increased growth and prosperity. They are located on the west side of the square and will always be found courteous, honorable, and obliging.

TRADERS' BANK.—The records show the bank to have been organized in 1872 as the First National Bank of Carthage. The charter was surrendered in 1878, being solvent. It is now a state bank with a capital of \$30,000.

The official statement of the financial condition of the Traders' Bank at the close of business on the fourteenth day of April, 1883: Resources—Loans, undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security, \$74,855.27; overdrafts by solvent customers, \$490.95; due from other banks, good on sight draft, \$11,646.80; real estate at present cash market value, \$7,000; furniture and fixtures, \$2,000; checks and other cash items, \$1,845.33; bills of national banks and legal tender United States notes, \$22,082; gold coin, \$535; silver coin, 1,174.85; total, \$121,930.20. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$20,000; surplus funds on hand, \$12,426.50; deposits subject to

draft, at sight, \$78,770.80; deposits subject to draft at given dates, \$5,732.90; due other banks and bankers, \$5,000; total, \$121,930.20.

BANK OF CARTHAGE.—Organized 1868 with G. A. Cassil, president; E. W. Harper, cashier. Al. Cahn bought Mr. Harper's interest. J. A. Mitchell bought out Al. Cahn in 1880. The present officers are G. A. Cassil, president; J. A. Mitchell, cashier; E. P. Mitchell, assistant cashier.

Official statement of the Bank of Carthage, Carthage, Missouri, April 14, 1883. Resources—Loans, undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security, \$117,955.06; loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security, \$5,077.33; overdrafts by solvent customers, \$2,629.14; other bonds and stocks at their present cash market price, \$2,000; due from other banks, good on sight draft, \$64,436.04; real estates at present cash market value, \$7,029.93; furniture and fixtures, \$1,286.67; checks and other cash items, \$3,127.41; bills of national banks and legal tender United States notes, \$44,750; gold coin, \$10,000; silver coin, \$1,225.35; exchange maturing and matured, \$934.41; total, \$260,451.34. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$20,000; surplus funds on hand, \$11,166.51; deposits subject to draft, at sight, \$207,170.16; deposits subject to draft at given dates, \$22,114.67; total, \$260,451.34.

JASPER COUNTY BANK.—Commenced business in 1876, with M. L. Reid, president, and Fred Crocker, assistant cashier.

The official statement of the financial condition of the Jasper County Bank, at Carthage, at the close of business on the 14th of April, 1883: Resources—Loans, undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security, \$36,546.68; overdrafts by solvent customers, \$2,330.93; due from other banks, good on sight draft, \$19,445.85; furniture and fixtures, \$1,000; checks and other cash items, \$294.32; bills of national banks and legal tender United States notes, \$20,680; gold coin, \$10,000; silver coin, \$200; total, \$90,497.78. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$10,000; surplus funds on hand, \$10,441.42; deposits subject to draft at sight, \$70,056.36; total, \$90,497.78.

HARRINGTON HOTEL.—The Harrington stands on the northeast corner of the square on the site formerly occupied by the *Ætna House*, originally the Carthage House, which was the first hotel built in Carthage upon its re-settlement after the war. The house was built by Charles O. Harrington. The dimensions of the building are 96 feet front by 140 long, three stories high, and four stories in the center, with an observatory on top. In addition to the main building is a two-story kitchen and a one-story sample room, which are entered from the office. The office is 36x40 feet; main entrance on Third Street, and ladies' entrance on Grant Street; two great stairways

lead to the upper stories. Each of the rooms are furnished in the best of style. The dining-room is 31x62 feet; the main parlor on the second floor is 16x24. All the rooms are large and thoroughly ventilated; bath-rooms are on the second and third floors. A splendid basement underlies the entire building. All the conveniences to be found in the best hotels of the larger cities are supplied to the Harrington. Mr. E. K. Criley is the proprietor. He placed about \$10,000 worth of furniture in the seventy rooms of the grand structure, and announced the formal opening to take place on the twenty-eighth of September, 1882. Quite a large crowd assembled, and the pleasures of the evening will not soon be forgotten by those who were present at the luxuriant banquet and ball.

KARR HOTEL, southwest corner of Main Street and Central Avenue, was opened on Thanksgiving Day, 1878, with a banquet and ball. The building is a neat, substantial brick structure, with a front of thirty-six feet on Main Street, extending back eighty feet. It is three stories high, with a basement under nearly the entire building. It was built by J. C. Karr, of Parsons, Kansas. George W. Rose was the first proprietor; he was succeeded by C. B. Karr, and then by Joe Henson, who has control at present, with A. J. Gibson as chief clerk. There are thirty-two sleeping rooms in this building beside the spacious bar-room, dining-room, and kitchen, all well furnished.

THE CITY HOTEL.--This hotel was opened March 10, 1879, by Messrs. Warner, Smith & Co. A large number of guests were present to partake of the bounteous hospitality of the house, and all enjoyed the occasion. The house is a substantial brick building, 35x70 feet, two stories high, with a basement the entire width of the building, extending fifty feet back and ten feet under the sidewalk, making a cellar capacity of 35x60 feet. The first floor is divided into an office and dining-room, and in the rear are kitchens, etc. The second floor is occupied by a parlor and bed-rooms, all well furnished.

THE FRENCH HOUSE, situated one block south of the square on Main Street. Mrs. Nellie French, proprietor, keeps an average of twenty-five boarders. Formerly kept transient, but of late years is confined to regular boarders.

There are some other hotels and boarding houses, but space forbids an extended account of each.

THE SPRING RIVER HOUSE is situated on Main Street, three blocks north of the public square.

THE PACIFIC HOUSE is in the northwestern part of town, near the Missouri Pacific Railroad depot.

THE LAFORCE HOUSE is on Main Street, one block south of the public square.

Mrs. Gray operates a hotel or transient boarding-house one block south of the southeast corner of the square.

Andrew Spear keeps a transient house one block southwest of the square.

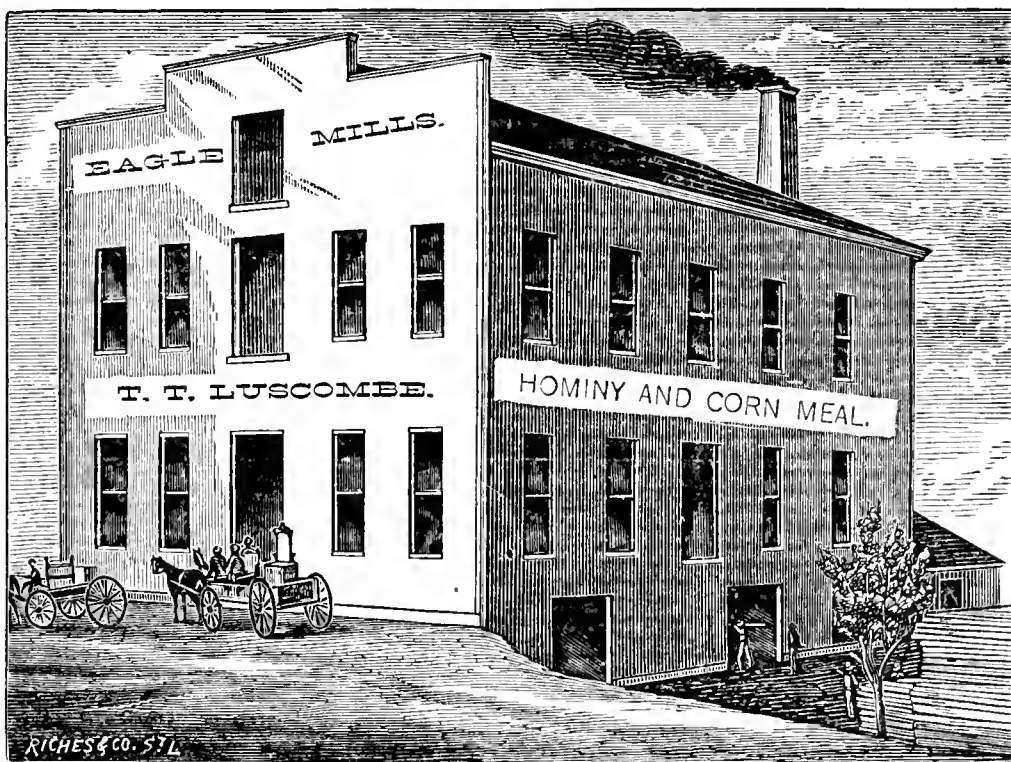
THE OPERA HOUSE is situated on the south side of the public square. It was built in 1878 by Messrs. Chaffey and Burlingame. The building is 55x100 feet, and it is 44 feet from the pavement to the top of the wall. The first floor is used for sales-rooms; the height of the first story is fourteen feet. The second floor, or opera-house proper, is used exclusively as a city hall; it occupies the full length and width of the building, and is eighteen feet from floor to ceiling. The stairway leads up to the hall from the front of the building. The furniture with which this hall is furnished cost no less than \$1,000, all told. It contains about 600 chairs and six changes of scenery, with two-drop curtains. Mr. Burlingame informs us it can be arranged to seat 900 persons, and there has been over 1,000 persons in the hall at one time.

ARMORY HALL was built by Timothy Regan about 1868. It occupies the third story of all the building on the west side of the public square known as Regan's Block. This hall is 60x70 feet; it was known as Regan's Hall until September 29, 1880; the Light Guards rented it to use as an armory, and since that time has been known by the present name.

CARTHAGE WOOLEN MILLS.—These mills have a double history, as the present company is entirely new and distinct from the original corporation previous to the fire, January 24, 1882. The mills were originally built by William Myers & Son, in 1870, and was a fine three-story brick, 40x80 feet, embracing two sets of machinery and thirty looms. They manufactured jeans, tweeds, blankets, and yarn. The business was conducted successfully for ten years, when Mr. Myers retired from the woolen business, leaving the care and business responsibility to his son. His son soon disposed of his interest to other parties. It lay idle for some time, until it burned down at the time mentioned. The present company, composed of the following gentlemen: Frank Hill, H. C. Cowgill, J. A. Mitchell, and J. W. Young, bought the old franchise, charter, and real estate October 25, 1882. The cost of rebuilding and machinery will be upwards of \$75,000. At present there are being put in sixty looms, of the Crompton manufacture, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and the full capacity is nearly double this number. There are two sets of sixty-inch cards, and the spinning capacity of 1,296 spindles. At the opening they will confine their business to jeans, and later contemplate making blankets, yarns, and flannels. It is only due to this enterprising firm to say that they have one of the finest rooms east

or west for this business, and it is as well a great addition to Carthage as a commercial enterprise.

THE CARTHAGE CITY MILLS, familiarly known as Cowgill's and Hill's, was built in 1874 and 1875, and commenced operations in the early part of the year 1875; the size of the mill is 26x48 feet, and the size of the elevator adjoining is 24x30. The mill contains six run of burs and has the capacity to grind 800 to 1,000 bushels of wheat per day. The power running the machinery is furnished by four large turbine wheels of from twenty to forty horse power each. The elevator is constructed of very heavy timbers. The first floor is arranged for an office and wareroom, and the remainder of the five stories is divided into four bins, capable of containing 3,000 bushels of wheat each, altogether 12,000 bushels. The walls are built of two by six inch lumber, spiked one upon the other, making a solid six-inch wall; the walls are held firmly together by inch rods of iron running each way through the building, four feet apart. The cost of the mill and elevator is about \$35,000.

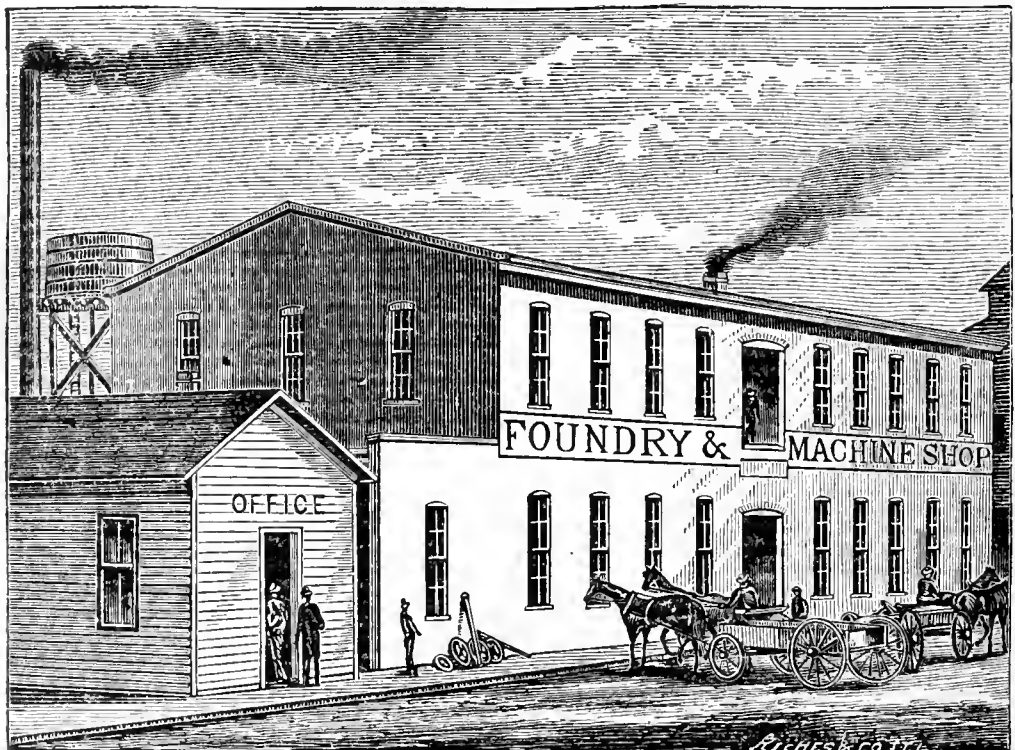


EAGLE MILLS, situated on the northeast corner of Main Street and Central Avenue, is operated by T. T. Luscombe & Co. The work is confined to hominy grits, pearl meal, and corn meal. Capacity on hominy is twenty-five barrels per day; corn meal forty barrels per day; grits and pearl meal twenty-five barrels per day. The building is a two story frame structure with basement under the entire building. The value of the establishment is about \$10,000.

GLOBE MILLS.—This mill is situated on Garriston Avenue, two blocks north of the square. It commenced operation November 21, 1870; and was built by S. H. Thomas & Co. The size of the main part is 35x50 feet, four stories high; the stories respectively from bottom up being nine, twelve, fourteen, and thirteen feet high. The engine-room attached to the main part is 20x42 feet. In 1880 it was sold to Cowgill & Hill, under whose charge it is now operated. It started with four run of burs, and the latter company put in one more set of burs. It is now being remodeled and will have five sets double rolls, and three sets burs; the capacity will then be about 150 barrels per day.

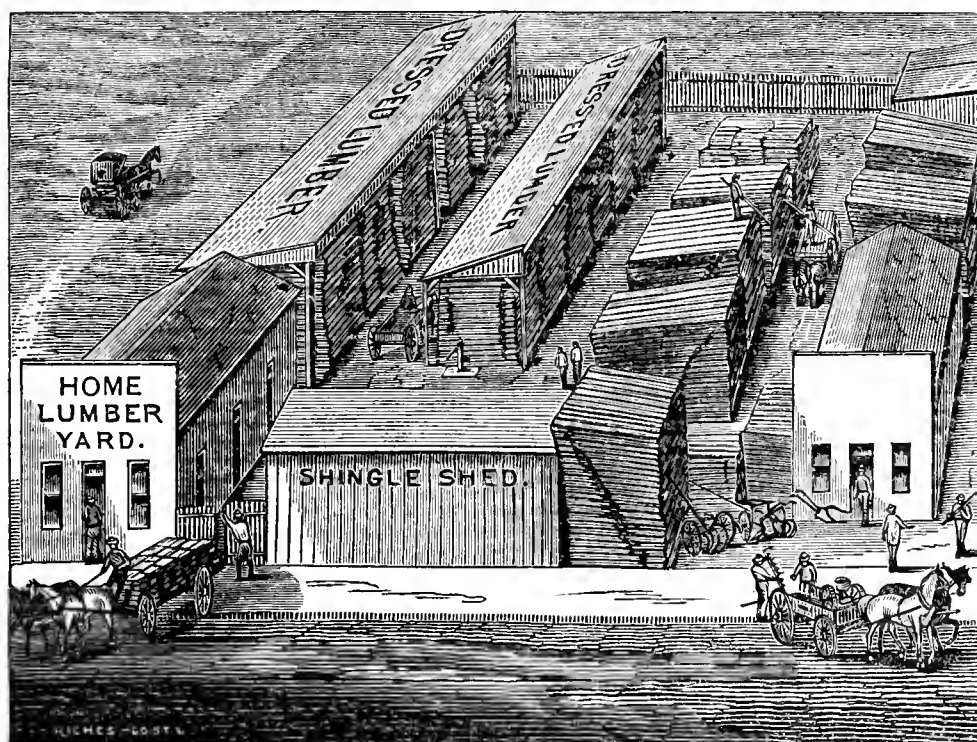
CARTHAGE SPRING MILLS, situated near the big spring, in the northwestern part of town, were built in 1868-69, costing \$12,000. They were built by Peter Smith, and were sold to another man, and he sold to William Myers; they contain four run of burs, with a capacity of fifty barrels per day. The machinery is run by steam, it is supplied with all the modern appliances, so they are able to make three grades of flour at one grind.

MISSOURI WOOLEN MILLS built in 1882 by William B. Myers. The building is 45x140 and two stories high. The basement is stone and used for a wool and engine-room, and the second devoted to weaving and spinning. The cost of the building and machinery is \$25,000, and twenty-five hands are given employment; 3,000 yards are manufactured a week. The location of the Missouri Woolen Mills is on the corner of Limestone and Maple streets.



CARTHAGE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

CARTHAGE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY. The shops belonging to the aforesaid company are situated on the corner of Garrison Avenue and Joplin Street; the company was established about 1870, but was not incorporated until 1873, by a stock company, with a capital of \$20,000. This company manufacture steam engines, steam pumps, and all kinds of mining and milling machinery, and such work as is generally done at foundry and machine-shops. The stock has increased since its organization until now it is valued at \$40,000, just double the original stock. The shop is constantly running with a force of from twenty to twenty-five hands. The company is going to build an addition to the present building, thus enabling them to work a force of about fifty hands. The officers at present are William McMillan, president; J. J. Squire, superintendent; E. W. Barnes, secretary and treasurer.



HOME LUMBER YARD, CARTHAGE, MISSOURI.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MANUFACTORY.—Charles Brown, proprietor; shop on northeast corner of square. This shop works twelve men in the manufacture of buggies and carriages. In 1882 the sales amounted to about \$8,000. The same year he turned on 100 pieces of work. Beside this they do repair work; some pieces bring \$400; shops cover 100 feet square.

Mervin & Lanpher have recently opened a shop, one block west of the northwest corner of the square, where they build wagons, carriages, buggies, etc., making a speciality of light work. These shops apparently do a good business, and some of the implement merchants also sell many wagons and

buggies from the eastern markets. One firm informs us they sell from six to eight car loads of buggies and carriages per year.

LUMBER YARDS.—S. A. Brown & Co., on Main Street, one block north of square, carry an average stock of eight or ten thousand dollars. Average from seventy-five to one hundred car loads of lumber per year, from Chicago, St. Louis, Hannibal, and some other points. Average amount of business per year, \$30,000 to \$40,000.

F. Huggins, northeast corner of the public square, dealers in lumber, lath, doors, sash, and blinds. These yards cover about one-half square, and contain a good stock of such goods as are generally kept in a first-class yard.

Home Lumber Company, corner of Main Street and Central Avenue. This yard covers 200 feet square. They keep a good assortment of all lumber, and ship from Hannibal and Chicago seventy-five to one hundred car loads per year. This company has nine other similar yards; headquarters at Nevada.

STONE QUARRIES.—There is much good limestone for building, paving, and flagging obtained near town. The Garner quarry, on Kendrick's farm, one mile north of town, is operated by the Gilfillan Stone Company, of Fort Scott, Kansas. They ship to St. Louis, and it is said to be a popular stone in that market. They are putting in new machinery, which will enable them to ship a car load each day.

Lamb's quarries are worked by J. McNamara. Gates & Merton are working a quarry one and one-fourth miles northwest of town, and just across the road is one worked by Mr. McDanavin. The last three mentioned find sale for most of their stone near home.

There are two brick-kilns near town, located near the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. depot. One is operated by Mr. Wheeler, and the other by the McNerney Bros.

Garner's limekiln is located at the Garner quarries, a mile and a quarter north of town. Mr. Garner burns the spauls that are left after the Gilfillan Stone Company take the stone suitable for shipping.

Hub & Hill have a limekiln near the Frisco depot, and within about 200 yards of this is another, worked by the McCord Bros.

CHAPTER XVII.—SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Free Masons, No. 197—Odd Fellows—The Encampment—Knights of Pythias—A. O. U. W.—Knights of Honor—Endowment Society—Grand Army of the Republic, Stanton Post, No. 16—Silver Spring Lodge, No. 36 (colored)—Carthage Light Guard—Carthage Literary Soiceties, Alpha, Shakespeare, "N. N. C.," Chautauqua—Carthage Literary Association.

THE Queen City of Carthage is not behind her sisters in secret and benevolent societies. Not only are the oldest organizations, like the Masons and Odd Fellows, represented, but the strongest and most popular orders or associations which have sprung into existence and become powerful means for good, in the past fifty years, are equally well represented. From the best information that can be gained, every one of the bodies in this city is in a flourishing condition, with the exception of one or two, which have not yet been founded long enough to grow so strong that they can combat and overcome all circumstances. There are many widows and orphans in this city to-day who are living in quiet comfort—the mother with means to assist and educate her children, and the children with homes where they can remain until they have gained a common school training, or learned a business or trade, whereby they can support themselves—who have got their means from the treasury of the secret and benevolent societies. The scrupulous care with which the insurance and relief features of the societies have been conducted in this city has attracted the attention of many non-society men.

Below will be found a complete list of benevolent, secret, social, national, military, and miscellaneous organizations in the city. Each one has received such mention as the scope and chapter will permit of, and the length and minuteness of historical details have been governed by the age, character, strength, of the body or order.

Carthage Lodge, No. 197, A. F. & A. M., by authority of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, A. F. & A. M., was organized March 27, 1867, U. D., by order of Rev. John D. Vincil, grand master of Masons for the state of Missouri, dated February 8, A. D. 1867, A. L. 5867, to Griffith M. Robinson, Josiah C. Gaston, Obed D. Stinson, Amos H. Caffee, Josiah Lane, Jacob E. Dawson, Norris C. Hood, and Hannibal W. Shanks, under instructions from George Frank Gouley, grand secretary, to Arch M. Long, D. D. G. M., Fourteenth District of Missouri, and he to Brother Griffith M. Robinson, Carthage Lodge, U. D., assisted by Brothers Josiah C. Gaston, S. W., and O. D. Stinson, J. W., and Brothers Norris C. Hood, treasurer; Josiah Lane, secretary; David K. Hood, S. D.; John Reynolds, J. D.; A. M.

Drake, Tyler, and the following brethren: John C. Willoughby, Richard Thornton, Jacob Rankin, Alfred B. Hendrick, E. W. Harper, Charles Higbee, Franklin Sides, Henry H. Hess, and James Beard. The charter was dated October 19, 1867. Masters: Griffith M. Robinson for 1867-68, Josiah C. Gaston, 1868-69; Peter K. Beard, 1869-70-71; Amos H. Caffee, 1871-72 and 1880; Lyman J. Burch, 1872-73; Josiah Lane, 1873-74; John T. Ruffin, 1875-76 and 1881; Charles C. Allen, 1877; Julius Cahn (deceased), 1878; Thos. Buckbee, 1879; Peter K. Beard, 1882-83.

Odd Fellows.—Carthage Lodge, No. 171, organized May 20, 1868; present membership, 95. N. G., A. G. Milless; secretary, D. A. Smith. It was organized by Lyman J. Burch, I. N. Lamb, J. Gabriel, T. M. Garland, and J. C. Gaston, who were the charter members. At the first organization they held their meetings in the Masonic Hall, holding sessions here about four years. Subsequently they rented a room known as Griffith's Hall for three years; then three years in a room over Drake's store. They have been in their present hall, built especially for their use in Harrington's block, some three years. It is a finely furnished room, 23x85 feet, and makes a convenient place of meeting. The amount paid for relief of brothers was \$30 in 1868, and the amount paid in 1882 was \$222.50; relief of the orphans of deceased members, \$96; widows, \$48.50. The assets of the lodge are \$875.

Carthage Encampment, No. 50, organized December 18, 1871. The charter members are Riley J. Bliss, W. C. Wood, J. P. C. Langston, J. W. Gilbert, Simon Bistline, Jacob Block, and D. A. Smith. The membership is fifty-seven. Money belonging to this order loaned is \$450.

Knights of Pythias, Phoenix Lodge, No. 81, organized February 22, 1883; present membership, twenty-four. W. W. Calhoun, C. C.; F. S. Myers, K. of P. and S. Charter members: A. W. Rogers, T. A. Rogers, J. M. White, H. C. Lathshaw, W. J. Kinsello, R. W. Crandall, E. H. Prosser, T. H. Marshall, R. M. Sharp, A. B. Vogel, J. W. Halliburton, P. S. Dinsmore, J. P. Kinsello, E. W. Doane, T. J. Roundtree, N. A. Floyd, H. M. Gray, H. Moehle, T. C. Canaday, and A. H. Myers. This lodge meets every Thursday evening in the Odd Fellows' Hall.

A. O. U. W., Carthage Lodge, No. 47, organized in 1877, J. R. Shields, M. W.; A. B. Vogle, recorder. The charter members are Thos. Buckbee, D. A. Smith, John Bottenfield, A. H. Caffee, Warren Woodward, J. M. Jenkins, D. S. Thomas, and A. Cahn. Meets in the Odd Fellows' Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Present membership, fifty-six.

Knights of Honor.—Carthage Lodge, K. of H., was instituted February 8,

1882, J. M. White, dictator; M. J. McClerg, reporter. The charter members are A. W. Rogers, T. A. Rogers, W. W. Calhoun, L. E. Whitney, Chas. Brown, H. C. Warner, D. M. Simons, B. F. Vannatter, H. S. Graves, W. B. Hubbard, John Kissinger, J. M. Johnson, A. J. Papp, and M. B. Claybaugh. Meets second and fourth Wednesday night in every month in Odd Fellows Hall.

Endowment Section of Knights of Pythias, No. 318, organized July 15, 1879. Present membership, thirty-six. President, Frank Welch; secretary and treasurer, T. A. Rogers.

Grand Army of Republic, Stanton Post No. 16.—Perhaps this organization is less understood than few others, and its claims upon the admiration of a loyal people more deserved. Only those who wore the "blue," either on sea or land are eligible to this craft, who served their country in the last war; consequently, its days are numbered with the natural life of the union patriots. It is organized to perpetuate the brotherhood of loyalty among our greatly respected soldiery. Each local order is named in honor of some deceased military, naval, or civic official, and this one, "No. 16," is in honor of the late Secretary Stanton, ex Secretary of War. It was organized and mustered by Major William Warner, department commander of the G. A. R. for the State of Missouri, July 19, 1882. It is composed at present of seventy members, taken only from Union soldiers and marines of the late war for the suppression of the Rebellion. The following is a list of the charter members:

NAME.	REGIMENT.	COMPANY.	RANK.
Thomas Buckbee.....	13th Missouri Cav....	Co. B.	2d Lieut.....
G. M. Hurley.....	Medical Staff.....	.. .. .	Ass't Surgeon
W. S. Bower.....	U. S. Navy.....	.....	Quarter gunner
T. A. Wakefield.....	8th Mo. Cav.....	Co. A.	1st Lieut.....
C. P. Phillips.....	17th U. S. Col. Inft...	Co. A.	Private.... .
H. Armstrong.....	2d Mass. Cav.....	Co. A.	Captain.... .
Bennett Hall.....	129th Illinois Infantry.	Co. E.	Sergeant.
Amos H. Caffee.....	13th Kas. Inf.....	.... .	Surgeon
Benton Tuttle.....	1st N. Y. S. S.....	.....	Private... ..
Frank Hill.....	5th Mass. Vol.....	Co. H.	Private..
Jesse Rhoads.....	30th Ill. Inf. Vol.....	Co. H.	Corporal..
E. J. Montague.....	9th Ill. Inf. Vol.....	Co. B.	2d Sergeant...
A. Pettyjohn.....	88th Ind. Inf. Vol....	Co. E.	Private..... .
J. W. Burch.....	107th Ill. Inf.....	Co. E.	Private..... .
S. S. Riley.....	23d Ind. Inf.....	Co. C.	Private
E. R. Wheeler.....	22d Ill. Inf.....	Co. E.	Private..... .
J. P. Hubbart.....	2d Ill. Cav.....	Co. A.	Private..... .
A. B. Parkell.....	4th Iowa Cav.....	.....	Major..... .

NAME.	REGIMENT.	COMPANY.	RANK.
Dr. Miller.....	9th Ind. Inf.	Co. H.	Corporal..
J. G. Irwin.....	18th Ohio Inf.....	Co. K.	1st Lieut.....
J. H. Coffman.....	126th Ill. Inf.....	Co. B.	2d Lient..
M. Shupert.....	24th Ohio Inf.....	Co. D.	Private.....
H. Hubbard.....	2d Ill. Cav.....	Co. F.	Private.....
R. L. Galbreath.....	14th Penn. Cav.....	Co. L.	2d Sergeant.. ..
Theo. F. Gray.....	169th Ohio Inf.....	Co. I.	2d Sergeant... ..
J. H. Ralston.....	16th Ill. Inf.	Co. A.	Private.....
A. J. Crandall.....	51st Wis. Inf.....	Co. C.	Private.....
Walter Benedict.....	100th Ill. Inf.....	Co. B.	Private.
R. G. Seawell.....	100th Ill. Inf.....	Co. D.	Corporal..
J. E. Twitchell.....	6th Mo. Inf.....	Co. E.	Corporal.
A. F. Lewis.....	13th Kas. Inf.....	Co. I.	Lientenant.. ..
John C. Gill.....	40th Ill. Inf.....	Co. B.	Private
G. Rose.....	15th Ill. Cav.....	Co. G.	Private.....
Charles Pool.....	24th Ind. Inf.....	Co. B.	Corporal
Sam. Wetzal	29th Ind. Inf.....	Co. B.	Captain.
John T. Hodsheir.....	4th Mo. Cav.....	Co. E.	Private
E. Edwards.....	12th Mo. Inf.	Co. C.	Private
J. C. Bridges.....	21st Ill. Inf.....	Co. K.	Private.....
Charles Bovard.....	11th Penn. Inf.....	Co. G.	Private
Josiah Tilden.....	U. S. A. ....	.....	Paymaster.. ..
C. W. Botkin.....	1st Alb. Cav.....	Co. H.	Private.....
H. P. Sloan.....	74th Ill. Inf.....	Co. C.	Captain
E. C. Stephenson.....	36th Wis. Inf.....	Co. D.	Private.....
Andrew Russell.....	14th Iowa Inf.....	Co. I.	Private
W. O. Robinson.....	16th Iowa Inf	Co. F.	2d Sergeant... ..

The present officers are as follows: Jesse Rhoads, post commander; A. B. Parkell, senior vice post commander; J. M. Hurley, junior vice post commander; Amos H. Caffee, surgeon; Sam. E. Wetzal, officer of day; W. C. Shupert, officer of guards; W. S. Bower, adjutant; J. G. Irwin, chaplain; R. Wheeler, quartermaster. This organization meets on the first, third, and fifth evenings of each month in the Odd Fellows Hall, using Cushing's Manual of Rules of Order.

Silver Spray Lodge (Colored), No. 36.—The first records we find of this lodge are dated August 9, 1880, "opening in the first degree of Masonry with ten members." The following is a list of officers and charter members: Peter Emerson, S. W.; Wm. H. Hansford, J. W.; R. T. Gore, treasurer; J. M. Kelly, S. D.; Cyrus Lanagon; H. Harkin, tyler; J. Garnet, S. C.; J. Campell; J. Adams, J. C.; D. Grammon, J. D.; R. Adams; W. M. Barker, secretary.

Carthage Light Guard.—Carthage can boast of the best military company in the Southwest, composed of young men of the best social and busi-

ness standing in the city, and a more manly and soldierly bearing is seldom met with in any class. To cherish, encourage and aid in the maintenance of such an organization, becomes the duty and privilege of every worthy citizen. The Carthage Light Guard was organized January 3, 1876, with thirty-two members. The meeting for this purpose was held at Regan's Hall with Thos. B. Tuttle as permanent president, Jessie Rhoads as permanent secretary and Lewis Miller, treasurer.

The names of those who enrolled at that meeting are: Miles Mix, T. B. Haughawout, C. P. Ball, Eber Budlong, Joseph W. Hall, John A. Hardin, E. P. Cassil, L. M. Miller, J. B. LaForce, W. K. Caffee, Charles Brown, C. E. Matthews, Albert Cahn, Julius Maas, James Deagan, Wm. P. Brobeck, W. B. Farwell, R. P. Cassil, M. P. Keim, B. F. Gunnison, John M. Lawrence, Chas. H. Murray, T. Wakefield, Warren Woodward, Frank Chaffee, W. M. Myers, John F. Grubbs, John N. Wilson, Robert Mitchell, Thomas B. Tuttle, Jesse Rhoads, W. B. Myers. At the same meeting the several company officers were elected as follows: captain, Benjamin F. Garrison; first lieutenant, Albert Cahn; second lieutenant, John A. Hardin; first sergeant, James Deagan. On January 7th, 1876, a voluminous constitution and by-laws was adopted, and fourteen more men were enrolled as members of the company as follows: Robert C. Friend, Chas. O. Harrington, Frank Beebe, M. Wilson, C. C. Crippen, W. H. Smith, A. W. Onstott, R. T. Sitterley, C. B. Stickney, F. S. Yager, Edward Hilliard, Chas. Hubb, A. M. Hurty, and James A. Bolen. At this meeting the following appointments were made which completed the official roll of the company: second sergeant, W. K. Caffee; third sergeant, J. M. Lawrence; fourth sergeant, T. B. Tuttle, fifth sergeant, Eber Budlong. Corporals: L. M. Miller, C. H. Murray, W. B. Myers, Jesse Rhoads, W. P. Brobeck, Chas. Brown, T. B. Haughawout, and E. P. Cassil.

On January 22d, 1876, the company was mustered into the Missouri state militia service, since which time the organization has been a fixture, at the present, however, attaining to its greatest influence and importance. Neat gray uniforms and the best Springfield breech-loading rifles, with all other necessary equipments, render them fully prepared for duty at short notice. During the captaincy of B. F. Garrison the citizens presented the Guard with a neat flag, and two years ago they were given a beautiful blue silk banner by the ladies of Carthage.

After the resignation of Garrison, Thos. B. Tuttle was commissioned captain of the company. The Guard has given annual balls on the 22d of February, some of which have been brilliant affairs, rivaling all similar entertainments in the Southwest. They have attended quite a number of parades and celebrations in other towns. The first at Kansas City, July 4, 1880,

the occasion of the visit of Gen. Grant. The second trip was to the Joplin Fair the same fall. On Decoration Day, 1881, they attended the celebration at Fort Scott. For four days, including July 4, 1881, a camp was pitched at Cassil's Garden just west of Carthage, consisting of the Mayor's Guard and Branch Guard of St. Louis, Parsons' Light Guard, and Company F, of Fort Scott. The next trip was to Cherryvale, Kansas, in September, 1881. They made another visit to Fort Scott, Decoration Day, May, 1882, and the same year attended the fourth of July celebration at Joplin. A few weeks after the visit of the St. Louis companies, Captain Wm. Bull and Sergeant F. L. Garesche came to this city and presented the Carthage Guard with a seventy-five dollar gold medal.

The following names constitute the complete roster of officers and soldiers who at present belong to the company: W. K. Caffee, captain; C. O. Harrington, first lieutenant; A. M. Hurty, first sergeant; J. W. Halliburton, second sergeant; E. P. Cassil, third sergeant; Frank S. Myers, first corporal; W. A. Williams, second corporal; E. C. Crow, third corporal; G. H. Thomas, fourth corporal; D. B. Hart, fifth corporal; Charles Hout, sixth corporal and color-bearer. Privates: B. B. Allen, O. Beeson, D. W. Brown, George Cleveland, Dave Damon, Paul Davy, James Deagan, A. B. Deutsch, H. M. Gray, Chas. Hubb, Ernest Jacobs, Frank Lamb, John Long, M. J. McClurg, Robert Mitchell, H. Montague, W. H. Myers, Geo. Neff, R. H. Parr, Pual Parker, Will Powell, R. G. Smith, and H. A. Wolcott.

The members of the Light Guard Band are J. Henry Doyle, teacher and leader; W. H. Akens, solo B flat cornet; P. P. Buell, first B flat cornet; Otto Peterson, E flat cornet; T. J. Rountree, solo alto; John Glass, first alto; Charles Stemmetts, second alto; A. G. Griffith, second B flat tenor; Chas. Randall, baritone; Thos. Kendrick, bass; Rit Myers, tenor drum; Chas. Sandige, bass drum.

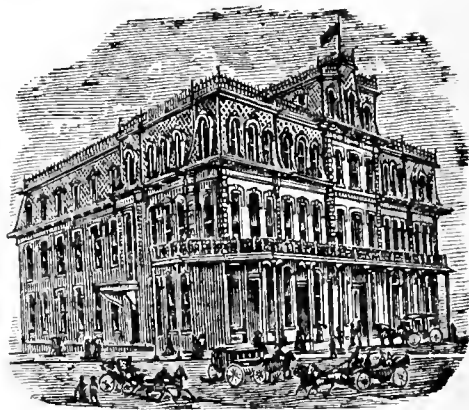
Carthage Literary Societies.—Within the last few years the ladies of Carthage have organized several literary societies, among which are the Alpha Society, Mrs. A. Williams, president; The Shakesperian Society, Mrs. A. M. Drake, president; the "N. N. C.," Mrs. M. E. Dickey, president, and the Chatauqua. These societies have stated times of meeting, rules to govern them in their deliberations, and a specific object to attain social culture and literary attainment. They have recently organized a general society for mutual benefit called the Carthage Literary Association. This association is composed wholly of ladies, no gentlemen being allowed to participate in its deliberations. An election of officers was held May 30, 1883, and resulted as follows: Mrs. S. M. Dickey, president; Mrs. A. M. Drake, first vice-president; Mrs. T. N. Davy, second vice-president; Mrs. E. H. Williams, secretary; Mrs. J. D. Clarkson, treasurer.

CHAPTER XVIII.—CARTHAGE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- Abbott, Joe., foreman *Transcript*.
 Albaugh, Moses, painter.
 Allen, C. C., boots and shoes.
 Applegate, Miss L., dress-maker.
 Armstrong, C. B., book-keeper.
 Barnes, E. W., Sec'y foundry.
 Barratt, Joseph, news agent.
 Barron, W. M., groceries.
 Bartlett, C. L., grocer.
 Bartlett, T. W., dry goods.
 Becktel, Wm., shoemaker.
 Beem, H. L., eclectic physician.
 Betts, Jas. P., attorney at law.
 Bistline, S., contractor and builder.
 Blair, R. G., attorney at law.
 Blakeney, Geo., dep. county col.
 Blewett, J. F., druggist and chemist.
 Bliss, D. J., pumps, wind-mills, etc.
 Block, Jacob, groceries, hides, etc.
 Block, Moses, groceries, hides, etc.
 Bodenhammer, J. A., editor *Press*.
 Bottenfield, J. L., freight transfer.
 Bower, Wm. S., judge county court.
 Brader, H. E., gas and steam fitter.
 Brewer, B. J., blacksmith.
 Brinkerhoff, W. E., pres. Trad's B'k.
 Brooks, R. F., physician and surgeon.
 Brown, Chas., carriage factory.
 Brown, Dan. W., attorney at law.
 Brown, E. O., attorney at law.
 Brown, L. F., groceries and books.
 Buckbee, Thos., deputy sheriff.
 Buller, R. F., attorney at law.
 Caffee, Dr. Amos H., druggist.
 Caffee, W. K., druggist.
 Cahn, Albert, clothier, merch. tailor.
 Calhoon, W. W., book-keeper.
 Carlson, John, carpenter.
 Carns, J. J., proprietor of medicine.
 Carpenter, S. D., editor *Patriot*.
 Carson, W. S., county treasurer.
 Carter, J. A., phys. and surgeon.
 Carter, J. E., groceries.
 Carver, W. L., Carthage Gas Co.
 Carver, A. G., stoker, gas company.
 Casey, J., bakery and ice cream.
 Cassil, Ed., bank of Carthage.
 Castor, R. J., photographer.
 Castor, W. H., photographer.
 Chase, D. S., Ins. and real estate.
 Church, Joseph, saloon.
 Clarkson, J. D., farm machinery.
 Clark, Mrs. M. M., millinery bazaar.
 Collins, C., clerk Harrington house.
 Cormack, W. A., phys. and surgeon.
 Costello, J. K., art gallery.
 Cowgill, H. C., Carthage City Mills.
 Cox, Geo. W., merchant tailor.
 Crandall, H. C., livery and feed stable.
 Cravens, Joseph, attorney at law.
 Criley, A. H., cl'k Harrington house.
 Criley, E. K., pro. Harrington house.
 Crocker, Fred, cashier Jas. Co. B'k.
 Crothers, Dr. W. H., druggist.
 Crippen, C. C., boots and shoes.
 Cunningham, G. P., loan agent, etc.
 Daugherty, J. F., county collector.
 Davis, A., grocer.
 Davis, I. S. telegraph operator.
 Deal, T. W., drugs and books.
 Dickenson, G., millinery and ex. agt.
 Deutsch, A. B., clothier, mer. tailor.

Devore, E. C., attorney at law.
 Dingle, Thomas, furniture.
 Drake, A. M., hardware.
 Edwards, J. D., boots and shoes.
 Ellison, A. B., telegraph office.
 Emry, A. C., agricultural implem'ts.
 Farmer, E., gunsmith.
 Faust, J. S., Singer M'fg Co.
 Ferguson, G., wagon and blacksmith.
 Fields, J. G., refreshment stand.
 Flannagan, John H., atty. at law.
 Floyd, N. A., jewelry and music.
 Foland, Wm., refreshment stand.
 Forbes, D. C., book-k'r R. H. Rose.
 Foster, B. F., groceries.
 Frankenberger, J., fruit stand.
 Franks, J. H., school commissioner.
 French, Mrs., prop. French House.
 Frick, J., confections and ice cream.
 Galbreath, R. L., phys. and surg.
 Garland, T. M., city clerk.
 Gardner, Chas., restaurant.
 Gerkey, Lewis, boots and shoes.
 Gessell, E. E., baker with Casey.
 Gibson, A. J., clerk Karr House.
 Goldstein, A. H., clothier.
 Goldstein, S., clothier.
 Good, J. B., book-keeper.
 Gore, Philip, grocer and baker.
 Goucher, D. R., president bank.
 Gould, Rev. J. E., pas. Cong. church.
 Gray, T. E. real estate agent.
 Green, J. L., real estate agent.
 Green, W. T., atty. at law
 Gregory, A. E., book store.
 Griswold, S. B., grocer.
 Hackney, Ben., dep. county clerk.
 Hall, J. W., groceries and books.
 Halliburton, J. W., atty. at law.

Haradon, F. F., boots and shoes.
 Harding, H. H., atty. at law.
 Hardwick, Rev. J. B., pas. Bap. ch.
 Harker, Jas., auction house.
 Harrington, C. O., capitalist.



HARRINGTON HOUSE.

Haughawont, T. B., pros. atty.
 Havens, E., refreshment stand.
 Havens, J. W., groceries and feed.
 Heck, J., agt. for harvesters.
 Hedge, F. E., jeweler.
 Hedrick, C. F., deputy sheriff.
 Helt, D. S., carpenter.
 Henley, T., merchant tailor.
 Henson, J., prop. Karr House.
 Hiatt, L. D., grocer.
 Hiatt, W. E., grocer.
 Higgins, J. J., justice of peace.
 Hicks, L. D., dry goods.
 Hill, C. S., foreman Globe Mills.
 Hill, F., pres. woolen mills.
 Hill, G. R., phys. and surg.
 Hill, P., saddles and harness.
 Hill, T., grain and stock dealer.
 Hill, W. B., grain and stock dealer.
 Hoag, M. L., drug clerk.
 Hobbs, T. B., grocer.
 Hodnett, J. H., telegraph operator.
 Hodshire, J. T., feed store.
 Hodson, I. C., circuit clerk.
 Hollingsworth, H. C., grocer.

- Holt, Thos., grocer.
 Holt, Norman S., grocer.
 Hout, C. E., meat and produce.
 Hout, H., meat and produce.
 Hubbard, W. B., agricul implem'ts.
 Huggins, F., lumber yard.
 Humphreys, G. W., cheap cash store.
 Hurley, J. M., furniture.
 Hurty, A. M., druggist.
 Inglis, J. A., jewelry and music.
 Innes, J. M., bakery and restaurant.
 Irwin, J. G., deputy sheriff.
 James, M. M., sewing machine agt.
 Jenkins, M. J., agricul implemts.
 Johnson, J. F., boots and shoes.
 Jordan, B. W., confections and fruits.
 Karns, Lewis, gunsmith.
 Kellogg, G. C., marble dealer.
 Kellogg, H. B., marble dealer.
 Kepler, Mrs. E. A., dressmaker.
 Kesweter, C., tobacco and cigars.
 Kilgore, W. H., probate judge.
 Kilmer, Mrs. E. E., milliner.
 Kirke, A. J., jeweller.
 Knell, E., furniture and undertaker.
 Knepper, J. W., music dealer.
 Knepper, S. W., music dealer.
 Knowland, J., merchant tailor.
 Knight, Rev. W. S., pastor Presby ch.
 Koontz, G. W., grocer.
 Lanpher, C., carriage factory.
 Leidy, J., buggies and spring wagons.
 Lewis, A. F., p. m. and ed. *Banner*.
 Lewis, J. E., blacksmith.
 Lewis, J. W., barber.
 Lindsey, J. T., dentist.
 Lindsey, S. J., dentist.
 Long, Samuel, marble works.
 Low, Samuel A., hardware.
 Luscombe, T. T., mayor.
 Lyon, Mrs. Mary, Spring Riv. House.
 Lyon, M., groceries, hides and wool.
 McBean, A. D., confectioner.
 McBride, A., physician and surgeon.
 McClurg, M. J., dentist.
 McCord, Alonzo, limekiln.
 McCord, Jesse, limekiln.
 McCrillis, Frank, hardware.
 McCrillis, James D., hardware.
 McDaniel, C. W., Telephone Co.
 McDaniel, F. M., Pearl Mills.
 McDaniel, J., clerk at City Hotel.
 McElroy, C. F., dry goods.
 McIntire, D. W., livery & feed stable.
 McMillan, Wm., Carthage Foundry.
 McReynolds, S., attorney at law.
 McReady, J. E., woolen mills.
 Marker, Mrs. Lou, human hair goods.
 Mariner, M., agricultural house.
 Martin, B. S., traveling salesman.
 Matthews, L. I., physician.
 Matthews, D., supt. schools.
 Mayerhoff, Julius, book bindery.
 Mayfield, M., saloon.
 Merwin, R. S., carriage factory.
 Metcalf, H. C., miller at Eagle Mills.
 Miller, A., wagon shop.
 Miller, J. E., carpenter.
 Miller, J. W., horseshoeing.
 Miller, W. H., grocer.
 Miller, W. P., market and grocery.
 Mitchell, J. A., cashier Carthage B'k.
 Mitchell, Simeon, stoker gas works.
 Moehla, H. C., fresh meat market.
 Moore, J. L., cashier F. & D. B'k.
 Moore, Mrs. M. J., millinery.
 Moore, Robert, Home Lumber Co.
 Morse, W. H., assistant book-keeper.
 Morgan, P. C., barber shop.

- Morgan, P. M., barber.
 Morgan, Mrs. M., boarding-house.
 Motherspaw, Wm., livery stable.
 Montague, E. J., attorney at law.
 Myers, Frank S., gen. ins. agent.
 Myers, Wm., Carthage Spring Mills.
 Myers, Wm. B., woolen mills.
 Myers, W. H., harness maker.
 Nanson, J. M., grocer.
 Nevins, B. F., telegraph operator.
 Newell, J. P., recorder of deeds.
 Neylon, James, agent Mo. P. R. R.
 Osborn, George W., architect.
 Otis, B. H., cabinet workman.
 Parr, R. H., jeweler.
 Parker, Pearl, livery and sale stable.
 Parry, George T., attorney at law.
 Payne, G. W., groceries, etc.
 Perry, Wm., cigars and tobacco.
 Peters, M. W., barber.
 Pettyjohn, A., cheap cash store.
 Phelps, W. H., attorney at law.
 Platt, C. D., Carthage Plow Factory.
 Plumb, A. R., grocer.
 Pool, Charles, grocer.
 Porter, F. D., grocer.
 Puckett, B., grocer.
 Purcell, Edward, manf. bed springs.
 Purcell, J., manf. steel bed springs.
 Pratt, E., variety store.
 Pratt, P. F., variety store.
 Prosser, Rev. E. H., pastor M. E. ch.
 Quinn, E., grocer.
 Ragland, Eld. N. M., pastor Chris. ch.
 Ragsdale, Mrs. C., dress-making.
 Rainwater, J. D., saloon.
 Rawson, C. B., book-keeper gas office.
 Read, R. H., dollar store.
 Reid, M. L., Jasper County Bank.
 Richstine, John, plaster ornaments.
 Ridenour, A. M., b'k-kpr woolen mills.
 Roberts, A., agt harvesting machines.
 Roberts, R. M., county sheriff.
 Robertson, E. C., dry goods.
 Roessler, E. E., photographer.
 Roessler, Julius, boots and shoes.
 Rogers, A. W., gen. ag't Ger. Ins. Co.
 Rogers, T. A., general insurance ag't.
 Rose, Grove, meat market.
 Rose, D., groceries, boots and shoes.
 Rose, R. H., dry goods.
 Roschel, W. E., druggist.
 Ross A., contractor and builder.
 Ross, J. S., contractor and builder.
 Ross, M. C., feed, flour, and produce.
 Ross, S. B., contractor and builder.
 Ronntree, T. J., tobacco and cigars.
 Ruffin, J. T., Pearl Flouring Mills.
 St. John, A. W., editor *Press*.
 Sanders, W. L., grocery and feed store.
 Sanders, J. L., carpenter.
 Sanderson, S., saloon.
 Schifferdecker, Chas., agt for beer.
 Schlect, Jacob, meat market.
 Scott, Fred, jeweler.
 Searle, E. P., real estate ag't.
 Seaver, D. W., steam laundry.
 Sennet, J. W., attorney at law.
 Sharp, R. N., saloon.
 Sheffield, Jennie, millinery.
 Shields, J. R., attorney at law.
 Skelton, Wm., pawnbroker.
 Skews, E., binder, blank book-maker.
 Sloane, H. P., solicitor *Banner*.
 Sloane, Wm. A., ed. *Daily Banner*.
 Smith, F. H., painter.
 Smith, W. H., druggist.
 Sombart, Dr. J. E., druggist.
 Spear, Anderson, confectioner.

- Spear, Mrs. M. J., milliner, dress-mkr.
 Spence, James, grocer.
 Squire, J. J. Carthage Foundry.
 Stebbins, G. W., coal, sand, and lime.
 Stephens, Wm., printer, *Patriot*.
 Stephenson, E. C., restaurant.
 Stewart, Rev. O. M., pastor M. E. Ch.
 Stickney, C. B., atty. at law.
 Stickney, Robert T., atty. at law.
 Stoner, Frank, Frisco baggage.
 Swander, W. H., phys. and surgeon.
 Symons, D. M., Star bakery.
 Taffe, Richard, telegraph operator.
 Tappan, H. A., book-keeper.
 Tatlock, C. E., local ed. *Transcript*.
 Taylor, L., photographer.
 Thacker, Jesse, hardware.
 Thomas, A. L., atty at. law.
 Thomas, E. A., book-keeper water-works.
 Thomas, B. F., lumber yard.
 Thomas, D. S., pres. water-works.
 Thomas, G. H., book-keeper.
 Thompson, Wm., atty. at law.
 Tower, W. S., real estate agt.
 Turley, Miss L. A., milliner dress-mkr.
 Vallen, Charles, shoemaker.
 Vannatter, B. F., miller.
 Vogel, A. B., bus mangr *Transcript*.
 Wade, C. G., feed stable.
 Wagoner, Daniel, phys. and surgeon.
 Wallace, G. W., ag't for havesters.
 Walker, James, groceries and drugs.
 Wallace, V. A., cash'r Traders Bank.
 Warden, H. B., book-keeper.
 Ward, J. M., Queen City com school.
 Warner, H. C., City Hotel.
 Waters, W. H., farm implements.
 Wells, J. J., grocer.
 Wells, S. S., china and queensware.
 Wheatley, W. A., Huggins' lumber.
 Wheeler, E. R., atty. at law.
 Wheelock, C. A., undertkr, furniture.
 Wheete, A. M., marble works.
 White, D. G., ticket agt Frisco depot.
 White, James M., dentist.
 Whitney, L. E., homeopathic phys.
 Whitsett, J. M., dry goods.
 Wilbur, J. G., baggage Mo. Pacific.
 Willis, H., sewer pipe and drain tile.
 Williams, E. H., lumber yard.
 Williams, Justin, book-keeper.
 Williams, S. G., city recorder.
 Wilson, J. N., county clerk.
 Wilson, J. S., deputy county clerk.
 Wittich, L. L., atty. at law.
 Wolcott, H. A., book-keeper.
 Wong, E., Chinese laundry.
 Wood, T. K., livery and sale stable.
 Yager, F. S., atty. at law.
 Yeager, M. S., painter.
 Yoder, Chris. C., blackmith.
 Yost, John, Carthage Wagon-works.
 Young, J., blacksmith.
 Young, J. W., Carthage Woolen Mill.
 Young, L. P., blacksmith.
 Zook, T. L., book-keeper *Banner*.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

All men cannot be great; each has his sphere, and the success of his life is to be measured by the manner in which he fills it. But men may be both true and good, may be morally great, for in true living there are no degrees of greatness -there is no respect to persons. It is not intended in the following pages to include all the several and separate acts of a man's life, important or otherwise. The design is to give the merest outline, for a complete review of the life and character of the person named would be both unwarranted and without general value. The names which follow, for the most part, are those of men who have been or are now closely identified with the interests of the county and their respective townships. The sketches of many of the early settlers are found elsewhere in this volume; but to have given a sketch of every man in Jasper county would have been utterly impossible. If any have been omitted who should have been represented, it was more the fault of themselves or their friends than the publishers of this work. For the most part those whose sketches follow have contributed to the enterprise which the publishers have been able to furnish the people. Great care has been taken to give the facts in these sketches as they were given to the historian, and if an occasional error is found, it is largely due to the incorrect statement of the one who dictated the sketch.

CHARLES C. ALLEN, ex United States marshal, was appointed to the honor and responsibility of this position by President R. B. Hayes, in November, 1877, and again re-appointed in March, 1882, by President Chester A. Arthur. Owing to ill-health Mr. Allen was led to resign, recommending his deputy, J. H. McGee as his successor, who received the appointment. For a number of years Mr. Allen has been constantly and laboriously engaged in public life. In the campaign of 1876 he was the nominee on the Republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor. In 1870 he was elected to the state senate from the sixteenth senatorial district, and was chairman of the penitentiary committee. Mr. Charles Allen was born in August, 1832, in the State of New York, Orleans county, where his father, a lawyer by profession, lived, and died in 1835. His mother removed to Stephenson county, Illinois, after his father's death. Our subject learned the printer's trade when yet a minor, and started the *Savannah Register*, and later edited the *Dixon Transcript*. In 1857 he removed to Waverly, Iowa, and engaged in hardware. In 1861 he enlisted in the Third Missouri Infantry, and subsequently was commissioned captain in the Thirty-fourth Missouri, major, and staff officer to the state bureau duty, and

also acted as provost marshal in St. Louis. In 1866 he came to Booneville, Missouri, and engaged in farming, and in 1869 became a citizen of Carthage. Here he has always been largely in public enterprises. He established the first lumber yard, planing mill, and foundry of Carthage. He is at present the proprietor of the large boot and shoe house located at the southeast corner of the square. Mr. Allen was married in 1854 to Miss Harriet E. Bales, of Asbury, Illinois. Mr. Allen is somewhat broken in health by close application to business and the untiring application to public life. He is a gentleman highly respected for sterling worth and integrity among a wide circle of friends in both public and private life.

CHARLES L. BARTLETT, merchant. Mr. Bartlett was born in 1832, in Green county, New York. His father, Charles, and his mother, who was a Lamb, were natives of New York. Mr. Bartlett first embarked in business at Waupaca, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1860, when he removed to Denver City, Colorado, where he engaged in saw-milling and money-lending; was also in the banking business. At the first election held in that city he was elected county treasurer. In 1866 he came to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, where he was in business until 1873, when he went to St. Louis and engaged in commission business two years. In 1875 he came to Carthage, Missouri, and opened the large grocery and provision house, where he has since remained. This is one of the leading houses of the city and does a large and prosperous business. Mr. Bartlett was one of the original builders and stockholders of the Carthage water-works, and now owns one-fourth of the stock. He has been treasurer of this company from its formation. He is also a stockholder and director in the Traders' Bank, of Carthage. He owns one of the most elegant residences in the city. He was married in 1869 to Miss Ellen T. Humphreys, of St. Louis. They have four children living. Mr. Bartlett has always voted the Republican ticket, and is now chairman of the city Republican committee. He is also a Mason.

SHERMAN F. BEEBE was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in the town of Colebrook, April 19, 1807. At the age of five his father removed to Chenango county, New York, where he engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch was married July 8, 1830, to Phoebe A. Reynolds, who was born in Rensselaer county, New York, May 25, 1812. Their children are: Hinkley and Orrin A. Mr. Beebe is a member of the Episcopal Church and a member of the Masons. In 1855 he emigrated to Wisconsin and Bremer county, Iowa. He came to Missouri in 1866, settling in Cooper county, and to Jasper county, in 1871. Mr. Beebe owns a farm of sixty

acres, raising 900 bushels of corn; also 100 apple and 300 peach trees. There have been good showings of zinc blend and lead in paying quantities, the mine lying in the same belt of the Carthage mines, one mile north and one and a half miles west of Carthage. He enlisted from Iowa, in the Thirty-eighth; also two sons in the Ninth Iowa, who were promoted to captain and first lieutenant. Mr. Beebe is a grand old gentleman and has seen a good deal of the world.

ELLIOTT A. BISSELL, contractor, builder, and architect, Carthage Missouri, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, July 6, 1843, and there raised and educated. He was married September 1, 1872, in Michigan, to Nettie Chase, who was born in Michigan in 1853. Their children are: Willie, Frank, Pearle, Lula, and Sherman. Mr. and Mrs. Bissell are members of the Congregational Church of Carthage. Mr. Bissell enlisted in the Sixtieth New York Infantry under Joe Hooker, serving about five years, and was at one time a prisoner of war. He is by profession a contractor and drafter of specifications for buildings, among which are the Presbyterian Church, Carthage Mills, the Mitchell Bank Block, and many other store buildings and private residences. His place of business is on North Main and residence on South Grant Street. Mr. Bissell is a good workman, correct draftsman, and withal a genial and obliging gentleman. Mr. Bissell emigrated to Iowa some years ago; and became a citizen of Carthage in 1867, commanding the respect of all.

SIMON BISTLINE, contractor and builder, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1842, and there reared and educated. His father Benjamin was a farmer, and is still living in the county of Simon's nativity. In 1868, December 31, he was married to Nancy Glass, who was born in Jasper county, Missouri, December 11, 1846. Their children are: Alice, Mary, Benjamin F., Viola, and Clara. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bistiline are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Odd Fellows. He came to Jasper county, Missouri, in 1867, settling in Carthage. He is by profession a contractor and builder, and his place of business is located on Third Street, near the Harrington Hotel, and his residence on the corner of Oak and Orner streets. Mr. Bistline has built some of the best public buildings of Jasper county, and first private residences of Carthage, among which are the Second Ward school-house, Baptist and M. E. churches, Evangelical church of Union township, and Salem church of Jasper township, Sarcouxie public school building, and many of the nice residences of the of the city. Mr. Bistiline served a regular apprenticeship and is in every way a first-class workman, as well as a genial and accomodating gentleman.

JOSHUA A. BODENHAMER, editor and publisher of the *Carthage Press*, was born in North Carolina, Forsythe county, November 14, 1840, and there reared. His father, Rev. David G. Bodenhamer, was a minister of the M. E. Church, and a native of the same county, where he was born May 15, 1805. He died April 26, 1875. In 1860 the father of the subject of our sketch became a resident of Mills and Fremont counties, Iowa, until 1874, when he came to live with his son Joshua in Carthage. He was a man of plethoric mould and great activity, and died from overwork, lying in a comatose condition for twenty-four hours previous to his death by paralysis. Mr. Joshua Bodenhamer learned the printing business in Salem, North Carolina, at the *Press* office, a newspaper caption he perpetuates. Mr. Bodenhamer removed to Iowa in 1860, attending the school of John Madison, which proved the nucleus of Glenwood Academy. In 1862 Mr. Bodenhamer crossed the plains, stopping at Denver and Central City for a time as foreman of a paper. In 1863 he returned to the states and engaged in newspaper work at Forest City, Rockport, Missouri, and Nebraska City, Nebraska. In 1865, in company with his father, he bought the *American Union*. In the fall of 1871 he came to Carthage, Missouri, and in April, 1872, issued the first number of the *People's Press*, conducting it alone until January, 1882, when he disposed of a half interest to A. W. St. John, who is one of the firm and editors. August 18, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie N. Flanery, who was born in Fremont county, Iowa, March 9, 1851, and there raised. They have five children whose names are Hattie E., William J., Junie C. (who died in 1875), Joshua E., Marsh A., and David G. Mrs. Bodenhamer is a member of the Christian Church. His mother, who is seventy-eight years old, is a helpless invalid from paralysis, and makes her home with her son. He was a delegate to the Greenback party convention which was held in Chicago in June, 1880, and which nominated General James B. Weaver for president. Mr. Bodenhamer was the only delegate from Missouri who voted for Benjamin F. Butler. This he did from a sense of duty, and the firm conviction that he was the strong man of that party. The *Press*, of which Mr. Bodenhamer is the representative, is second to no weekly publication of Jasper county, either in point of able editorial management or public patronage. In politics it may be said to be independent, although supporting and advocating the principles of the Greenback party as formulated by the late Peter Cooper, its founder. Mr. Bodenhamer is a man of varied experience, generous culture, and a pleasing address, rendering him a welcome companion and a genial, social citizen and gentlemen.

JOHN L. BOTTENFIELD, furniture and upholstery dealer, of the firm of Leidy & Bottenfield, was born May 19, 1844, in Knox county, Ohio. His father, now a resident of Carthage, was a native of Pennsylvania, having settled in Ohio about the year 1818. His mother's maiden name was Ellen D. Simons, a native of Ohio, and died in 1880. J. L. Bottenfield was reared in the Buckeye State for the most part. In 1867 he immigrated to the Southwest and settled in Carthage, Missouri, and for two years he was in business with A. M. Drake. In 1861 he crossed the plains, and in 1869 returned to Ohio, where he married Miss Rebecca E. Baker, of Licking county. In December, 1869, he returned to Carthage and again joined Mr. Drake in business, with whom he remained till 1871, when he bought the Davis & Murphy store of agricultural implements. In the spring of 1872 he became associated with J. G. Leidy, who was in the furniture business on the east side of the square. They conducted both business interests until 1874, when they retired from the implement business and built the furniture factory in connection with two of Mr. Leidy's brothers. Mr. Bottenfield has been connected constantly with the business ever since, and now owns a two-thirds interest, doing a business of \$50,000 per annum. Mr. Bottenfield came to Carthage a poor boy, but by industry and perseverance has taken first rank among the solid business men of Carthage. He owns a large and elegant residence on the corner of Grant Street and Grove Avenue. He has served as city treasurer for two terms with general satisfaction. His family is composed of his wife and three children. Mr. Bottenfield is now engaged in the transfer and dray business, having sold out his interest in the furniture business.

HENRY BOWMAN, contractor and builder, was born in Richland county, Ohio, December 18, 1828, and was raised there. His father, whose name was Peter, was a farmer in Ohio. He was married in November, 1853, to Adela Canfield, who was born in New York State. Their children's names are as follows: Charles W., Mary B., Jennie, and two deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are members of the Christian Church, Miss Mary of the Congregational, and Charles of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bowman has been a Mason. He immigrated to Marion county, Iowa, in 1840, and to Carthage, Missouri, in 1870. He owns a fine farm of 240 acres in Jackson township. Mr. Bowman is a carpenter by trade, and has built some of the best store-rooms of the city. Mr. Bowman resides on Garrison Avenue, in Burch and Moore's addition. He enlisted in Company A, of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, serving his country well.

WILLIAM E. BRINKERHOFF, president Traders' Bank, was born near the city of New York in 1832. His father, John L., and his mother,

Sophia, *nee* Platt, were natives of the same state. William E. was reared and educated at his birth-place. After arriving at his majority he learned the furniture business in New York City. At the breaking out of the war in 1861 he was one of the first to enlist in General Sickel's Excelsior Brigade, in which he served three years as a soldier. Afterwards he was commissioned quartermaster of the Fifty-sixth New York Regiment, and served until the close of the war. In 1865 he came to Clinton, Missouri, where he dealt largely in real estate for many years. He served then as deputy circuit clerk and recorder from 1865 to 1867. He was also school commissioner of that county during that time, and did much toward bringing out and developing their school system, which is now the pride of the county. From 1868 to 1872 he served as county surveyor, and as United States commissioner in 1872-73, and was director of public schools at Clinton from 1872 to 1882, but of late years has given all his time to his extensive money-lending and real estate business, which extends over a large portion of southwest Missouri, as well as Kansas. In the spring of 1882 he, in connection with others, bought the Traders' Bank of Carthage, of which he was chosen president. Hereafter this bank office will be headquarters for their real estate and loaning business, although he still continues his office at Clinton. Mr. Brinkerhoff was married in September, 1866, to Miss Eliza Wicks, of Long Island, N. Y. They have six children, all daughters, living. Their first child, a daughter, and one son, are dead.

CHARLES BROWN, manufacturer of carriages and buggies, began business in Carthage in 1878 in company with Jenkins, and later with Gilbert. For the past year he has been alone, and has turned out over eighty carriages. His place of business and factory is located at the northeast corner of the public square on North Grand Street. Mr. Charles Brown, the proprietor and manufacturer, was born in Maine in 1833. His father, Calvin, also a native of Maine, is seventy-five years of age, hale and hearty, and makes his home with his son. The subject of this sketch was married to Kate Dagin in November, 1879. They have one child, Eddie H. Mr. Brown is a member of the Knights of Honor, and second lieutenant of militia. He came to Jasper county in 1869 from Adrain, Michigan, where he had operated in the same business. He worked eight years as journeyman after coming to Carthage. Mr. Brown does as fine work as anyone in the Southwest, and is building up a prosperous business.

JUDGE EDMUND O. BROWN was born in the State of New York in 1849. His father, Morris M. Brown, was a native of New York; also his mother, Amanda, *nee* Slater. Judge Brown was educated at Norwich Academy, New York, studied law in Cuba, New York, in 1870 was admitted to

the bar at Buffalo, New York, then came to Lamar, Missouri, and practiced law until 1872, when he came to Carthage. In January, 1874, he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Picher. At the following election in 1874 he was elected to the same office and served four years, after which he formed a co-partnership with the Hon. Wm. H. Phelps, with whom he has since been associated in the practice of his profession. This firm stands among the foremost in their profession in southwestern Missouri, enjoy a large practice, and have secured a reputation such as few in their profession enjoy. Judge Brown was married in 1875 to Miss Angie Garner, of St. Louis, a daughter of I. F. Garner, now of this city. They have one child.

WILLIAM H. H. BROWN, wholesale and retail grocer, of Carthage, Missouri, was born ten miles north of Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri, November 17, 1840. His father, John Simpson Brown, is a gentleman now seventy-one years old, hale and hearty, and resides on the farm in Johnson county, Missouri. He is one of the pioneers of Johnson county, settling there in 1828, before the county was organized. He was born in North Carolina, but raised chiefly in Kentucky. The son and subject of this sketch was married August 20, 1861, to Emma R. Cleavland, who was born in Kentucky in 1836, but lived the greater portion of her younger days in Johnson county, Missouri. The children are Electra J., Melissa F., Ida M., Mary E., James W., Rufus L., Thomas S., Katie (died in 1878), Francis C., Jesse, Edna, who died in 1879, and Emma. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the Masonic order—Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery. Mr. Brown came to Carthage, Jasper county, Missouri, in October, 1882, and immediately engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery and jobbing business in company with B. Foster & Co. He was interested at the same time with his brother Baxter Brown in operating the City Hotel, which was conducted in a manner satisfactory to the traveling public and no doubt with profit to themselves. Although but about forty years of age he is both grandfather and parent of ten children, ten of whom are living. Mr. Brown is both a successful business man and enterprising and large hearted citizen, and, though of rather a retiring nature, those respect him most who know him best.

JOHN W. BURCH was born January 30, 1841, in Hardy county, Virginia. His father, Covington, and his mother, Elizabeth A., *nee* Tharp, were natives of Virginia. John W. was born on a farm. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Regiment Volunteers, and

served with distinction for three years, being most of the time on detached duty. In the fall of 1865 he came to Benton county, Missouri, and in 1867 to Jasper county, locating at what is now known as the Burch Mines, which were named after his father. He was engaged in mining and teaching school until 1874 when he was appointed deputy treasurer and collector of Jasper county. In 1877 he was appointed deputy county clerk, and served until 1878, when he was elected recorder of deeds for Jasper county, which position he held until January 1, 1883. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1867 to Nancy E. Barnett, a native of Benton county, Missouri. They have three children living and one deceased.

MILTON BURKHOLDER, grocery and provisions, was born in 1857 in Pennsylvania. His father, Abraham, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother was Matilda Beaver, a native of Pennsylvania. During his boyhood days he had become familiar with many states. In 1867 he came to Henry county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming until 1869, when he came to Carthage. In 1881 he bought the grocery store of Mr. Miller, on east Fourth Street, carrying a general stock of groceries, provisions, etc., doing a large and prosperous business. Mr. Burkholder was married March 11, 1874, to Miss Catharine McCormick, of Wisconsin. They have five children living. Mr. Burkholder and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Burkholder is interested in the Pleasant Valley Mines, two and one half miles southwest of Carthage, which are being worked in paying quantities. He is one of the most prosperous grocery men in Carthage.

DR. AMOS H. CAFFEE, physician and druggist. Dr. Caffee was born in 1834, in Newark, Ohio. His father, M. M. Caffee, was a native of Pennsylvania. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Elizabeth, *nee* Worden, was a native of Virginia. Dr. Caffee was married and educated in his native state. He read medicine under Dr. J. M. Wilson, of Newark, Ohio. He attended lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio. He first visited Jasper county, Missouri, in 1857, but located here permanently in the spring of 1859, and engaged in the practice of his profession until the breaking out of the war. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he went to Cassville, Missouri, where he served as assistant surgeon in the hospital at the organization of the First Arkansas Cavalry Regiment. He was commissioned its assistant surgeon, where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he was transferred to the general hospital at Ft. Smith. In December, 1864, he was promoted to surgeon of the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, where he remained until the close of the war, being mustered out in July, 1865, at Ft. Leavenworth. He returned to Jasper county the same fall, and in the spring of 1866, in company

with Mr. J. W. Young, opened the first drug store in Jasper county. The doctor continued his practice until about 1875, since which he has given all his time to the drug business. In 1877 he bought the interest of Mr. Young and has since conducted the business himself. The doctor has twice been chosen mayor of the city of Carthage. In 1880 he was elected county treasurer. He is the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate in the city, and has always taken a great interest in the growth and prosperity of the city. He is a Mason, being a member of the Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery. He was married May 21, 1867, to Lacie A. Burham, of Washington, Iowa. They have two daughters living, Edna E. and Jessie M.

WILLIAM S. CARSON, treasurer of Jasper county, Missouri, was born in Washington county, Missouri, March 11, 1839, where he was raised until eighteen years of age, when he removed to Granby, Newton county, Missouri. His father, Thomas M., was a farmer by occupation, and has been dead since 1869. His mother, Charlotte, *nee* Carson, was born in Tennessee, in 1810, and is now a resident of Newton county. Mr. Carson has been twice married; first in 1869, to Miss Roundtree, a native of Missouri, who died in 1874. In 1875 he married for his second wife Miss Mary S. Horn, who is a native of Missouri; both are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Carson is a member of the Masonic order—Blue Lodge—and A. O. U. W. He enlisted at Ft. Smith in the Ninth Battalion of Sharpshooters, serving three years. In 1872 he became a citizen of Joplin, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, also in mining at Granby. Mr. Carson was elected county treasurer in 1882, and is an efficient and obliging public officer as well as respected for his social qualities.

WILLIAM L. CARVER, superintendent of the Carthage Gas Company, was born in 1840, in East Aurora, New York. His father L. F. Carver was a native of the State of New York; Angeline C. Johnson was his mother's maiden name. Mr. Carver was reared in New York until seventeen years of age, when he went to Kansas, where he completed his education at Baldwin City, at Baker University; afterwards engaging as a salesman in a mercantile house, and first embarked in business at Lawrence, Kansas. During the war he served in a Kansas regiment for one hundred days. In 1874 he came to Joplin, Jasper county, Missouri, where he engaged in mining for three years. In 1878 he came to Carthage, where he first engaged as book-keeper for the Gas Company, and their assistant secretary, and subsequently superintendent of the Gas Company, retaining this position at the present time. This company was organized in the spring of 1878; they have extensive works, both in Carthage and Joplin. The second year they manufactured over two and one-half million feet of gas, and in 1881, more

than doubled this amount. The city of Carthage was first lighted with gas in July, 1878. Since the organization of the company they have manufactured over a billion feet of gas. In December, 1867, he married Miss Cleora A. Simpson of Lawrence, Kansas. They have one child living, Walter F., born July 12, 1869. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carver are prominent members of the Congregational Church of Carthage, and are charter members of the Congregational Church of Joplin, Missouri. Mr. Carver was instrumental in building the large tabernacle in Joplin, for the use of religious meetings; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Although of rather a quiet turn of mind, Mr. Carver is foremost in all enterprises of public welfare, and commands the respect of business men and the people of the church and community generally.

JONAS CLARK. The subject of this sketch was born in Butler county, Ohio, in the year 1811. He comes of good Revolutionary stock, being a lineal descendant of Abram Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He lived with his father, a farmer, until nineteen years of age, and then engaged as a clerk in the mercantile house of Major Elston, in Crawfordsville, Indiana. He was a participant in the Black Hawk War. Subsequently he renewed mercantile pursuits at Michigan City, Indiana, with his brother M. S. Clark. He engaged extensively in real estate transactions. He spent the winter of 1836-37 in Washington City, D. C., in the interests of the people of Michigan City in securing an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor, and was rewarded with success. In 1840 he removed to Iowa and engaged for many years in mercantile pursuits at Maquoketa. Married Eliza Wright in 1846, his wife being a native of New York. Their family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, are all living. Mr. Clark has, like his ancestors, been largely identified in the welfare of the country. He was chairman of the Whig central committee for six years; he was postmaster during Filmore's and a part of Pierce's administration; he was mayor of Maquoketa one term, and declined any further honors from the city; he was treasurer and one of the directors of the first railroad that secured a right of way through Iowa. From 1859 to 1861 he resumed mercantile pursuits in Lexington, Missouri. He was engaged in the secret service of the country during the late Rebellion, and was with the army at Vicksburg at the running of the blockade, and also the seige of Vicksburg. In 1868 he removed to Chetopa, Kansas, Labette county, being soon appointed justice of the peace, and commissioner of the United States Court, a position he held till he removed to Jasper county, Missouri, in 1877, where he was formerly engaged in mining. He came to Carthage in 1877, for the advantages of its fine location, good society, relig-

ious, and educational advantages. He is engaged in agencies and collections for eastern houses. Mr. Clark has lived a long, eventful, and useful life, and can feel that he has filled up the measure of a rounded and symmetrical existence.

JAMES D. CLARKSON, agricultural implements. Mr. Clarkson was born in McDonough county, Illinois, in 1852. His father, James Clarkson, and his mother Elizabeth, were natives of England, who immigrated to America in 1850. James D. was reared and educated in Illinois. After reaching manhood he farmed a few years, after which he engaged in the implement business with his brother. In 1875 he went on the road as general agent until 1878, when he settled in Carthage, where he opened a large farm implement house in which he has since done an extensive business. In 1879 he bought the house of his brother, at Greenville, Illinois, and also run that house, in connection with his house here until 1882, when he sold it and opened a branch house at Lamar, Missouri, and one at Golden City, making general headquarters at Carthage. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson are members of the Congregational Church. He was married in December, 1877, to Miss Ida Cornell of Champaign, Illinois. They have two children: Pearl and Edna.

COLONEL WILLIAM F. CLOUD, collector of internal revenue, and one of the most prominent men of southwest Missouri, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 23, 1825, and raised during his earlier life in Columbus, Ohio. His father, Robert, was a tiller of the soil, and died in Ohio in the year 1857. Colonel Cloud married Elizabeth Howard, in January, 1848, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in October, 1829. The children are Robert W., Henry H., Clara H., and an adopted daughter, Eva H. Sherman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cloud were active members of the Methodist Church, he having acted as superintendent of Sunday-schools for a number of years. Colonel Cloud is also a member of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic orders. In the year 1858 he went west and engaged in the clothing business in the city of Emporia, Kansas. The secession of the Southern States having occurred meanwhile, and war being declared, he, fired with all the loyalty and patriotism of the typical Buckeye, forthwith defended the Union in the Federal army, offering his services in April, 1861, as the organizer of the first company from Kansas, which was soon reorganized into the Second Kansas, Mr. Cloud being commissioned as major. After serving out three months he was promoted to the command of colonel of the Second, Tenth, and Fifteenth Kansas regiments, severally, and served a period of four years and six months. Among some of the important engagements in which he participated were Druggs Springs, Wilson Creek, Old Fort

Wayne, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, and Wine Creek, in Kansas. At one time he had charge of southwest Missouri and northern Kansas, succeeding to the command of General Brown, who was wounded. Colonel Cloud was relieved soon after by General McNeil. Immediately Colonel Cloud proceeded to Arkansas, capturing Ft. Smith, Dardanell, and being again relieved by General McNeil. Colonel Cloud was with the army which operated at Camden, Jenkins' Ferry, in Arkansas. In 1865 he, after being discharged, was re-commissioned as colonel of the Fifteenth Kansas, at Ft. Larned, to proceed against the Indians, but peace was soon made with them and he returned to Leavenworth, Kansas, to resume the quiet of a private citizen. In the year 1867 he came to Carthage, Missouri, to make this a permanent home, engaging immediately in the practice of law and sale of real estate. During the centennial year he went into the service of the government as collector of internal revenue, with headquarters at Sedalia, Missouri. Colonel Cloud was the regular nominee of the Republican party for Congress in 1882. Notwithstanding his defeat, Jasper county gave him a good majority over both other parties, an index of his popularity at home. He was chairman of the Republican county committee for years, and worked unceasingly, stumping the county for Republican principles, and was tendered a fine hunting case gold watch as a testimony of his valuable services and the high esteem in which he was held. He was called to mourn the untimely death of his wife September 3, 1879, who had gone to Colorado Springs for her health, together with his daughter, who died May 6, 1880, a young lady of fine musical acquirements, too devoted to its attainment. They are both buried in the Carthage cemetery. His home thus broken into by the stern hand of death leaves the father and husband with only their memory to console and cheer him. Few have attained greater success and distinction on their own merits in the Southwest, and fewer, at his age, possess such wonderful vigor, both of mind and body, as Colonel Cloud. He is still in the government internal revenue employ, and makes an efficient officer, a staunch, loyal citizen, and is withal a courteous, cultured gentleman.

REV. JAS. S. COLTON, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Carthage, Missouri, known as Grace Church, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1843. He was educated at Princeton College, graduating in 1865. He attended the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School of West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1868. His father, Rev. Asa S. Colton, was also a clergyman of the Episcopal Church of Princeton, New Jersey. Mr. Colton was married September 10, 1873, to Sophia Neely, who was a resident of New York City. Their children are William, Flora E.,

and Asa. Rev. Mr. Colton's first pastorate was at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, St. Paul's Church. He came west in 1873, and did parochial work in Nebraska and Kansas, and took charge of the Carthage church in August, 1880.

WILLIAM H. COX, of the firm of Cox & Miller, house, sign, and ornamental painter, paper-hanging and fine graining a specialty. The subject of this sketch was born in Galesburg, Illinois, March 28, 1842, and there reared until he was sixteen years old. His father, David, is a physician, and his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Worley, is a native of Wales, and his father of Somersetshire, England. Mr. W. H. Cox was married May 8, 1847, to Mary E. Mills, who was born in Indiana, July 27, 1856. The children are Arthur and Lewella. Mrs. Cox is a member of the Baptist Church. He lived in Iowa for some years and later removed to St. Louis and Moberly. November 3, 1882, he became a citizen of Carthage, and is by trade a professional paper-hanger and frescoer. Mr. Cox has executed some of the finest work of Moberly and St. Louis, Missouri, and Des Moines and Marshalltown, Iowa. His partner, Mr. Miller, is the painter of the firm, and they enjoy and merit a liberal patronage.

HARVEY C. CRANDALL, liveryman and proprietor of feed stable, was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1812. His father, Roswell, was a native of Washington county, New York. His mother's maiden name was Susana Cross, a native of Henry county, Massachusetts. Mr. Crandall was reared and educated in New York. In 1843 he removed to Watertown, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming and the hotel business for about twenty-five years. In December, 1868, removed to Lake county, Illinois, where he again engaged in farming and the dairy business until 1876, when he became a citizen of Jasper county, Missouri, and a resident of Carthage. Soon after arriving here he bought the interest of Dr. Britton in the livery stable of Mix & Britton, where he remained until February, 1880, when he bought the interest of his partner, Mr. Mix. In the spring of 1882 he moved into his present quarters on the corner of Grant and Second streets, where he has a large and elegant stable. He has, on an average, from fifteen to twenty horses, with excellent buggies, carriages, and turnouts of the first order. Besides his business in livery accomodation, he does a large general feed and boarding business and sale stable. He was married in 1846 to Miss Esther A. Crocker of Jefferson county, New York. There are six children in the family; three boys and three girls living. Mr. Crandall is a man who is held in high esteem by the citizens of Carthage for his general business courtesy and good nature.

EDWARD C. CROW, attorney at law. Mr. Crow is a native of Holt county, Missouri. His parents moved to Carthage, Missouri, when he was but a child. His father, Judge George W. Crow, was one of the attorneys of Jasper county for several years. Mr. Edward C. Crow graduated from the Carthage high school in 1878 as first in a class of seven; in June, 1880, he graduated from Washington University, St. Louis, and was fourth in a class of twenty-five, and was admitted to the bar when but nineteen years of age. He removed to Oregon, Holt county, in the spring of 1883, and is now engaged in the practice of law with his father and is rapidly building up a good business.

GEORGE P. CUNNINGHAM, real estate dealer and loan agent. Major Cunningham was born in 1839, in Wheeling, West Virginia. His father, John, and his mother, Elizabeth, *nee* McCune, were natives of Pennsylvania. Major Cunningham was reared and educated in Wheeling. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Illinois Artillery as a private soldier. He was promoted to second and first lieutenant and captain of his company and finally major of his regiment. In March, 1866, he came to Carthage, Missouri. At that time there were but two men in the place, both of whom are now dead, leaving him the oldest settler of the city now residing in it. He invested in real estate, both in the city and country, and has ever since been in the real estate business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1872 to Miss W. Kelly, who died in 1879, leaving two children; again married in 1881, at Chicago, Illinois, to Grace L. Hobbs of that city.

FRED A. CUSHMAN, contractor and builder, was born in Waldo county, Maine, December 5, 1847, where he was raised and educated. His father, Joseph, was a farmer by occupation. The subject of this sketch was married Christmas, 1877, to Kate Lynn, who was born in Tennessee, in February, 1852. Their children are Mabel and Claude. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cushman are members of the Presbyterian Church in good and regular standing. Mr. Cushman came to Jasper county, Iowa, in 1870, also residing for a time in Marshalltown, and Omaha, Nebraska. Subsequently he went to Columbus, Kansas, and Galena, where he resided a number of years. In 1881 he came to Carthage, and is busily engaged in his chosen profession. He is building some of the finest residences in Carthage.

H. G. DAMON was born in 1832, in Worcester county, Massachusetts. His father, Thomas, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, whose maiden name was Laura Green, a native of Vermont. His ancestors were originally from England, but settled in Massachusetts in an early day. H. G. Damon was reared and educated in Massachusetts, and emigrated to

Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, in 1857, where he engaged in gardening and nursery stock, having accumulated a large and handsome property. In 1881 he built the two-story brick building on the north side of the square now occupied by Olcott & Co., and in 1882 the large two-story brick on the northwest corner of the square, which is one of the finest in the city, being 200x45 feet, two stories high, containing five store rooms, and is known as the Damon Block. He owns a fine brick residence, and is interested with his son, Nilson L. Damon, in his business blocks. Mr. Damon was married in 1851 to Miss Emily A. Newton, of Worcester, Massachusetts. They have two sons living, Nilson and David, and three children deceased. While Mr. Damon is to be admired for his business thrift, especially for the enterprise and public spirit he has shown in investing private means in public ventures, he merits universal respect.

JOHN Q. DAVISON, farmer and horticulturist, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, January 24, 1829, where he was raised, his father, Benjamin, being a farmer by profession. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 26, 1856, to Harriet E. Jackson, who was born in that city in 1827. The names of their children are Benjamin J., John L., Milton F., Willie, Edward, Cicero, Arville, and Mary J. Both have been members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Davison is also a member of the Masonic order. He removed to Dallas county, Missouri, in 1858, to Maries county in 1866, and to Jasper county in 1881. His home is located in the suburbs of the southeastern portion of the city, and comprises a tract of ten acres, mostly devoted to fruit and truck gardening. In 1882 he raised 1,500 bushels of apples, two acres of Irish, and two of sweet potatoes, besides small fruit. For a number of years he has been entirely engaged in the nursery business with good success. Mr. Davison has two large farms in other parts of the county. One hundred and twenty-five acres in wheat, averaged twenty-eight bushels per acre, and eighty acres of corn, averaging forty bushels per acre. There are fine orchards on these farms, and other improvements in keeping with them. Mr. Davison is a genial gentleman, fond of people and society, ever considerate of the feelings and wishes of others. His property is located in sections 10, 33, and 35, of township 28, ranges 31 and 32.

JAMES DEAGAN, city marshal, was born in 1849 in Wood county, Ohio. His father, Matthew, was a native of Ireland, and came to this country many years ago. His mother, Catharine, *nee* Higgins, was also a native of Ireland. James Deagan was reared and educated in Ohio. He learned the woolen business, and engaged in it at Terre Haute, Indiana, until 1872, when he took charge of the Carthage Woolen Mills, remaining in charge until it burned down, in January, 1882. At the spring election

of the same year he was elected city marshal of Carthage, which position he now fills. Mr. Deagan enlisted in Company E, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, in 1863, serving three months. He afterwards re-enlisted in 1864, in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment, under Colonel Fairbanks, now of Joplin, serving until the close of the war. Mr. Deagan is a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married in 1876 to Miss Agnes Weir, of Illinois. Mr. Deagan is a member of the Carthage Light Guards. He is a charter member, and was chosen first sergeant at the organization, and subsequently served both as second and first lieutenant. He has also been a member of the fire department since its organization in 1872. He is president of both these organizations. He was elected city marshal by 145 Democratic majority, the city vote being republican. Some men are born to control municipal affairs in their fitness by natural selection, or the survival of the fittest; at least in politics Mr. Deagan evidently is a man, not of a party, but of and for the people.

ALBERT M. DRAKE, hardware merchant. Mr. Drake was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1841. His father, Charles A. Drake, was a native of New Jersey, who settled in Ohio about 1820. His mother, Mary, *nee* Boyle, was a native of Ohio. Albert M. was reared in Ohio. In 1862 he came to Ft. Scott, but after one year returned to Ohio, where he was in the hotel business for a time. In 1866 he came to Carthage, Missouri, and opened the first hardware store in the city. For several weeks he conducted his business successfully without any roof over, or floor in his building, owing to the difficulty in getting lumber. Mr. Drake is among the very oldest, and has also been among the most successful business men of Carthage. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar. He was married in 1868 to Sarah G. Gill, a native of New York. They have two sons, Charles F. and Sherwood A.

RANDALL DRYDEN, attorney and counselor at law, was born in the year 1849, in Indiana. His father, Thomas Dryden, was a native of Tennessee, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth M. Daniels, was a native of North Carolina. Randall Dryden was reared for the most part in Iowa, and educated at the State University, located at Columbia, Missouri, receiving the degree of A. B., in 1873, as well as the degree of M. A. from this institution. He was admitted to the bar at Keokuk, Iowa, in June, 1874, and practiced with his brother, J. H. Dryden, until the spring of 1882, when he came to Carthage, Missouri, where he formed a partnership with Mr. William Thompson, with whom he is now engaged in practice. He was married in October, 1880, to Miss Clara Lemons Knapp, of

Clarksville, Missouri. He is still engaged in the practice of law, and enjoys his share of the legal patronage.

JOHN H. FLANNIGAN, attorney and counselor at law, of the firm of Haughawout & Flannigan. Mr. Flannigan is a native of Branch county, Michigan. His father, James Flannigan, was a native of New York State, who immigrated to Jasper county in 1866, where he resides. His mother, Olive Hager, was also a native of New York. J. H. Flannigan was educated at Hillsdale, Michigan, and soon took up the study of law, in Carthage. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar, after which he formed his present partnership. This law firm stand at the head of their profession, and are fast becoming to be recognized as among the most eminent and best qualified of the Jasper county bar. Mr. Flannigan is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and for whom we predict great success. He was elected city attorney in 1883, as the successor of J. W. Halliburton. Mr. Flannigan is not only a successful jurist, but popular generally among the people of city and country.

NATHANIEL A. FLOYD, jeweler, capitalist, farmer, and raiser of fine horses, was born in Union county, Kentucky, April 3, 1839, where he was raised until sixteen years of age. Mr. Floyd was deprived of an extensive education, and is therefore a thoroughly self-made man, his education being chiefly obtained by observation and experience in battling with the world. In 1855 he took up his abode in Rolla, Missouri, removing to Waldron, Scott county, Arkansas, in 1860. During the late war he acted as scout in the employ of the Federal army, and in 1863 conducted two Federal companies under General Theirs from Texas. After the war he returned to Waldron, Arkansas, where he was elected sheriff, serving in this capacity from 1868 until 1874, when he resigned; also served as deputy United States marshal from 1866 to 1874. Mr. Floyd was also engaged in mercantile pursuits at Waldron, and Greenwood, Sebastian county, operating in both a retail and large wholesale trade. Mr. Floyd came to Jasper county, Missouri, in 1875, and engaged in milling, in Carthage, at the Spring River Mills. Until recently, Mr. Floyd has been operating his farm, two and a half miles northwest of Carthage. His fine residence is a two-story brick, 16x88, upright, and a T of the same dimensions, located in section 29, township 29, range 31, in Marion township. There are good tenement houses, wells, large orchards of all kinds of fruit, and everything which can add to comfort and convenience, raising 1,000 bushels of apples, and 500 of peaches, besides large quantities of small grain and corn. Mr. Floyd is a great lover of fine blooded horses, and has the fastest quarter horse in



Yours truly
C. E. Elliott



America, known as "Cold Deck", of the Steel-dust strain. He is now eleven years old, and has won many a race and large stakes. Mr. Floyd formerly owned "Kokomo," a 2:30 horse, and now owns some very fine blooded colts. He was married May 28, 1858, to Laura C. Maner, a native of North Carolina. Their children are Henry J., Penelope, Martha Hazeltine, Dora L., Charles F., Sarah A., James L., and Manda M. Mr. Floyd is interested in the largest jewelery establishment outside of St. Louis. He is a generous and genial gentleman, and endowed with great business capacity.

JERRY H. FRANKS, commissioner of public schools of Jasper county, Missouri, was born in Ogle county, Illinois, March 30, 1845, and there raised. His father, Charles Franks, was a native of England, who was born in 1793 in Nottinghamshire. His mother, Mary, *nee* Hart, was born near Hull, England, in 1801. His father came to America in 1822, settling in Canada, and engaged in gardening. He went to Ogle county, Illinois, in 1837 and engaged in farming. He died May 7, 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. The subject of this sketch was reared in Ogle county, Illinois, and educated at Mt. Morris Seminary, Illinois, and Western College, Iowa. He was married in November, 1867, to Anna R. Ginter, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1852. Their children are Mamie, Thomas, Nettie, Charles, and Hume. Mrs. Franks is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Franks came to Iowa, Story county, in 1868, and engaged in teaching. He served two terms as county superintendent of public instruction in Iowa. Mr. Franks became a citizen of Jasper county, Missouri, in 1880, settling in the town of Carthage. He has been engaged for the most part in teaching in schools of the county. Subsequently, in the spring of 1883, he was elected commissioner of public schools of Jasper county. School Commissioner Franks has had some considerable experience in school work, and begins the responsible and arduous duties devolving upon him not an amateur, and we bespeak for him success and faithful performance of public obligations.

EDWARD T. GAITHER, grocer and provision dealer, located on North Main Street, Carthage, was born in 1831. His father's name was Silas, and his mother's maiden name Elizabeth Campbell. Edward T. Gaither was reared principally in Franklin county, Missouri, his father's family moving there in 1838. He was brought up on a farm, and has lived on one more or less ever since, although teaching school some fourteen years. He served four years in the Confederate army in the trans-Mississippi department, under General Marmaduke. In 1879 he came to Carthage, Missouri, where he has since been in the mercantile business. In March, 1882, he and his

partner, Mr. Quinn, opened the grocery, provision, and feed store where they are now in business. They have a large and complete stock in their line, and are surpassing their most sanguine expectations. Mr. Gaither owns a finely improved farm, and it is regarded as one of the best in this region of the country. He was married April 8, 1866, to Sarah J. Rickner, of Jasper county, Missouri, whose father was one of the first settlers of the county, who died in 1861. They have six children living and one deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gaither are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Gaither is to be commended for his business success, and commands the respect of the community generally.

ROBERT L. GALBREATH, physician and surgeon, was born May 14, 1837, in Butler county, Pennsylvania. His father, Joseph, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Trimble, were both natives of Pennsylvania. Dr. Galbreath was reared and educated in Pennsylvania at Washington College. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania, serving nine months, when he re-enlisted in Company L, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving until the close of the war; he was captured in the Shenandoah Valley, and served two months in Libby Prison. He also served as second sergeant. He then took up the study of medicine in 1865, studying until he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. Soon after leaving the college of medicine he began the regular practice at Glenwood, Schuyler county, Ohio. In the summer of 1881 he came to Carthage, Missouri, where he has since been in constant practice. In the spring of 1882 he formed a partnership with Dr. W. A. Cormack, with whom he is still engaged in practice. From 1870 to 1874 he served as superintendent of public instruction in Moniteau county, Missouri, having been engaged in teaching for a number of years, and while superintendent of schools served also as deputy county clerk of Moniteau county. He married Miss Jemima Smith, of Butler county, Pennsylvania. They have one child. His wife died August 8, 1869, and he was married again in October, 1875, to Myra W. Campbell, of Ohio. Dr. Galbreath is a member of the I. O. O. F. He enjoys a good practice, and commands the respect of his patrons as a good physician and citizen.

WILLIAM T. GREEN, attorney and counselor at law, was born July 22, 1858, in Christian county, Illinois. His father, Leander Green, was a native of Kentucky, and is now a resident of Webb City, Missouri. His mother is still living, and is a native of Kentucky. William T. Green came to Jasper county with his father in 1866. He received his early education at Medoc, Carthage, and the State University. He studied law at

Medoc, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. In the same year he came to Carthage, Missouri, where he has since practiced his profession. He formed a partnership with A. L. Thomas, under the firm name of Thomas & Green. Mr. Green is a rising young lawyer, and is rapidly taking a prominent place in the first rank of the Jasper county bar. He was married to Miss Clara P. Seely, March 4, 1880, a native of New Boston, Illinois. They have one child, Leander Roscoe. Mr. Green operated in real estate before settling in Carthage, with profit to himself and the improvement of the country.

FRANKLIN GRIFFITH, dealer in agricultural implements, Carthage, Missouri, was born September 1, 1828, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father, Benjamin, was a native of Philadelphia, and his mother, Ann Edwards, was also a native of Philadelphia. The ancestors of this family located in this country with William Penn, and their posterity have ever since resided there. Captain Griffith is a lineal descendant of the noted Quaker minister, Rev. John Griffith. Captain Griffith was reared and educated in Philadelphia, and learned that branch of technology known as drafting in architecture and building, following the business for some twenty years. In 1854 he came to Hancock county, Illinois. In 1865 he enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Illinois as a private soldier, but in less than a year was mustered three times, being promoted to the captaincy of his company before being mustered out of the service in 1866. After the war he spent some time in Tennessee, Minnesota, and Illinois. In 1874 he removed to Texas and engaged in conducting a lumber yard and saw mill, together with agricultural business. In 1881 he came to Carthage, where he opened an agricultural house, where he is now engaged, carrying on a large and growing business. He makes a specialty of the McCormick reaper, and keeps a full stock of farm machinery. Captain Griffith was married in 1851, in Philadelphia, to Miss A. Ketts, of the aforementioned city. Their family is composed of four children living, two sons and two daughters. It requires but a short acquaintance with Captain Griffith to satisfy one that the gentleman possesses a good deal more than the average amount of business tact and ability. Wholly unsolicited on his part he received the Greenback nomination of State Treasurer of Texas, and although running far ahead of his ticket Texas Democracy in 1880 was too strong for a Union soldier to hope for success. He commands the patronage and respect of a good farming community, and easily elicits the good will of all men.

SEDDEN B. GRISWOLD, wholesale grocer. Mr. Griswold was born in 1837, in Connecticut. His father, R. L. Griswold, and his mother, Maria, *nee* Spencer, were natives of Connecticut. S. B. Griswold first embarked

in business in Hartford, Connecticut, and was afterwards in business in New York. In 1861 he went to Chicago, Illinois, but soon after enlisted in the Fifty-third Illinois as a private soldier, serving three years. He was promoted to first lieutenant of his company. At the close of the war he engaged in merchandising at Natchez, Mississippi; afterwards bought a plantation of 2,700 acres, which he operated some years. Came to Carthage, Missouri, in the spring of 1868, where he opened a small grocery store, which he has since increased to a large wholesale and retail establishment, where he has since been in business. This house does a business of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. He has been twice married; both his wives are deceased, his second wife having one child.

REV. EDWIN S. GOULD, pastor of the Congregational Church, of Carthage, Missouri, was born February 20, 1844, in New Braintree, Massachusetts. His father, whose name was Rufus, was a wheelwright by trade, and later a singing master by profession, who has been dead for some years. Mr. Edwin F. Gould was educated at Phillips Academy, Massachusetts, and subsequently a student at the theological seminary located at Hartford, Connecticut. He was licensed to preach at Hartford, Connecticut, in the middle year of the seminary course, May 16, 1872, ordained at Providence, Rhode Island, October 1, 1873, and installed as pastor of the Richmond Street Free Congregational Church, where he remained as pastor five years. He was married October 20, 1875, at Providence, Rhode Island, to Miss Phœbe Gladding, a resident and native of Providence. In the year 1877 Rev. Mr. Gould went to his old home, West Brookfield, four miles from Braintree, where he remained as pastor of the church for four and a half years. After repeated invitations from the church and trustees of the Congregational Church at Carthage, Missouri, he became their pastor March 25, 1882, with whom he still labors. Rev. Mr. Gould has had some very flattering calls to some of the best churches of the cities of Providence, Rhode Island, New Haven, Connecticut, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Fargo, Dakota, and Minneapolis, Minnesota. Since his pastorate in Carthage, Missouri, the elegant new church has been dedicated, without a cent of debt on the building, and a goodly number have joined the church. The financial condition of the church, as well as the spiritual, is excellent, and the Sunday-school is prosperous and growing. Rev. Mr. Gould is an interesting, popular minister, of more than average ability, and commands the good will and respect of his congregation and other denominations.

BENNETT HALL, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1834, in the State of Connecticut. His father, Zalmon Hall, was a native of the same place, where he still resides, now more than eighty-eight years of age, and

his mother, Malinda Bennett, was also a native of the same state. Bennett Hall was reared and educated at his old home. He learned the carriage-making trade in his early years, and in 1858 removed to Fairbury, Illinois, where he continued in carriage manufacturing until 1862. In this year he enlisted in Company E, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry, serving three years. They were through the siege of Atlanta and the battles following it until Lee's surrender. After his return from the army to his old home, he remained till 1867, when he came to Carthage, Missouri, engaging as salesman for Thomas & Co., continuing for three years. Subsequently he engaged in the nursery business for some six years, and still operates more or less. Mr. Hall resides one mile from the square, on land which he owns, mostly devoted to a fine orchard. Mr. Hall engaged in the hardware store of Jesse Thacker in 1879, and in 1880 was employed as general manager of the business, which has grown, under his management, to one of the most flourishing business houses of the city. He was married in 1861 to Isabel Smith, a native of New York City. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and the Masonic fraternity, and is widely and favorably known in the county.

R. M. HALL, dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes. This house was opened in October, 1881, by Mr. R. M. Hall, and is located on the north side of the square, representing one of the largest houses in the Southwest. Mr. Hall is a native of Tennessee. His father, A. R. Hall, a merchant of Clarksville, Tennessee, is a native of Alabama, and brought up his son, R. M. Hall, in the mercantile life. He was educated at Cumberland University, located at Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating in 1874. He remained in business with his father until he came to Carthage, Missouri, in 1881.

JOHN W. HALLIBURTON, attorney and counselor at law, was born in Linn county, in 1846. His father, Wesley Halliburton, was a native of Tennessee, who settled in Missouri in 1824, and is still living in Sullivan county, Missouri. His mother, Armilda E., *nec* Collins, is a native of Missouri. Mr. J. W. Halliburton was reared and educated in north Missouri. In 1867 he began the study of law, taking a course in the St. Louis Law School. In 1869 he began the practice of law at Kirksville, Missouri, and later practiced two years and a half in Milan. In 1877 he came to Carthage, where he has since been constantly in practice. In April, 1882, he was elected city attorney of Carthage, filling the position to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. Mr. Halliburton is a member of the I. O. O. F. of the city. He was married in October, 1878, to Julia B. Ivie, of Kirks-

ville, Missouri. They have one boy. Mr. Halliburton is among the first of the Jasper county bar.

JOHN BENJAMIN HARDWICKE, D. D., the son of Samuel P. and Lucy Hudson (Flood) Hardwicke born in Buckingham county, Virginia, August 9, 1830. His grandfather was a Baptist minister and preached for many years in Virginia and Tennessee. At the age of twelve, young John B. made a profession of religion and united with the Enon Baptist Church. In 1852 he was ordained at the Enon Church, in order that he might accept calls to two churches in Campbell county, Virginia. He at once became prominent among the young preachers of this part of Virginia. In 1853 he accepted a call to Greenfield, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, where he remained for seven years. Here his special mission seems to have been to aid in rescuing the churches from the blighting influence of anti-mission teachers. He was married to Mrs. M. J. Holland, of Halifax county, Virginia, November 6, 1855, and the names of their children are: A. Fuller, now a prominent man and city clerk in Atchison, Kansas; S. P., a lawyer at Aberline, Texas; Anna J., a teacher in Carthage; John B., Jr., Sallie H., and A. Sennette. Two children died in infancy. The family is exceptionally well ordered, dutiful, talented, and harmonious. His next call was from Danville, which he declined, and after the call was repeated he agreed to divide his time with them until they could secure a pastor. In May, 1860, he accepted a call to the Second Church of Petersburg, and remained there until April, 1864. Here his time was divided between his church and the hospitals that were established in Petersburg during the war. His next pastorate was Goldsboro, North Carolina, where he spent several years of successful labor. Afterwards he removed to Parkersburg, West Virginia. Here he commenced the publication of the *Baptist Record*, which he edited for five years making for himself a wide reputation as writer and editor. His efforts as corresponding secretary of the general association here aided in uniting the Baptists of West Virginia in the support of one general organization, and in harmonizing churches that had been rent asunder by the civil war. In 1873 the college of West Virginia conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity. The year following he accepted a call to Atchison, Kansas. He served there for two years and nine months; was then called to Leavenworth, the largest city in the state. While in Kansas he was recording secretary, then president, and afterwards corresponding secretary of the State Convention; he was also a member of the board of directors, and trustee of Ottawa University; he rendered valuable aid in freeing this school from financial embarrassments and difficulties that had

hindered its prosperity. In 1878 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Bryan, one of the most influential churches in the State of Texas, where he remained two years and six months, during which time 175 were added to the membership, 100 by baptism. One year was then spent at Waxahachie, where he put the Baptists on a good foundation. He accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of Carthage, Missouri, and June 1, 1882, entered upon his labors where he is still most successfully engaged. In less than a year there have been about eighty accessions to the church. He has quietly put into operation the latent forces of the city, and to use the language of a pastor of another church, he has his forces well in hand, they follow wherever he leads. The church is united, harmonious, active, and hopeful; the members have confidence in his wisdom, and he has faith in his church, and their willingness to act when they find it their duty to do so. He is one of the pastors who accomplishes his ends through others, who rules without lording it over the church. He holds that, spiritually, intelligence, benevolence, and constant activity, are essential to the prosperity of a church, and he labors to secure these. Dr. Hardwicke prepares his sermons with great care, and delivers them in an easy natural manner. As a speaker on the platform he seems at ease and he uses the reserves of the debater with telling effect, and he draws his illustrations from all sources, with now and then a little satire. But it is in the social circle or the inquiry room, where men are to be found who need instruction, that he appears to the best advantage; his wide experience and practical judgment enable him to adapt the truth to all; he knows well their capacity for work, as well as their moral impotence to a given work. An astute politician has said, if he would turn his attention to political affairs he could soon control the destinies of the state. This temptation has never induced him to turn aside from the work of the ministry. The subject of this sketch is a regular contributor to the press. His printed sermons would fill a good sized volume. Their titles are: "Life and Death," "Turning aside from the truth," "Support of the Ministry," "The Providence of God Illustrated in the History of the Dark Races," "The Great Harvest," "The Son of Life," "A Sermon on Pastors," "A Farewell Sermon for J. A. Taylor, D. D.," "A Memorial Discourse on Rev. John D. Creathe," "A Funeral Oration on President Garfield," "What a Church has a right to expect of a Pastor," "The Power of Beauty, or Esther the Beautiful Queen," "A Plea from a Young Man before the Judge of the United States Court of Kansas, who had plead guilty to attempting to pass counterfeit money, etc.," "Sketches of the Members of the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia," etc. This gentleman is still in the prime of life; time has dealt kindly with him; he has inherited a vigorous

constitution, and a frame which commands attention. Dr. Hardwicke comes from a race of preachers. His great-grandfather, Noah Flood of Virginia, was a Baptist minister. By his mother he is related to the Floods of Kentucky, and the Fuquas and Brocks of Virginia, among whom are some of the most eminent ministers and lawyers of the country. Dr. Hardwicke has a brother, Rev. J. F. Hardwicke, who is an eminent minister and pastor of the Baptist Church at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He has been blessed in his own family. A. Fuller Hardwicke, Esq. of Atchison, Kansas, is one of the most successful young business men of the city; he is a member of the city government and has been for five years. S. Pondexter, his second son, is a rising young lawyer with a good practice; he resides at Aberline, Texas. Miss Anna, his oldest daughter, is reported to be one of the best scholars of her years in the West. She graduated from two schools, taking the highest honors of her class in both institutions; she reads Latin, Greek, French, and German, and is an accomplished and popular teacher. John B., Jr., is in school; Sallie Holmes and A. Sennetta, the youngest children, are at school also. All of the children except one are members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Hardwicke is a lady of more than average ability; she is active, though quiet and unobtrusive in church work, a devoted mother who has given much of her time to laying the foundation of the education of her children. It must be a great gratification to these parents to observe the future that stretches away before their children, as well as to the children to look back upon those who have labored so assiduously to prepare them for the varied duties of life.

JOHN HARLAN. Mr. Harlan was born in Indiana in 1845. His father, Joseph Harlan, was a native of South Carolina. His mother, Elizabeth Leviston, was a native of Kentucky. In 1852 the family came to Lewis county, Missouri, where John was reared and educated. He learned the tinning business in his youth, and was in the stove and tin trade at Kirksville until about 1870, when he engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until 1881, when he came to Carthage and bought the stock of Isaac Perkins, on the north side of the square. This is one of the largest and most elegant store rooms in the city, and does a large and extensive business. Mr. Harlan is a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married in 1867 to Miss Lizzie Dodge, of Oxford, Ohio. She died in 1875. He was married the second time in 1878 to Miss Vesta Burk, of Quincy, Illinois. He is at present agent of the Adams Express Company.

BENJAMIN E. HAMMER was born in 1829 in Hagerstown, Maryland. His father, Francis, was a native of Maryland, as was his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Griffith, a connection of the Pennsylvan-

nia family. In 1856 he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until the breaking out of the late war. He joined the First Tennessee Regiment as a private, but was soon honored with the promotion of colonel of the regiment, and served two years. In 1866 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained in business a year, coming to Jasper county, Missouri, in 1867. He spent a year at this time in Memphis, and then returned to Jasper county, Missouri, devoting his time to mercantile pursuits in several points in the county. Subsequently he took charge of the Jasper county poor farm for three years, with profit to the county and credit to himself. In 1882 he bought the City Hotel and livery stable, which he sold in 1882. Colonel Hammer owns a large and elegant residence on Maple Street. In 1868 he was married to Miss Tennie Poe, of Tennessee. They have three children living and three deceased.

CHARLES O. HARRINGTON, proprietor of the Harrington House, Carthage, Missouri, was born December 14, 1844, in Seneca county, New York, and is a descendant of some of the oldest New England families, his ancestors on both sides having emigrated to this country over two hundred years ago. The old Harrington homestead at Brookfield, Massachusetts, has descended according to the old English custom from father to the oldest son for many generations. Several of his ancestors fought in defense of American independence in the Revolutionary War, one John Harrington being killed at the battle of Lexington. Ransley, the father of Charles, was married to Mary Hall, of Charlton, Massachusetts, a cousin of Wm. Marcy, Governor of New York from 1832 to 1838, and afterwards Secretary of War under President Van Buren, and Secretary of State under President Pierce. His father is still living at Lyons, New York, and is a Methodist clergyman by profession. In May, 1861, Charles was a member of the sophomore class in Genesee College, located at Lima, New York, and enlisted, with several of his fellow students, in Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was a participant in all the important battles, from the battle of Bull Run to the second of Fredricksburg. He was also detailed as a scout, and experienced many "hair-breadth" escapes. He was captured several times, and escaped from Bell Island before being exchanged, swimming the James River in a dark and stormy night; once scaling the palisade at Salisbury, North Carolina, under fire. In September, 1869, he was married to Ida A. Britton, at Des Moines, Iowa, and in the fall of 1870 removed with his family to Carthage, Missouri, where he has since resided. He has always been an active, enterprising man, for the building up of its public enterprises. He was burned out January 16, 1880, including four buildings, and in four months occupied one of the finest

buildings in the city. He built the fine, large hotel at the southeast corner of the square, costing some \$40,000, known as the Harrington House, and one of the finest west of the Mississippi.

T. B. HAUGHAWOUT, attorney and counselor at law was born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, in 1846. His father, Joshua, was a native of Pennsylvania, as was his mother, whose maiden name was Amelia Steese. Having received his education in his native county, he enlisted in 1863 in Company I of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, serving until the close of the war, having engaged some time in farming, after the close of the war. He was married in 1866 to Caroline A. Durand, of Wisconsin, who was a native of Ohio. They have four children, one son and three daughters. In the spring of 1868 he came to Jasper county, Missouri, and improved a farm, where he lived until 1873, when he moved to Carthage, engaging in the grocery trade, and at the same time reading law. In January, 1875, he was admitted to the bar, and has ever since been eminently successful in the practice of law. Mr. Haughawout has taken active part in political affairs, and has supported the principles of the Republican party. He has served as city attorney, and in 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and in 1882 was re-elected to the same office. Mr. Haughawout stands among the first of the Jasper county bar, and is widely known throughout the county.

FRANK E. HEDGE, watchmaker, jeweler, and goldsmith, whose business place is located on the south side of the square, was born in 1855 in Carroll county, Indiana. His father, George P. Hedge, was a native of Ohio, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Dewey, a native of New York, and are both residents of Carthage, Missouri, coming with their family in 1868, where the subject of this sketch has since resided, excepting a short period in Joplin, Missouri, and in Kansas. In 1869 he began the watch trade and jeweler's business in Carthage as an apprentice, opening a shop in 1878, on the south side of the square, his present place of business. Mr. Hedge carries a large stock of watches, clocks, plated ware, and jewelry in general, besides doing an extensive custom trade and repairing. He was married in 1876 to Miss Belle Ingle, a native of Tennessee. They have two children living and two deceased. Mrs. Hedge is a daughter of Hezekiah Ingle, one of the oldest settlers of the county.

CHARLES F. HEDRICK, deputy sheriff of Jasper county, was born in Grant county, Indiana, September 13, 1842, where he was reared and educated. His father, Charles, was a cooper by trade, and died in 1849, and his mother, Eliza, *nee* Scott, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Michigan, January 4, 1878. The subject of this sketch was married June 21, 1863,

to Anna V. St. John, who was born near Metamora, Indiana, May 10, 1841. Their four children are Albert O., Gertrude, Maude, and Madge. He is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. Hedrick came from Indiana to Carthage in 1870. He is by trade a harness maker, and has been in trade for himself at various times. He enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, Company F, serving three years and six months, and was a participant in a number of engagements. Mr. Hedrick's residence is a story and a half house on Lincoln Street, north of Mound, and he is serving very acceptably as deputy sheriff of Jasper county.

DAVID S. HELT, contractor, carpenter, and builder, was born March 31, 1855, in Franklin county, Illinois, and removed with his father's family, when a babe, to Washington county, Pennsylvania. His father, John, was a farmer, who died in Illinois in 1855. Married March 9, 1879, to Mary Speer, who was born in Indiana in 1857. The children are Eva O. and Herbert R., who died June 5, 1881. Both Mr. and Mrs. Helt are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1877 Mr. Helt came to Carthage, and now resides immediately south of the M. E. Church (South) in a neat two-story frame house on Howard Avenue. His place of business is just north of the Harrington Hotel. He and his partner, under the firm name of Powell & Helt, have built some of the finest public buildings in Carthage, as well as many private residences. He built the residence of Mr. Gregory, Congregational parsonage, Mr. Warden's new residence, Mr. John Wilson's farm-house, and C. M. Eppers's fine country residence, besides some of the best country church buildings. Mr. Helt is a man of intelligence and commendable pride; he can say what all carpenters, so-called, are unable to, and that is that he served a four years apprenticeship with Powell, Gregg & Co. in Little California on the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania, thereby becoming thoroughly acquainted with the elements and principles of first class carpentering.

THOMAS HENLEY, fashionable tailor and manufacturer of fashionable dress goods, is located on Third Street between Howard and Grant. Mr. Henley was born in Mayo county, Ireland, November 1, 1852, and remained there until he was twenty-one years old. His father, Martin, was a farmer in Ireland, and died in 1881. Thomas Henley came to America in 1873, and settled in Carthage. He was married in January, 1880, to Mary Wade, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 19, 1858. They have one child, whose name is Maggie. Both are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1876 he began business for himself, and is now the next oldest tailor in town, and one of the best in

the Southwest, enjoying a prosperous business. His residence is located on Central Avenue, where he owns a fine two-story brick house.

DR. GEORGE R. HILL, physician and surgeon, was born in 1841 in Madison county, Missouri. His father, John, was a native of Cumberland county, England, who came to America in 1829, and settled in Madison county, Missouri. His mother's maiden name was Jane Robinson, also a native of England. Dr. George R. Hill was reared and educated in Madison county, Missouri, and studied medicine under Dr. J. C. Griffith, of Fredericktown, Missouri. He attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College. He was in the Confederate army from 1861 until 1864 as a soldier. At the battle of Potosi, Missouri, he was wounded and taken prisoner, and remained on parole until 1864, when he joined the army again as assistant surgeon, and remained until the surrender of Lee. He practiced medicine in Madison county until 1872. In 1873 he came to St. Clair county, Missouri, and in 1876 removed to Carthage, where he has remained in practice. Since coming to Jasper county he has served two years as county physician. He is a member of the medical society and also of the Masonic order. He was married in October, 1871, to Miss Maud Belle Sandidge, of Fredericktown, a native of Mississippi. They have three children living and two deceased. Like most of the Hills whom we have had the pleasure of meeting, the doctor is of English ancestry, and belongs to a sturdy and long-lived race.

PETER HILL, dealer in saddles, harness, and boot and shoe-findings, Carthage, Missouri, was born in 1832 in Franklin county, Virginia. His father's given name was Wilson, a native of Virginia, as well as his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Winfrey. The Hill race probably sprang from a common stock in England prior to the Revolutionary War, and at this day and age scarcely a township can be found in the United States but that possesses a Hill. Peter Hill's ancestors are no exception to this general rule. The Hill race, so far as observation and experience extends, represents them as a strong, hearty people, full of enterprise and good morals. In stature they are stout and of good height. Peter Hill was reared in Virginia, and learned the saddlery business in Christiansburg, Virginia, where he afterwards engaged in general merchandise for some years. In 1861 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained about one year, after which he went to Peoria, Illinois, where he remained until 1866. He came to Jasper county in 1867 and settled in Carthage, and in that year purchased a house and lot, where he is now engaged in business. He owns the largest harness and saddle shop in Carthage, and has been eminently successful by industry, honesty, and fair-dealing, and now carries one of the

largest stocks of harness and leather goods in the country. He served on the board of trustees before the city charter, and was the first mayor of Carthage in 1873. Mr. Hill was married in October, 1867, to Miss D. C. Hess, of Michigan. They have two children, Rilla V. and Cora C., and one child deceased. Mr. Peter Hill is widely known throughout the county, both in a business and social way, for geniality and general business courtesy.

THOMAS HILL, dealer in grain, live stock, coal, and manufacturer of lime, senior member of the firm of Hill & Son, doing business at Sarcoxie, Carlton, Jasper, and Carthage, ship annually 200,000 bushels of grain, 40,000 of corn, 100,000 bushels of lime, besides shipping hundreds of cattle and hogs, and handling tons of coal. This firm of Hill & Son are among the most successful and energetic business men of the Southwest, and has been built up by strict and untiring vigilance, guided by keen business foresight. The Hill stock is of English origin, and although as a family they have been careless in preserving genealogical records, the scattering remnants of historical data and the testimony of the now numerous branches of the family conspire to show that they all sprang from a common English parentage. While their history on the other side of the water cannot be traced, there is historic evidence of their settlement in America in the landing of the Pilgrims as the name of Hill is known to exist among the "101," of the Mayflower crew. From this time down to the last century the lineal lines are difficult to trace, and given names can be followed only to an English origin. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was an Englishman by birth, whose given name was Thomas, and is thought to have come to America during the revolutionary period. His son Nathan is known to have settled in Maryland, and is the father of Thomas Hill. He removed to Ohio. Thomas Hill was born in Miami county, Ohio, June 20, 1821, where he was raised and educated. His mother was Frances Williams, a native of Virginia. Thomas Hill was married in 1842 to Mary A. Yetter, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1828 of German descent. Their children are Davis, Cynthia, William, and Orange Judd. In 1856 he removed to Livingstone county, Illinois, engaging in farming and stock-raising. In 1876 he became a citizen of Jasper county, where he has been actively engaged ever since in the stock, grain, and coal business with his son William, who conducts the lime business with Mr. Hubb. Nathan Hill, his father, lived on the same farm for sixty years in Ohio, and was the oldest settler of the county, and was actively engaged in the French and Indian wars. Mr. Thomas Hill is a deacon of the Congregational Church of Carthage, Missouri, and his wife is also a member and untiring worker, and

both command the highest esteem and respect as citizens and earnest Christian, philanthropic people.

THOMAS B. HOBBS was born in 1849, in Washington county, Indiana. His father, Matthew Hobbs, was a native of Indiana, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Green. Thomas B. Hobbs was reared and educated in Indiana, and after arriving at the age of manhood he engaged in the nursery business, at Canton, Indiana, for some seventeen years. He did business under the firm name of O. Albertson & Co., being a member of the company. They were known as the Canton Nursery, and their place of business comprised a tract of some ninety acres. In 1881 he sold out his interest in the nursery business, and in August of the same year he came to Carthage, Missouri, where he is engaged in the grocery business, in company with Mr. Pool, two doors south of the southwest corner of the square. Mr. Hobbs was married January 3, 1878, to Emma Albertson, of Canton, Indiana. They have one child, Ethel. Mr. Hobbs is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, and a man generally respected.

H. C. HOLLINGSWORTH, groceries, provisions, and dealer in general merchandise, was born in 1839, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. His father, William Hollingsworth, was a native of Ohio, and his mother, whose maiden name was T. M. Holeman, was also a native of Ohio. In 1856 the family moved to La Salle county, Illinois, where Mr. Hollingsworth engaged in clerking, after which he studied medicine and practiced his profession until he came to Carthage, in 1870, when he engaged in the drug business for nine years. In the spring of 1882 he sold his drug business, and has since been engaged in the grocery and provision trade. Dr. Hollingsworth graduated from Rush Medical College in 1864. He has served on the school board of this city. He was married in 1867 to Miss Louisa Manwell, of Chittendon county, Vermont. They have four children living. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he of the A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F. Dr. Hollingsworth is a highly respected citizen.

HARRISON HUBBART was born January 14, 1841, in Piatt county, Illinois. His father, Richard Hubbart, was a native of Maryland, as also was his mother, *nee* Nancy Downs. Harrison Hubbart was raised and educated in Illinois. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army, in the Second Illinois Cavalry, and served four years and seven months. He enlisted as a private soldier, but was promoted from time to time until he was commissioned first lieutenant of his company. In May, 1866, he came to Jasper county, Missouri, where he has since resided. He dealt in farming lands for a number of years. Has also been in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1880 he was elected collector of Jasper county, making

the largest bond ever given in the county; viz., two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Hubbart has served the citizens of Jasper county well, making an obliging and efficient officer. He was married in 1868 to Miss B. J. Boyd, who died in October, 1871. They had two children, both of whom are dead. He was married the second time in November, 1874, to Matilda Frankenberger, of Bloomington, Illinois. They have two children by this union, Ralph M. and Homer G. Mr. Hubbart is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WOODSON B. HUBBARD, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in 1839, in Wayne county, Indiana. His father, Joseph, was a native of North Carolina, who died in 1881. His mother, who was a Johnson, is now a resident of Jasper county, Missouri. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Indiana, and arriving at his majority, engaged in school-teaching in Indiana for ten years, and acted for some time as principal of the New London schools. In 1865 Mr. Hubbard went to Kokomo, Indiana, and sold goods until 1877, when he came to Carthage, selling implements for different firms until 1879, when he opened the house where he is now engaged. He was married first in 1862 to Miss Eliza A. Reece, who left two sons, she having died in 1867. He was married the second time in 1870 to Sarah J. Maris. They have two children living. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are prominent members of the Congregational Church, and he is also a member of the Knights of Honor. Mr. Hubbard's place of business is located on North Main Street, opposite the Karr House, where he and his partner, Mr. Jenkins, are doing a large and prosperous business. Mr. Hubbard was raised among that class of people commonly known as Quakers, who comprise much of the best society of the world.

JAMES G. IRWIN, deputy sheriff of Jasper county, Missouri, was born in Sidney, Ohio, in 1843. His father, John, was a native of Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Jane Gamble, who was a native of Xenia, Ohio. Mr. Irwin was reared and educated in his native town of Sidney. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army for three months, and re-enlisted, serving three years; afterwards served as a veteran, being mustered out in October, 1865. He carries in one of his limbs a buckshot which he received in the engagement of Chickamanga, though he never lost a single day's duty. At the battle of Nashville, in 1864, he won a commission; being a sergeant, he led the company through the fight, and the next day was recommended for a commission as lieutenant. After the close of the war he took a course in a commercial college. Subsequently he engaged in the grocery business and as contractor on public works. In 1872 he emigrated to Anderson county, Kansas, when he engaged in general merchandise until the fall of 1874,

when he came to Carthage, Missouri, where he farmed in the summer season and taught during the winter. In December, 1880, he was appointed deputy sheriff under R. M. Roberts, and is now serving in that capacity. He was married in 1866 to Lonie J. Bonner, of Xenia, Ohio, a daughter of Rev. J. R. Bonner. They have one daughter, Hattie M. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Irwin has served the public well in his official capacity and is generally well known and respected.

MYRON J. JENKINS, of the agricultural firm of Jenkins & Hubbard was born in 1838, in Pennsylvania. His father, Joseph, was a native of Massachusetts, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Sophronia Wetherly. Myron Jenkins was reared and educated in Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in farming. In 1872 he came to Carthage, Missouri, and engaged in the grocery business on the north side of the square, where he continued until October, 1881, when he bought an interest in the agricultural implement business with W. B. Hubbard. The place of business is on north Main Street, where they handle all kinds of farm machinery, reapers, mowers, etc. They do a large business and have an extensive trade. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the order of the A. O. U. W. He was married in 1864 to Emma Wetherell, of Wisconsin. They have one child living, Clyde by name. They are highly respected members of society.

REV. WILLIAM S. KNIGHT, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Carthage, Missouri, was born in Newcastle, Coshocton county, Ohio, August 17, 1839, but reared at Millersburg, Ohio. His father, George Knight, who is now seventy-three years of age, has been engaged in mercantile pursuits and farming, and now resides near Newcastle. His mother's maiden name was Keziah J. Boggs, of Belmont county, Ohio, who was born in 1815. The subject of this sketch received his education at Millwood, Knox county, Ohio, and Martiusburg, where he attended four years; subsequently he entered the freshman class at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1858, graduating with the class of 1862, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. In 1862 he entered the Western Theological Seminary, located at Alleghany, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1865. Rev. Mr. Knight was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Richland, Ohio, in 1864, and was ordained by the presbytery of Schnyler, April 8, 1866, beginning his pastoral work with the church at Carthage, Illinois. In 1870 he had charge of the church at Augusta, Illinois, until 1875, at which time he removed to Carthage and was installed pastor of the church of Carthage, Missouri, in May, 1878, although he began his pastorate in 1875. Rev. W. S. Knight was married to Miss Anna Mack August 17, 1871. She was born in Carthage, Illinois, January 29, 1853, and is the daughter of a prominent lawyer of that city.

The names of their children are Augusta, George (who died in March, 1878), Ella, and David Mack. Rev. W. S. Knight became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Carthage, Missouri, when the church was small and weak, and is now the oldest resident pastor in the city. The church is in a very prosperous condition, numbering over two hundred members, over sixty of them joining since the great revival in 1883. The church has recently put in a new pipe organ and added other conveniences. Rev. W. S. Knight is a good minister and efficient pastor, and he and his wife are powers in the community for good and the building up of the cause of Christ.

GEORGE W. KOONTZ, of the grocery firm of Koontz & Porter, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, February 22, 1852, where he was raised until he was fifteen years of age. His father, Isaac E. Koontz, was a native of Ohio, and was at one time judge of the county court. He died in 1880. His mother's name was Priscilla Pearse, also a native of Ohio, and now lives five miles northeast of Carthage on a farm. Geo. Koontz was married December 14, 1875, to Mattie McCoy, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, June 9, 1858. He came to Jasper county, Missouri, in 1867, and settled on a farm five miles northeast of Carthage. He assisted on the farm until 1881, and then came to Carthage and clerked for Spence Bros., and later for Bartlett & Co.; he was also engaged in the selling of agricultural implements. He and his partner, Mr. Porter, went into business where they are now established in 1881. They have a large and increasing business.

SAMUEL B. LAFORCE, one of the oldest pioneers of Jasper county, Missouri, whose ancestry dates back to the colonial times of the country. His great-grandfather was from France, and his descendants were participants in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather moved from Virginia to Tennessee, and died in 1834. His son, Rane, was the father of the subject of this sketch and was born in Virginia, in 1782, and was a farmer by occupation. His wife, Martha McGee, was a native of Kentucky, who was born in 1783, and died in Pike county, Missouri, in 1841. Mr. S. B. LaForce was reared and educated in Pike county, Missouri, and was married April 13, 1837, to Miss Lucy Brown, who was born in Green county, Illinois, in June, 1822. They have but one child, Martha V., now living, five having died. Mr. LaForce came to Jasper county, Missouri, in October, 1843, settling three miles northeast of Carthage, and is therefore one of the oldest settlers. At that time Booneville was the nearest trading point and was reached by ox teams. He entered and bought about 680 acres of land,

and was very prosperous in all his ventures. He remembers well the first three houses built in Carthage; viz., the residences of Geo. Hornbach and Elijah Pennington Sr., and the county court-house. He was an active participant in the Federal cause, and acted as guide for Colonel Sigel at the battle of Carthage, July 5, 1861, and later joined the Hundred and Fifty-Second Illinois Infantry; he also had two sons enlisted in the Federal service. In 1865 he returned to Jasper county, Missouri, and engaged again in farming, and in 1867 he removed to the town of Carthage, where he has since resided. He has been an active public character, having little respect for any law not based on the national rights of man. In 1846 and 1848 he was elected sheriff of Jasper county for two terms, and in 1850 was sent to the Sixteenth General Assembly, and in 1866 elected to fill the office of clerk of the circuit and county courts. He has long since retired from active life, and can now look back in retrospect to the early struggles of frontier life, and the stirring scenes of war, and feel that he has lived a loyal, useful, and eventful life.

MARTIN LEIDY was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, as also was his mother, whose maiden name was Lena Girton. The subject of this sketch, Martin Leidy, was reared and educated at his home. In 1861 he immigrated to Illinois, where he taught school. In 1864 he crossed the plains and engaged in the grocery business at Walla Walla, Washington Territory, until 1868, when he returned to Pennsylvania and there engaged in the grocery business. In 1868 he married Elizabeth Leggott of Columbia county, Pennsylvania. They have three children living. He remained here in the grocery business until 1874 when he settled in Carthage, Missouri. Mr. Leidy began the furniture business in 1874 and continued until 1882. He has been a successful business man and accumulated considerable property. He commands the esteem and respect of all with whom he deals or has an acquaintance. Mr. Leidy has retired from the furniture business. He has invested in real estate in the city and is erecting buildings thereon. He has an extensive Italian apiary, and is dealing in apiarian supplies.

T. T. LUSCOMBE, Carthage, Missouri, settled in Carthage in 1877 and bought out and succeeded Mr. M. L. Reid in the dry goods business, at which he continued until 1882. Since then he has engaged in the milling business, owning and operating what is known as the Eagle Mills. Mr. Luscombe has taken an active part in the general public interests of the city, among others the magnificent school interest, being president of the school board for two years, and at the spring election of 1883 was elected without opposition to the honorable position of mayor of the city. He is a fair representative of the active and progressive element of the city.

M'CRILLIS BROS., wholesale and retail hardware dealers, southeast corner of the square. This house was established in 1869 by Howell & Sanford, afterward Howell & Chaffee. In 1872 the firm name was changed to Chaffee & McCrillis, and in 1878 to McCrillis Bros. This is the largest hardware house in southwest Missouri, carrying as large a stock as many in St. Louis, occupying 20,000 square feet of flooring, and doing a business of \$75,000 a year. They handle all kinds of goods usually found in such a house, and are doing an immense business. The McCrillis Bros. are live, energetic men, meriting justly the liberal patronage they receive. This is the only strictly cash house in the city, buying and selling first, last, and always for cash. Frank McCrillis, of the firm of McCrillis Bros., was born in 1847, in Orleans county, New York. His father, John, was a native of New Hampshire. Frank was reared in his native town in the State of New York, where his parents still reside. After finishing his education he spent some time in teaching. Subsequently he clerked in a hardware store at Lockport, New York, with E. S. and J. E. Mack & Co. In 1872 he came to Carthage, Missouri, learning the tinner's trade with his brother, and in 1878 took an interest in the business. His brother, John D. McCrillis, was born in October, 1843. As is very natural, being a brother of Frank, he was reared, educated, and taught as his brother. He came to Carthage in 1869, clerking with the house until he was admitted as a partner. He was married in November, 1881, to Miss Carrie E. Gregory, of Carthage. The McCrillis Bros. deserve great commendation for their business success, energy, and thrift, and may, with all honor, be ranked as among the first business men of the city and the Southwest.

DANIEL W. M'INTYRE, proprietor of livery, feed, and sale stable on Fifth Street, near Grant, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, at the county seat, Paris, April 27, 1850. His father, Robert, was a distiller, and now deceased. His mother, Rachel, *nee* Haley, who lives in Illinois, was a native of Kentucky. Mr. McIntyre was married in October, 1877, to Nannie Whiteside, who was born in 1855, and is the granddaughter of General Whiteside, of Illinois. Mrs. McIntire is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the Odd Fellows. In 1875 he removed to Macon county, Illinois, and engaged in farming. He became a citizen of Carthage March 25, 1883, and bought out the feed and livery stable formerly operated by Richards & Co. Mr. McIntyre has some of the finest horses and rigs in Jasper county, and will always be found accommodating and ready to please.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN, president of the Carthage Foundry, was born in 1832, in the month of December, in Washington county, Pennsylvania,

His father, John, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Johnson, was also a native of Pennsylvania, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. McMillan was reared and educated in Pennsylvania, and brought up on a farm, which was at the time of his boyhood in the hands of the third generation. He continued farming on the old estate till 1872, when he sold out and came to Carthage, Missouri. He remained out of business until 1874, when he bought a third interest in the Carthage Foundry, which is one of the leading enterprises of Carthage. They employ as a rule about twenty-five men. They ship some very heavy work for mining purposes to Leadville, Colorado. Mr. McMillan and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in good and regular standing, and is a prominent worker both in the church and society in general. He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary Moore, of Pennsylvania. They have four children living. Mr. McMillan is a highly respected Christian gentleman.

PROF. D. MATTHEWS. Some one has said, "Give me the care of the first ten years of a child's life, and I care not who has the rest," in urging the proper early influences in the training and education of our youth. Of all men in the community, no one has in his keeping greater destinies, is clothed with greater power and responsibility, as well as deserves greater respect, than the teacher of the young. Prominent among this class in Jasper county is the subject of this short sketch, Prof. D. Matthews, who was born in Morristown, South Wales, Great Britain, February 14, 1850, where he was raised until seven years of age, when his father, David, emigrated to America. His father was born in Wales in 1816, and also his mother, Catharine, *nee* Evans, who was born in 1817. The subject of this sketch married, June 12, 1869, May Swing, a niece of Rev. David Swing, who was born April 8, 1852. They have one child, whose name is Vernon. Prof. Matthews received his education at the University of Ohio, located at Athens, graduating from the classical course, and receiving both degrees, A. B. and A. M., with the class of 1876. After graduation he taught one year at Ft. Scott, Kansas, and subsequently has been three years principal of the the Carthage high-schools, and is now serving his second year very acceptably as superintendent of the city schools. Prof. Matthews, although a young man, is fully abreast with the advanced methods of the times, and is making the teaching profession a life study and work. Both Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are efficient members of the Presbyterian Church, and are cultured people and highly esteemed members of the community.

ROBERT S. MERWIN, carriage manufacturer, of the firm of Merwin & Lanphere, was born in Niagara county, New York, August 1, 1838,

where he was reared and received his education. His father, Samuel R., was a tiller of the soil, and born on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Durham, in the year 1802, and died in 1854. Robert Merwin was married in February, 1869, to Elizabeth Hayne, who was born in December, 1838, in the same county in New York. They have two children, Everett H. and Lucy May. Both Mr. and Mrs. Merwin are members of the Congregational Church of Carthage, Missouri, and are among its most active and efficient workers. Mr. Merwin had been a member of the Close Communion Baptists, but upon deep and long reflection demurred at such exclusive fellowship. In 1866 he immigrated West, settling in Woodson county, Kansas, where he dealt in fine-wool sheep. In 1868 he became a citizen of Jasper county, Missouri, purchasing a farm in Preston township, and later in Sheridan township. Mr. Merwin has always been a great admirer, and very successful raiser, of fine-wool sheep, in which he still takes great pride, and none the less in blooded stock and fine beef cattle. He sold his farm in the fall of 1882 and removed to Carthage, where he is now engaged in the manufacture of fine carriages and general jobbing work in this line, and is located on West Third Street. In the early history of the county Mr. Merwin was actively and laboriously engaged in the administration of public affairs. He was a judge of the county court for two years and a half, with judges Purcell and Koontz, and for a long time justice of the peace. It has seldom been our fortune to meet a man of such sterling worth and invincible integrity, always for justice to all men, "tho' the heavens fall," and "with malice toward none." To Judge Merwin is due much of the thrift and enterprise, and many of the public institutions and improvements of Jasper county, and he is one "whose works will follow him."

JONAS A. MITCHELL, cashier of the Bank of Carthage, was born in the State of Maine in 1836. His father, Jonas Mitchell, was a native of Massachusetts, who died in 1869. His mother, Myra, *nee* Campbell, was a native of New Hampshire and is still living. Jonas A., the subject of this sketch, was educated in his native state, after which he farmed for a time, and afterwards was in various kinds of business until 1871, when he took an interest in a large grocery and liquor house in St. Louis, with which he had been connected as salesman since 1864. Here he remained until 1878, when he sold out and came to Carthage and bought an interest in the Bank of Carthage where he has since remained. This is the oldest bank in the city, having been organized in 1868. Since 1879 Mr. Mitchell and his partner, G. A. Cassil, have owned the entire bank. As a business man Mr. Mitchell is second to no man in Carthage. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Jasper county. He was married in 1870 to

Miss Mary Rose, of St. Louis. They have two children living: Mamie A, George C., and one deceased.

A. G. MILLESS, house and sign painter, Carthage, Missouri, was born in 1825 in the city of Baltimore, Maryland. His father was a native of New Jersey, and his mother, whose maiden name was Susan Mathiott, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. A. G. Millis was reared in Baltimore, where he served an apprenticeship to the painter's trade in ornamental painting, after which he came west and worked in several places, finally locating in Indianapolis, and engaged in chair-making for a time. Subsequently he settled in Des Moines, Iowa, giving his attention and services in a chair factory, and painting until 1868, when he came to Carthage, Missouri, where he has been constantly engaged in the painting business. He has painted most of the large churches and buildings in the city, working from six to eight men. Mr. Milless is a member of the I. O. F., and in 1847 joined the Red Men, a lodge unknown in this country. He was married to Miss Hannah Lynde, of Dubuque, Iowa. They have seven children living. Mr. Milless is one of the best practical workmen of his art, and much of the taste and attractiveness of the Queen City is directly attributable to his judgment and ability to form contrasts and harmonize the primary colors.

AARON MILLER, contractor and builder, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1837, and there raised and educated. His father was a farmer, and died about 1863. His mother's maiden name was Lydia Onawalt, who died in 1865. Mr. Miller enlisted from Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, in the Fifth Wisconsin Light Artillery, serving three years, and a participant at Murfreesboro, Perryville, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, Atlanta, and below Island No. 10. He was married October 19, 1865, to Lena Diner, who was born in Germany. Their children are Minnie and Frank H. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Presbyterian Church. At fifteen years of age he began for himself at Monroe, Wisconsin, serving a four years' apprenticeship with Washington Hill. He went to Chicago in 1872, and became a citizen of Carthage in 1875. His residence is on Macon Street and Garretson Avenue. He has built some of the best store-rooms in town, and gets some of the largest and finest buildings to construct.

DAVID S. MILLER, painter, of the firm of Cox & Miller, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, August 11, 1848. His father, J. D. Miller, was a carpenter by trade, and had also been merchandising, and was postmaster of Waverly, Lafayette county, Missouri, from 1871 to 1881. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, Mildred, *nee* Haggerty, was also a native of Kentucky. His father removed to Lafayette county, Missouri, when

David was eleven years old. He was married March 5, 1877, to Anna Zook, of Frankfort, Kentucky, born in September, 1856. They have one child, Mary Miller. Mrs. Miller is a member of the M. E. Church (South), and Mr. Miller of the Christian Church. He came to Carthage August 15, 1882, where he enjoys a good business in his profession of painter. He learned his trade in St. Louis in 1864. Their place of business is on South Main Street.

JOHN W. MILLER, horseshoer, and proprietor of boarding and feed stable, was born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, October 17, 1844. At the age of ten he came to America with his father, whose name was Jacob, who was a military instructor in the Swiss army and also had charge of a Swiss garrison. Since coming to America, in 1854, his father has farmed in New York State, Oneida county, where he is still living on a fine, well improved farm. John Miller's mother's maiden name was Magdalene Ecker, who was also born in Switzerland and is still living in New York. The subject of this sketch went to Chicago in 1866, where he worked at his trade. Previous to his coming to Carthage he has lived in Cincinnati, Aurora, Ottawa, and Paola, Kansas, for ten years. He came to Carthage in the spring of 1877. He was married in the fall of 1869 to Miss Mattie D. Starr, who was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1857. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Miller is a member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, G. A. R., and Knights of Pythias. John Miller enlisted April 23, 1861, in the Fourteenth N. Y. Volunteers, Company F, serving two years and three months. He was captured at Malvern Hill and imprisoned at Castle Thunder, Richmond. He was a participant in fourteen important actions, among which were Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gain's Mills, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City, Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Culpeper Court House, South Mountain, and Martinsburg. He devotes his attention exclusively to shoeing horses, using about 6,000 shoes last year, and doing a large and growing business. He also owns a fine board and feed stable, boarding horses of the city and having room for sixty horses, besides commodious yards and sheds for wagons. Mr. Miller is an industrious and energetic man and a courteous, obliging gentleman.

E. J. MONTAGUE, attorney and counselor at law, was born March 9, 1834, in Scott county, Kentucky. His father, James M. Montague, and his mother, whose maiden name was Frances R. Threldkel, were both natives of the State of Virginia. Judge Montague was reared in southern Illinois and was educated in the Illinois College at Jacksonville. He afterwards studied law at Belleville, Illinois, under George Trumbell. In

March, 1862, Judge Montague was admitted to the bar, and in the year 1878 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. At the time he was admitted to the practice of law he was editor of the St. Louis *Evening News*, and continued his duties as editor until 1865, when he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and began the practice of law, practicing until 1866, when he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, serving four years in this capacity. Because of failing health he was compelled to resign, and, desiring a change of climate, selected Carthage in the spring of 1871, where he has been constantly engaged in the practice of his profession. In politics Judge Montague has always been a staunch Republican, and in the last few years has not engaged so actively in politics or the practice of his profession. He is at present largely interested in building up the water-works of the neighboring city of Nevada. He was married in Belleville, Illinois, on November 4th, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Edwards, a native of Marblehead, Massachusetts, who is a lineal descendant of the famous divine, Jonathan Edwards.

JOSEPH L. MOORE, cashier Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Major Moore was born in 1842 in Washington county, Pennsylvania. His parents were natives of the same state. His mother is now a resident of Carthage. He was reared and educated in his native state. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry, serving two and a half years. At the battle of Gettysburg he was taken prisoner and was confined at Belle Island three months. After his release he was commissioned captain, afterwards major, serving until the close of the war. In 1867 he came to Johnson county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming until 1870 when he came to Carthage and engaged in the lumber business until 1875, when he was chosen cashier of the Carthage Foundry and Machine Company. In 1877 he was chosen cashier of the Farmers and Drovers' Bank of Carthage, but only devoted a portion of his time to the bank until 1880, when he sold his interest in the foundry and has since devoted his time to banking. Major Moore was married in 1877 to Miss Lydia McCluney of St. Louis. She died in 1878. Major Moore is among the foremost business men of Carthage, and is always interested in work of a public nature and for the general good. He is a gentleman and a highly esteemed citizen. His genial, generous disposition and his many deeds of kindness will be ever remembered, and his unquestioned business ability and integrity make him a moral force for good in the community.

ROBERT MOORE, lumberman. Mr. Moore was born in 1846, in Pennsylvania. His father, A. Moore, and his mother, Sarah, *nee* Lawrence, were natives of Pennsylvania. In 1866 Robert came to Missouri, locating in John-

son county, where he engaged in farming until 1870, when he came to Carthage and engaged in the lumber business, which he has ever since continued. On the first of September, 1881, the Home Lumber Company was organized, with a cash capital of \$60,000. Mr. Moore was chosen vice-president. They have lumber yards at different points, and do an extensive business in their line. Mr. Moore was married in 1871 to Sarah E. Winkler, of Lafayette county, Missouri. They have four children, all living: Frank, Helen, Blanche, and Elizabeth.

WILLIAM MOTHERSPAW, livery, feed, and sale stable. Mr. Motherspaw was born in 1814, in Ohio. His father, John, was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his mother, Mary, *nee* Spencer. William was reared in Ohio, and at the age of nineteen years he went to Dayton, Ohio, where he engaged in canal-boating for several years, between Dayton and Cincinnati in the summer time, and in the winter drove a dray in Cincinnati. In 1836 he began stage-driving in Ohio, which he followed until 1850, when he moved to Piatt county, Illinois, where he engaged in staging and livery business until 1870, when he came to Carthage, Missouri, and bought the livery stable where he has ever since been in business, which is the oldest livery stable in the city. He was married in 1837 to Elizabeth Cloud, a native of Ohio. They have five children living, three sons and two daughters, and five deceased. Mr. Motherspaw is among the oldest and most substantial citizens of Carthage, and has been eminently successful in his business ventures.

WILLIAM MYERS. The subject of this sketch, proprietor of the Spring Mills, was born September 13, 1821, in Greene county, New York. His father, Jacob Myers, and his mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Becker, were both natives of New York. William Myers was reared in New York State, and in 1844 went to Pennsylvania, where he was extensively engaged in the manufacturing business until 1853, when he removed to Alton, Illinois, where he entered a railroad shop. Here he was master-mechanic in the works of the railroad. In 1861 he was appointed master-mechanic of the West, succeeding to the command of the lamented General McPherson, serving nearly four years, when he was granted a furlough until called to duty. He has never been mustered out of service. After the war he engaged in the commission business for some years. In 1867 he engaged in the woolen mill business at Litchfield, Illinois. In 1870 he came to Carthage, Missouri, where he built the Carthage Woolen Mills, which was the first woolen mill west of St. Louis, and which was successfully operated by Mr. Myers for nine years. In 1879 he sold out and bought the Carthage Spring Mills, which he has rebuilt and extended until it is now

one of the finest mills in the country, and its work equals any of the mills in the state. This mill is run entirely by steam, the water being drawn from the famous spring of which he is the owner, and which is the pride of Carthage. Mr. Myers, by his industry and enterprise, has done many things for the public good of Carthage and Jasper county in general. He was married June 6, 1842, to Eliza H. Satterly, of the State of New York. They have four sons living. Mr. Myers has always taken a prominent part in the public affairs of Jasper county, and deserves great credit for his untiring zeal in making the public institutions of Carthage what they should be, as well as building up the business interests of the Queen City.

E. S. OLCOTT, hardware merchant, north side square. This house was established in April, 1881, by E. S. Olcott and H. Armstrong, occupying three floors of a building 150 feet in length, and doing a large business, both wholesale and retail. The subject of this sketch was born in New York, and reared and educated in St. Louis. His father, Chas. H., was a native of New York, and is now a lumber merchant in St. Louis. His mother, whose maiden name was Maria L. Austin, was a native of New York. After completing his education he learned the hardware trade in St. Louis, where he remained five years. Coming to Carthage in 1881, he began the hardware business with Hugh Armstrong. This is one of the leading business houses in the city, and enjoys a large share of the public patronage.

PURL PARKER, liveryman, Carthage, Missouri, though a young man, has already made considerable distinction in his calling, both as a man of excellent business qualities and accommodating and obliging in every capacity. He was born April 1, 1855, in Lincoln county, Missouri. His father, Eldridge Parker, was born in Kentucky in 1813, and is now living in Webb City, this county. Purl came here in September, 1882, and has already secured a large and growing patronage. He was married April 2, 1877, to Flora B. Abington, who was born in St. Charles county, January 3, 1856. The names of their children are Purley and Roy. Mr. Parker has all the improvements and equipments of a first-class stable; his stock of horses is first-class, and his barouches and buggies are new and elegant. By gentlemanly conduct and fair dealing he has become popular and highly esteemed.

WILLIAM H. PHELPS, attorney and counselor at law, was born in Hinsdale, New York, in 1845, and reared upon a farm until he was twenty years old, when he read law one year, and then entered the Albany Law School. In the spring of 1867 he located in Carthage, where he has since resided, and practiced his profession. He married Miss Lois J. Wilson, at

Northfield, Ohio, in 1868. They have three children. Mr. Phelps was a member of the legislature in 1874. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Carthage.

HOWARD V. PHILIPS, job printer of all classes of work, Carthage, Missouri. He commenced business for himself in September, 1881, and has since that time built up a large and increasing business. He is a thorough and experienced workman in every department of job printing and newspaper work. He was city editor of the *Carthage Daily Banner* from 1875 to 1879, and was foreman of the *Patriot* office for two years. He is a native of Ohio, born in Trumbull county, October 7, 1851, the son of J. W. Philips, a farmer and sheep-raiser. When young he lived in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was educated at the Southwestern Normal College. At the age of sixteen he came to Missouri and learned the printer's trade at the *Chronicle* office, Lebanon, Missouri; afterwards returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1875 came to Carthage, where he has since resided. He was married in 1876 to Miss Clara E. Chapman, granddaughter of ex State Senator William Kelly, of New York, and daughter of S. M. Chapman and Nettie K., *nee* Kelly. Her father died while she was young, and her mother in 1881. The names of their children are Nettie Alline and Clara Mae.

CHARLES POOL, of the grocery house of Pool & Hobbs, was born in 1840, September 25, in Washington county, Indiana. His father, Charles, of Wayne county, Indiana, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Trueblood, was also a native of Indiana, and his parents' family were from Carolina originally. He received his schooling and education at Richmond, Indiana. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. After six months service he was taken sick and discharged, but subsequently returned, serving till the close of the war, in the commissary department. After the war he removed to Chattanooga and engaged in the manufacture of cloth, subsequently returning to Indiana, remaining until 1870, when he came to Jasper county, Missouri, where he farmed for some years, and also engaged in bee culture, importing the first Italian bees and queens in the Southwest. In 1875 he engaged in the grocery business with S. B. Griswold, with whom he remained until the fall of 1881, when, in company with Mr. Hobbs, he engaged in business. This is one of the leading grocery houses of the place, and they enjoy a large and increasing business. He was married in 1864 to Miss Jane A. Hadley, of Richmond, Indiana, a native of Ohio. They have three daughters: Anna, Lizzie, and Flora. Mr. Pool is president of the school board, and has served in the city council; also acted as township assessor. He is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. Pool and wife and all the family are members of

the Congregational Church, and two of the daughters, Misses Anna and Lizzie Pool, are fine singers, and are always ready and willing to assist in singing, or any work of the church and Sunday-school. Mr. and Mrs. Pool are active and prominent workers in the church and society, and are held in high esteem by all.

REV. DR. E. HOLLOWAY PROSSER, pastor of the Methodist Church (South) of Carthage, Missouri, was born in Hudson, Ohio, July 29, 1848, but for the most part reared in the city of Cleveland, Ohio. He is the only son of Rev. Dillon Prosser, who has been the pastor of various churches of Cleveland, Ohio, for over thirty-two years, and has preached the gospel for over fifty years. Dillon Prosser was born July 4, 1811, in the Empire State, and is now, although seventy-two years old, still engaged in the good cause of the Master, in Cleveland, Ohio. E. Holloway Prosser is the seventh lineal descendant of the Prosser family who have engaged in the ministerial work, and although last is by no means least of all the Prosser preachers. He gets his initial name from his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Holloway, a native of Ohio, born in 1828, and deceased in 1855. She was a lady of more than ordinary ability, having written several poems and articles of considerable merit and noteriety, and was withal a lady of great culture, gentle refinement, and classical learning. E. Holloway, the subject of this sketch, received his education at Willoby College, graduating in 1865, and attended the theological school at Cleveland, Ohio, and graduating from that institution also, in 1867. His first work as a minister was that of a stated supply, at Concord, Ohio, in 1868. In 1868-69 he began his first pastorate at Wytheville, Virginia, and subsequently at the popular Southern watering-place of White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. In 1871 he was transferred by conference to Ohio, engaging for four years in ministerial work. In 1876 he entered the glorious cause of temperance and reform with the celebrated worker and lecturer, Francis Murphy, with whom he labored, lectured, and triumphed during an unparalleled campaign of success in temperance reform, reclamation of the degraded drunkard, and the preventive process of pledges, which are numbered by thousands and tens of thousands. It has been said that the world is the correct judge of men's ability and worth, and, generally speaking, the press an initial index of that estimation. Taking this as a standard of Dr. Prosser's talent, worth, and work in the temperance cause alone from Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, and all the Southern states, the press notices of commendation and testimonial of work, hard work, gigantic in proportions, are voluminous. As a temperance lecturer he has few equals, having a peculiar adaptability and fitness for this kind of work, and was certainly emi-

nently successful. He excels in wonderful command of language, picture-painting in words, fine and classic rhetoric, and brilliant oratory. In 1879 he resumed the regular ministry at Lexington, Kentucky, and was transferred the same year to Indianapolis, Indiana, being made presiding elder, also, the same year. In 1881 he became the pastor of the Methodist Church (South) of Carthage, Missouri, and is now serving his second year, with great acceptance to his church, and increasing popularity as a preacher to the masses. During his pastorate in Carthage the seating capacity of the church has been enlarged, the choir made one of the best of the city by its many attractive features, and many have united with the church "of those that should be saved." He was married December 1, 1882, to Miss Ida B. Jones, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, who was born November 16, 1858. Her father is a contractor and bridge-builder, having constructed the fine bridge across the Miami River near Cincinnati. As Dr. Prosser's works tell the tale of his varied industry and usefulness, so may his life and character, stamped and photographed in his very being, "be read and seen of all men."

WALTER PUTNAM, junior partner of the firm of Dietrich & Putnam, proprietors of Galesburg Mills, situated on Spring River at Galesburg. The mill is centrally located in the most superb wheat regions of southwest Missouri. This establishment has a water-power of almost unlimited extent, being quite as valuable as any on the above river. The building is 40x60, and three stories high, frame structure, with a twelve foot stone basement, with wareroom attached 22x32, and five run of stone for wheat and middlings; also having all the late improved machinery, such as middling mills, purifiers, bran-dusters, brush and smutter machines, etc., with a capacity of one hundred barrels every twenty-four hours, consuming yearly about 100,000 bushels of wheat. Near the mill is a warehouse 26x102 with twelve foot post, completed in first-class style; capacity 25,000 bushels. The above firm do an exchange business and have an extensive wheat trade in Texas. They employ three millers, two packers, one book-keeper and cashier, four roustabouts, and three teamsters. Their office is connected by telephone with all the leading points in the county, and they estimate their property worth \$25,000. Mr. Putnam is a native of Berkshire, Massachusetts, and was born in 1847, being a son of John and Flora M. (Hawley) Putnam, both natives of Massachusetts. They have five children; viz., Ophelia, Flora M., Walter, James and Mary. In 1857 the family moved to Christain county, Illinois, and settled on a farm. In that county Walter received a good education, and in 1863 enlisted in Company M, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served in Tennessee, Mississippi,

Georgia, and Alabama. After peace was declared he spent some months with his regiment on the frontier after the Indians; was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, in 1865, and returned to his home the following fall, then went to Laclede county, Missouri, and remained until 1868; then he entered the employ of Ruffin & McDonald, merchants at Carthage, Missouri, and continued with them until March, 1878, when he entered into partnership with Mr. A. Cowgill and purchased the Galesburg mill. Their partnership continued until 1882, when Mr. Dietrich purchased Mr. Cowgill's interest. Mr. Putnam took a partner for life in the person of Miss Sarah E. Harrison and celebrated the event October 14, 1876. She was born, reared, and educated at Springfield, Ohio, and was the child of Hon. P. A. and Elizabeth (Williams) Harrison, both of Ohio. The father is now a prominent member of the Jasper county bar. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam are both members of the Congregational Church at Carthage where they reside. Their family consists of two children; a son, Henry, and a daughter, Katie.

GEORGE RADER, one of the oldest residents of Carthage, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1829. His father, Henry, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Nancy (Black) Rader, a native of Richmond, Virginia. George Rader was reared and educated in Indiana and engaged in farming. In 1860 he removed to Kansas, and in 1861 enlisted in the army serving about eighteen months, and afterwards served in the commissary department until the close of the war. In 1865 he came to Carthage, Missouri, and in 1866 was appointed postmaster of Carthage and served continually for twelve years, during which time he also performed the duties of county treasurer. He was chosen mayor of Carthage in 1879. He owns a good farm three miles from Carthage, and is also engaged in Mining in Webb City, Missouri. His eldest son is mail agent between St. Louis and Kansas City, and his second son, John, is a salesman in Carthage. In the history of Jasper county Mr. Rader figures prominently as one of the oldest settlers in the second epoch, or the period after the close of the war when civilization was resumed in this part of the Southwest. The post-office in which Mr. Rader performed the duties of postmaster for the long period mentioned, was also a settlers' supply store, concerning which many interesting stories are told which call to mind many incidents connected with the troublesome times of the "early days."

ELDER NATHAN M. RAGLAND, pastor of the Christian Church, Carthage, Missouri, was born March 17, 1848, at Booneville, Cooper county, Missouri. His father Nathaniel was a native of Kentucky, born May 16, 1810; died April 5, 1871; by occupation a farmer, although later in life engaged in mercantile pursuits. His mother, whose maiden name was Fannie

Quisenberry, a native of Clark county, Kentucky, was born March 17, 1810, and is now seventy-three years of age, and living at Clinton, Missouri. He was raised for the most part in Clinton, Missouri, where his father moved in 1854; educated at Ashland, Kentucky, the home of Henry Clay and the seat of the University of Kentucky; he also attended the Christian University, located at Canton, Missouri, from which he graduated in May, 1874, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. His theological training was obtained from both of these institutions, this being a part of the curriculum. Mr. Ragland was ordained in June, 1873, by the church at Canton, Rev. D. Henderson officiating. In 1875 he took charge of the Christian Church at Clinton, Missouri, where he was raised, and remained three years as pastor. In 1878 he was called to the church at Sedalia, Missouri, where he labored successfully for two years, and subsequently returned again to the charge of the church he had left, serving three years. At the invitation of the State Board of Missions and the congregation of Carthage, Missouri, he became the pastor at Carthage November 15, 1882. During his pastorate of less than a year the church has grown wonderfully, some sixty-four additions having been made to the church. This church has one of the finest church sites in the city, on the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, and there is in process of construction a new house of worship. Rev. Nathan Ragland was united in matrimony May 28, 1878, to Miss Fannie Sparr of St. Louis, who was born December 5, 1858, the daughter of Colonel John Sparr, proprietor of the Lindell Hotel. The two children are Harvey and Henry. Mrs. Ragland is a member and active worker of the Christian Church. The poet asks "What's in a name?" In the Ragland family his mother and grandmother and his only sister, all enjoyed the name of Fannie. Rev. Mr. Ragland is a genial gentleman, frank and earnest in his church and society, and is doing much for the cause of the Master. The Raglands are of Welsh descent, and are lineal descended of William the Conqueror, through a noble family of Herberts, who were proprietors of "Ragland Castle" in South Wales, whence they get their name. John Ragland, a Welshman, came to Virginia in 1720, purchasing 16,000 acres of land, and is the ancestor of the Raglands. This is a historic family, and its progenitors are among the prominent men, both of England and America.

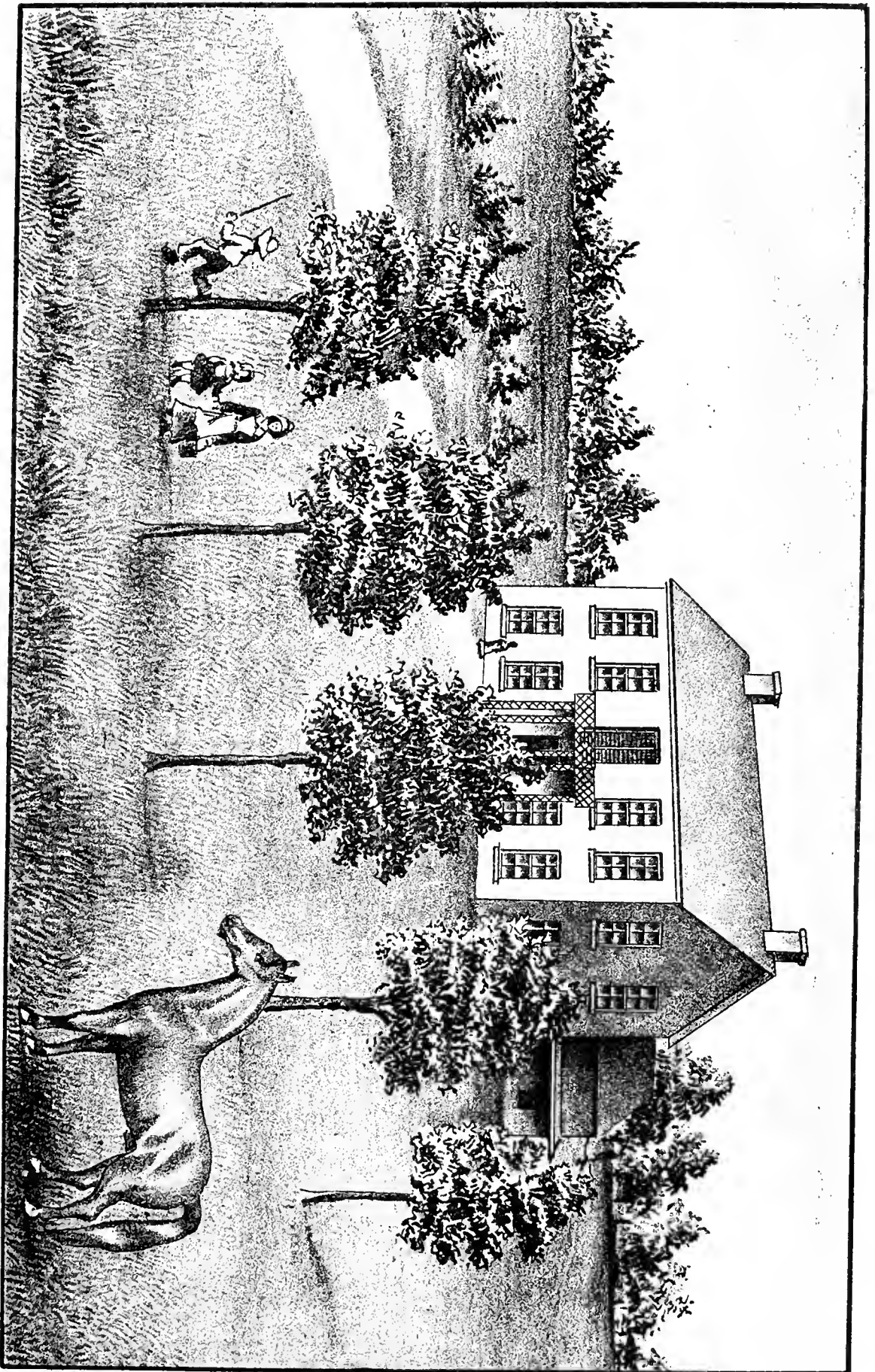
R. H. READ, proprietor of the dollar store, was born in Canada. His father Obediah, was also a native of Canada. Russel Read came to St. Louis in 1869, and was cashier for the Chicago & Alton Railroad, from 1869 to 1881, necessitating the handling of very large amounts of money. In 1881 he resigned his position, which he had tendered twice before, and came to Carthage, where he opened the dollar store. Mr. Read was mar-

ried to Mrs. Clifford, of St. Louis, in 1877. They have one child; Mrs. Read has a son by her first husband, whose name is Thomas, and who operates a dollar store at Rich Hill, Missouri. Mr. Read is a member of the Masonic order and Knights of Pythias. The responsible position of treasurer of such a road is an ample evidence not only of popularity but of efficiency and faithfulness.

MARTIN L. REID, president of Jasper County Bank. Mr. Reid was born October 6, 1824, in Rockbridge county, Virginia. His father Andrew Reid, and his mother Sarah, *nee* Kelsoe, were natives of Virginia. Both are deceased. Martin L. Reid came to northern Missouri in 1858, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1874, when he came to Carthage, Missouri. In 1876 he organized the Jasper County Bank of which he has ever since been president. Mrs. Reid's maiden name was Virginia P. Hanes. The family consists of five children whose names are Lizzie, Maud, Mabel, Robert, and Dasie. Mr. Reid is one of the thorough-going business men of the city, and highly respected for his many sterling qualities.

EDMUND C. ROBERTSON, merchant. Mr. Robertson is a native of Franklin county, Missouri. His father James C. Robertson, and his mother Elizabeth P., *nee* Musick, were natives of Virginia. E. C. Robertson spent his early life clerking at various places. In 1864 he enlisted in the Federal army in Company K, Fortieth Missouri Infantry, and served until the close of the war. After the war he returned home and sold goods until 1868, when he went to St. Louis, where he served as deputy city assessor until 1879, when, on account of his wife's health, he resigned and took her to Texas, where he spent two years. In the spring of 1882 he came to Carthage, where he bought T. T. Luscombe's interest in the dry goods house of Luscombe & McElroy. This is one of the oldest and largest houses of its kind in the city, and has always done an extensive business. Mr. Robertson was married November 3, 1870, to Miss Mary L. Whitsett of Franklin county, Missouri, who died December 31, 1880, at Hutts, Texas, leaving three children, two girls and one boy.

WILLIAM O. ROBISON was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, January 13, 1844. At eight years of age he went to Story county, Iowa. He was married July 6, 1873, to Sallie Victor, who was born in Callaway county, Missouri, in 1857. Their children are Lillie, Ernest, and Harry. Mrs. Robison is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Robison came to Carthage in the fall of 1870. He enlisted in the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, serving three years and six months, and was for a time a prisoner. He is by trade a cabinet-maker, but also engages in general carpentering. His residence is on Howard Avenue and Tenth.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. W. HOWARD, CARL JUNCTION.



ARTHUR W. ROGERS, general agent of the German Insurance Company, of Freeport, Illinois, was born in Knox county, Illinois, in 1848. His father, Sanford, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, whose maiden name was Betsey Mather, was a native of Summit county, Ohio. Mr. Rogers was reared and educated in Knox county, Illinois. He learned the drug business in his boyhood, and took a course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating in the department of chemistry, after which he resumed the drug business, continuing it until 1874. In 1865 he removed to Macon, Missouri, where he lived until he came to Carthage. In 1874 he began the insurance business at Macon, and was appointed district agent soon after coming to Carthage, in 1876. In 1879 he was appointed state agent for Missouri, general agent for Arkansas in 1880, and general agent for Kentucky in connection with his brother, Talcott A. Rogers. The Rogers Bros. control a general agency business of Missouri, Kentucky, and Arkansas, which, to say the least, is extensive in proportions and great in responsibility. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Knights of Pythias, also a state officer, a member of the A. O. U. W., and presiding officer in the Knights of Honor. Mr. Rogers was married in 1871, in December, to Mary A. Mason, of Macon, Missouri, daughter of Joseph C. Mason, one of the early settlers of that town. In these days insurance has come to be recognized as one of the grandest institutions of our times, and it has grown to such proportions that the men who operate it are counted by thousands. Mr. Rogers is justly worthy of much credit for his business sagacity and sterling integrity in the business of this and other large companies.

RICHARD ROSE, contractor and builder, was born in Brown county, Illinois, August 12, 1846, and there raised and educated. His father, John S., was a wagon-maker, who died in 1864. The subject of this sketch was married in May, 1870, to Amanda Bodkin, who was born in Brackin county, Kentucky, June 23, 1843. Their children are Cora, Louie, and Carl. He came to Carthage in 1868, and has built some of the best residences in the city. His residence is located on Clinton Street, and his office on North Main, with Charles Bissell. Mr. Rose is an industrious champion of the plane, and has the respect of all those who know him for industry, enterprise, and honest dealing.

ANDREW W. ST. JOHN, editor and publisher of the *Press*, Carthage, Missouri, was born February 29, 1840, in Chautauqua, New York. It will be noticed that Mr. St. John has had but few birthdays for a man of his age. His father, Andrew J. St. John, was born in 1816 in New York, and died in 1848, having followed mercantile pursuits in Jamestown, New

York. The subject of our sketch was twice married; first to Helen H. Hunt, in September, 1862, who was born in New York in 1842, and married in Minnesota. She died January 5, 1870, at Carthage, Missouri, leaving two children, Virgil W. and Nellie G. He was married again in July, 1870, to Emma Potter, who was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1846. Her two children's names are Edwin, who died in August, 1878, and Royal R. Mr. St. John enlisted from Minnesota in the Fifth Minnesota Infantry, serving four years, assisting part of the time in the quartermaster's department. When quite young he came to Wisconsin, living at Beloit and Burlington. In 1857 he removed to Minnesota, and became a citizen of Freeborn county, residing there some ten years. Here he was elected sheriff after he returned from the war. Among some of his war exploits was the participation in the siege of Vicksburg, and many of the hottest battles up to the surrender of General Lee. His health was much impaired from exposure during the war, and he still suffers from its direful effects. Mr. St. John came to Jasper county, Missouri, in the fall of 1867, and now resides in the suburbs of Carthage, his home comprising a fine garden spot of eight acres. The estate formerly contained about forty acres, which he devoted to gardening and mostly to all kinds of fruits and berries, of which he sold great quantities and used an abundance, devoting his entire time and attention to horticulture. He raised at one time eighty-five bushels of strawberries from half an acre of ground. This is one of the finest fruit farms in Jasper county. Having disposed of most of his homestead, in 1882, he became an equal partner and editor with Joshua Bodenhamer in the *Press*. This is one of the leading weekly papers in Jasper county, independent in politics, though advocating the principles of the Greenback party. Mr. St. John organized the first Greenback club in southwest Missouri, in 1874. In 1875 he attended the national Greenback convention at Cleveland, Ohio, which organized the Greenback movement, and was also a delegate to the Greenback state convention which convened at St. Louis. Mr. St. John is one of the most widely known and influential men of the Greenback party in the Southwest, is favorably known in Jasper county, and is always in the van of any movement of general interest, and all public enterprises for the universal good of man.

ENOCH P. SEARLE was born in Portage county, Ohio, February 6, 1835. His father, Warren Searle, was a native of Vermont, now residing here at the advanced age of eighty years. His mother Mary (Cochran) Searle was a native of Ohio, but died in Carthage, Missouri, in 1881, aged seventy-three years. Enoch P. was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, and at the age of twenty entered the engineer corps of the Chicago,

Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Soon being promoted he directed the laying of the track between Tennessee and Macomb, Illinois. In 1857 he went to Nebraska, where he taught school, opened a new farm, served on the school board of trustees at Fontenelle, and was a member of the town council. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, thence to California, where he was alternately farmer, miner, and teacher. He spent about two years of this time in the silver mines of Nevada, where at one time he was offered \$25,000 for his interests, but subsequently realized nothing for the same. He moved to Jasper county in 1867, where he has since resided. Mr. Searle was married to Miss Lizzie A. Gaylord, of Plymouth, Illinois, April 20, 1868, after an engagement of thirteen years. They have had seven children, four of whom are still living: Orin P., Sallie P., John W., and Joseph H.; three died while very small. Mr. Searle has made frequent and valuable contributions to the Board of Immigration and State Board of Agriculture, and is recognized as authority on the history and description of southwest Missouri, at present carrying on an immense correspondence with parties in all parts of the country desiring information. He has been notary public for fourteen years in succession, besides holding important positions of official trust. He has contributed a number of poems and articles to the literature of the West, and has been an often quoted correspondent of several leading newspapers, among them the *Stockton Journal* and *Alta* of San Francisco. He is the composer of music for the *Musical Gazette* of New York city. His compositions: "The Schools of Jasper County;" "Gentle Sister," words and music devoted to the memory of a departed sister; "President Garfield," words arranged and sung July 4, 1881; and other productions are highly appreciated. He is now a member of the firm of Tower & Searle, real estate and loan agents, probably the oldest in southwest Missouri. Mr. Searle is a member of the Congregational Church, in which he was a deacon from 1870 to 1881. He is a prominent sabbath-school worker; he organized and has been most of the time since 1870 president of the Jasper County Sabbath-school Association, where he has done and is doing very effective missionary Christian work. He has been twice elected and now holds the office of president of the Eleventh District Sabbath-school Association of the State of Missouri, composed of five counties, Jasper, Lawrence, Newton, Barry and McDonald. He has always been a prominent temperance worker, and is the president of the prohibition alliance of Jasper county, and may be said to be a successful business man.

COL. J. R. SHIELDS, attorney and counselor at law, was born in Missouri in 1834. His parents were natives of Tennessee, and came to Missouri in 1820, settling in Boone county. His father, William Shields,

was United States deputy surveyor for more than thirty years; a man of fine intelligence, great energy, and noted for his elevated character, living to the advanced age of eighty-four. The mother of Colonel Shields was a Miss Conway, sister to ex Governor James Conway, of Arkansas, and also a sister of Elias M. Conway, State Auditor, a resident of Little Rock, who filled this position twelve years, and also that of Governor eight years, H. M. Rector, his cousin, succeeding him in office in 1860. The subject of this sketch is a graduate of the State University at Columbia and the law school at Louisville, Kentucky, where he took the first honors of his class, delivering the valedictory. He began practice in Missouri in 1855 in Columbia and St. Louis, until the last few years, which have been spent in Carthage. He is one of the most finished scholars and lawyers in this part of the Southwest. In the past year he took an active part in politics, being a firm and consistent Democrat, always conservative and liberal, but uncompromising in his adherence to principle. He has rather preferred to assist his friends to office than to seek office for himself. He occasionally makes a political speech and attends Democratic conventions, not so much because he likes politics, but at the request of his political friends; and prefers a quiet domestic life to the eclat of men. Colonel Shields was married to Miss Mattie Dorsey, of Louisville, Kentucky, January 25, 1858, she being his junior by four years. The two children are Julia P. and Elias D. His wife and daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church. We would not speak our own convictions, or give credit to Colonel Shields, should we omit that he is one of the finest looking gentleman, of large physique and tall, as well as of generous impulse and courteous mien.

HAMPTON P. SLOANE. The subject of this sketch was born in Highland county, Ohio, May 10, 1824, and raised upon a farm. His father, James, was born in 1793, and his mother, Nancy, *nee* Pangburn, was a native of Kentucky, and both are of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather was a native of Ireland, and came to America before the Revolutionary War, and James Sloane was a participant of the War of 1812. Mr. Sloane received his education at Hillsboro Academy, Ohio, where he attended two years. He married January 27, 1848, Adaline E. Grandgirard, who was born in France, in October, 1832, and came to America when eighteen months old, residing in Cincinnati, Ohio, where her father engaged in mercantile pursuits. Her children are Judge John Sloane, William Sloane, editor of the Carthage *Banner*, and a child deceased. She was an educated lady and an efficient member of the Congregational Church. She died September 15, 1856. Mr. Sloane married the second time a Miss Delia Gripen, October 27, 1857, who was born in Oneida county, New York, September 24, 1836.

Her children are: Charles, Addie, Samuel, Lincoln, Lydia, James, Nannie, and Bessie. Mrs. Sloane is a member of the Congregational Church, and Mr. Sloane is an active and efficient deacon. In 1850 he came to Rockford, Illinois, and engaged in farming, and in 1862 enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Illinois, as an enlisting officer, and was commissioned captain. Mr. Sloane lost his health by exposure in the service, and resigned. In 1863 he came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1867 to Sedalia, and later to Johnson county, Missouri, and then to Jasper county, engaging in a mail route; also, owning a good farm of eighty acres. In 1879 Mr. Sloane became a citizen of Carthage, and has since been connected with the *Banner*. He has done much for both the religious welfare of all communities in which he has lived, as well as materially aiding the advancement of all enterprises of a public character in Jasper county, and commands the unqualified respect of the church and community.

D. A. SMITH was born in Edmundson county, Kentucky, October 4, 1852. Mr. Smith was raised near Cave City, Edmundson county, for some years, coming to the city of Carthage in 1869, where he still lives. He was married to Sadie A. Robinson, who was born and raised in Jasper county. She, with her mother, moved to Texas to escape the ravages of the armies which devastated the country and burned Carthage to the ground, but returned to Jasper county in July, 1866. The names of their two children are Willie D. and Helen P. Smith. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge of Masons. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Episcopal Church of Carthage. His business is that of a merchant, which he still follows as the chosen vocation of his life. He represents Mr. Whitset's dry goods house on the road, with large sales and agreeable address.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, druggist. Mr. Smith was born in 1812, in Champaign county, Ohio. His father, John J. Smith, was a native of Maryland. He died August 26, 1882, at the advanced age of one hundred years, and his mother, Hettie, *nee* Baird, was a native of Pennsylvania. John J. Smith is the father of nine children, all of whom are still living. William H. Smith was reared in Ohio. He was editor of a newspaper in Kentucky called the *Kentucky Whig*, and during the campaign in 1836 advocated the election of Harrison. He afterward removed to Indiana where he farmed and taught school many years. In 1852 he came west to LaSalle county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1872, when he came to Carthage, Missouri. Here he invested in real estate, and bought the drug store where Crothers & Deal are now located, continuing in business here about five years. He sold to Crothers & Deal.

In November, 1881, he opened a drug store on the east side of the square where he is now located. Mr. Smith has served as a member of the school-board for nine and a half years. He has also been a member of the city council. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church, of which he is collector and deacon. His first wife, Esther, *nee* Gregory, died in about three years after their marriage, leaving one son, Wilesther, who is still living. His second wife, Elizabeth, *nee* Holeman, is still living. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Smith is an old and highly respected citizen.

LEVI STARR, grain, stock, and seed dealer, was born in 1817, in Preble county, Ohio. His father, Adam, was a native of North Carolina; his ancestors were from Germany. His mother, Mary, *nee* Clapp, was a native of North Carolina. Levi, with his father's family, removed to Vermillion county, Illinois, in 1826, where he was reared to manhood. In 1839 they removed to Wisconsin, where Mr. Starr engaged in stock and grain. In 1875 he came to Carthage, Missouri, when he built the bank building known as the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. He operated the bank about two years, and was engaged at the same time in the stock enterprise, and is now very extensively engaged in the grain and stock trade, buying grain at five different shipping points. He was married in 1842 to Juliet Bridge, of Wisconsin, a native of Ohio, who died in 1874. He married Lena Hamilton, of Carthage, Missouri, for his second wife. Mr. Starr is a stirring business man and one of the foremost men of the city in all affairs of progress.

JAMES E. STANTON, carpenter and builder, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, August 10th, 1839, and there raised and educated. His father died when he was two years old, and his mother, whose maiden name was Theodosia Thatcher, still lives in Ohio. He was married to Ella Doan, December 31, 1863, who was born in Missouri and raised in Clinton county, Ohio. Their children are Salome, Theresa, and Lee. Mr. Stanton emigrated to Marshall county, Iowa, in 1864, returning to Ohio in 1869, where he farmed. In 1881 he came to Carthage and has been working at the carpenter's trade, which he learned in Ohio. His residence is on Sophia and Cedar streets on the west of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and he also owns three lots on Sycamore Street. Mr. Stanton is a good workman, honest and industrious, and intends making the Southwest his home.

AMOS B. STEVENSON, cooper, Carthage, Missouri, was born in Boone county, Indiana, January 20, 1837, and there reared and educated. His father, Henry, a farmer, died in 1843, a Scotchman by birth, coming to America in 1814. The subject of this sketch was married in December,

1865, to Levina Goodwin, who was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1840. Their children are Addie, Al. C., Thomas E., Orvil, Cora, and two deceased. He is a member of the G. A. R. Enlisted in Boone county, Indiana, in 1861 in the Tenth Indiana Infantry for three months, and for three years in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana. He was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 28, 1864, and is a pensioner. He emigrated to Marion county, Iowa, in 1866, and engaged in coopering at Knoxville. He came to Jasper county in 1869 and engaged in farming. He is now, as for some years past, foreman of a cooper shop in the manufacturing of flour barrels. His residence is on Chestnut Avenue. Mr. Stevenson earns a good living and is generally respected.

REV. O. M. STEWART, pastor M. E. Church, Carthage, Missouri, was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1839, where he was raised. He was educated at Dickinson Seminary, Pennsylvania, but did not finish the course because of ill health. His father, James, is still living on the old homestead farm in Pennsylvania. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Kelley, was a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. He was married January 7, 1869, to Miss Ella Bell, a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. By this union they have four children, three boys and one girl; viz., Oscar M., Walter G., Mary, and Victor. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the M. E. Church. Rev. Mr. Stewart was licensed to preach in 1863 in Pennsylvania, preaching two years in the mining regions of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He was pastor of his native place, Manor Hill charge, and subsequently at Green Castle, Pennsylvania. In 1869 he immigrated to Missouri, and located at Neosho. From 1871 to 1874 he became the pastor of the Carthage Church, and went to Springfield a year as pastor from here. He was called to the Trinity Church of St. Louis, remaining three years. Subsequently he took charge of the Warrensburg Church for three years, becoming the presiding elder of the Sedalia district in which he discharged his duties with great acceptance. In the spring of 1883 a delegation from the Carthage Church waited upon him, and the conference granted their request to make him their pastor. It will be quickly noticed by a casual observer that Mr. Stewart, both in address and from the responsible charges he has been called upon to fill, is very much above the average as a minister and Christian gentleman. His labors here have ever been crowned with remarkable success and now in the promise of life may hope to accomplish much for the Master.

DR. WILLIAM H. SWANDER, physician and surgeon, was born in Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, May 2, 1835, where he spent the first years of his life. His father was a farmer by occupation, who died in the year

1879. The subject of this sketch was married at Dayton, Ohio, July 4, 1860, to Joanna Parsons, who was born near Dayton in October, 1844. Both Mr. and Mrs. Swander are members of the Presbyterian Church. Their two children are Thomas J. and Jennie M. Dr. Swander graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in February, 1859. In August, 1862, he joined the Seventy-ninth Ohio as assistant surgeon, and after the close of the war served three years as pension surgeon. He was appointed prosector to the chair of surgery in Cincinnati College. He practiced some years at Lancaster, Ohio, Wheatland, Iowa, Larned, Kansas, Kansas City, and is now a regular practitioner of Carthage. He owns a fine residence on the corner of Seventh and Lyon, and has one of the finest homes in the city. Dr. Swander is a man of varied experiences, and has always been very successful in his profession.

JESSE THACKER, hardware merchant, Carthage, Missouri, was born in Indiana, March 26, 1818, and reared in Illinois. At the age of eighteen he began learning the carpenter trade. Having attained his majority he was married to Miss Margaret T. Blake, of Scott county, Illinois, who died July 27, 1857. Mr. Thacker then moved to Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, where he remained about two years, for the benefit of school privileges. While there he was married to Mrs. Jane Truesdale. He engaged in farming quite extensively, and also dealt largely in banking, merchandising, stock, and land, entering some 1,300 acres of land in Illinois. During the late war he was called to fill the position of deputy provost marshal for four years. In 1866 he came to Jasper county, Missouri, where he bought a large farm one and a half miles northeast of Carthage, upon which he resided until 1875. This farm comprises some 600 acres, with a fine two-story stone residence, and other improvements. His entire real estate possessions amount to about 4,000 acres in this county. In 1873 he built the large, two-story, brick block on the north side of the square, where he opened a large stock of hardware. He has been quite extensively engaged in different branches of business, always with good success. He owns an interest in valuable mining lands in Jasper county, which are being extensively worked. Mr. Thacker's second wife died October 16, 1878. His family is now composed of five children. He and wife were members of the M. E. Church for many years, but more recently he has joined the band best known as the Holiness People. Mr. Thacker is not rich to himself alone. He recently bought a church property and offered it to the use of Christian people. He began life with his hands and heart as capital stock, and by energy, thrift, and perseverance has become one of the solid, substantial business men of Carthage. He has always been a man of liberality as well as busi-

ness enterprise, and now that his hair has grown silvered with age he can look back over a long and well spent life of usefulness.

A. L. THOMAS, attorney and counselor at law, was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1844. His father, Thomas Thomas, was a native of Wales, and settled in Wisconsin in 1828, where he still lives. His mother, Elizabeth, *nee* Tanner, was also a native of Wales. He was reared and educated in Wisconsin, at the State University at Madison. He was admitted at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1868, and in 1869 began the practice of law in Carthage, Missouri, and has continued here since. In 1871 he was appointed circuit attorney by the Governor, and in 1874 elected prosecuting attorney of Jasper county, Missouri. Mr. Thomas is one of the finest orators of the Jasper county bar. He was married to Miss Laura Franklin, in 1875. Only one of their two children is living.

DAVID S. THOMAS, president of the Water-works Company, was born February 18, 1833, in Carnichael, Green county, Pennsylvania. His father, Nelson, was a native of Pennsylvania. His mother, Emaline, *nee* Shroyer, was a Pennsylvanian. David S. Thomas was reared and educated in part in Pennsylvania, and completed his education at New Castle, Indiana. He then entered as an apprentice to the chair making and painting trades, which he followed about three years; afterwards engaged in the saddlery business for a time. He spent several years in traveling in the West, subsequently teaching school, working at his trade, traveling on foot, or any way he could, finally returned to Illinois, in 1856, without a dollar. In 1857 he engaged in business in Fairbury and Minonk for a period of ten years. In 1867 he came to Carthage, Missouri, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for some four years. He was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Carthage. In 1872 he organized the First National Bank of Carthage, of which he was cashier. He continued as such until May, 1882, when he sold out. In 1881 he, with others, established a cattle ranch in Texas, the herd comprising some three thousand head of cattle, investing some \$30,000, which has increased to \$130,000. He is also interested in valuable mineral lands near the city of Carthage. Mr. Thomas was a member of the first school board under the city organization, and also a member of the building committee who built the public school building of Carthage, a credit to their sagacity and good taste. He is a member of the Masonic order and A. O. U. W. He married, in 1858, Miss Julia Stoddard, of Fairbury, Illinois. They have five children, all living. Mrs. Thomas died in 1874. He married Pauline B. Warren, who also died, in 1878. His present wife, Mrs. S. A. Slauson, he married in 1880. Mr. Thomas is one of the foremost in

all public enterprises as well as business circles, and commands universal respect.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, attorney and counselor at law, was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1848. His father, James Thompson, was a native of Virginia. His mother, whose maiden name was Cynthia Lee, was a native of Virginia, and is now a resident of Carthage. She is a lineal descendant of the old Lee stock. Her uncle, Pryor Lee, of Goliad, Texas, who recently died, was one of the oldest lawyers in the United States. William Thompson, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Indiana and Missouri. He was educated at Greencastle, Indiana, and the State University of Missouri. He attended law school at St. Louis, and began practice in Carthage in 1880, where he has built up a large business. Mr. Thompson is the proprietor of mining stock, as well as city and farm property, also operates in real estate. He was married in June, 1877, to Miss E. J. Rousey, of Webb City, who died in June, 1880. Mr. Thompson is a man of push and enterprise, and well calculated to succeed.

W. SCOTT TOWER was born in 1834, in Oneida county, New York. His father, Julius Tower, was a native of New York, and is now a resident of Carthage. His mother, Delia, *nee* Hearsey, was also a native of the Empire State. Mr. Julius Tower and family moved to Brooklyn, New York, in 1846, where the subject of this sketch, after arriving at the age of manhood, engaged in business. In 1863 he removed to New York city, where he was in business until 1868, when he emigrated west, and became a citizen of Jasper county, opening a real estate and loan office in Carthage, where he is still engaged in business. In the year 1879 he became associated with Mr. E. P. Searle in the real estate and loaning business. These gentlemen enjoy a prosperous business, and are favorably known far and near in the county and surrounding country. Mr. Tower is president of the Building and Loan Association, and is interested in several farms and also city property. He was married to Miss Sarah Griffin in 1863, a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Tower came to Jasper county when the country was new, and has lived to see a thriving and prosperous county seat grow from a small town to the Queen City of the Southwest. He deserves much credit in his public enterprise and hard work in building up the city of Carthage. Jasper county owes much of its prosperity and the thrift and public spirit of its citizens to his instrumentality and untiring efforts.

THOMAS A. WAKEFIELD, railroad contractor, was born in 1839, in Franklin county, Tennessee. His father, Charles Wakefield, was a native of Tennessee, who came to Polk county, Missouri, in 1840, where he still resides, a man weighing 325 pounds. His mother's maiden name was

Thompson, a native of Tennessee, who died in 1858. T. A. Wakefield was reared and educated in Polk county, Missouri. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Federal army, in Company A, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, and served until August, 1865, being mustered out as first lieutenant, after which he was commissioned as captain of Company B, of the Seventeenth Missouri Militia, where he still retains a membership. After the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits, at Fair Play, Polk county, Missouri, until 1867, when he bought a farm in Jasper county, and engaged in farming until 1872, when he was elected county collector of Jasper county, immediately removing to Carthage, Missouri, where he has since lived. In 1876 he was appointed by the county court to again fill the office of county collector for two years. For two years he was engaged in the livery business, and in 1880 he began the business of railroad contractor on the Missouri Pacific, which occupation he followed until recently. In conjunction with others he is quite extensively engaged in mining in Webb City. In 1864 he was married to Carrie C. Knowles, of Polk county, Missouri. They have seven children living, five sons and two daughters. In politics Mr. Wakefield has always been a strong Republican, and devoted to principle rather than party, thereby enabling all to judge just where to find him in civic affairs.

VICTOR A. WALLACE, cashier of Traders Bank. Mr. Wallace was born in Topsham, Vermont, in 1848. His parents, Andrew J. W. and Caroline, *nee* Jenness, were natives of the same state. Victor A. was reared and educated at his birthplace. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Sixth Vermont Regiment, where he served until the close of the war. This regiment was in the Sixth Army Corps, taking part in all its battles, from the battle of the Wilderness until the surrender of General Lee. In 1866 he came to Clinton, Missouri, where he served as deputy collector for several years. In 1873 he was appointed in the postal service, where he served as head clerk for nine years on the M., K. & T. R. R. He was twice tendered the position of chief clerk for the State of Texas, but declined. In the spring of 1882 he was chosen cashier of the Traders Bank of Carthage, which position he now fills. He was married twice, the second time to Alice Davis of Bloomington, Illinois. They have one child, Jenness T. Mr. Wallace is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM H. WATERS, member of the agricultural firm of Logan & Waters, Carthage, Missouri. Was born at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, September 6, 1840. His father, John, was a farmer and died in Springfield in 1854. He was married first in October, 1862, to Louisa Johnson, who was born in Illinois, in 1842. She died in October, 1880; her children are, Ida and Fred. He was married again September 5, 1882 in Wisconsin,

to Sophie Richie, who was born in Ohio and raised in Wisconsin. Having formerly lived in Sangamon county, Illinois, he was personally acquainted with President Lincoln, Governor Palmer, and John A. McClelland. Here he was engaged in teaching school and farming. Coming to Missouri, he served one term as judge of the county court, from 1873 to 1875, in Barton county. He recently sold a fine large farm of 400 acres in Barton county, and moved to Carthage, where he resides, having bought a fine residence in the northwest part of the city. All his family are members of the Methodist Church, where he is an active worker, and was the means of building a fine country church in Barton county. He is engaged with Mr. Logan in the agricultural implement business as well as at Lamar, in the firm of Bemer & Waters. He is still largely engaged in stock-raising and is one of the prominent men of the city and county. He is a gentleman of faultless habits and morals, and commands justly universal respect and esteem.

JOHN J. WELLS was born in 1843 in Brown county, Ohio. His father, Jacob, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Jemima, *nee* Rich, was a native of Brown county, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Spencer county, Indiana. He began his career on a farm, and after arriving at manhood he engaged in teaching school. In February, 1865, he enlisted in the army, but the war closing in a few months, he returned home and attended the Normal School of Ohio. In 1868 he went to Winslow, Pike county, Indiana, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until the fall of 1873, when he came to Carthage, Missouri. He began business with Omar Harris. In 1878 Mr. Wells bought Harris's interest in the store where he is still located. He was married in 1873 to Miss Alverda Armstrong of Warwick county, Indiana. They have one child living, whose name is Heber. Mr. Wells is among the prominent business men of Carthage, and is generally known and held in esteem.

SAMUEL S. WELLS, dealer in queensware, plated-ware, and house furnishing goods, was born in 1838 on the Atlantic Ocean. His father, Samuel, and his mother, *nee* Rands, were English, and on their way to America at the time of his birth. They settled in Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was reared and educated, graduating from the high school at Portsmouth, Ohio. Subsequently he became apprenticed to a watchmaker and jeweler, H. S. Sprague, of Newark, Ohio, for about ten years. In 1860 he went to Clarksburg, West Virginia, and opened a jewelry store. So soon did the civil war break out after he began business in the South that he returned to Ohio and enlisted in Company D of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers. He was soon promoted to adjutant, Charles R. Woods being colonel, serving one year. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson

and Shiloh. At Vicksburg he was taken sick and returned home, having resigned. He went into the grain and corn business in Newark, Ohio. He was collector of tolls on the Ohio Canal in connection with his commission business. About 1868 he was called to fill the office of county clerk, serving six years. Subsequently he went into the car accountant's office of the N. Y., Pa. & Ohio R. R. Co. In March, 1881, he came to Carthage, Missouri, and bought the queensware store of Mr. H. Garland, on the west side of the square, carrying a large stock and doing a fine business. He was married in 1860 to Harriet L. Brice. They have five children living. Mr. Wells is a member of the Knight Templars.

WILLIAM H. WEST, the subject of this sketch, so favorably known throughout Jasper county, especially among the milling fraternity, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, January 11, 1830. In the spring of 1850 he moved to Springfield, Illinois, where he enlisted in the Federal army from 1862 to June 17, 1865. He was married February 14, 1854, to Eliza J. Wiles, who was born near Dover, LaFayette county, Missouri. The children are Robert J., Fannie L., Walter M., Charles E., Elizabeth B., Willie May, and Grace E. Both Mr. and Mrs. West are members of the M. E. Church of Carthage. He is a Mason. He began the milling business at Springfield, Illinois, and is by trade a mill-wright, having built several of the Jasper county mills. Mr. West is a gentleman of integrity, public enterprise, and above all a man of sterling Christian character.

JOHN B. WHITE, proprietor of furniture factory and planing mill, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1838, where he was raised and learned his trade. His father, Barnerd, lived and died in Pennsylvania, in 1839. The subject of this sketch was married to Jennie Black, December 27, 1861, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in December, 1840. Their children are Nettie A., Anna C., and Edwin Lee. He is a member of the M. E. Church (South) and Masonic order. He emigrated in 1866 to Newark, Ohio, and to Carthage, Missouri, in 1876. Mr. White is a cabinet-maker by trade, and has recently opened the furniture factory on the corner of Mound and Meridian streets, where he does an extensive business in turning, planing, general jobbing, and manufactures furniture for the wholesale trade. He began in November, 1881, and runs five hands, and is rapidly building up a thriving and paying business.

DR. JAMES M. WHITE, dental surgeon, was born in the year 1851 in Harrison county, Kentucky. His father, William M. White, was a native of Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Mary J. Davis, also a native of Kentucky. Dr. White spent his early life in Kentucky, educated at Lex-

ington, graduating from the University of Kentucky in 1870. The same year he came to Springfield, Missouri, where he studied dental surgery under Dr. Schell, now of Kansas City. He practiced in Springfield for some years, and then removed to Carthage, having practiced about seven years. His office is located at the northeast corner of the square, finely situated, and elegantly fitted up and furnished with all the appliances known to modern dental surgery. He enjoys a large and increasing practice. Dr. White is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor. He was married June 7, 1882, to Mrs. A. V. Scales, of Mississippi. Mrs. Dr. White is a member of the Baptist Church, in good and regular standing, is one of the leading singers in Carthage, and both are prominent members in social and religious circles.

SAMUEL G. WILLIAMS, judge of the police court, was born June 26, 1828, in Bedford county, Virginia. His father, Edward D., was a native of Virginia, as well as his mother, whose maiden name was Martha E. Jones. Colonel Williams was educated at Hollins Institute by his own efforts, after which he studied law with W. R. Stoples, present judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia. Commenced practice at Floyd Court House, Virginia, in 1854. In June, 1858, he came to Missouri, where the town of Rolla now stands, being among the first settlers of this town, and helped in its organization. Here he remained until 1877, when he came to Carthage. He was elected a member of the Missouri legislature in 1860, and also a member of the celebrated Jackson legislature. At the breaking out of the war he was tendered a commission as colonel in the Missouri State Guards, under General Price, but before going into service was captured by Colonel Gratz Brown, and subsequently paroled. He removed later to Rolla, and began the practice of law in the military courts during the war. In 1870 he was appointed curator of the State University, and it was while holding this position that he became one of the chief founders of the school of mines at Rolla, remaining on the board for six years. Col. Williams is one of the leading lawyers of southwest Missouri, and was one of the prominent members of every Democratic convention for many years, besides taking an active part in politics and public affairs generally. He was a supporter of Frank Pierce in 1852, and has never scratched the Democratic ticket. In 1878 he canvassed the county in behalf of the Democratic platform, which was successful. He was appointed attorney for the collection of revenue, serving during the administration. He was married in December, 1855, to Mary L. Crenshaw, of Lynchburg, Virginia. His father and mother celebrated their golden wedding at Rolla, Missouri, in 1877, and he

and his wife their silver wedding in 1880. Col. Williams is among the most eminent men of southwest Missouri. He is the judge of the police court.

DR. JAMES S. WILSON, dental surgeon, Carthage, Missouri, was born in 1838, in Dayton, Ohio. His father, James Wilson, was a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and for many years one of the leading merchants of Dayton, Ohio. His mother, Eliza, *nee* Harrison, was a native of Ohio. Dr. J. S. Wilson was reared in Dayton, Ohio, and educated in his native town and Cincinnati. Graduated from Taft's Dental College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is also a graduate of Hahneman Medical College, of St. Louis, and has practiced in Illinois. In September, 1869, he came to Carthage, Missouri. In his practice of medicine he has followed the homeopathic school. Dr. Wilson was married in 1865 to Mary A. Crawford, of Morrison, Illinois, a native of Canada. They have two children living: Nellie E. and Louisa M. The importance of dental surgery is becoming recognized as a factor in the health of the community. Dr. Wilson stands among the first practitioners of Carthage.

MOSES N. WILSON, carpenter and builder, was born in Jasper county, Indiana, September 22, 1857, and raised there. He was married in January, 1881, to Mary Berry, who was born in Ohio in 1852. They have no children. Mr. Wilson came to Carthage in 1880, and now owns a good residence on Grant and Eleventh streets. He is by profession a carpenter and builder, and is a good workman. Mr. Wilson belongs to that class of mechanics who always have plenty, both of this world's goods and of work, where a willingness to work is inherent. Ever industrious and honest, he commands the respect of the best people.

JAMES WATSON, carpenter and builder, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, May 12, 1839, where he was raised until fourteen years of age, when he emigrated to Canada. His father, Thomas, was a farmer by occupation, who died in 1865 in London, Canada, at the age of seventy-five. James Watson was married July 28, 1863, to Elizabeth Harding, who was born in London, Canada, March 1, 1846. The children's names are Lillie J., William T., and Hannah M. Both Mr. and Mrs. Watson are members of the Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch came to Jasper county, Missouri, in 1869, and now owns a nice residence on the corner of Fourth and Maple streets. He is by profession a carpenter and contractor of buildings, and has built some of the best houses in Carthage. His shop and place of business is located on the lot next his residence.

FOUNTAIN S. YAGER, attorney and counselor at law, was born May 7, 1849, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. His father, Dr. F. J. Yager, was

a native of Kentucky, where he still resides, and has been practicing medicine for over thirty years at Campbellsburg. His mother, whose maiden name was Alice Smith, was also a native of Kentucky and still living. Her father, Fountain Smith, and Dr. F. J. Yager's father, Daniel Yager, were early settlers in Kentucky, coming from Virginia at an early day. Fountain Yager, the subject of this sketch, was reared at his native town and educated in Ohio. He studied law at Evansville, Indiana, under Parrett & Wood, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1873, and engaged in practice there until 1875, when he came to Carthage, Missouri, where he has since pursued his favorite calling. Since coming to Carthage he served as city attorney, and has served two years as county land agent. When he took charge of the office the county owned about 10,000 acres of land, and much of it he has been instrumental in selling. Mr. Yager has been quite successful, and is one of the prominent attorneys of Jasper county. He is agent for the Kansas Loan and Trust Company, having loaned large amounts of money for this company. Mr. Yager is a member of the I. O. O. F.; he is also a member of the Baptist Church and the superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was married in October, 1881, at Otter Creek, Kentucky, to Lucy Long, of Hardin county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Yager are prominent members of society and command the esteem of the best people. Mr. Yager's law office is at the southeast corner of the square in the old McDaniel building.

CHRIS C. YODER, horseshoer and tool manufacturer, was born in McLean county, Illinois, December 7, 1857, and there raised and educated. His father, Elias, was a farmer, and died January 26, 1876. His mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Plank, was born in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was married February 3, 1880, to Frances Woolley, who was born in McLean county, Illinois, February 8, 1858, where she was raised. They have two children, Edna and Della. Mr. Yoder is a member of the Odd Fellows. He came to Jasper county, Missouri, in 1877, and settled in Carthage in 1879. His trade is that of horseshoeing and the manufacture of marble-cutter's and stone-dresser's tools, and all styles and designs of hammers, chisels, and drills. Mr. Yoder is the only one who has made this a specialty, and he does work for other towns. He also manufactures the most approved styles of horseshoes, and is in every respect a first class workman. His place of business is located on North Grant, where he will always be found ready for work, accommodating and obliging.

JOHN YOST, blacksmith and wagon manufacturer, Carthage, Missouri, was born in May, 1827, in Seneca county, New York. His grandfather, Caspar, was a native of Germany, and killed in the Revolutionary War. His

father, John, was born in 1766, was a mill-wright by trade, and died in 1848 on the old homestead. The subject of this sketch was married at Des Moines, Iowa, to Caroline Wheeler, who was born in New York City; her father was a resident when Central Park was a cornfield. Mr. Yost went to Des Moines in 1853, and assisted Major Williams in laying out the city of Fort Dodge, Iowa. Mr. Yost came to Carthage, Missouri, for its beneficial climate in 1867, and is among the first settlers of Jasper county after the war, and owns a fine farm in Union township of 160 acres. He formerly successfully operated a large farm, but moved into town seven years ago. He is the manufacturer of the celebrated Carthage wagon, and also owns a general repair and blacksmith shop on South Grant Street. Mr. Yost has always been a successful business man, and is one of those jolly souls who are "hail fellows well met."

JOHN J. YOUNG, horseshoer, on Second Street, between Grant and Main streets, was born in Canada January 26, 1849. His father, Aaron, was a shoemaker, and a native of New York, now deceased. His mother, Elizabeth, *nee* Jackson, was a native of Indiana, and now resides in Carthage. Mr. Young was married December 18, 1877, to Mary F. Mills, who was born in Pennsylvania. They were the parents of one child, now deceased. Mr. Young removed from Canada to Indiana, and later to Vermillion county, Illinois. He came to Carthage in the early days of 1868. Mr. Young learned his trade with Casaday, formerly engaged in this business. Mr. Young has been in business for himself for about fifteen years, and by industry, honesty, and good workmanship gets a large share of public patronage.

JACOB W. YOUNG, real estate agent, was born August 29, 1839, in Stark county, Ohio. His father, George W. Young; and his mother, Elizabeth (Simons) Young, were both natives of Pennsylvania. J. W. Young was educated at Massillon, Ohio, and at Greensburg Seminary. In 1860 he went to Indiana, where he was engaged in teaching until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the First Missouri Cavalry as a private soldier, and was mustered as first lieutenant at the close of the war. In 1866 he came to Carthage, Missouri, when he, in company with Dr. Caffee, opened the first drug store in that town, and where he remained until 1877, when he sold out and spent some time in traveling. Afterwards he was in the transfer business. In 1881 he engaged in real estate business, of which he owns a considerable amount, and to this he has since given his attention. Mr. Young was married in 1868 to Miss Caddie Williams of Springfield, Missouri, who died October 4, 1878, leaving one child, Walter E. Mr.

Young is one of four capitalists who are rebuilding and refitting the extensive woolen mills of Carthage. The building is 60x137, two stories high. The first floor is devoted to carding and weaving, and on the second floor the spindles of one hundred looms are kept spinning. They do a large and extensive business.

LEWIS P. YOUNG, blacksmith and horseshoer, was born in Canada, September 5, 1850. He is a brother of John J. Young, and his early life was spent at home and is naturally very similar to his elder brother's. He was married in December, 1878, to Rhoda Maxwell, who was born in Barton county, Missouri, January 29, 1861. They have no children. Mrs. Young is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) of Carthage, Missouri. Mr. Lewis P. Young immigrated to Illinois and afterwards to Carthage, Missouri, with his brother in 1868, where they have been engaged in horseshoeing for some years. They are as well and favorably known as any smiths in the city and make a specialty of horseshoeing. They have led the trade at various times in their line of work and command the best work in the city.

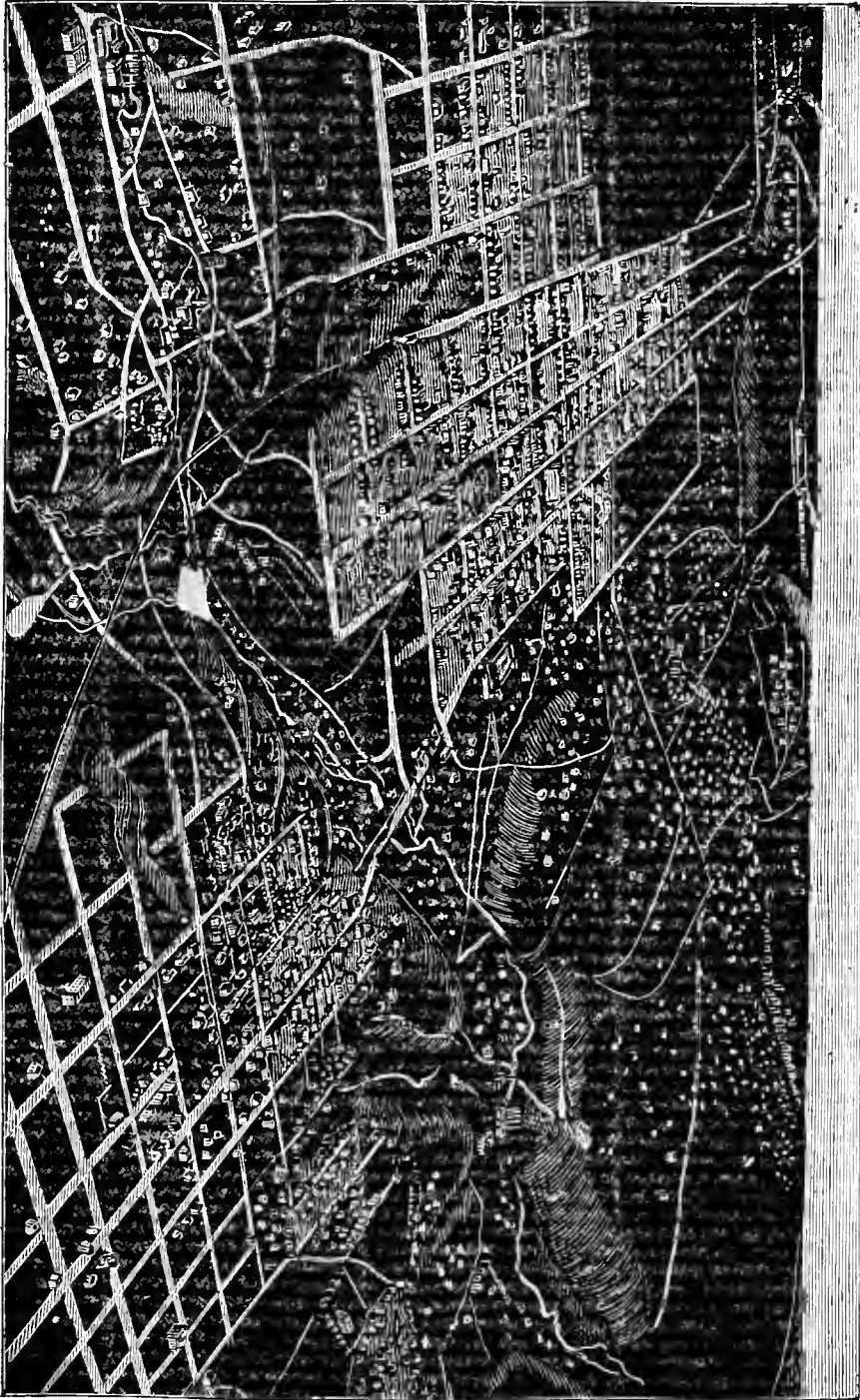
CHAPTER XIX.—INTRODUCTION TO JOPLIN HISTORY.

A Picture of Joplin as it is to-day—Her People, Her Business and Surroundings—Joplin a Railroad, Financial, Business, and Intellectual Center—Her Streets, Business Houses, and Institutions—What the Site of the Town was Fourteen Years ago—When, and by whom, the Cities of Joplin and Murphysburg were Founded—The First Years of their Growth—Rev. Harries G. Joplin—Two Periods into which the History is Divided.

HISTORY is the narration of events as they occur. It is the master key that unlocks the storehouses of past ages and reveals to us the grandeurs of antiquity. By it we are enabled to see Greece in all her intelligence, wealth, and refinement; Rome with her military prowess as she sat on her seven hills in all her glory; Phœnicia, in her commercial enterprise, whose sails swelled in every breeze driving ships freighted with all the luxuries of the known world; we even may penetrate the dim vista of prehistoric times into the realms of an unreal world and gather from its hidden recesses and labyrinthic windings priceless gems, which tradition and subsequent history have vouchsafed to us. Hence, so dear to every patriotic heart is the history of his country. So dear to us is the history of our fathers who struggled so bravely, nobly, and indefatigably in our behalf, that we should claim it as a birthright, ever sacred, to be valiantly guarded, lest, through carelessness, we forget our ancestors, our institutions, and ourselves.

In attempting a pen picture of the great "lead metropolis," and a portrayal of the various features which have given her place among the most important municipalities of the land, the writer is by no means sanguine of success. The enormity of the task is only recognized after weeks of diligent research. Joplin is yet in her infancy, although an extraordinary

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF JOPLIN.



vigorous growth has crowded into the few years of her existence achievements of which cities of far greater pretensions might well be proud. Behold her, the "wonder of the West," a splendid city, covering an area of two square miles, containing upwards of eight thousand inhabitants, and all the adjuncts of first class modern civilization, grown up in little more

than a decade of years. Joplin stands to-day the center of all the greatest lead and zinc regions in the world. A business center because it is a railroad center, having railroads in all directions except due south, where one is principally graded and will doubtless soon be in operation. A manufacturing center because here are established numerous lead and zinc works, white lead works (the most extensive, and in fact the only one of the kind in the world), foundries and machine shops, woolen mills, cornice works, carriage and wagon works, paint and oil mills, etc., etc. A financial center, because of inexhaustible mineral resources, wholesale houses, banks, etc. Twelve years ago the present site of Joplin was an uninviting waste of prairie, cut by water-courses, with here and there a clump of bushes or solitary tree. The only evidences of civilization were the log cabins of John C. Cox and the Rev. Mr. Joplin, two of the pioneer settlers of Jasper county. Of course there were others in neighboring parts, but not in this immediate vicinity. To-day a metropolitan city of almost fabulous wealth nestles on the scene as if by magic. To-day forty-nine miles of streets are traversed by myriads of busy beings lost in the activities of life. To-day the ring of bells, the shrill scream of whistles, the clank of hammers, the hum of machinery, and the rattle of vehicles over graveled ways, join in one grand, harmonious chorus to the sons of toil. To-day fine, broad streets, over eleven miles of which are macadamized, substantial two and three story brick business houses and dwellings, lead and zinc works, white lead works, foundries and machine shops, churches, schools, daily and weekly newspapers, flour, and woolen mills, cigar manufactories, wagon and carriage works, railroads, telegraph lines, telephones, gas-works, water-works, a fire department, a street railway, hotels, banks, and numerous other elements, included under the term of modern improvements, give evidence of what can be accomplished by men of broad ideas, liberality, and genuine pluck. The population is steadily on the increase, and the work of building up and enlarging the town with more buildings, streets, public buildings, manufactories, and educational institutions, is still going on with unabated vigor. During the first years the growth of the city was that of a mining camp and frontier town. Much energy was misdirected and misspent. Plans were hastily laid and carried out with a view only to transient needs; but now the upbuilding is entirely different; the people see, and are profited by, the mistakes of the past, and all is done carefully, solidly, with intelligence, and commendable liberality.

Not only is the city progressive, but the surrounding villages are imbued with the same spirit of progression. As the grand oak sends its roots far reaching in all directions for necessary nutrition, so Joplin claims them as

auxiliaries, making them contribute to her business and augment her prosperity.

Galena, Empire City, Thurman, Webb City, Carterville, Oronogo, Smithfield, Carl Junction, and Blende City, are, strictly speaking, little more than suburban towns, each paying royalty to the great city around which they cluster, and upon which they are in great part dependent.

Laying aside all disposition to exaggerate or elaborate, there are found sufficient simple, solid facts regarding her upbuilding, cognizant alike to the aged, those in the prime of life, and the school-boy, to excite admiration and wonder, and facts instructive to encourage the people to labor for the permanency of institutions, the support of education, and the practice of industry, justice, and morality. Judging from the past and considering present advantages, it is reasonably safe to predict that within the next ten years Joplin will be a city of at least 30,000 inhabitants. Her reputation is established at home and abroad; she possesses all the necessary concomitants for a healthy symmetrical growth and the future will surely disclose a development beyond the most sanguinary expectation of those who now speak or write in praise.

The writer desires it distinctly borne in mind that it is not the purpose of this article to give a full, elaborate, and detailed account of all that has transpired from the birth of the city to the present; the space allotted will not admit of such, and it is certainly a matter of no inconsiderable importance to judge of those things which ought to, and those things which ought not, or need not, be given record. Both time and space are limited. It is, therefore, necessary to give only a comprehensive view or outline of the city's history, telling what it was, and is, giving the dates only of the most important events, accounts of significant facts, episodes, and narratives, to show the character of the people and the condition of society, together with such general and comparative facts, statistical and otherwise, as will show the immense amount of money and labor expended in permanent improvements from time to time, the vast increase in population and business, the introduction of railroads, a statement of the number and character of manufactories; also, an account of a number of important public and private enterprises, the founding of churches, schools, and civic and benevolent societies.

It is now in place to give all that could be ascertained concerning the revered gentleman from whom the city undoubtedly gained its name. Rev. Harris G. Joplin was a native of Tennessee, born about the year 1810. The father of the subject of this sketch died when he was quite young, leaving him and a widowed mother. They were not abundantly blessed

with this world's goods, and hence great want and inconvenience were experienced. Possessed of an indomitable will, however, young Joplin acquired a very liberal education and studied for the ministry. He was ordained in western Tennessee, and at once moved to Missouri, locating in Greene county. There he engaged in preaching and was shortly afterward married to a Miss Simms, of that county. He came to this vicinity in 1840, locating just outside of the corporate limits of the city, near the graveyard, east of East Joplin. There he built a large log-cabin and improved a farm of about eighty acres. He employed a number of negroes, but in connection with his ministerial labors gave personal supervision to all work on his farm. He organized the first Methodist Episcopal congregation in this part of the county, and held meetings in his cabin home. By a gentleman who was intimately acquainted with him, he is described as an extraordinary man in many respects. He had a clear, well trained voice, was highly excitable, deeply in earnest, and at times would grow most eloquent, holding his audience spell-bound. His height was about five feet eight inches; his weight probably one hundred and fifty-five or sixty pounds. He wore his hair short, shaved clean, had a very light complexion, dressed neatly, but economically, and was of an amiable disposition. While here he built up a large congregation considering the sparse settlement of the country. Devoted, ambitious, and liberal to a fault, he soon found himself so financially embarrassed as to render it necessary for him to dispose of his property, and at the earnest solicitation of friends in Greene county, was induced to return to his former field of labor in the fall of 1844. He labored in Greene and surrounding counties until his death, which occurred in 1847. Near the log-cabin of the Rev. Mr. Joplin was a spring, the source of the little run which now divides East Joplin and empties into Joplin Creek proper. This little stream was originally Joplin Creek, the larger one subsequently taking its name. The city took her name from the creek. As regards the authenticity of the above the writer has only to say that every effort has been made to get at the exact facts with results indicated.

The city of Joplin is situated in the southwestern part of Jasper county, at the junction of the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Missouri Pacific, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, and the Girard Branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railways. It is forty miles south to the Arkansas line, five miles west to the Kansas line, and ten miles southwest to the northeast corner of the Indian Territory. The city is the union of two Joplins and Murphysburg. The former was laid out by John C. Cox, Sr., the latter was founded by our eminent and enterprising townsman, Patrick Murphy. The history of Joplin must be divided in accordance with the actual facts

and logic of events into two periods. The first is the period from the laying out of Joplin and Murphysburg to the reception of the charter. The second from the charter to the present. The first period might be subdivided into two periods, from 1870 to March 14, 1872, the date of the first incorporation by act of the county court. The second period of the first division would be from the first incorporation to the charter.

CHAPTER XX.—EARLY HISTORY OF JOPLIN.

Picture in 1868—The First Discovery of Lead—Coming of Messrs. Moffet, Sergeant, Davis, and Murphy—Laying out of Joplin and Murphysburg—Rivalry between the two Towns—Disturbances—Petition to County Court for Incorporation—First School Election—First Census Taken—Action of County Court Declared Illegal—Petition to Legislature for City Charter.

THE great West has become proverbial for its growth and development, and particularly for its towns and cities. During the past decade the country has witnessed with wonder and astonishment the great tide of immigration to the West, the filling up and cultivation of the vast region between the Mississippi and the Rockies, which but a few years ago was inhabited only by the red man, the hunter, the trapper, and an occasional squatter out of and beyond the pale of civilization. In an almost incredible time hamlets have grown to towns of importance, these in turn have become metropolitan, and even on the wide waste of prairies, where seemingly were the fewest natural advantages, cities have sprung forth as by magic, and have grown to opulence and power, until they are recognized as great business, financial, and intellectual centers. These have thus arisen because of geographical positions, of navigable streams, and railroad facilities, securing the trade and products of large agricultural districts, or of natural resources of the earth, in its rich deposits of gold, silver, lead, and other valuable minerals. May it not fittingly be said that the germ of the "city of lead" was planted in pre-historic time, when the Maker of the universe gave unto each section of the earth its part, and that this only awaited the development of science and the coming of intellectual man to burst its surroundings and lift it from subterranean cells to the grand pre-eminence of to-day. Certain it is that proud, prosperous Joplin owes her existence to treasures which, through all the ages, were hidden in the bosom of the earth. Revert but a decade and a half of years. The site of our present flourishing city was then a vast, unbroken stretch of prairie, covered with long grass, a clump of bushes, and

an occasional tree beneath whose boughs the deer and kindred animals sought shelter alike from the storm and the scorching rays of the noon-day sun, while here and there in distant view could be seen a small farm-house, surrounded by an illy constructed fence, and, perhaps, several uninviting specimens of log-cabins. Little did the emigrant think, as he made his weary way over the hills of southwestern Missouri, in the hope of finding home and wealth in the gold fields of the Pacific slope, that he need but stop, tickle the earth with pick and shovel, and reap a most bountiful reward. Little did he dream, as he slept under the drooping boughs of the lone elm tree, from which our suburban village derived its name, of the untold millions which lay waiting to be claimed. From the most reliable information, the first discoveries of lead in this vicinity were made in 1849, by one David Campbell, of Neosho, Newton county, and a miner of large experience. From traces on the surface, however, it was then supposed that the mines had been worked by Indians, or the Spaniards, at a much earlier date. Some mining was done directly after the discoveries of Mr. Campbell. Mr. John Fitzgerald came and erected an air furnace near the mouth of the ravine on which now are situated the Lone Elm Company's works. This was destroyed during the war, and little thought or attention was given the old diggings, that which is now so valuable being then held as second-class farming land. Although mineral in considerable quantities had been taken out, no thorough developments had been engaged in until the fall of 1870. About this time the surface and other indications excited the curiosity of several experienced miners of the West, who immediately proceeded to prospect and examine more land. The first shaft was put down about five hundred yards north and a little west of Main Street bridge crossing Joplin Creek. Soon after, and near by, were erected the furnaces of Messrs. Moffet & Sergeant. These gentlemen came from Oronogo, in August, 1870, where, for several years previous, they were engaged in mining operations. Patrick Murphy and W. P. Davis came from Carthage in the summer of 1871. In October of that year they built a smelting furnace in the draw north and a little west of the corner of Main and Broadway streets. They shipped their first car-load of mineral in November following. During this time the greatest excitement prevailed, and hundreds of fortune-seekers poured in from all sections. Novices in the use of the pick and shovel, as well as miners of experience, set to work, intent on pecuniary gain. The population of the camp had already been swelled to nearly four hundred, most of whom were living in tents, while some had hardly so much as a blanket to shield them in hours of slumber from the winds and storms. About this time John C. Cox, an old settler, who owned much of

the land in the vicinity, laid out the town of Joplin. The county records bear date of July 28, 1871.

Mr. Cox commenced selling lots and soon had the satisfaction of seeing a large number of houses, unpretentious of course, erected in various parts of the town. The name of Joplin spread rapidly and immigration increased. In the same month Messrs. Davis & Murphy obtained by purchase a considerable tract of land on the west side of the creek opposite Joplin city, and laid out the town of Murphysburg. In the month of August they commenced the erection of a storeroom on the new town site. By their liberal policy in disposing of town lots they soon had the very great satisfaction of seeing a number of other stores, and house after house put up in quick succession, until in the fall the towns became formidable rivals, each growing rapidly and the two comprising a resident population of about five hundred. As shown by the county records, the original town plat was recorded September 4, 1871. In the meantime miners were extending the field of operations, and meeting with varying success, many becoming discouraged and returning to their homes, while others with more pluck and perseverance, were meeting with good success. During the fall and winter a company styled the "Joplin Mining and Smelting Company," representing considerable of capital, was organized at Kansas City, for the purpose of prospecting and developing certain lands in the vicinity, which had been leased. Owing to unfavorable weather no very extensive operations were engaged in by this company. During the winter, however, operations throughout the mines were never wholly suspended and the furnaces of Moffet & Sergeant and Davis & Murphy, five in number, were run constantly to their utmost capacity. Business houses and dwellings were also erected whenever the weather would permit, and both towns gained in population steadily, business was brisk, and money plenty. To give a general idea of the business of each town at this time, it is in place to add that in Joplin there were two hotels, two livery stables, two groceries, two dry goods stores, one hardware, and one furniture store, one meat market, one boot and shoe store, three general stores, five saloons, a drug store, news depot, restaurant, carpenter shop, etc. In Murphysburg were the smelting furnaces of Moffet & Sergeant and Davis & Murphy, one hotel, one livery stable, three groceries, three dry goods stores, one meat market, one general store, one boot and shoe store, two drug stores, three saloons, three restaurants, one wagon and blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, news depot, and one newspaper.

The two towns, however, were considered mere mining camps, and few thought they could become more, although there were about two hundred houses in each. These for the most part had been hastily and poorly con-

structed out of rough native lumber, intended only for temporary habitation. Without railroads or other outlets, seemingly isolated, there was little that would lead the ordinary mind to anticipate for the place more than a passing existence. Of course there were a few very creditable buildings erected by men of sufficient judgment and foresight to recognize coming importance. Joplin presented the better appearance; Murphysburg was the larger and possessed greater wealth. On March 7th, 1872, appeared the first issue of *The Mining News*, a weekly newspaper, established and edited by P. Schnur who came from Carthage, where, for a time, he had been connected with the *Carthage Banner*. Too much could not be said in commendation of the public spirit of the gentleman who at that early day attempted an enterprise so essential, and yet so uncertain of success. The citizens were sadly in need of an organ whereby they could more conveniently and surely become acquainted with that which transpired, than by the unsatisfactory method of personal gossip. The wants of the place could be but poorly set forth and therefore imperfectly understood. The mining interests particularly were liable to be misrepresented; a great want was evident and that want was fortunately supplied by Mr. Schnur, as indicated above.

On February 8th, 1872, was recorded the Joplin Mining and Smelting Company's first addition to Joplin, and on February 4th, 1872, Murphy's addition to Murphysburg was recorded. As was to be expected in these towns which had so rapidly sprung into active life, where there were neither town, nor township, nor local officers for the maintenance of law and order, there were naturally many rough characters, who, having everything their own way, created many disturbances, and gave the place an unenviable reputation abroad. This was carried so far that it was found necessary to take immediate steps to suppress the lawlessness which rendered unsafe both life and property. Pursuant to notices circulated during the day, and by mutual agreement, the citizens of Joplin and Murphysburg held meetings in their respective towns on the evening of February twenty-seventh, for the purpose of securing some means by which the notoriousness, drunkenness, careless shooting, and rowdyism which had frequently become so intolerable, might be stopped. In Murphysburg a large number of citizens congregated at Breazeales' store, a new and spacious building. The meeting was opened by calling John B. Sergeant to the chair, and appointing C. J. G. Workizer as secretary. Mr. Murphy stated the object of the meeting, and suggested that the incorporation of the two towns in one would secure the proper officers to maintain law and order. A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the committee from Joplin to take the sense of the people in regard to petitioning the county court for an act of incorpora-

tion. On the following day the committee met in the *News* office, at Murphysburg, for conference. Mr. Shortess, of the Joplin committee, stated that their people were unanimously in favor of the incorporation of the two towns, and cited the advantages to be secured from such a union. Mr. Carter made a similar report in behalf of the people of Murphysburg, and urged that as a matter so much affecting future growth, prosperity, and happiness, there should be harmony and unity of action, and that the object be accomplished as soon as possible. Peter Schmur and W. H. Fallis were appointed a subcommittee to draw up a petition to the county court, praying for incorporation, and cause the same to be circulated among the people. The petition was signed by nearly everyone to whom it was presented. A meeting was also held in each town for the purpose of selecting five persons, to be appointed by the county court, to act as trustees until an election for such officers was provided for. The name suggested in the petition was Union City. Messrs. Murphy and Shortess, having been appointed as delegates to present the petition to the county court, proceeded to Carthage March fourth, but found that they had been misinformed as to the meeting of that body, it having adjourned, on the Saturday evening previous, until the fourteenth instant. At that time the petition was duly presented, and, after a hearing, was granted. The gentlemen suggested were constituted a board of trustees. The board was accordingly organized, necessary additional officers were appointed, and thus ended the "reign of terror." From this time forth the growth of the place has been more rapid. The action of the people in securing union and incorporation seemed to have inspired a degree of confidence in the stability of the place, and a respect for law and order among all classes, which was not manifest before. Miners and business men no longer hesitated to bring in their families; new business houses were opened almost daily; town lots were in demand, and were being sold at the rate of from twenty-five to fifty per day; school-houses and churches were talked of; dwellings, many of them of a better class than were before desired, were erected as fast as workmen could be employed, and these were filled up by a quiet, orderly, and industrious class of people. There was a corresponding increase in the number of miners, mines, and general development of the mineral lands. The name of Joplin spread abroad until it became familiar, not only all over the state, but was spoken of by eastern capitalists as the coming lead metropolis of the West. All things evidenced prosperity. East Joplin City was filed for record March 20, 1879. About the same time "Porter's addition to Murphysburg" and "Murphy's second addition" to the same were made. The former was recorded on April 8th, and the latter April 16, 1872.

On the first of April, Mr. M. W. Stafford having been commissioned postmaster of Union City, removed the office to the west side, and the old Blytheville office was discontinued. After the two towns had been incorporated into one there were those, particularly on the east side, who were dissatisfied. Mass meetings were held by the opposition to test the legality of the act of the county court. On April first the town board was summoned to appear forthwith at Carthage and show cause why they should not be deprived of their official functions as "so-called trustees of the so-called town of Union City." The so-called board of trustees obeyed the summons but soon found that they could not obtain an impartial hearing before Judge Hendricks on the ground, as expressed by himself, that he was opposed to incorporations. A change of venue was accordingly taken and the case was sent to Shannon county in the thirteenth judicial circuit. There the case remained for a time in *statu quo* but was finally dismissed.

On April twenty-third an election was held to vote upon the proposition of forming a new or independent school district, embracing the territory within the corporate limits. The proposition was voted down principally because of a misunderstanding on the part of many as to the location of the school building.

On the afternoon of the twenty-third instant the city was visited by a terrible tornado which leveled everything in its path. Great damage was done to property, but fortunately, and miraculously it would almost seem, no lives were lost, and very few were badly injured. The Fallis House, a splendid new frame structure, was formally opened on the evening of May eighth by a social gathering. In this month the Jasper Lead and Mining Company was organized to operate in this vicinity with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars.

On May twenty-third was recorded the "Joplin Mining and Smelting Company's Second Addition," and on June third following the First addition to East Joplin city was filed for record. Two weeks later Cox's first addition to Joplin was placed on the records. In this month the first steam pump was put in operation by Messrs. McCrum & Co. The "Pioneer" was a sixteen horse-power engine, and was brought by wagon from Baxter Springs. This was important in that previously deep mining could not successfully be engaged in because of imperfect drainage facilities.

July 4, 1872, was very appropriately observed by a grand celebration at the Shoal Falls, some miles south and a little west of the city. Delegations came to meet the Joplin hosts from Neosho, Baxter Springs, Carthage, Seneca, Granby, and other surrounding towns. It was estimated that more than five thousand people assembled at the "Niagara in embryo" to

celebrate the national anniversary. John Wesley Johnson of Neosho was the orator of the day. The exercises were fittingly closed with a display of fireworks in the evening.

Two more additions were made to the city in 1872 as follows: Patton's addition to Murphysburg, August 10, 1872; Taylor's addition to East Joplin city, December 6, 1872. These additions were not only laid off, but there was an active and steadily increasing demand for lots. Houses were going up on every hand and Joplin was having a genuine "building boom." During this fall a very necessary want was supplied. Heretofore no banking institution had been established and the people, especially the business men, felt greatly the need. Accordingly, in September the Joplin National Savings Bank opened its doors to the public. The officers were S. B. Corn, president; John H. Taylor, vice-president; W. H. Graves (formerly cashier of the Cherokee County Bank, Baxter Springs), cashier. The first election in Union City was held October 5, 1872. This was the general election for national, state, and county officers. There were seven hundred and sixty registered voters, of whom five hundred and fifty-three deposited their ballots. Joplin Lodge No 287, I. O. O. F. was organized on the evening of November first, a charter having been received granting authority sometime previous.

The first census of the city was taken, the report being made to the city council on the evening of December first. This report showed a population of two thousand seven hundred and seven, besides about one thousand two hundred living just outside the corporate limits.

Notwithstanding the rapid growth of the place and the flourishing condition of affairs in general, there was an evident want of school advantages. So far no definite steps had been taken to provide for these. Schools, it is true, had been carried on. One taught in the spring by a Mr. Harrel had been reasonably successful. Some time in the fall a graded school had been opened up by J. H. Burris and Mrs. Lou M. Creech, both educators of considerable experience. In the latter part of the year, however, a greater activity and concern in the matter was shown. On the east side a new brick school-house, seventy feet long by twenty feet wide, and two stories high, was in the process of erection. The building, when completed, was to cost five thousand dollars.

In December a post-office was granted the East Side, with J. C. Orner as postmaster. A hook and ladder company was organized, one for each town. The East Joplin City and Mining Company was also organized. The company had been formed upon the stock plan, for the purpose of buying and selling and developing mineral lands, and also for the sale of town lots in

East Joplin and farming lands adjacent. The officers of the company were J. H. Taylor, president; Geo. P. Gates, vice-president; J. A. C. Thompson, secretary; S. B. Corn, treasurer. As the year drew to a close all things betokened prosperity. New and richer mines had been discovered. Thirteen furnaces were in active operation. Business was far beyond the most sanguine expectations. A church had been built, and numerous other necessary improvements were continually being made. Yet there were discordant elements. The disposition on the part of some to fight incorporation to the bitter end had caused the matter to be again carried into the courts. A hearing was had and the action of the county court was pronounced illegal. Thus Union City was done away with, and the original names, Joplin and Murphysburg, were submitted in its stead. At a special session of the county court, held January 11, 1873, for the purpose of incorporating Murphysburg, the question as to the boundary line between the two towns became quite a bone of contention between their representatives, and the honorable body being unable to make a decision determined to see for itself how "the land lay." Two days thereafter the court made its appearance, and after viewing the locations of the towns decided that if there *must* be a division the creek was the natural and proper boundary line. The order for the incorporation of Murphysburg was not then given, however, as the court gave it as their opinion that the town of Union City was still valid and in force, notwithstanding the decision of the Barton county circuit court. Sometime previous a movement had been inaugurated for the purpose of securing a special charter from the state legislature uniting the towns under one general government. An election on the proposition of application was had and carried. In the meantime, and for immediate protection, application for separate incorporation was made to the county court and granted. Although a committee of twelve had been appointed to draw up the outlines of a charter the work was accomplished principally by I. W. Davis, a prominent attorney. When completed it was presented to the General Assembly by John H. Taylor and T. B. Dorsey, who were a committee appointed for that purpose, together with a petition to grant a city charter containing the substance of the draught sent with petition. A bill granting to the "city of Joplin" a charter was passed March 23, 1873 (see history of city government). On January 21 the new school-house was dedicated with appropriate exercises.

February second following the Congregationalists had organized a church of that denomination, and on the twenty-first inst. Byers & Murphy's addition to Murphysburg had been recorded.

CHAPTER XXI.—JOPLIN FROM 1873 TO 1883.

Reception of the Charter—First Officers under Charter—Public Improvements—Condition of the City at the Close of 1873-1874—Charter Inadequate—Burning of Hannibal Smelting Works—The Year 1875—Public Improvements—Mining Statistics—Business, etc.—The Years 1876 and 1877—The last half Decade—Burning of the White Lead Works—Railroads—Conclusion.

THE YEAR 1873.—With the reception of the charter was ushered in an era of almost boundless prosperity. The lack of confidence in the efficiency of the city government produced by factional animosities peremptorily disappeared, and all seemed inspired with a new vitality. Indomitable energy and rare business talent combined with judicious liberality gave the city a new impetus which has rendered ever memorable that epoch in her history. The first officers under the charter were, of course, appointed by His Excellency, Governor Woodson. These entered upon their duties at once. Peace and law were established and improvements were universal. Those who had means were no longer afraid to invest in laudable enterprises and business was at full tide. During the month of April Main Street was macadamized, and in the early part of the summer a number of large smelting furnaces were erected. The first issue of the *Mining Journal* made its appearance June 28, 1873. It was a daily newspaper established by Messrs. Lea & Shortin and was published on the east side. One of the most important enterprises of the year was the erection of the large brick hotel corner of Fourth and Main streets. It was built by Messrs. Davis & Murphy and Moffet & Sergeant, and others. Work on the foundation was commenced about the middle of July. In that month a machine and repair shop was established by Louis Blum, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a gentleman of experience in the business. The bank of Joplin was instituted by Messrs. Moffet & Sergeant of this city and Mr. W. T. Botkin, a banker of large experience from Baxter Springs, Missouri. The first officers were E. R. Moffet, president, and W. T. Botkin, cashier. About this time the subject of establishing zinc works at Joplin was taken up by men of capital and enterprise. The question as to the advisability of so doing had previously been agitated to some extent, but considering the heavy shipment of fuel which would be rendered necessary it was deemed economy to ship the mineral instead. By further investigation, however, it was shown that the establishment of such works would be of almost inestimable value to the city and that the difference in the cost of transportation was a matter of minor consideration. Accordingly, Hon. Henry T. Blow of St. Louis, who had been in consultation with a number of prominent citizens,

proposed to establish zinc-works at Lone Elm, if the proper support could be obtained. The estimated outlay was \$100,000, and it was found that the amount could readily be raised. Thus a new branch of industry was to be opened which would afford hundreds with steady and remunerative employment. The next, and perhaps most important, thing to be secured was a railroad. Although there were railroads all around, none as yet had tapped the "center of industries" to carry off the products of toil. At that time shipping facilities were very imperfect, the nearest railroad station being Minersville (now Oronogo), some eight or ten miles distant. In the latter part of July a fire company was organized in each town. The Joplin Opera House was formally opened on the evening of August ninth. It was built at a considerable cost by an association known as the Opera House Company. In September the new Methodist Episcopal Church (South) was nearing completion. The first teachers' institute was held October first, second and third, and was conducted by Prof. S. B. Ormsby, and was accounted very successful. The election for city officers occurred in this month, the candidates for city mayor being E. R. Moffet and Lee Taylor. The contest was quite close and a considerable feeling evinced. The First Presbyterian Church of Joplin was organized December twenty-eighth, by Mr. Glasscock, assisted by Rev. Mr. Powelson of Neosho. Since the charter, additions in the city have been made as follows: Pichers' addition to Joplin, recorded May 12, 1873; Porter's second addition, May 28, 1873; Moffet's subdivision, June 7, 1873; Cox's second addition, June 10, 1873; Joplin Mining and Smelting Company's third addition, October 3, 1873. The Joplin cemetery was recorded September 8, 1873. It consisted of forty acres of fine rolling prairie situated about a mile and a quarter southwest of the city. The year 1873 had been crowned with many valuable achievements. Industries had rapidly grown into immense proportions, and the future of Joplin was to a great extent unmistakably foreseen. New mineral lands in all directions had been discovered and developed. During the year no less than twenty-five million pounds of ore had been taken from the ground, yielding at least eighteen million pounds of pure pig lead; streets had been macadamized; hotels, school-houses and church edifices erected, and all things combined to insure perfect tranquility, with a happy, contented and prosperous people.

THE YEAR 1874.—The year 1874 found the city well established, well known throughout the entire state and the principal points in the East, and progressing with rapidity and solidity. The charter, however, was inadequate. Not only were objectionable features pointed out, but sufficient powers were lacking for carrying on the different functions of the city government. In



Your truly
F. Murphy



January I. W. Davis was sent to Jefferson City to secure an act amendatory and supplementary thereto; also an act establishing a court of common pleas at Joplin. His efforts met with success. The former act was approved by the legislature January 4, 1874, and the latter February fifth following. With an eye to business, Mr. Davis returned bearing a commission, properly signed by the Governor, by which he was made the first judge of this court, the first Monday in March being the day set apart by the legislature for the commencing of the first term. Judge Israel W. Davis, at nine o'clock of said day, ordered Sheriff Zane to open the court in due form, which was done. The court met in the second story of the city hall building, On April seventh, an election was had for the purpose of choosing a county justice for the district comprising Joplin and Galena townships, and also township officers. This passed off quietly, a light vote being polled. During the spring and early summer a difference arose between the city council and the city marshal, J. W. Lupton, which resulted in the removal of the latter from office. The removal was considered by the greater part of the citizens as purely an usurpation of authority, and on June fourth a mass meeting was held, in which resolutions expressive of the wishes of the people were drawn up, demanding a repeal of all resolutions, orders, and ordinances made by the council looking to the removal of Mr. Lupton in any way, except by due process, and in a competent court; and further advising that, as all officials are but servants of the people, when those elevated to office by reason of spite and malice refuse to consult the wishes of their constituents, it is fitting that they resign their positions, and allow others to be chosen in their stead. Several resignations were offered and accepted. At the election for city officers, in October following, Mr. Lupton was vindicated by the citizens, who returned him to office by a large majority. The most disgraceful and deplorable event of the year was the burning of the Hannibal Smelting Works, in Picher's field. About two o'clock on the morning of July twentieth a party of between forty and fifty masked men made their appearance at the works, and ordered the men there at work to gather up their personal effects and prepare to vacate, as they were going to take possession. A portion of the band then escorted the employes to a safe distance from the works, while the others placed under the building and furnaces the weapons of destruction, and in a few moments the furnaces were blown to atoms, and the frame structure was a mass of flames. After the fire had made good headway the band stole away as quietly as they came. The alarm of fire was quickly sounded in the city, the fire and hook and ladder companies, and scores of citizens, who had been awakened by the

explosion, hastened to the scene of conflagration. Little could be accomplished, however, as the flames had made such headway as to preclude effective work, and in a short time the entire building was a mass of smouldering ruins, and thousands of dollars worth of property disappeared by the hands of ruthless incendiaries. The act was perpetrated probably because of a dissatisfaction which existed between certain miners and Mr. Picher, in reference to the royalty paid on black-jack minerals raised upon his land. On the morning of November fourth the fairest portion of East Joplin was reduced to ashes. The fire broke out a two o'clock A. M., in a shed in the rear and attached to a bakery and restaurant building at the foot of Main Street. Notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions on the part of the citizens, who acted promptly, with the new fire engines and the hook and ladder companies, the fire fiend continued on its course of destruction, and in less than an hour an entire block had given way to the flames. The loss was estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars. No insurance. During this year two newspapers were started, the *Bulletin* and the *Democrat*. Both flourished for a season, but finally succumbed. The Joplin Opera House was re-opened. The Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities dedicated the new cemetery given them by the city by appropriate ceremonies. The year was especially remarkable for the large amount of real estate which was disposed of in the city and surrounding country. The city improvements were far superior to those formerly made, indicating greater concern and confidence.

THE YEAR 1875.—To chronicle all the important events of this year would require a chapter in itself. It is necessary, therefore, to record only those of especial consequence. On March twentieth the Landholders' and Smelters' Association was organized with officers as follows: J. B. Sergeant, president; John H. Taylor, secretary; W. P. Davis, treasurer. Following this, and possibly because of it, the McCosker smelting furnaces were burned. The fire broke out about three o'clock on the morning of April fourth, and as the fires in the furnaces had been put out twenty-four hours previous, it was only reasonable to suppose that the burning was the work of incendiaries. A very important thing in the early part of the year was the establishment of a free reading-room. In May the first boiler and machine shops were established in the city by Hugh Dyer & Co. They were located near the Lone Elm Mining and Smelting Company's works. On June sixth the city hall, a two-story frame building, situated on Broadway, between East and West Joplin, was burned. The fourth of July was appropriately observed by a grand celebration at Shoal Falls. It will be remembered that in July of the previous year the Hannibal smelting furnaces were destroyed by midnight marauders. On July twenty-seventh of this year nineteen persons, principally

miners, were arrested at the instance of Miles Mix, a detective, and taken to Carthage, charged with complicity in the burning. They were placed under bonds of \$1,000 each to appear at the following term of court. Two were tried, but having proved an alibi all were dismissed. During the summer this section was visited with terrible floods. These were greatest in the latter part of July and the first of August. Mining operations for a time almost entirely ceased. Joplin Creek, which usually afforded hardly sufficient water for washing mineral, and that little supplied by the numerous steam pumps which were in continual operation along the valley, more nearly resembled the Mississippi. People living on the lowland between the two towns were driven from their homes. Houses, bridges, pigs for cleaning mineral, etc., were swept away; nothing movable was left. Hundreds of shafts were caved in, necessitating not only enormous expense in making others, but great delay. The loss to Joplin was estimated at over \$200,000. Numerous persons were drowned. Perhaps the saddest instance was that of Mr. and Mrs. Hartinan, formerly of this city, who had located at the Shoal Falls for the purpose of entertaining pleasure seekers who frequent that admirable and scenic resort. They had erected an excellent building a few rods from the falls, and were sparing no pains or means to beautify the place, when the waters came in a deluge completely surrounding them. At first escape was possible, but as the flood seemed to be subsiding little danger was anticipated until it was too late. The water arose again with great rapidity, bursting in through the windows, and driving the occupants to the upper story. Only one person, a gentleman, was with them at the time. Soon it was found necessary to cut a hole in the roof and escape to the housetop. What must have been their thoughts? What the hopes and fears, which, like the swift flight of eagles, coursed through their minds? There on the roof of a wrecking building, liable to be carried away at any moment by drifting timbers, they remained in a helpless and seemingly hopeless condition. A large drift, with extended arms, came floating down upon them, sweeping everything in its way. Although despairing, they clung to the floating timbers. One (the gentleman above referred to) grasped the boughs of a tree, but was unable to pull himself up out of the water; there he held fast until rescued some twenty-four hours thereafter, his flesh being terribly lacerated. The last he saw of Mr. and Mrs. Hartinan they were clinging to a log, which was bobbing up and down, striking trees, and swinging around in such manner as to render it impossible for them to hold on any length of time. Thus they found a watery grave. The election for city officers, which occurred in October, was quite close, there having been a very hotly contested campaign. In December Messrs. Davis

& Murphy disposed of their lead and smelting interests to a company composed of Thomas E. Tootle and J. W. Strong, of St. Joseph; Thomas K. Hanna, of Kansas City; and P. Murphy, of this city. Thus was organized the West Joplin Lead and Zinc Company, of which Thomas E. Tootle was chosen president; Thomas K. Hanna, secretary and treasurer; and P. Murphy, general manager. The vast and constantly increasing mineral wealth and business of Joplin had reached such a stage as to render a daily paper almost a necessity. Accordingly Peter Schnur, who had established the first weekly newspaper, the *Mining News*, when no one dreamed that the place could ever be more than a mining camp of a few thousand inhabitants, with his characteristic enterprise, founded the *Joplin Daily News*. The first issue appeared on the morning of December twentieth, and notwithstanding the necessary absence of telegraphic reports was quite interesting, and presented a very creditable appearance. During the year an immense amount of building was done, and streets were graded and macadamized. Although hindered in mining, 668 car loads of pig lead were shipped to the eastern markets. The Murphy Town Company's addition to Murphysburg was laid off and recorded. The population, exclusive of those just beyond the corporate limits, was 8,000. There were 1,620 children to whom were extended school advantages. There were twelve dry goods and clothing stores, twenty-seven groceries, three hardware stores, four drug stores, six boot and shoe stores, five hotels, twelve blacksmith shops, eight livery stables, three lumber yards, sixteen abstract and law offices, sixteen physicians, four book and news depots, one daily and two weekly newspapers, two banks, seven smelting furnaces, and the usual number of other professions and trades represented.

THE YEARS 1876-77.—The years 1876 and 1877 were made memorable, not only by numerous and valuable achievements, but by an almost endless catalogue of accidents and crime. They were years of extraordinary advancement; they were also years of many distressing circumstances. It is needless to particularize; only those facts which are of especial importance as indices to the wonderful development of Joplin, will here be noticed. In March, 1879, Mr. Thomas Green came from Springfield, Missouri, and established his present floral gardens; he also engaged in general market-gardening. In the same month Father H. H. O'Reilly, assisted by a committee of members of the Catholic Church, commenced soliciting aid for the erection of a new church edifice; four lots in Byers & Murphy's addition were donated by Mr. P. Murphy, who also donated several hundred dollars in cash; a very considerable amount was raised. Although not strictly in keeping with the writer's statement of his purpose above, it will possibly

not be out of place to record the great trial of Charles Manlove, charged with the murder of Belle Douglass, his sister-in-law, in March. The trial, which lasted nine days, was before Squire Madley, and resulted in binding the defendant over to the next term of the circuit court, the bonds being fixed at the enormous sum of ten thousand dollars. From a careful perusal of the testimony, which although voluminous is entirely circumstantial and quite indefinite, it is certainly very difficult to discover the exact grounds upon which such an extraordinary decision could be made. Whether guilty or not guilty, it was not within the province of earthly courts to decide, for in August following, Mr. Manlove was translated by lightning to that higher court from which there is no appeal, and before which his guilt or innocence must stand. In June, a Jockey Club and Fair Association was formed. One of the most important social events of the centennial year was the organization of a lodge of the Knights of Pythias. This was effected on the evening of June twenty-second, by Charles D. Lucas, Grand Chancellor and J. Swygard, Grand-keeper of the records, and Sealer of the Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri. The lodge started out with about twenty charter members. The following were the officers elected for the first terms: E. D. Porter, P. C.; F. E. Williams, C. C.; T. W. Miles, V. C.; W. E. Maynard, prelate; Charles Glover, M. of E.; R. T. Greer, M. of F.; Peter Schnur, K. of R. and S.; M. W. Stafford, M. and A.; G. W. Gore, O. G.; John Murphy, J. G. For some time the question as to the advisability and desirability of establishing gas-works had been agitated. It was recognized that such works would not only be of great value but would give the city a place among the municipalities of the land. In September Mr. Gray, senior member of the firm of Gray, Bowman & Company, of St. Louis, was induced to visit the city for the purpose of taking the necessary steps if favorably considered. He found, to his surprise, inducements far beyond his expectations, and at once submitted a proposition for the construction of gas-works in the city of Joplin. On the nineteenth day of September, the proposition was accepted by the city council and approved by the mayor. Capt. C. J. Lewis, the present efficient and popular superintendent of the works, was telegraphed to come at once to Joplin and prepare plans, specifications, and estimates, to select a site and commence the construction. A company was duly formed; the certificate of corporate existence was issued by the Secretary of State, November 20, 1878. The name and style of the company was "The Joplin Gas and Coke Company." The first officers were Horatio D. Wood, president; A. B. Bowman, vice-president and treasurer; the contract for their erection was let to Gray, Bowman & Co., and accordingly on the twenty-fourth day of November, work was commenced. The city was first

lighted by gas on the evening of March twenty-fourth, following. Great credit is due Captain Lewis for his efficient services in constructing the works, and in their subsequent management. Another very important feature and one which was perhaps the crowning triumph of these years, was the building of a railroad to Joplin. The Joplin Railroad Company was organized and incorporated in December, 1875, by E. R. Moffet, J. B. Sergeant, W. A. Botkin, Frank Playter and others. The capital stock of the company was six hundred thousand dollars, embracing no fictitious stock whatever. The road was to extend from Joplin to Girard, Kansas, and was to pass through Pittsburg, the center of the great coal region of the last named state. Early in March, 1876, work was commenced on grading near Girard; the last spike was driven at Joplin, Sunday, August 26, 1877. It was very appropriately made of lead and was set at 12 o'clock, M. Thus was the first railroad secured without county, state, or government subsidy or land grant or grab, but by honesty, economy, common sense, and indomitable pluck. In February of this year the Picher Lead and Zinc Company was organized. The first officers were O. H. Picher, president; W. H. Picher, vice-president and secretary; H. B. Haskell, superintendent. Shortly after the banking house of P. Murphy was reorganized, and took the name of Miners' Bank of Joplin. The stockholders were Thomas E. Tooth, T. K. Hanna, C. H. Brewster, and P. Murphy; the former officers were retained. During this spring the rich discoveries of lead on Short Creek caused great excitement, miners flocked to that place by the hundreds, and it seemed for a time that the surrounding towns would be almost depopulated. Companies were organized in this city and elsewhere; towns were laid out, and just across the border in the edge of Kansas rivals were springing up contrary to the expectations of many; however, the towns of Galena and Empire only became valuable feeders to Joplin. On March 4th, 1877, the first issue of the *Sunday Herald* made its appearance. It was founded by the Herald Printing Company, and was issued weekly. Mr. A. W. Carson, a journalist of experience and prominence, took editorial charge and has since continued in that position. The enterprise was one of great importance, as Joplin was much in need of another newspaper and particularly of a Democratic organ. The *Daily Herald* was established in November following the first issue, making its appearance on the sixth inst. Another enterprise of consequence was the establishment of the Granby Mining and Smelting Company's Works, at Lone Elm. The church edifices erected during the year were the Tabernacle, under the auspices of the American Union Missionary Society, and the Presbyterian church by that denomination. The former was dedicated in March, the latter in September. The most wonderful and important of

Joplin's numerous industrial institutions are the White Lead-works recently established. These have no *simile* in the known world: in fact they are the only works of the kind in existence. The fumes from the smelting furnaces are caught and by a certain process are made into pure white lead; the discovery and perfecting of this process is due to the study and ingenuity of Professor E. O. Bartlett, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and ten years elapsed before the theoretical was made practical, or in other words, before satisfactory results were attained. Having demonstrated to a reasonable degree of certainty the practicability of the invention, Mr. Bartlett came west in 1876, determined on further investigation. Coming to Joplin, he at once applied for the privilege of attaching his process to the Lone Elm Mining and Smelting Company's Works. The request being granted, buildings were erected near by and flues made for catching and conducting the smoke, very similar to those now in use. The first year was spent principally in experimenting and in improving the facilities, although from the first a good quality of lead was produced. In 1878 Messrs. Moffet & Sergeant purchased the exclusive right of the process in the United States, and Mr. Bartlett returned to his home in the East. In August the Joplin foundry and machine-shops were established by Webb S. Harmony. On October fifth, occurred one of the most destructive fires that had thus far befallen the city. The loss was estimated at \$50,000; in that fire all the buildings on the east side of Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, were reduced to ashes. During the fall a board of trade was organized; a telegraph line was extended to Joplin from Webb City, the terminus of the Missouri & Western Railway; shortly after that road (now the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad) was completed to Joplin. In the year 1877 the following additions to the city were laid out and recorded: Porter's second addition to Joplin, June 22, 1877; Cox's third addition to Joplin; June 26, 1877, J. B. Sergeant's second addition July 17, 1877; Cox's fourth addition, November 26, 1877.

THE LAST HALF DECADE.—The history of the city has now been traced from its foundation to the spring of 1878. Subsequent developments have in most part been permanent, and hence have place in chapters which follow. It is, therefore, only necessary to give such a passing notice. Many minute details have been given in regard to the events of the first years, because they were not so numerous, and because they are really of most importance and interest to those who will devote time to perusing this history. The remaining five years of the city's history must be treated in a more general manner, as it is beyond the scope of this work to give more than leading events and the most important epochs. And, again, as above

intimated, the various chapters on business enterprises, city government, social development, public enterprises, benevolent and miscellaneous societies, the railroads, churches, and schools, contain most of the important details for the past five years. Prior to 1878 the city had grown with astonishing rapidity. There had not been any cause for a depression of business. New and rich mines were continually being opened up. The product found a ready market at remunerative figures. In the fall of that year, however, the price of lead went down until many of the smelting furnaces were closed. Notwithstanding the impetus which the city had gained by the rapid growth of previous years the decline in prices was materially felt. Then, too, the excitement caused by the discovery of vast mineral wealth at Short Creek had its effect in enticing many of the most prominent miners and valuable citizens to that camp. The past of Joplin rose before them, and they sought to profit by the mistakes of former years. But the prosperity of the "city of lead" could not be thus interrupted to a great extent. The "new bonanzas" only became helpful auxiliaries, which in all future must pay tribute to the majesty and wealth of Joplin. The crisis passed, and all seemed inspired with a new vitality. The broken chain of prosperity was mended, and the city once more advanced with almost incredible results. A glance at the newspapers, which are the most perfect mirror of the times and the place, reveals ceaseless activity. Each year has added to the catalogue of institutions which are destined to gain for Joplin not only a national, but a world-wide reputation. In 1878 the Joplin Exposition Association was organized, and the first fair was held in October of the same year. On the afternoon of April 3d, 1880, occurred the most dreadful calamity that has ever befallen the city. About four o'clock p. m., the whistles at the different smelters commenced to blow vigorously, the fire-bell commenced ringing, and the busy streets were hushed for a time by reason of general consternation. It was evident that a terrible disaster was pending. The White Lead-works, the pride of Joplin, were on fire. A dense column of white smoke rolled up from the works, presenting a most appalling spectacle. Persons of all ages flocked to the scene of the disaster. The grey-haired, rheumatic man, the aged wife, young men in the prime of life, young women frenzied with fear, and children tremblingly stood by, helpless and awe-stricken. It is the general supposition that one of the bags caught fire from the heat of the lead, and there being so many, and all close together, soon ignited the entire establishment. At the time the smelter was running at full capacity, and all the hands were at their posts of duty. The fire caught and spread so rapidly that they barely had time to escape. Mr. E. R. Moffett, one of the proprietors, was sitting in the smelter

building, and, hearing the alarm, stepped to the door, took in the situation, and coolly remarked: "Well, she's gone." Then, turning to the smelters, directed them to put out the fires. There were about two hundred and twenty hands employed on the premises, and but for the remarkable coolness of Mr. Moffet there must have been a panic among them. They fought the flames bravely, but little could be done. A few barrels of white lead were saved. The loss was estimated at \$300,000. This enormous loss fell heavily not only upon Messrs. Moffet & Sergeant and the citizens of Joplin in general, but particularly on the vast army of hands who were dependent upon daily employment for the support of their families. The present works were soon afterward in process of erection, and were completed in the year 1881. They are so constructed as to preclude the possibility of a similar disaster. In 1880 the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad was extended to this city. In October, 1881, the Southwest Lead and Zinc Company was organized. In December following the Joplin Zinc Company was organized and the Joplin Zinc-works established. The works were completed in 1882. In the last named year the Joplin Mills were erected by J. B. Sergeant. Also the Missouri Pacific Railroad was completed to Joplin. In November the Joplin Woolen Mill Company was formed, and mills were at once erected, provided with the latest and most improved machinery. During the spring of 1883, the last but not least of Joplin public works, the street railway, was constructed. Since the above was written, a building and loan association has been organized, on principles similar to those upon which like associations have been established in other cities. It will be seen that the last seven or eight years of the history of the city has been referred to in a general way. We have not thought it necessary to particularize, as will be found in other chapters.

CHAPTER XXII.—JOPLIN CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Town a Mining Camp Previous to Incorporation—Petitions and Mass Meetings Looking Toward a Union and City Government—Grant of County Court—The First Officers—Who Drafted the City Charter—When it was Granted—Digest of the Charter and Act Amendatory and Supplementary Thereto—The First Officers Under the Charter—Full List of Offices Up to May, 1881—Political Parties not Involved in City Election—Terms of Officers—The City Buildings, Statistics, etc.—Police and Fire Departments—Salaries of City Officials.

PRIOR to March 19, 1872, the only legal existence that Joplin had consisted in the fact that the plats of the towns of Joplin and Murphysburg had been filed with the county recorder. The great excitement caused by the discovery of rich mineral deposits in this vicinity had produced such an influx of individuals that in less than one year the two towns contained upwards of two thousand inhabitants, yet neither could be called a body politic. So far as any civil government was concerned the only security was that vouchsafed by township organization. The necessity of incorporation became more and more apparent, and the citizens were thus prompted to take steps in that direction. Petitions were circulated and mass meetings were held in each town for the purpose of effecting a union and securing city government. A petition was also presented to the county court praying for incorporation. The petition was granted by that tribunal under provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled an "act to provide for the incorporation of towns and cities." On March 19th, 1872, Jesse Shortess, W. H. Fallis, Chas. A. Underwood, E. R. Moffett, and John S. Workizer, having been appointed by the county court as trustees of Union City, appeared in the counting room of Davis & Humphrey, in said town, and took the oath of office. Jesse Shortess was elected president of the board. On motion Chas. J. G. Workizer was appointed town clerk, P. Murphy treasurer, and J. W. Lupton marshal. Subsequently I. W. Davis was appointed police justice. November eighteenth following Lee Taylor and John Allington became members of the board. In the fall of 1872 I. W. Davis drew up the outlines of a charter. When completed it was sent to the General Assembly with a petition to grant a city charter containing the substance of draught sent with petition. Few changes were made in the original copy, and on March 23d, 1873, the legislature passed a bill granting to "the City of Joplin" a charter. By this charter the city was located and the inhabitants therein were constituted a body politic and corporate, with all the rights and privileges usually granted such bodies. The corporate powers of the city were vested in a mayor and councilmen,

chosen annually by the citizens of the various wards. The duties of the above-named officers, and all others, elective and subordinate, are defined. The manner of raising revenues and of holding elections are also prescribed. An act amendatory of and supplementary to the original makes some material changes, but not in points named above. The date for the general city election was fixed on the second Tuesday in October in each year. Under the charter the offices of mayor, councilmen, marshal, police judge, city attorney, and treasurer are elective. The city clerk, assessor, collector, engineer, fire warden, and street commissioners are appointed by the mayor, by and with the consent of the council. Up to the first regular election, which occurred October 14, 1873, the city officers were: E. R. Moffet, mayor; J. A. C. Thompson, Lee Taylor, J. H. McCoy, and J. C. Gaston, councilmen; J. W. Lupton, marshal; I. W. Davis, police justice; G. D. Orner, city attorney; Philo Thompson, treasurer. The last four were appointed by the mayor. T. A. McClelland was also appointed city assessor and collector. The following is a full list of the city officers who have served from the first election up to May 1, 1883:

1874.—Mayors, Lee Taylor, resigned; J. H. McCoy, elected to fill vacancy; councilmen, Henry Blackwell, L. Adams, C. J. G. Workizer, J. H. McCoy, F. G. Ayres, and William Murry; marshals, J. W. Lupton (discharged), W. B. McCracken, appointed to fill vacancy (resigned); W. S. Norton, appointed for unexpired term; police justice, J. Hogle (for two years); city attorney, J. W. McAntire; treasurer, M. W. Stafford (resigned), W. E. Maynard, appointed to fill vacancy. Subordinate officers: City clerk, J. W. Reed; assessor and collector, T. A. McClelland.

1875.—Mayor, Patrick Murphy; councilmen, F. E. Williams, M. Clark, and P. L. Swartz (for two years), John Lewis, T. Cunningham, and J. A. Taylor (for one year); marshal, J. W. Lupton; police justice, J. Hogle (died), D. J. M. Loop, appointed to serve unexpired term; city attorney, J. C. Trigg; treasurer, A. E. Blackwell. Subordinate officers: City clerk, J. W. Reed; assessor and collector, T. A. McClelland; fire warden, J. W. McClehour; street commissioner, J. C. Gaston.

1876.—Mayor, F. L. Thompson; councilmen, F. E. Williams, M. Clark, P. L. Swartz, L. Adams, Ira Taylor, and L. B. West; marshal, J. F. Bear; police justice, W. B. McAntire; city attorney, J. C. Trigg; treasurer, A. E. Blackwell. Subordinate officers: City clerk, I. W. Davis; assessor and collector, J. W. Reed; fire warden, George Merwin; street commissioner, E. S. Scudder.

1877.—Mayor, F. E. Williams; councilmen, W. H. Kilgore, Ira Taylor, L. B. West, C. F. Taylor, Wm. Watkins (resigned), C. J. G. Workizer

(elected to fill vacancy), and Ira W. Gilbert; marshal, L. C. Hamilton; police justice, W. B. McAntire; city attorney, C. H. Montgomery; treasurer, C. W. Babst. Subordinate officers: City clerk, J. P. Newell; collector, O. P. Bills; assessor, P. L. Swartz; street commissioner, F. McFall.

1878.—Mayor, F. E. Williams; councilmen, C. F. Taylor, C. J. G. Wor- kizer, Ira W. Gilbert, W. H. Kilgore, M. Clark, Geo. Parks, W. L. Cole. E. Raynor (removed), L. M. Abbott elected to fill vacancy, and A. C. Pyle elected to fill vacancy, caused by resignation of Ira W. Gilbert; marshal, L. C. Hamilton; police justice, W. B. McAntire; city attorney, J. C. Trigg; treasurer, G. W. Alway. Subordinate officers: City clerk, J. P. Newell; collector, T. A. McClelland; assessor, P. L. Swartz; street commissioner, T. McFall.

1879.—Mayor, R. M. Roberts; councilmen, W. H. Kilgore, C. F. Taylor, D. C. McConey, Geo. Parker, Julius Hewit, J. E. Guthrie, Wm. Allen and W. E. Maynard; marshal, L. C. Hamilton; police justice, W. B. McAntire; city attorney, J. C. Trigg; treasurer, A. C. Pyle. Subordinate officers: City clerk, J. J. Chatham; collector, F. E. Williams; assessor, J. W. Davis; street commissioner, F. McFall.

1880.—Mayor, W. E. Maynard; councilmen, C. F. Taylor (removed), Connor elected to fill vacancy, W. L. Harris, Hugh Dyer, L. Horr, P. J. Cyphers, J. A. Hewit, L. A. Fillmore, and J. E. Guthrie; marshal, L. C. Hamilton; police justice, W. B. McAntire; city attorney, F. M. Redburn; treasurer, A. C. Pyle. Subordinate officers: City clerk, J. P. Newell; collector, F. E. Williams; street commissioner, F. McFall.

1881.—Mayor, W. E. Maynard; councilmen, S. O. Ells, J. A. Hewett (resigned), G. B. Young (elected to fill vacancy), A. B. McCarty, W. L. Harris, L. Horr, Hugh Dyer (resigned), S. Landauer (elected to fill vacancy), W. B. Halyard, and L. A. Fillmore; marshal, L. C. Hamilton; police justice, W. B. McAntire; city attorney, Geo. Orner; treasurer, A. C. Pyle. Subordinate officers: City clerk, J. P. Newell; collector, F. E. Williams; fire warden, B. Pribbenow.

1882.—Mayor, Galen Spencer; councilmen, S. O. Ells, M. F. Downing, S. Landauer, A. M. Guinn, John Bailey, A. B. McCarty, L. A. Fillmore, and J. C. Mason; marshal, L. C. Hamilton; police justice, F. M. Redburn; city attorney, Thos. Dolan; treasurer, G. B. Carson. Subordinate officers: City clerk, J. P. Newell; collector, F. E. Williams; assessor, G. G. Davis; street commissioner, Geo. Parks; fire warden, C. F. Titus.

1883.—Mayor, Galen Spencer; councilmen, S. O. Ells, M. F. Downing, John Bailey, Chas. Galde, S. Landauer, Monroe Clark, L. A. Fillmore, and

J. C. Mason; marshal, L. C. Hamilton; police justice, F. M. Redburn; city attorney, Thos. Dolan; treasurer, G. B. Carson. Subordinate officers: City clerk, B. F. Webb; collector, F. E. Williams; fire warden, C. F. Titus; street commissioner, Geo. Parks.

In 1877 the office of city physician was created, and in the same year the office of city collector became separate from that of assessor. From the beginning the qualified electors have been about evenly divided between the Democrats and Republicans, the former usually predominating. It is significant, however, that political lines have never been drawn in the city elections. One of the best means of understanding the general nature of a city government, outside of the body of laws themselves, is the character of some of the special laws on specific subjects.

One desiring to obtain a license to run a saloon, billiard hall, or other business of like character, must have his petition signed by two-thirds of the residents and those doing business in the block. Another important point regarding the nature of a city government, and one that shows at once the character of a town, the extent of its business, the manner by which it raises its revenue and the portion of revenue paid by certain classes outside of the regular personal and real estate taxes are the laws concerning special licenses. There can be no better means of giving the reader a clear idea of the whole subject of special license than by the following digest of facts and figures. The statement below is from the city books, and although in a few instances approximations have been made, it is in the main correct. It shows what branches of business pay a special license, how many there are of such, how much such pay, and the sum total:

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS, 1882.—Total number of merchants' licenses issued, 503; revenue from same per annum, \$4,731.80. Number of hotels, four; amount of license, \$130. Number of livery stables, four; amount of license, \$120. Number of coal yards, two; revenue from same, \$100. Number of licensed wagons, drays, and carriages, twenty; yearly revenue from same, \$200. Number of feed stables, four; revenue from same, \$50. Number of dram-shops with city license, seventeen; annual revenues from same, \$4,420. Number of butchers, nine; revenue, \$180; revenue from shows and peddlers in 1882, \$250. Total city revenue from merchants' and special licenses for 1882, \$10,251.80.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT FOR 1881.—Dram-shops, \$1,920; wagons and drays, \$100; livery and feed stables, \$120; hotels, \$100; butcher shops, \$135; shows and exhibitions, \$310; peddlers, etc., \$75; billiard and pool tables, \$105; merchants' special license, \$2,512.

All elective city officials are chosen to hold office for one year, except

police justice and councilmen. The mayor nominates candidates for the position of city clerk, city assessor, city collector; city engineer, city fire warden, street commissioner, city weigher, members of the board of health, and members of the police force. These nominees must be confirmed by a majority vote of the city council. The police force at present consists of five officers. Marshal, L. C. Hamilton; deputy marshal, Dan Sheehan; George McMurty, and James Woodward.

The salaries of the city officers are as follows: Mayor, \$150; councilmen, \$2 per day for time engaged; marshal, \$600; police justice, \$1,000; city attorney, \$300 and fees; treasurer, \$240; collector, \$360; clerk, \$360; assessor employed by special contract for the work; policemen, \$55; street commissioner, \$720.

The city hall is an elegant brick structure situated on Second Street, between Main and Joplin streets. It is two stories high, thirty feet wide, sixty feet long, and has lofty ceilings and large windows. It was erected in the year 1882. This building contains the council room above; the marshal's office, the calaboose, and fire department on first floor.

Concerning the government of Joplin it may be said that from the first the citizens have been quite fortunate in placing in charge of affairs men of wisdom and integrity. This may be accounted for possibly, to some extent at least, by noting that party lines have not been drawn, and that party prejudices have had comparatively little to do with the elections.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Organized November 6, 1882. The officers are a chief, assistant chief, foreman, and assistant foreman of the various hose companies. The apparatus consists of four hose carts, carrying 2,500 feet of two and one-half inch triple cotton jacket rubber hose, together with three play-pipes, and other necessary accouterments. Also two hook and ladder wagons, each carrying 100 feet of ladder, ropes, chains, grapples, etc. Water-power is furnished by the Joplin water-works. First, a reservoir pressure of twenty-eight pounds per square inch, and in addition thereto that of two five pressure engines, which by actual test (see history water-works) are capable of giving sixty additional pounds in seven minutes, or 100 pounds in nine minutes, throwing four streams 125 feet high, or ten streams 100 feet high. Fire pressure works are connected with six points in the city by electric bell as well as by telephone. The efficiency of this department may be further judged by noticing that ten one-inch streams can be brought to bear on any business house, or four of the same on any residence-house in the city, with a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch. The present officers are: Chief, Clark Crayeroft; assistant chief, George Payton. Foreman Hose Company, No. 1, George Payton; foreman Hose Company

No. 2, A. P. Hoyt; foreman Hose Company No. 3, L. A. Fillmore; foreman Hose Company No. 4, John Bailey. This department is well organized, under good management, and in case of necessity may be depended on to render prompt and efficient service.

CHAPTER XXIII.—CHURCHES.

The Tabernacle Congregational Church—First Presbyterian Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Tabernacle Church—M. E. Church (South)—First Baptist Church—Christian Church—St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church—St. Philip's Episcopal Church—African M. E. Church—Joplin Cemetery.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The Tabernacle Church of Joplin originated in the labors of Rev. J. C. Plumb, in the fall of 1876. Beginning October second, he preached eleven weeks in the theater, until the building now known as the Tabernacle Church was erected. It was dedicated on December 31st, 1876. Rev. Robert West, of St. Louis, preached the sermon. It is a wooden building, one story high, 66x40 feet, of temporary design. At first it was unfinished on the inside, being neither lathed nor plastered. It is lighted with gas, heated with stoves, seated with chairs, furnished with an organ, and provided with a bell, the finest in the town. The original cost of the building and furniture was about \$2,300. The lot cost \$600. It remained unplastered for three years, when the building was divided into two sections, leaving the audience-room 44x40 feet. The remaining room being fitted up later makes a comfortable parsonage. After the occupation of the new house, for several weeks it was thronged with hearers, who seemed to receive the word as though thirsting for the water of life. Much religious enthusiasm was awakened, and many souls confessed conversion to Christ. The Christian people who had gathered round this altar believed that the interests of Christ and humanity would be promoted by the agency of an independent church, and that Providence pointed plainly to the establishment of such. With this end in view, a few persons of like mind met in the Tabernacle January 28, 1877. Rev. J. C. Plumb in the chair. The following resolution was adopted: "We, whose names are herein affixed, do associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a church, to be called the Tabernacle Church of Joplin, having for our doctrinal basis the platform of the Evangelical Alliance. Our object being the building up of Christ's kingdom on the earth." Names: Joseph C. Plumb, Elizabeth B.

Plumb, A. M. Haswell, L. C. Haswell, B. R. Wetheril, Maria Wetheril, W. L. Carver, C. A. Carver, C. F. Jennings, Sarah Robinson, Geo. W. McCoy, and W. R. Forbush. Some time during the latter part of the year 1877 the church was transformed into a Congregational Church, in order to receive the fellowship of Congregational Churches, and the aid of the American Missionary Association. Rev. J. C. Plumb served the church as acting pastor for two years, not being installed. He worked most faithfully, and unselfishly in the interests of Christ and his people. Through financial weakness, and the unfaithfulness of many promising assistance, he was called upon to struggle against the difficulties connected with new and frontier work, but he endured all as a good soldier, patiently, and without murmuring. Many hard and trying experiences were endured by him and his people. In those days Mr. Plumb frequently subsisted on short fare, and has been known to carry a letter in his pocket three days for the want of money to stamp it. Under his ministry a grand work was accomplished, and many hitherto unknown to Christ were lifted up to the fellowship of the saints in light. Those connected with the church numbered about fifty-three, thirty-nine of whom were received on profession of faith. Near the close of the year 1878 Mr. Plumb resigned his pastoral charge; but to this day he is remembered and cherished in the hearts of the people. The church was without a pastor for several months. A call was finally extended, March 16, 1879, to Rev. J. F. Martin, who accepted, and at once entered upon his work. During the interim between the pastorates, the church became much oppressed and discouraged. Those holding claims against it pressed for payment, and to meet them the church building was sold at auction sale. The end of its existence seemed to have come. The evening after the sale the members met to look each other in the face, as it were, for the last time. Their hearts were sad; their church home was gone. What to do they did not know, but the man for the hour was not wanting. Mr. D. A. Preston, who had been associated with the church almost from the beginning, though not of its membership, who had labored for and with it, and rendered it assistance in many ways, stepped to the front, and with his ever genial and encouraging words inspired new life into the remnant of the church. His words were to this effect: "There is no real need to be discouraged. Your pressing debts have all been liquidated; your house is sold, but it is in the hands of friends"—it having been secured by Mr. Preston, who, with Mrs. J. B. Sergeant, advanced the money and redeemed the house for future use. At that time the church union was appealed to for aid, and a grant of \$700 was secured, which, with the generous aid from others, enabled the church to get on its feet, though not

wholly out of debt. His reply to the question, "What can we do?" was, "Stick together as one body, and not allow your forces to be scattered and lost." Encouraged in this way they took a new lease of life, and the church was saved from death for much future usefulness. Notwithstanding, when Mr. Martin took charge he found the church in a very unsatisfactory condition. The building was unplastered and inconvenient. His work pertained to the externals of the church. He endeavored to systematize its workings. By him the creed of the church was revised, the audience-room divided, and the building plastered. Numerically and financially the church grew in strength. Mr. Martin did a good work for Joplin and the church, though, like his predecessor, he labored under many disadvantages. One great hindrance to a more successful work was the engaging in other than the labors of his charge. As he says, "One hand was doing church work, and the other wrought in secular pursuits." He resigned his pastorate in October, 1882. Rev. W. P. Clancy, of East Hartford, Connecticut, succeeded him. The condition of things was far from encouraging. The church building and surroundings were in great need of repair, the financial strength almost nothing, and a long standing debt of a few hundred dollars hung over it. Spiritually, the church could claim but little more than a name to live. No revival work had been done in the church or city for years. His first work was to make needed repairs and improvements, and the converting of the second part of the building, hitherto mostly unused, into a comfortable parsonage, which was greatly needed. By an effort of the people, with the assistance of Eastern friends, the debts were canceled. Being impressed with the spiritual deadness of the church and community he published in the *News* of February 24, 1883, an invitation to all interested in promoting a better state of religion in Joplin to meet at the Tabernacle Church, at the close of the morning services, on the following day. About twenty-five assembled. The result was the determination to enter upon union services immediately, with a view to the reviving of the churches. The Presbyterian Church and a few members of the Methodist Church, with the Tabernacle, united in carrying on the work, the services being held in the Tabernacle for four weeks, and two weeks in the different churches, the pastors taking turns in preaching. Cottage prayer-meetings were also held in different homes, at three p. m., daily, carried on by Christian women. Religious interest became general throughout the town, the churches quickened and revived. At the end of six weeks Rev. E. James, an evangelist, came to their assistance, when the meetings were held morning and evening, in the Methodist Church, who then as a church joined in the work,

with a good degree of interest for another six weeks, 317 persons professing conversion, eighty of whom have, up to this date, united with the different churches. Like the others, the Tabernacle Church was greatly benefited and strengthened by the revival. Nineteen have united by profession and three by letter. The church to-day is in a better condition than for years, perhaps than ever before, there being forty-eight resident members, forty-two of whom might be considered active members. The Sunday-school is well attended, and considerable interest is manifested. A new library of 155 volumes has been procured, at a cost of \$125. What we hope to soon see as a temporal improvement is a good coat of paint upon the building. As a spiritual, we need more systematic and consecrated zeal and self-sacrifice for Christ and our fellow men. Mr. Clancy has been serving the church for seven months and is the present acting pastor. Mr. J. M. Stevenson is the Sunday-school superintendent, and Mr. Preston his assistant. Messrs. Sellers and Beson are the deacons. The trustees are Messrs. Preston, Dickens, and Craycroft. The family who have done the most for the church is Mr. J. B. Sergeant's, who are ever faithful and earnest in their labors of love in promoting the interests of the church. The little church is without a discordant element, and extends a warm hand to all. Its prospects for growth and future usefulness are encouraging. Names of teachers: Mr. Preston, Mrs. Craycroft, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Clancy, Mrs. Wooten, Miss Houghton, Miss E. Houghton, Miss Barner, Mr. Dickens, and Miss Conley.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has ever shown her zeal in developing the great cause of missions, and particularly so in regard to that department of the work denominated Home Missions. The especial field for operations in this department of mission work has of late years been principally west of the Mississippi River. The rapid increase of population in this vast region has rendered it a difficult matter for the church to keep pace with it, but as far as possible churches have been organized whenever practicable, and especially in the young cities, towns, and villages. Joplin, Missouri, is one of those numerous places which have sprung up as if by magic, and rapidly filling up with people from all parts of the Union, owing to its mineral resources. It was deemed very important to organize a Presbyterian Church there. For this purpose Rev. B. F. Powelson and Rev. Squire Glasscock visited Joplin on several occasions, and by calling on a number of families ascertained that a sufficient number of Presbyterians resided here to warrant the immediate organization of a church.

Thereupon the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Joplin was effected December 22, 1873. Rev. B. F. Powelson, after preaching a

warm and spirited sermon, received into the church the following persons: Mr. H. Clippinger, Mr. John H. Taylor, Mr. Clayton, Mr. E. Rogers, Mrs. M. A. Clippinger, Mrs. D. Gordon, Mrs. M. E. Allen, Mrs. E. Samuel, Mrs. J. M. Thompson, Mrs. Mayfield, Mrs. Alcorn, and Miss Sullivan. The following church officers were elected: Elders, H. Clippinger and Mr. Clayton. Trustees, W. H. Kilgore and J. M. Thompson. Rev. Squire Glasscock was employed as stated supply for one year. The financial status of the congregation being as yet insufficient to afford Mr. Glasscock entire support, his services were required only half the time during the first year. After this his full time was secured.

Having as yet no place of worship the congregation, by the assistance of John H. Taylor, secured a share in the church building in East Joplin and had the use of it one-half the time. The Rev. Mr. Glasscock remained in charge of the congregation for the greater part of three years. During this time very little progress was made owing to the fact that the field was a very difficult one by reason of the moving population usually found in mining districts, and many of the most promising members moved away soon after connecting themselves with the church. In the summer of 1876 Mr. Glasscock withdrew from the field, when application was made to the Presbytery for another supply for the pulpit. In the meantime it was deemed expedient to remove the organization to West Joplin, as the principal growth of the city was in that direction, and a majority of the membership was there. The removal was effected in November, 1876, at which time Rev. Donald Kennedy Campbell, of Paradise, Pennsylvania, assumed charge of the pastoral office, and meetings for a while were held in Ferguson's Hall.

Previous to this time the congregation had no regular house of worship, and deeming it of the first importance that such a house be provided, the members set themselves vigorously to work in that direction. Messrs. Gore, Pinney, and Kershaw, were appointed a committee on church erection, and application was made for a charter which was granted. A site was chosen on the corner of Eighth and Main streets, and building began immediately. The interest in the church formerly used in East Joplin was sold for the sum of \$200; \$1,000 was added to this by the Board of Church Erection, and \$2,800 was made up by individual subscription, making the entire cost of building and furnishing \$4,000. The edifice is a magnificent brick structure, sixty feet long by forty feet wide, and within the past few months has been refitted. It is now elegantly seated and carpeted, is lighted with gas, and the auditorium is undoubtedly one of the handsomest in southwestern Missouri.

The dedication services took place in 1877, Rev. D. K. Campbell preaching the sermon upon the occasion. He was assisted by Rev. C. H. Dunlap, then of Springfield, Missouri, but now of Newcastle, Pennsylvania. As we have already stated the first minister was Rev. S. Glasscock. Mr. Glasscock had never had the advantage of either a collegiate or theological education, but being a young man of much promise and apparent zeal, and in consideration of the great demand for laborers in the Master's vineyard, the presbytery consented to license him to preach the gospel. He entered upon his labors here simply as a licentiate and with every prospect of a successful career, yet, it is with sadness we record the fact that, contrary to all expectation, his ministry proved a failure, as far at least as human wisdom can discern. In the summer of 1876 Mr. Glasscock had withdrawn from the field as a worker for the church.

On November 1st, 1876, Rev. D. K. Campbell, of Paradise, Pennsylvania, arrived and took charge of the church as stated supply for about two years, when he left to accept an invitation from a church in Kansas. Under his ministry the church gained materially in influence and strength.

Soon after Mr. Campbell's departure, Rev. H. W. Woods came on the field and as stated supply for two years faithfully served the church. From this time until the fall of 1882 the church was without a regular minister, Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., the presbyterial missionary, supplying the pulpit as often as his own work would permit. In the fall of 1882 Rev. G. H. Williamson united with the presbytery from the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and immediately took charge of the church here. Rev. Mr. Williamson is an able scholar and an orator of great merit. These facts combined with his consecration to the work and a ripe experience enabled him to accomplish great good for the Master. During the long period that the church was without a regular supply previous to his coming, the congregation was scattered, a great many becoming attendants of other churches in the city, but under brother Williamson's ministry the old congregation soon gathered again with added numbers and the prospects of the church indeed appeared bright, but Mr. Williamson receiving a call from the church of Greenfield, Missouri, decided to accept it and thus left our church again vacant after only one year of service. The good work begun by him had scarcely time to reach a permanent result when he left it. About seven months now passed in which there was no preaching, when there was held a congregational meeting and a formal call extended to Rev. F. R. Farrand, which was accepted by him. Mr. Farrand graduated at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1878. His parents moving to Car-

thage, Missouri, in the fall of that year, he soon after followed them, and in pursuance of his original intentions commenced the study of law; but soon he was led by the Holy Spirit to see the great need of laborers for Christ in the rapidly developing West, and consecrating himself to the Master's work he placed himself under the care of the presbytery of Ozark in the spring of 1880. In the following fall he entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and pursued the full course at that institution, graduating in April, 1883. Mr. Farrand preached here on the first sabbath of May, and on the Tuesday after, May eighth, was regularly ordained to the gospel ministry by his presbytery and installed pastor of the church, Rev. C. H. Miller of Union Seminary, New York City, preaching the sermon, Rev. Mr. Miller of this county delivering the charge to the pastor, and Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., of St. Louis, the charge to the people. Mr. Farrand is the first pastor the church has ever had, all the other ministers being stated supplies.

From the present outlook the future of the church was never so bright. Mr. Farrand begins his labors under peculiarly favorable circumstances. A protracted series of union revival services has just closed and our little city is stirred in religious affairs more deeply than ever before. Owing in a great measure to these meetings, Joplin, for the first time in her history, six weeks ago, became, outwardly at least, a Christian city, by closing her business houses on the sabbath-day. All the denominations here are banded together for united Christian effort. For the few sabbaths past on which services have been held, the congregation has been on the increase, until last Sunday, when nearly every pew was filled. Several new members have been received into full communion and "more to follow." By the blessing of God the church will increase in zeal and usefulness from this time on and be a mighty power for good in the community.

Owing to the repairing which the church was undergoing before the arrival of the pastor, the sabbath-school was temporarily suspended, and as a natural consequence the children, many of them at least, connected themselves with other schools. Hence, since re-assembling, the attendance has not been so large as formerly, yet as with the congregation, it has increased each sabbath and it is confidently expected the audience-room will be filled to overflowing in a very few weeks. A fine corps of teachers are giving their talents to this important work, and so the school is excellently manned. Mr. Pennington has assumed charge of the singing, and thus a new impetus is given it. In this connection also it will be proper to mention that there is a young people's prayer meeting once a week, in which great interest is taken by the young folks.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The history of this society dates from April 14, 1872. Rev. M. W. F. Smith, of the St. Louis Annual Conference having been sent to this field February 28, 1872, entered earnestly in the work in this chaotic city, and after some preliminaries effected an organization April 14, 1872, in the house of one of the members, whose name is now lost, but who lived in what is now called East Town. Names of the original members were O. H. Coe, Elizabeth Coe, Jennie Shortess, and two others, whose names cannot now be found. W. M. Harklow and wife soon joined the little society and thus strengthened the band, not despising the day of small things.

The first sermon preached by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Smith, was delivered in a saloon known at that time as "Bouchers & Bullocks Place," and thus from one place to another, having no house, all their energies were bent to procuring a church house, a lot on the corner of Fourth Street and Kentucky Avenue was donated, and a house 30x50 was soon begun and hurried to completion; it was entered for service in October, 1872. This same church was used by the society until about August, 1880, when it was sold to the colored M. E. Society, and the new church is a perfect model of convenience, built of brick, with a seating capacity of 500. Outside of the main audience room there are three class-rooms, and sexton's room, and also a gallery. The church cost nearly \$9,000, and is located in the finest part of the city. As before stated, the first pastor was M. W. F. Smith, who had charge of the congregation from February 28, 1872, until March 9, 1874. During his pastorate a series of special meetings were held in the new church, consisting of fourteen weeks and resulting in one hundred and twenty-eight conversions, of which one hundred or more united with the church on probation; fifty-two were admitted into full connection; thirty-eight were dismissed by letter, and some few were lost in others ways. His pastorate for two years was a very successful one. On March 9, 1874, Rev. A. N. Fields took charge of the society and had a very successful pastorate of two years, and was followed by Rev. S. Alexander, in March, 1877, who on account of the continued illness of his family was moved at the end of the year, and was followed by Rev. J. B. Lee, in March, 1878, who was transferred from the South Kansas Conference, but owing to failing health, was removed at the end of the year, and was followed by Rev. J. B. Daniel in March, 1878, who had charge of the society until March, 1880, when Rev. D. M. Page took charge of the society until another pastor could be secured. In June of this year Rev. Philip Krohn, D. D., of New York Conference, took charge of the society and immediately entered upon the labor of building the new church. In March, 1882, Rev. O. H. Martin was appointed, in charge, and

under his pastorate the church was completed. In March, 1883, Rev. J. R. Wolf was appointed to the charge, and upon arriving found evangelistic efforts going on in the church, conducted as a union meeting, which has resulted in very much good to the society. The future prospects of this church are very flattering, with a commodious house well located, and a society of nearly one hundred members, and with a live and growing Sunday-school, and the power of Almighty God to draw upon; with a faithful, hopeful future, its doors are open and they are as broad as Heaven and cry out to all the people who desire to flee from the wrath to come, and be saved from their sins, "come in."

THE M. E. CHURCH (SOUTH).—Joplin, unlike most Western cities, being strictly a mining town, was not founded upon a religious basis, hence it was some time before church organizations were developed. Among the first, however, was the M. E. Church (South), in what is now known as East Joplin. Rev. J. F. Hogan was the first Southern Methodist who preached in Joplin. It was in 1872, in an unfinished store-house on Main Street in East Joplin that Mr. Hogan discoursed to a people who did not often have an opportunity of attending gospel meetings.

Soon after Mr. Hogan's sermon the question of forming a class was agitated. It was not for some time, however, that any organization was effected. This year the Southwest Missouri Annual Conference convened at Springfield, with Bishop Whiteman as the presiding officer. Rev. John D. Wood, a young and energetic member of the conference, was appointed to the Joplin circuit. Under the administration of this faithful worker a class was soon formed, consisting of eight members, to whom were added others from time to time, until the little handful became a considerable body of influential Christian workers.

Below are given the names of the first members: William Quick, John Allington, Mrs. John Allington, R. A. Sterling, John Angel, Mrs. John Angel, Mrs. Huddleston, and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson. Of these only two are now in connection with the church at this place. Some have removed to other places, and some have gone to join the Church Triumphant.

Shortly after the organization was effected a plan was formed for the building of a church-house. A lot was secured in a desirable location, and a good frame building was erected thereon at a cost of \$2,250. The Presbyterians bought a half interest in the building, which was utilized by them for several years, but they finally sold it back again to the Methodists. In this house the church prospered. Under the efficient labors of the several pastors the little "vine" grew and flourished until much fruit was gathered. A strong class was developed, until the Southern Methodist Church became

the leading denomination of the city. But its prosperity was not always to continue. A few of the prominent members thought it best to sell and build again in West Joplin, which was becoming more and more the most important and business side of the city. This plan was carried into effect during the pastorate of Rev. W. C. Campbell, in the conference year 1880-81. This caused a division of the church, as the greater part of the membership lived in East Joplin and protested strongly against the move.

Two beautiful lots were purchased on the corner of Pearl and Fourth streets. No better location could have been desired, and had a good substantial house been erected, such as might easily have been built, prosperity might yet have smiled upon the church. But such was not the case. An unsightly frame building was erected at a cost of about one thousand dollars, with a debt, when finished, of a little more than four hundred dollars. During the following year the city was scourged most dreadfully with small-pox. The congregation was lost, the membership scattered, and the church left almost in a dying condition. Such was the state of things in the year 1883, when H. S. Shangle was sent to the charge. To accomplish any good was like beginning a new foundation, like building up a church where there had never been one. Accordingly arrangements are now (1883) being made to sell the present building, erect another of a better and more substantial character, and begin the work anew. No doubt the work will be successful. Very many of Joplin's best people are inclined to the Southern Methodist Church, and when they realize that the effort to accomplish a permanent work will be a successful one will no doubt lend a helping hand.

Rev. John D. Wood was the first pastor, 1873-74. The Rev. Knowles was his successor, and served the church one year. Rev. Stephens was the next pastor appointed to the work, 1875-76. Rev. T. D. Payne, a transfer from the St. Louis Conference, was next sent to the Joplin circuit. He served the church one year. For the year 1877-78 T. J. Stringfield served as preacher in charge, and was succeeded for one year by Rev. Brach Winton. Rev. Windell was the next pastor, and was followed the succeeding year by Rev. J. W. Bond. Webb City and Carterville had been added to the circuit, and in 1880-81 Rev. W. C. Campbell was appointed to the work. The following year the church was served by Rev. M. L. Williams, who was succeeded by Rev. H. S. Shangle, 1882-83, who preaches in Joplin three Sundays in each month and one Sunday in Sheldon, a new town fifty-one miles distant, where a beautiful little church has just been completed.

While there are some obstacles to be removed and much hard work to be done, yet with the proper energy and zeal this church can be made a mighty factor in the moral and religious work of the city. Arrangements will no

doubt be made at the Annual Conference in September to send a minister who shall spend *all* of his time in Joplin. When this is done and a better house is built the way for the prosperity and enlargement of the M. E. Church (South) will be opened.

The records of the Sunday-school are lost. There was no school organized in the new church until 1883. In January of this year a mission school was established, which is now in a prosperous condition, with seventy members.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.--An attempt was made to maintain a Baptist Church in Joplin, in its earlier years as a city, but the organization was disbanded prior to the year 1875, and for several months no attempt was made to organize again until Rev. F. M. Bowman, missionary of Spring River District Baptist Association, who was laboring in Jasper and Newton counties, saw fit to commence a series of revival meetings, which he did in November, 1876. There are no records of the church which failed.

The history of the First Baptist Church begins upon November 20, 1876, when at the call of a number of Baptists bearing letters, a meeting was held in Howell's Hall, East Joplin. Rev. F. M. Bowman delivered a sermon from John xii, 14, at the close of which fifteen persons came forward and presented satisfactory evidence of good standing in the Baptist churches from whence they came, and proceeded at once to organize themselves into a church by adopting the articles of faith and church covenant, as published in the minutes of the Spring River Association. The new organization was formally recognized as the First Baptist Church of Joplin, Missouri, and the council of recognition consisting of Reverends F. M. Bowman, M. J. Wilks, and D. Thomelson, extended to the church the right hand of fellowship in the name of the denomination.

The following persons formed the constituent membership: Amanda E. Fike, Thos. A. McClelland, Rev. Richard Walsh, Caleb Brooks, Mrs. Cynthia C. Brooks, William B. Beasley, Mrs. Caroline Beasley, Spencer Forshaa, Mrs. Martha A. Forshaa, Robert G. Hyde, Mrs. Elizabeth Hyde, Mrs. Mary S. Pickett, Mrs. Kate N. Tonsley, Andrew J. Martin, Mrs. Sarah Martin. Of these original members there are yet five in the church.

The first thing thought of was a house of worship, but the membership were poor and the church was compelled to rent a house while waiting and working to secure means wherewith to buy or build. Nothing definite was accomplished for over four years. On the sixteenth of June, 1880, a board of trustees consisting of T. A. McClelland, W. S. Carson, and R. B. Elliot, was elected; a lot was located, and a vigorous effort put forth to build, but the project failed because of the liability of the church to secure funds to

carry on the work to completion. The church still continued to rent a house of worship, until about the eighteenth of December of the same year, at which time the M. E. Church (South) having decided to sell their house, in order to build in another locality, it was secured for \$550. This amount was paid, but in raising it some money had to be borrowed, and as a consequence, the church is, at the present date, April 19, 1883, in debt a sum of over \$100.

For several months after its organization it was without a pastor, but finally, on the fifth day of May, 1877, Rev. F. M. Bowman was unanimously called to the pastorate, his services to be rendered one Sunday in each month. There is no record of the time when Rev. Bowman began to serve as pastor, but he was continued in the church in that capacity until July, 1882, at which time he withdrew on account of the inability of the church to pay him the amount necessary to secure his services. Brother Bowman did a good work for the church, as during his administration there were over eighty persons baptized. Since his resignation the church has continued without a pastor until April 22, 1883, at which time the church extended a call to Rev. C. P. Tupper, of Hindsville, Arkansas, to labor for it one-half of his time.

The church is at present in an almost dead condition, only "having a name to live." There are upon the church roll the names of ninety-two members, with perhaps an average attendance of twelve in the prayer meetings and other meetings of worship. We hope, however, for better things in the future, and already the glimmering of a brighter day can be seen in the distance, to which we look forward with great anticipation. We are in the midst of a wicked people who must be won for Christ.

The clerks who have served the church from the commencement are T. A. McClelland, W. H. Brown, H. H. Denny, and J. E. Brown, the present incumbent. One of the first acts of the church after its organization was to elect a deacon, and Bro. W. B. Beasley was chosen afterward (date not known); Bro. H. H. Denny was also chosen to that office. On October 21, 1877, Bro. Spencer Forshaa was set apart to that office, and on April 27, 1879, Bro. R. G. Hyde was also added to the board of deacons. Finally, on the sixteenth of December brothers Wm. Slaybaugh and J. A. Denny were also authorized to act in that capacity, and they, with Bro. R. G. Hyde, constitute the present deaconship of the church. The board of trustees are brothers T. A. McClelland, W. S. Carson, and R. B. Elliott.

The Sunday-school connected with the church began its existence in November, 1876, and continued with different degrees of interest ever since, and has accomplished much good. The following persons have filled the office of

superintendent: T. A. McClelland, Spencer Forshaa, T. B. Turnbaugh, D. A. Preston, and H. H. Denny. Its present officers are J. E. Brown, superintendent; Jacob Weyland, assistant superintendent; Noah Horn, secretary, and Miss Alice Blackwell, treasurer; D. A. Preston, organist. Teachers—Jacob Weyland, Mrs. R. F. Southwicke, Mary Dunlap, and Alice Clackwell. The school has an average attendance of about fifty persons, and though not very active at present is, nevertheless, doing much good.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Organized by Amos Buchanan, assisted by Dr. E. A. Wells, in East Joplin, in the year of 1872. The following are some of the original members: E. A. Wills, Whitworth and wife, W. A. Lampkin, George Payton and wife, Mrs. A. C. Blakey, L. Gillet and wife, Asa Miles and wife, S. Ray and wife, J. Groves and wife, John Vaughn and wife, J. S. Flippin and wife, Mrs. Slioemaker, Mrs. Pruett, and others, an aggregation in all of about forty. This church continued to meet for some years in East Joplin, in Forbes's Hall. In 1878 they erected a neat and commodious frame house on the southeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourth Street, in the City of Joplin, at a cost of \$3,000. The house is forty feet by fifty feet, sixteen-foot ceiling, well plastered, has Gothic windows, three on each side and two in the front end, is well seated with chairs, and lighted with gas. The house was formally opened and dedicated in the fall of that year by Elder L. Z. Burr, assisted by Elder M. Lane. This church has enjoyed peace and harmony since its early organization until the present time, under the labors of the following ministers: A. Buchanan, L. Z. Burr, Cunningham, M. Lane, Elder Lapin, W. A. Cochrane, Elder Thompson, and T. E. Shepherd; and now has a membership of about 160 members. The increase has been gradual. In the months of April and May of the present year (1883) W. A. Cochrane held a very interesting meeting of about three weeks duration, which resulted in about forty additions to church. The present minister, T. E. Shepherd has but recently entered upon the work as pastor of the church. The audiences on Lord's Day, morning and evening, are large and attentive. The prayer-meetings on Thursday night of each week are well attended; some Bible topic is examined at each one of them. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition, with an average attendance of about seventy-five. The present officers of the church are T. E. Shepherd, pastor; M. Lane, Asa Miles, John Vaughn, elders; John Falkner, James Harviell, deacons; Asa Miles, clerk; John Falkner, superintendent Sunday-school; Miss Grace Barnes, Sunday-school clerk; Miss Emma Shortess, Miss Lizzie Nickell, John Vaughn, and others, teachers in Sunday-school. The church is free from debt, and meets every Lord's Day, morning and night.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Roman Catholic Church of Joplin was inaugurated in the year 1872, under Rev. Father Noonan as attending missionary, and with the following membership; viz., Messrs. A. Chatelle, B. Ferguson, and J. Ferguson. The above reverend gentleman was, after a short missionary career, succeeded by the Rev. E. Bononcini, who was engaged in missionary labors in southwest Missouri and the adjoining territory of Kansas until the year 1872, when he became affiliated to the newly organized diocese of Leavenworth. Rev. H. H. O'Reilly, who at this time was stationed at Pierce City, began to visit Joplin, and in the year 1876 erected the present brick structure at the corner of Ninth and Hall streets, on two lots presented by the Messrs. P. Murphy and Byers. This present edifice was erected at a cost of \$6,000, and had for its trustees Messrs. J. Murphy, B. Ferguson, J. Tunte, and A. Chatelle. Upon the completion of this church Rev. H. H. O'Reilly was transferred from Pierce City and became pastor of the new Church of St. Peter's at Joplin. He remained in charge of this parish, then numbering twenty-five families, until the year 1877, when he was succeeded by the Rev. M. Mackin, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. J. O'Reilly. Under the latter's administration a large frame parochial school-house was erected at a cost of \$600, and duly organized, with Miss Roberts as teacher, and an attendance of fifty pupils. Rev. James O'Reilly remained in charge until the spring of 1882, when he was removed to Kansas City, and in the fall of the same year the present incumbent, Rev. William McCormick, assumed charge, with a membership of 500. The latter on his arrival opened the parochial school with Miss H. Hardy as teacher, and has sixty pupils enrolled. An outstanding mortgage of \$407 against the school-house has been paid off by the latter, and to-day the Catholic Church property of Joplin is out of debt. The present pastor in the early spring intends to erect a parochial residence, a long-felt want, and an indispensable attachment to a properly organized parish.

ST. PHILIP'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first Episcopal Church services ever given in Joplin were by the Rev. R. C. Wall, on February 22d, A. D. 1874; he having been appointed missionary by the bishop of the diocese, the Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson. Mr. Wall conducted services in this place two and a half years without intermission. As there was no Episcopal Church, services were held in meeting-houses, school-houses, halls, or wherever opportunity offered. In 1876 the services of the church were discontinued, and were not resumed until 1879, when, at the solicitation of the church people, Mr. Wall again returned, and conducted weekly services until April 1, 1882, at which time, owing to ill health, he was compelled to tender his resignation. Since then church services have been suspended;

no clergyman, as yet, having been appointed to fill the vacancy, although a few faithful church ladies are making strenuous efforts to attain that end. Judge Gilchrist Porter, of Hannibal, Missouri, donated a valuable lot, on which has been erected a neat chapel. This chapel has been deeded to the Parochial Trust Fund of the diocese. It is the intention of the church people here to erect a handsome brick church, when financially able, which will be a credit to the city and an honor to the diocese.

A. M. E. CHURCH.—The African Methodist Episcopal Church, with its preachers and members, having become a distinct body of people, by reason of separation from the white Methodist Episcopal Church, organized a distinct body of their own, and found it necessary at their first general conference, in April, 1816, to elect one from their own body, who was adequate to be set apart in the holy orders, to superintend the connection that was then formed. The Rev. Richard Allen was elected to fill the episcopal office as the first bishop of the A. M. E. Church on the eleventh day of April, 1816.

The connection began to spread, after its organization into a Christian band, marching toward the Northern lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic Ocean, and would not halt, but journeyed towards the golden shores of the Pacific Ocean, and while in its journey planted an organization at Joplin, Missouri, in May, 1872.

The individual history of the A. M. E. Church begins upon the above date, when Rev. John Dorsey was appointed the pastor in charge of the A. M. E. Church. He was an affable Christian gentleman, and labored zealously and earnestly to accomplish spiritual success.

The following are the names of those who entered as constituent members: Green Crawford, George Sears, David Graham, Samuel Mitchell, Nelson McGee, Minerva Akins, Diana Elmore, Mary McGee, Lina English, Kirly Barber, Alfred Wollard, Sadie Cole, Bettie Richey, Mary Mitchell, Alice Williams, Prince Barnett, Elick Williams, John McCrutchen, and Mary Derrick. Of these original members only one remains with the church.

The first necessity was a house of worship, but on the account of the departure of many of the members the organization was prompted to rent a house to hold services in.

The following are the pastors that have had charge from time to time: Revs. John Dorsey, W. F. Hedgeman, Paul Pope, William Hamilton, Henry Jackson, Louis Clark, J. B. Hinkle, J. W. Jackson, and J. F. Byrd.

The following are the officers: Green Crawford, George Sears, David Graham, Samuel Mitchell, and Nelson McGee.

Under the present administration, of the Rev J. F. Byrd, of Ashland,

Ohio, the church has gone forward very quietly, increasing in numbers, but best of all, taking the right steps toward the purchase or the erection of a church. The members are devoted Christians, and have the work always at heart; therefore, they march on, knowing that God will crown their efforts with glorious success. The pastor, though but a young man, believes in push, energy, self-confidence, perseverance, frankness, integrity, and trust in God; therefore, he always predicts success while holding up the banner of King Emmanuel.

Owing to the non-existence of the early records of the Sunday-school it is impossible to say just when it was organized. However, the names will be given of those who have been superintendents of the school; viz., David Graham, Green Crawford, George Sears, and John McCrutchen. The present sabbath-school has an enrollment of forty-two, and the condition of the school is quite prosperous.

JOPLIN CEMETERY.—The Joplin cemetery is situated one and one-fourth miles southwest of the city hall, on a proud eminence overlooking the entire city. It consists of forty acres of land, beautifully arranged, set in shade and ornamental trees, and presents a very creditable appearance. As we perambulate the streets of this "silent city" and observe the marble columns which willing hands have erected to the memory of the beloved dead, we are struck with the solemn and impressive thought that "in the midst of life we are in death." The trees with their drooping boughs, the leaves as they gambol in the morning winds, and the modest flowers which bend in silent admiration o'er the tombs, each tell a tale of sorrow and of tears, while the twittering birds, as they revel on the scene, poise to warble, and complete the dirge. We pause and look toward Joplin, with her majestic walls and spires, her busy streets, her myriad of human beings, each a man of animated clay, and wonder how many years shall come before all these who are to-day careless of time, and lost in the activities of life, shall return to that from whence they came. As the grass leaps forth in spring-time, amid April showers, only to decay in autumn, so is life. It is only when thus surrounded that we realize our insignificance, "how frail this goodly frame." Yet, after all, life is only metamorphosed by death. There is a sermon on every hand—in everything—which tells of a great eternity beyond. Sleep on, dear ones. Our separation is but momentary when compared with endless eternity.

CHAPTER XXIV.—JOPLIN EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Introduction—The Three School Districts Composing Joplin—The Country District Antecedent to These—East Joplin Schools—First School Building Erected—Officers and Teachers—Salaries—School-Houses—New Central School Building—Lone Elm Schools—Colored Schools—School Statistics—Consolidation—Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons—Mining—Daily and Weekly News—Daily and Sunday Herald.

HAPPY is the community which recognizes fundamental principles in the design and construction of its institutions. The idea of an educated sovereignty is old as society itself. In countries by whose organic law one class command and another obey, it may suffice to confine intelligence to the former; but in America, where sovereignty is conferred upon the people, they must be educated. This principal is fundamental, universal, and abiding. Some communities recognize it early and constantly, and go forward in the light of perfect day, while others ignore it and grope in darkness.

Public schools have been ordained as the most effective agency for educating the people, and making it possible for them to permanently govern themselves. At first feeble, and but partially accomplishing desired results, such schools have developed in efficiency and in the affections of the people, conferring strength and vigor on the recipients of these blessings to such an extent that, after years of experience, we point to them as a bulwark of liberty and a breakwater against vice. The idea of building a permanent town, and making it the home of refinement and culture, not to say an educational center (which it now bids fair to become) did not materially influence the actions of those who came here (as most did) to make fortunes and then betake themselves to other scenes. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be that the town, though rapidly swelling in population and importance, would be evanescent; that its institutions, whatever they might be, would in a few years pass away. Under such circumstances, it could scarcely be expected that even those who endorsed the theory that education gave value and permanency to those natural productions abounding on all sides, should feel the necessity of establishing good schools.

Again, the early inhabitants were mostly men whose families dwelt elsewhere, or who had no families. Children of school age did not then bear the same ratio to the whole population as now. But as the years wore on, as wealth increased, and the inexhaustible nature of the mines became apparent, as the salubrity of the climate became manifest, as people flocked hither from all points, and the marvelous growth and enterprise of the new town evinced that the hand of destiny was upon it to shape for it a glorious future, to give it a probable permanence, with all the possibilities implied

therein, the demand for schools became imperative. They must then be called in to make this probable permanence a grand reality, to convert these possibilities into certainties. It must also be remembered that while large numbers of the pioneer miners were careless concerning the future of themselves and children they were reckless of the morrow. There were also not a few among them who had drunk from the fountains of literature, and were familiar with the results that flow from scientific knowledge, having in other lands witnessed how potent is the influence of education upon the minds and manners of human kind. Down deep in the caverns of the earth which their hands had wrought these men toiled, but they did not forget to aid in the institution of schools for their children. Of course a sentiment opposed to taxation for public education would occasionally manifest itself. This was to be expected from the cosmopolitan character of the population, coming as they did (and do) from different parts of this and other countries. But this sentiment is a thing of the past. The inhabitants of Joplin have in one solid phalanx turned their faces toward the future. Their language now is: "Come, let us build school-houses and dedicate them to education, and make them as sacred thereto as the church is to religion. Let us plant the tree of education in our midst, and water it and raise it, that our children may find protection beneath its goodly branches and be prepared to enjoy and transmit their heritage of liberty, of manhood and womanhood, far more precious than the ores that do so abound in the deep places of the earth."

The old ill-constructed school-houses of the past will no longer answer. The purposes of to-day require the best structures that modern architecture can design. The places where our children dwell, while they form their ideas of life and develop into men and women, must be pleasant to the eye and agreeable to the taste, must have comfort for the body and tend to produce contentment of mind. Improved apparatus and appliances are brought into requisition, and the best known methods of imparting instruction and developing symmetrical character must be used by able and skillful teachers. This is the feeling of the citizens of Joplin in educational matters, a feeling which manifests itself and speaks with silent eloquence in the magnificent structures which have been created and dedicated to education. In confirmation of which let the stranger stand under the shadow of the high school building on Ninth Street and observe its two hundred adult pupils with six hundred of lesser age and stature as they come with beaming faces at close of day from its stately halls. Let him observe also the teachers, perhaps a dozen states of the Union are represented in the corps. No narrow notions of home talent appear to govern in the selection unless home talent happens



Geo W Howard



to be the best talent. The best that are to be had is the rule when it comes to the matter of forming the characters and influencing the immortality of our children.

It has been desired to make this town an educational center as well as a railroad, commercial, and mining center. The fact has not been lost sight of that the intelligent and enterprising immigrant will not willingly make his home among a people who forget to foster the great interest which underlies every other, and those with children to educate are invited to come hither where first-class schools abound scattering the seeds of a progressive civilization. Before the discovery of mineral, about twelve years ago, on the ground where the city of Joplin now stands, pulsating with the throes of unresting activity, the schools had the quiet experience usually attaching to subdistricts, as country schools in this state were then termed. The three districts in which the Joplin of to-day stands are generally known as *East Joplin*, legal name, District No. 1, township 27, range 33, Jasper of county; *West Joplin*, legal name, District No. 4, township 27, range 33, of Jasper county; and *Lone Elm*, legal name, District No. 9, township 28, range 33, of Jasper county.

Each of these three districts is entirely separate and independent in its organization, management, schools, and in all other respects as much as if they were situated in three different corners of the county, with miles of territory separating each from the other. Each district has a board of three directors composed of three men of its own, also its own clerk, its own superintendent or principal, its own corps of teachers, course of study, and janitor. The schools do not all begin at the same time, continue for the same length of time, or pay the same salaries for the same grade of work. The three directors composing each board select one of their number as president of the board, and they also appoint a district clerk, who may be one of the board or may be an outsider.

One member of the board is elected by the qualified voters of the district at the annual school meeting in April each year, and holds his office for the term of three years. In case a vacancy occur in the board by resignation, death, or otherwise, the two remaining members fill the same by appointment, if they can agree, if not, the vacancy is filled by the county commissioner. The person appointed holds his office until the next annual school meeting, and then the vacancy is filled by the qualified voters. The district clerk holds his office for one year.

The city of Joplin, as incorporated by act of legislature, does not include within its limits quite all the territory of the three districts above men-

tioned, but all the school buildings and educable children belonging to the same territory are, for school purposes, included in the Joplin's schools, so called.

All the territory of these three districts seems to have formed, originally, a part of East Joplin's district known as District No. 1, township 27, range 33, of Jasper county, but subsequently said No. 4 and No. 9 districts, as they now exist, were detached from said No. 1 district and formed into separate and independent districts.

Here, in this District, No. 1, *East Joplin*, on or near the borders of Turkey Creek, on land of Judge John C. Cox, in a rude log school-house, with a brick floor and characteristic benches, the traditional schoolmaster and school "marm," for portions of each year, plied the teacher's vocation with a score or more of noisy children for an immediate charge, the school directors for overseers, and the sparsely settled neighborhood for a constituency. An attempt was made to teach the three R's. The school patrons took turns in boarding the teacher. The school work was mostly routine. Not much was accomplished save to so far advance the children that the census taker in his rounds, at the close of the then current decade, would not class them as illiterates. Not much was attempted. But the sports of childhood were not forgotten, the cheek of the maiden then, as now, assumed a rosier hue, as her susceptible heart interpreted the unexpressed language of Romeo.

The first substantial public school building within the present corporate limits of the city of Joplin, built by District No. 1, township 27, range 33, of Jasper county, was what is now known as the East Joplin school-house, a commodious, two-story, four-room, brick structure, with spacious halls and convenient in all its appointments. It stands, to-day, upon its original site, a large and attractive piece of ground neatly fenced with a board fence. The building has been kept in excellent repair, and is supplied with pure city water fresh from Shoal Creek, which under a city ordinance, is furnished by Joplin Water Company, free. It may be said in parenthesis that all the schools of the city are supplied with water gratuitously in the same manner.

This school building was built by the issue of district bonds in 1872 and 1873. The dedication took place in February, 1873. At the time it was built the measure was urged forward by S. B. Corn, John C. Cox, and John H. Taylor. These men are entitled to the credit of furnishing the money, \$6,000, and taking the bonds of the district at par in payment. Those who knew anything of building school-houses in this Western country knew that the bonds that were required to be issued for the same were often sold on the market at considerable sacrifice to districts. A lack of confidence in

the prompt payment of principal and interest would sometimes work great hardship to communities. But liberal-minded, public-spirited men, gave the Joplin schools there early boom by furnishing pecuniary aid, and others have supplemented their efforts down to the present time. Among the subsequent members of the East Joplin school board the following may be named: D. P. Ballard, G. D. Jackson, H. J. Blackwell, J. C. Maddy, D. Y. Moore, F. A. McClelland, George Payton, W. L. Harris, T. K. Meador, O. B. Hamlin, J. B. Thomas, L. R. Thomas, T. B. Samuels, and Calvin Nickell. Present board: James Woodward, E. M. Nash, and J. W. Henry. Among those who have served as clerks of the East Joplin district may be named G. D. Jackson, Alfred Gensel, G. G. Davis, L. R. Thomas, S. H. Underwood, and J. W. Henry. The last named is the present clerk of the district, and E. M. Nash is the president of the board. G. G. Davis had the longest term of service.

The first principal of the East Joplin public schools was S. B. Ormsby, whose skill as an organizer and disciplinarian told favorably upon the success of the schools. He introduced such a system of handling pupils in classes, in the halls, and on the grounds, as required the observance, in part, of a kind of military exactness and responsibility. It was necessary in those days, on account of time, circumstances of place, and condition of pupils and patrons, to use unusual means to secure attention and obedience. Pupils had to be made to either obey or rebel; there could be no middle ground, and it may here be said that the average of Joplin pupils, notwithstanding the exciting conditions of time and place under which he came into life and had been reared, has shown himself ready to yield to firm discipline, and capable of a good degree of mental development. Mr. Ormsby was succeeded in this school, as principal, by S. A. Underwood, who was subsequently promoted to the office of school commissioner of Jasper county, which he filled with distinguished ability for three terms of two years each. This last named gentleman rendered valuable service in establishing and maintaining the grades of the several departments. Afterwards, the principalship was conferred upon the following named persons in the order in which their names appear, to-wit: James A. Race, G. W. McKinnie, T. H. Riffée, L. Z. Burr, James M. Stevenson, Miss Jeanette Houghton, and J. F. Martin who is the present principal. Several of the above named principals brought to their work ripe culture and large experience.

The following named teachers have been employed in the East Joplin public schools: Anna Heath, Georgia Gates, U. B. Webster, George H. Smeltzer, Laura Culpepper, Josie Culpepper, W. H. Johns, Tealie Underwood, Walter Atkinson, Emma Shortess, Mrs. Fannie Hays, and Emma Young. The

three last named are at present employed. Quite a number of pupils have entered the school-room as teachers without further preparation than that received in this school. This being the first public school established in Joplin the influences flowing from it have had more time to manifest themselves upon the character of society. As a result there exists in the social and moral element reached by such influences a degree of culture, refinement, and moral worth directly traceable to this institution.

WEST JOPLIN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Though the schools in this part of the city are generally known as the West Joplin public schools, yet the legal name and style of the district is District No. 4, township 27, range 33, of Jasper county, and in this name it, as well as other smaller districts, is capable of suing and being sued, holding and conveying property, and making contracts with and drawing warrants for payment of all parties.

The public school system was not introduced into this part of Joplin until some time after it was well under way in East Joplin. Indeed, though West Joplin now has by far the greater part of the children, wealth, and school buildings of the city, yet it had not a solitary building or child on its territory shortly before the East Joplin school-house was erected. As an old citizen expresses it, the territory of the West Joplin school district and suburban parts was then one vast prairie, and he, while riding on horseback over the same, on one occasion, near night-fall, got bewildered and lost on a spot near where E. R. Moffett's house now stands.

The East Joplin School No. 1, township 27, range 33, of Jasper county, seems to have embraced originally all the territory now embraced in said three districts. As the territory settled up on the west side of Joplin Creek the enumeration of the educable children soon disclosed the fact that there were enough for the formation of another district, which could be set off from the East Joplin District. The distance from school of a portion of the inhabitants, a desire for local independence, and other interests made it desirable for a new district to be formed. Some opposition to such formation showed itself. Indeed the township treasurer, who then handled the money of districts within the township, refused to turn over to the new district its quota of some public money in hand. Finally Judge William Byers, a citizen of the new district, was elected township treasurer, and upon taking charge of his office he recognized the rights of the new district and paid over its funds to the proper parties. It cannot be determined from any data at hand exactly when the initiatory steps were taken to set off the West Joplin District from the East Joplin District for the organization of the new district, but the records show that said organization was effected at a special school meeting held at the school-house (supposed

to be a rented building on Main Street) in West Joplin on the twentieth day of September, 1872. J. B. Sergeant was chairman and William Harrell was secretary of this meeting. This school meeting was opened at seven o'clock P. M., according to notice previously given. J. B. Sergeant, Matthew W. Stafford, and Charles J. G. Workizer were duly elected to the office of school directors. Two days later these three gentlemen last named took and subscribed to the oath of office. Though this new district had a school board, yet for want of funds it did not immediately organize a school.

The first *annual* school meeting in this district was held at the office of Esquire Norton on Saturday, the twelfth day of April, 1873, at which meeting William P. Davis was chosen chairman and William Byers secretary, and the following named persons were declared duly elected to the office of school director; to-wit, Charles J. G. Workizer, J. H. McCoy, and William Carter. These men were sworn into office two days later. At the next annual school meeting, held April 21, 1874, J. E. H. Chapman, H. L. R. Stiles, and Y. J. Howell were chosen school directors. Of this last meeting William Byers was chosen chairman and Philip Arnold secretary. This last meeting was held at the brick school-house on Fourth Street.

The following named men have since acted as directors of this district: J. G. Matthews, Matthew W. Stafford, Galen Spencer, W. J. Haslett, C. W. Dykeman, W. S. Harmany, S. C. Price, J. C. Mason, and William Byers. The three last named constitute the present board. Of the directors of this district Matthew W. Stafford has had the longest term of service. J. G. Matthews was the first clerk and was appointed by the board. The position has since been held by Galen Spencer, Philip Arnold, Jr., and Clark Craycroft, and J. C. Mason, who is the present clerk. The longest term of service was had by Clark Crayeroft.

The first teachers employed by the West Joplin school board, appear to be William C. Bradford on the fifth day of May, 1873, for three months at \$60; Cordie Potter on the thirtieth day of May, 1873, for nine weeks, at \$30 per month; M. A. McCallum in the month of May, 1873, for three months at \$40; S. S. McCracken on the sixth day of October, 1873, for three months at \$40; Philip Arnold, Jr., on the nineteenth day of October, 1873, for three months at \$50; Alice M. Shedd on the first day of December, 1873, for two months at \$40.

On the eighth day of February, 1874, the board employed a regular corps, and sought to establish grades in the schools. The corps employed was composed of the following; to-wit, Philip Arnold, principal, salary \$50 per month; Mrs. Alice Shedd, intermediate department, \$40 per month; Mrs. M. A. McCallum, primary depratment, \$45 per month; Sophia McCracken,

assistant primary department. \$40 per month. Schools under this corps opened for a term of three months, on the tenth day of February, 1874. It will be seen that this part of Joplin grew so rapidly that almost as soon as there was a demand for teachers at all at least four were needed; on the fifth day of April, 1874, Anna Heath was employed at \$45 per month. From this time down to April, 1877, some of the above mentioned were discontinued, and others were added to the list, as follows: U. B. Webster for a short time, who subsequently became commissioner of Jasper county, where he did much hard work to elevate the schools; J. M. Shedd, J. Bryan, who was distinguished for his devotion to and his familiarity with natural history; James McCallum, Edith Conwell, Mrs. J. P. Newell, Eliza Rust, Mr. Wicks, Mrs. Wicks, G. P. Garland.

In April, 1877, after the annual election, the school board was composed of Galen Spencer, M. W. Stafford, and W. J. Haslett, with Clark Craycroft, not a member of the board, for district clerk. The district had become so populous, and so many children were pressing into the schools, that more thorough organization and grading were demanded. The system of having each teacher report directly to the board and requiring the principal to devote his entire time to teaching, was found to be no longer compatible with the best interests of the schools and people. So this board established the office of superintendent of public schools, and J. C. Mason, for many years principal at St. Louis, and superintendent at Carthage, was elected superintendent of West Joplin schools, at a salary of \$1,500 per year. He began with a corps of five teachers; to-wit, Philip Arnold, Jr., Clara Dittoe, Mrs. Simpson, Lydia Sampson, and Miriam Chandler. But soon the schools had swelled to such an extent that twice that number of teachers could not properly teach all those enrolled. The enrollment reached nearly or quite one thousand pupils within one year. A most thorough system of daily and monthly reports was instituted, through which not only the superintendent, but each teacher, patron, and pupil, and the public at large could look into each school-room and at all times observe the workings of the same. The trials and triumphs of all parties to the school were shown to and shared by those within as well as those without the educational circle. With such a system it was found impossible for a single teacher of real excellence to go in and out and otherwise move in the presence of her immortal charge, without compelling all the others through the telling force of contact to step up to and on a higher plane; pupils became enthusiastic and desired the world to see and appreciate their efforts. Their first enthusiastic exhibition, given on the evening of June 29, 1877, in the Tabernacle Church before it was partitioned off, as now, when an audience of more than one thousand

persons, within and without that grand old building, greeted the youth of West Joplin school with such demonstrations of approval, will not soon be forgotten. This school board, as many others have, threw around the schools their strong protection and upheld them with their strong support. The teachers were eager to write the word *excellent* on their work. There are turning points in the history of schools as well as in the history of individuals; there are times when in an educational point of view a whole community recognizes its own possibilities, and reaches out and seizes them with unyielding grasp. In 1877 Joplin stepped to the front; she has come forward as all great movements have—aye, as the world's civilization has—by pulsations. Sometimes educational matters have seemed to be going backward, but not really so; the apparent retrogression has been but the gathering, contraction, and consolidation of forces for a mightier spring, for a more extensive bound than any that has preceded it. These schools continued under the charge of Mr. Mason until the summer vacation of 1879, when business opportunities induced him to resign. At the expiration of one year, however, he was reappointed to the superintendency and held the position till the spring of 1881, when he again resigned to assume the profession of law, and was succeeded by Philip Arnold, who, at a salary of \$90 per month for most of the time, has held the superintendency down to the present time.

In October, 1879, after Mr. Mason's first resignation, J. F. Martin was appointed to the superintendency and held the position for eight months (that school year being a short one for want of funds) at \$80 per month. In addition to the teachers already mentioned are the following who have been employed for a greater or less length of time in the West Joplin schools; to-wit, Laura Pinney, Mollie Dittoe, Emma Young, J. W. Henry, C. H. Lillibridge, E. O. Miles, Henry Phelps, Sue Phelps, L. Z. Burr, Mollie Roberson, Laura Pate, Mildred Livingston, James M. Stevenson, Cora I. Nevins, Ida Miller, Anna Jarrett, Libbie Jarrett, Ida Harmany, Fannie Bliss, Meredith Taylor, Mary Bamer, Annie Irwin, Isabelle Irwin, Etta May Whitwell, Laura Tucker, Ella Martin, Jeannette Houghton, Edna Houghton.

A considerable number of teachers have been prepared for their work in the West Joplin public schools. Some have won a good degree of success in this and other states in pursuit of their profession. It is the intention of the school authorities to, in the future, give more especial attention to normal work. The prominence which this city has attained causes school officers from a large scope of country, of which it is the business center, to look to Joplin for live and energetic teachers. This will be the case more

and more, and it will be the pride of the schools to supply this increasing demand.

In the matter of salaries there has been considerable fluctuation within the history of the schools of this city. The range has been from \$40 per month, paid to primary teachers, to \$1,500 per year paid to superintendent. This last amount has been paid to one man only, J. C. Mason, by the West Joplin School Board. The next highest was \$100 per month, paid for a time to R. T. Gwinn, by the Lone Elm School Board. Others have received as follows: Superintendent, \$90 per month; principals of different schools, \$80, \$75, \$70, and \$65 per month. Teachers with the care of one room only have received \$60, \$55, \$50, \$45 and \$40 per month, and for a short time as low as \$30 per month. As a general thing payment has been made promptly at the close of each school month. In this way it has been possible to get good teachers at much lower figures than districts are compelled to pay when they permit their teachers to heavily discount their warrants for salary or hold them for an indefinite time before payment. The disposition is growing to pay good prices provided an equivalent in service be rendered. The principle is fully recognized that poor teachers are dear at any price. Janitors have been paid about \$40 per month. Members of school boards receive no pay. The theory of the school law is, any citizen whom the people will select for so important a trust as the expenditure of people's money for the education of their children will be prompted by his interest, in the dispersion of knowledge, to discharge the duties belonging to such trust without pecuniary remuneration. The district clerks have usually received a small compensation for keeping the records and performing the other somewhat responsible duties which the law and district lays upon them.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.—The schools of West Joplin were first opened in a rented building on Main Street; after which the Methodist Church at the southeast corner of Fourth Street and Kentucky Avenue was rented for school purposes. About that time it appears that the Cumberland Presbyterian Church society commenced the erection of a brick church building on the northeast corner of Fourth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. After considerable work had been done on the building, the church found itself unable to proceed for want of funds. So an arrangement was made with the school board of District No. 4, township 27, range 33, of Jasper county, by which said district should go on and complete the building, pay said church certain money, and then said district should have the right and privilege to use the same for school purposes for a term said to be ninety-nine years. These and other conditions were embodied in a written lease executed by

said church, acting through its trustees, and said district acting through its directors. The district used the building under this lease for several years, and the right to use the same was made the subject of a lawsuit; said church sought to recover the building from the district by suit in ejectment. It is uncertain how the suit would have terminated but for the timely discovery of the lease just before the conclusion of the trial. It was found in William Nortno's safe, which had withstood the ravages of the disastrous fire on Main Street in 1877. The lease was badly dilapidated by heat and water, but enough of it was left to show its true intent and meaning, and to secure to this district for nearly a century the undisputed right to use and enjoy for school purposes this old landmark the "Fourth Street Brick School-house." Before the lease was found defendant affirmed and plaintiff denied the execution of a lease.

In 1877 the high school was taught for a few months in Furguson's Hall, at the southwest corner of Main and Fourth streets. Afterward, this department, with No. 1, were taught in the Christian Church, at the southeast corner of Fourth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue for nearly a year. The church was thus occupied immediately after it came from the hands of the contractor. The two departments were separated by a canvas suspended in the middle of the church room, which was plenty large enough for two school-rooms. While the canvas cut off the vision, it was by no means a sufficient preventive to the passage of sound. It was a trial to do good work under the circumstances. Another drawback did that church building present. It had smoking chimneys. They were too low, and though they were spliced out with piping they still refused to do all that chimneys ought to do. A holiday for teachers and pupils was sometimes the result.

The want of room has always been a hindrance in this district. It was thought that the erection of the three-room frame on Fourth Street would give ample room for some years, but it was found that with increase of room and teachers, a larger per cent of educable children would attend school. Patrons did not like to trust the health and advancement of children to over-crowded rooms. The principal reason the board did not supply room as fast as it was needed was that they had no funds to work with, and were hampered by the state Constitution, the statutes, and the anomalous fact that they were trying to operate a great system of city schools while the district was organized as a country district with such limited powers as country districts have. To be sure they could build by voting and issuing bonds, but the people had, many of them, come from localities where the bond issuing business had been abused and brought trouble upon the taxpayers, and hence they had a dread of bonds.

In the fall of 1878 the West Joplin board made a new departure in building school-houses. They, without making much inquiry as to the legal right, purchased the beautiful site on Ninth Street, where the high school building now stands, and erected a neat, substantial, two-story, two-room, brick school-house in such a way that it could receive additions, at an expense of between four and five thousand dollars. And then again, in 1881, the Byersville frame school building was erected. For the past three years a school with one teacher has been in this district near the White Lead-works. The building was presented to the district by E. R. Moffett, the board moving it to the place where it has been used.

In 1880 the little white building known as the superintendent's office, was erected on the high school ground. This has been used for the double purpose of an office and hearing recitations.

During all these years, up to 1883, the people, though sanctioning the board in their action, were unwilling to vote bonds for building purposes. The early part of this year seemed favorable to a grand forward movement. The preceding year had been one of unusual activity and prosperity. The building boom was upon the town. The temper of the people was excellent. To build manufactories, warehouses, private residences, city buildings, and other structures, and neglect suitable places for the education of the rising generation, was a species of folly that the citizens of Joplin in their sober judgment would undoubtedly rebuke. The West Joplin school-board, composed of S. C. Price, president; J. C. Mason, clerk; and W. S. Harmany, saw and embraced the opportunity to enlist the people in the enterprise of school-house building. Accordingly, on the second day of February, 1883, at a special meeting of the board, an election was ordered to be held on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1883, at the brick school-house on Fourth Street to see if the qualified voters of the district would, by a two-thirds vote, authorize the board to issue bonds to the amount of \$20,000 for the purpose of building a school-house on Ninth Street, between Joplin and Wall streets, at an expense of \$16,200, and to erect a smaller building at Byersville at an expense of \$2,500, and to move the Byersville frame school-house, at an expense of \$400, and to erect a school-house for the colored school, at an expense of \$900. Said election was held on the said twenty-seventh of February, and the people said by a more than two-thirds vote the bonds might be issued, and the buildings be erected. On the third day of April, 1883, W. S. Harmany was succeeded on the board by William Byers. On the first day of May, 1883, the said bonds were issued, and soon after the contract for erecting the buildings was made. In due course of time the smaller buildings, and finally the building on Ninth Street, were

completed, the latter a magnificent structure, two-story, with high ceiling, nearly eighty feet from east to west, and over one hundred feet from north to south, of brick, and trimmed with beautifully wrought stone, slate roof, stately bell-tower, one door opening north, which is the main entrance, one door to the east and one to the west, two commodious stairways, spacious halls, and an ell, extending south, formed of old buildings. There are eleven rooms in the building; two of the lower rooms can be thrown into one; the same as to two of the upper rooms; has a seating capacity for eight hundred pupils; heated by steam; light and ventilation upon most improved plan; best of material and workmanship throughout the building; furnished with substantial modern style furniture. The above is but an imperfect description of the Joplin central public school building. The grounds upon which it stands are fenced with a substantial iron fence, and are as beautiful as Eden. This building, with the past victories it represents, and the promises of good things to come, is the crowning glory of the Joplin public schools, and they are the hope of the city. They are the one institution that rises in grandeur above every other, whose worth cannot be overestimated, and whose influence shall be immortal.

LONE ELM SCHOOLS.—That part of Joplin known as Lone Elm, the legal name of the district being "District No. 9, township 23, range 33, of Jasper county," shortly before it had a school within the corporate limits of the city, had a school-house in the country portion of the district beyond Turkey Creek. The writer is not apprised of the exact time when the district was formed. Soon after the town began to be settled in the portion belonging to this district, a school was conducted in an old rented building on the main street running through the settlement, sometimes with one, and sometimes with two teachers. Afterwards, in 1877, a substantial, two-room, frame school-house was erected on the hill in a slightly location. The two rooms were connected by folding doors, and were often used as one room on public occasions. This building has served the purpose of school-house, church, and a hall for social, political, and other gatherings. It was paid for partly with public money and partly by private subscription; the probable cost of the building was \$1,000. It is furnished with substantial furniture, and, taken altogether with surroundings, is pleasant and attractive. It was not built and paid for without considerable hard work, and an earnest and persistent effort on the part of the friends of the movement. Such enterprises are generally carried forward by a few persons as active promoters, often by a single individual. P. Quinn, J. L. Harvey, Julius Fisher, and O. Skillen, as members of the school board, and R. T. Guinn, as principal, were unflagging in their efforts to build and pay for this school-

house. Its erection at an opportune time contributed more than any other movement to the advancement of the school interest in this part of the town. In addition to the above the following named persons have acted as school directors; to-wit, S. E. Lamb, John C. Bailey, J. T. Whitwell, and J. McCoy. Julius Fisher has for many years held the office of district clerk, and rendered valuable service in keeping the financial affairs of the district in excellent condition. Among those who have been employed as teachers may be mentioned the following; to-wit, R. T. Guinn was for several years principal, and for some time at a salary of \$100 per month, the next highest salary ever paid for school-work in Joplin. L. Z. Burr was next employed as principal at a salary of \$67 per month; during his administration another small building was moved on the school ground, and a third teacher was employed therein; the corps then consisted of Mr. Burr, Miss Tealie Underwood, and Mrs. Hattie A. Burr, wife of L. Z., for first and second assistants, respectively. The next principal was Miss Tealie Underwood, at a salary of \$55 per month. Subsequently D. B. Wilson and J. W. Henry were employed as principals. G. P. Garland, Henry Phelps, Sue Phelps, A. W. Michell, Rachel Shaw, William H. Lee, Amanda Wilson, and Helen Jones, have also been employed in these schools. In 1879 an event happened which somewhat diminished the size of the school district in point of population. This was the removal of nearly or quite one hundred families with their houses, which last were on mining grounds (the fee to which was in the Granby Company for the most part) to a beautiful part of the West Joplin district, within the city limits. These families formed a new suburban settlement, which was afterward termed Byersville, the land having been purchased of Byers & Murphy.

COLORED SCHOOLS.—But a small per cent of the population of Joplin is or has ever been of African descent. A colored school, with one teacher, has been maintained from the first in a rented building. The pupils of this class have all, or nearly all, resided in West Joplin and East Joplin districts. These have generally maintained a union school, each bearing its proportionate share of the necessary expenses. Schools have for the most part been kept open for the same length of time as the white schools. Colored teachers have been employed as a rule, and especially when they could be had possessing the proper qualifications. The employment of those of their own race as teachers has been supposed to present a stronger incentive to excellence on the part of pupils than if such positions were monopolized by persons of another race. Good results have been obtained in this educational department. The union school has been maintained alternately in East and West Joplin in different buildings. This class of the educable

children has not been overlooked in the new school building recently erected. Nine hundred dollars were set apart from the money received from the sale of bonds recently voted, with which a neat and substantial school building has been erected and furnished with substantial furniture and modern appliances for the use of the colored school. It has been the purpose of school officers to do exact justice to this class of the population.

Among the teachers employed from time to time in these schools the following may be named, who have received about the same salaries as others doing a similar grade of work; to-wit, Alfred Gensel, Mrs. R. E. Taylor, white persons; and M. W. Robinson and B. J. Wooton.

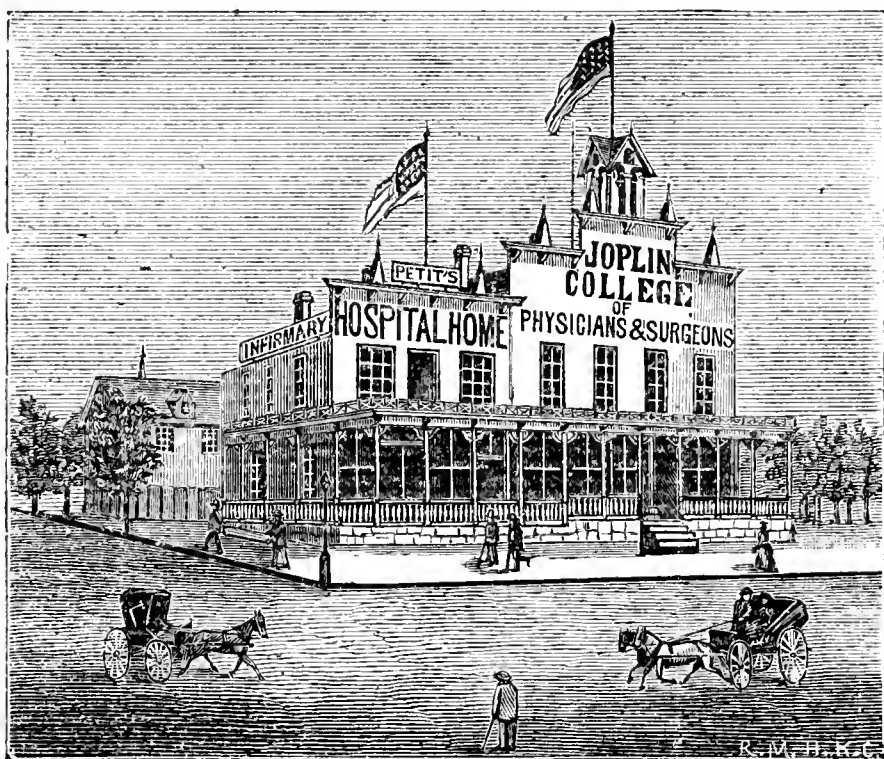
ENUMERATION FOR 1882.—East Joplin: Number of white persons in district between six and twenty years of age, males, 238; females, 207; total, 445. Number of colored persons in district between six and twenty years of age, males, 9; females, 10; total, 19. West Joplin: Number of white persons in district between six and twenty years of age, males, 733; females, 744; total, 1,477. Number of colored persons in district between six and twenty years of age, males, 28; females, 32; total, 60. Lone Elm: Number of white persons in district between six and twenty years of age, males, 99; females, 101; total, 200. Number of colored persons in district between six and twenty years of age, none. Total enumeration of Joplin schools in 1882, males, 1,107; females, 1,094; total, 2,201. Total enumeration of Joplin schools in 1883 (estimated), 2,700. Value of school property owned by all the Joplin school districts, \$50,000. Assessed valuation of Joplin districts in 1882, \$854,046; estimated valuation of Joplin districts, 1883, \$1,000,000. Amount per \$100 levied for school purposes on assessed valuation, for 1883, 65 cents.

CONSOLIDATION.—In writing up the history of Joplin schools the aim has been to be truthful, the writer being aware that history of any kind to be of any value must conform to facts. Considerable detail has been used, for the reason that in a few years this will be the only record in existence of things herein recorded. Very many of the school records of the three districts have been lost by fire, and carelessness of school officers and otherwise. A considerable portion of the information herein contained had to be picked up from individuals who were witnesses to and participants in the events specified. Again, by being thus specific, those not acquainted with the drawbacks consequent upon the city schools being divided into three separate jurisdictions, can better understand the reason why still better results have not been reached. It may be truthfully said in this connection that the one great obstacle to progress has been the existence of these three subordinate jurisdictions, with limited powers and privileges, when one grand jurisdic-

tion should exist, with enlarged powers and privileges. Instead of the Joplin schools having been one, they have been three; instead of being represented and known abroad as a unit, as a comprehensive whole, they have been represented and known in parts—their full strength never bearing in one direction and the accomplishing of a single object. But it may be asked why has this been tolerated so long? The answer is, that serious difficulties were in the way of consolidation—the desire for local independence, disinclination to change existing institutions, and the belief on the part of some in the necessity of special legislation, which is always difficult to be had, in order to legal consolidation. But whatever evils have resulted from the schools being *three* instead of *one*, and whatever causes have prevented the removal of such evils, consolidation will soon be an accomplished fact; for the almost universal wish of the people is for union, and the necessary legislation has been had. In view of the above, while so much has been accomplished in the past under so many adverse circumstances, the future is full of promise. With the present corps of teachers, numbering twenty-six, with an enrollment of two thousand pupils, with sufficient seating capacity to accommodate them, it is expected that more buildings and teachers will be added as they shall be needed to keep pace with the rapid growth of the city. A complete course of instruction has been arranged, so that all can obtain just the education they need. While the first purpose of the Joplin schools is to educate its own youth, yet a liberal policy has caused the board to open their doors to those of less favored localities. In conclusion, let those who scan the records of the educational beginning of this new-born city, remember that the enterprise and spirit which have called the schools from the chaos of the past will not rest until they shall stand proudly forth to challenge in excellence those institutions of learning which have ripened under the favoring influences of centuries.

JOPLIN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—No one not personally well acquainted with the status of the medical profession in the southwestern part of Missouri, of five years ago, can have any realization of the profound ignorance of the majority of the doctors who held the life and health of the people in their hands. Men who had never seen a medical college, who knew nothing of the anatomy and physiology of the human body, and less, if possible, of the diseases to which it is prone, possessed the keys of the medicine chests of the country, and grew rich through the credulity of the people and the necessity that existed of employing them. True, good and true physicians came into the country from abroad, but very few among them had the temerity necessary to build up a practice against the vituperation and scandal of these ignorant pill-peddlers. Among these few

men of pluck, Dr. J. C. PeTit stands prominent. He soon observed the lamentable ignorance among the medical men, and frequently remarked that a medical college in this section, that would induce these men to attend a course of lectures, and thus learn something of the noble art they were practicing, would be a blessing to the community and would redound to the credit of the medical profession itself. It was impossible to drive them out, either by legal enactment or public opinion, and the only way to improve the condition of the profession was to educate them. At length, in the summer of 1880, Dr. PeTit's oft repeated remarks attracted the attention of Dr. John H. Lowe, formerly secretary of the Grafton, Illinois, Shot Tower Scheme, who was at this time located at Thurman, in this county. Dr.



JOPLIN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Lowe approached Dr. PeTit on the subject of starting a medical college in Joplin. Early in this summer, Dr. PeTit had bought the building known as the Grand View Hotel, situated on a height in East Joplin, and was improving it. Lowe represented that this building would make an excellent college building, and left no word unsaid that would induce Dr. PeTit to unite with him in opening a college. Lowe was a perfect stranger to Dr. PeTit, who knew nothing of his former history or his character as a man, but being a fine talker and seemingly earnest in his talk, he finally persuaded Dr. PeTit to engage in the undertaking, but only on the condition that Lowe was to furnish the money necessary to start the enterprise. In common with every one else except Lowe, Dr. PeTit thought the whole thing a

chimera that would soon break down, and wisely refused to take any risks beyond the use of his building. Subsequent events showed this conclusion to be a wise one, for it afterwards transpired that Lowe's idea was to create a mammoth stock concern having only imaginary existence, and to sell the stock to the physicians in the surrounding country. But for a while he worked assiduously in the establishment of the college; and, three incorporators being necessary to fulfill the requirements of the law, he secured the association of W. F. Feazel in the enterprise.

Articles of incorporation were drawn up by C. H. Montgomery, Esq., with J. C. PeTit, M. D., John H. Lowe, and W. F. Feazel as incorporators, and a charter applied for. Now occurred an emergency which Lowe had agreed to meet; viz., the raising of \$50 for the charter and \$25,000 paid up capital stock. But neither he nor Feazel were able to do this, and the whole financial burden fell upon Dr. PeTit. By this time he had become deeply interested in the success of the enterprise and when he saw that the man who had enticed him into it was going to fail at the first obstacle, he determined to throw into the work all of his energy and pluck. So, when Lowe and Feazel both failed to secure the necessary capital stock, he devoted himself to the work of raising it, and in a short time he succeeded, and on the twentieth of September, 1880, a certificate of charter was issued to the Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons by the Secretary of State, Michael K. McGrath, Esq. Then everything was ready for the organization of the company and the selection and appointment of a faculty. This was a work of magnitude, and during its consummation the true inwardness of Lowe came out. All he wanted was the charter, and that secured he cared nothing whether the school was organized or not. He threw every obstacle in the way of organization, and Feazel stood hand in glove with him. But Dr. PeTit had gone too far to turn back, and on November 10th, 1880, he compelled Feazel to sell to him all his right, title, and interest, and on December eighth Lowe did the same thing. Then the work of organization went on, a faculty was elected, and at a meeting of the stockholders held in the college building on January 10th, 1881, the following gentlemen were elected directors of the corporation; viz., Rev. J. F. Martin, C. H. Montgomery, Esq., E. T. Webb, Esq., Arthur Merton, Esq., Prof. S. A. Underwood, W. R. S. Connell, M. D., and J. C. PeTit, M. D. This board chose for their officers Rev. J. F. Martin as president, C. H. Montgomery, Esq., as secretary, and E. T. Webb, Esq., as treasurer. As soon as this organization of the board of directors was completed an announcement and catalogue was issued, and on March 14th, 1881, the first session of the college began. It was not expected that much of a class would

be present, and even the most sanguine friend of the institution thought that this first session would be the last. But notwithstanding all opposition a class of twenty-two gathered in the lecture hall on the opening day of the session. This unlooked for success excited the cupidity of some of the most unprincipled men in the opposition ranks, and then began a system of scheming, which lasted for more than a year, and tried to the utmost the watchfulness and the sagacity of Dr. PeTit, upon whose shoulders the whole burden of the undertaking now rested. Men who had been bitter enemies of the school, who had cast all the odium on the school which they could conceive of, now sought positions in its faculty and pretended to be warm friends, not only of the school, but also of its head. The members of the faculty, too, seeing a prospect of financial gain, and not satisfied with their *pro rata* of the fees, clamored for a division of the capital stock and a deciding voice in the management of the college affairs. Continual bickerings among themselves and persistent attempts to oust Dr. PeTit characterized this and the faculty of the succeeding term. Twice during the year Dr. PeTit resigned into their hands the management of affairs, but each time had to resume authority after a brief trial on their part in order to save the college from ruin. Only by his indomitable perseverance and pluck was the college tided over this tempestuous period. All his time and energy and every dollar he could raise was put into the college, and at the close of the spring session, in July, 1881, a new catalogue was issued, and in October following a new session was inaugurated, with a faculty composed of some members of the spring faculty and some new men. During the summer of 1881 the enemies of the college were not idle. Every scheme they could conceive of to injure the college was put into execution. But in spite of all their efforts a class of thirty students gathered in the lecture-room at the opening of the session of 1881-82, and a few weeks later, owing to the small-pox epidemic in Keokuk, some twenty more students entered, making a class of fifty-four. The college seemed now to have reached the acme of success, but manifold trials were yet to assail it. The faculty proved as unmanageable as the first one had done; and, incited by their example, the students quarreled among themselves. Still the session passed off all right, and in the spring of 1882 a class of thirty-four students was graduated. But it became very apparent to Dr. PeTit that an entirely new faculty was necessary to insure the success of the school, so he closed his contracts with all the old members except two, and these—one to remove to the East and the other to devote himself to other business—resigned. This spring (of 1882) found the affairs of the college in great straits. A new faculty was to be hunted up and secured; the Illinois State Board of Health,

incited by injurious reports from enemies of the college, had decided not to register diplomas from the college; the Medical Society of Jasper county, in their meeting in April, at Carthage, had passed condemnatory resolutions against it, and refused to affiliate with its members or graduates; and the Southwest Medical Society indorsed these resolutions; and following soon after these acts, Benningham & Co., a New York publishing house, published, with damaging comments, a private business letter which Dr. PeTit had written to them. Things looked desperate indeed, and most men would have given up an undertaking that was beset with so many and great obstacles. But, with characteristic determination, Dr. PeTit stuck to the work, secured a faculty of young, vigorous, and capable men, and issued a new catalogue. Forty students matriculated at the opening of the session in October, 1882, over half of them having either attended a course of lectures in some other college or been in active practice over five years. The work of the session went on actively and peaceably. For the first time since the beginning of the undertaking, the faculty worked together in harmony and with intent to advance the interest of the school rather than their own aggrandizement, and, in March, 1883, they graduated a class of nineteen, after having subjected them to a severe and critical examination. The standing of the school during this session rose very perceptibly, and by spring it could count many friends, where before it saw none but enemies. Good men of sterling worth and ability sought chairs in its faculty, but this time only two vacancies occurred, and these were owing to removals from the city of the incumbents. At the close of the session improvements were made in the college buildings, the faculty was increased in number, and a hospital was established in connection with the college. The affairs of the college had been brought to a permanent basis, and the future looks bright with promise.

NEWSPAPERS.—The first paper published in Joplin was the *Joplin Mining News*, which was issued in what was then Murphysburg, on the seventh day of March, 1872, by Peter Schnur, who still controls the paper. Its form was a quarto, and its size 24x36 inches, seven columns to the page; its subscription price \$2 per year. The citizens took a commendable pride in their first newspaper, and supported it liberally, so that it proved a successful enterprise from the start. In the spring of 1873 the paper was enlarged to eight columns to the page, and has so remained to the present time, nor has its management ever gone out of the hands of the original proprietor. In the first political campaign after its establishment it espoused the cause of the Republican party, and it has since been the acknowledged organ of that party in Joplin. In December of 1875 Joplin then having become a

city of between seven and eight thousand inhabitants, and its business interests having kept pace with its rapid growth in population, Mr. Schnur concluded to try the experiment of publishing a small daily paper. A number of prominent citizens encouraged him in the enterprise, while others thought it was a foolhardy move, and, if started, the paper would have a brief and inglorious existence. He accordingly, on the twentieth day of that month, set afloat the *Joplin Daily News*, the first daily newspaper published in the city. It was a small quarto, four columns to the page, printed in the afternoon, and was delivered to subscribers at fifteen cents a week. It took well on all sides, and the tender of advertisements for its columns was so liberal that on the very next day its publisher found it necessary to enlarge the paper to five columns to the page. The enterprise, like the first weekly, proved a success from the start beyond the expectations of its founder. In less than a year it was enlarged a second time, and twice thereafter, until it had reached metropolitan proportions, and was printed as a morning newspaper, containing the Associated Press telegraphic reports. The expense of the latter, however, proved too great a burden, and the press reports were discontinued after a trial of about six months, and the *News* resumed its old position as an afternoon paper. Though somewhat reduced in size it continued to be the largest daily paper published in southwest Missouri, and at present writing is a seven-column quarto, and remains under the immediate management of its original proprietor. Like the *Weekly News* it has always been Republican in politics, though quite conservative in its tone.

The *Sunday Herald* was established in 1877, the first issue being on March fourth, by the Herald Printing Company, comprising D. C. Farrar, R. T. Sitterley, and A. W. Carson, all practical printers, and the latter with ten years' experience as a publisher. Four previous attempts at establishing Democratic papers had resulted in disastrous failures to the proprietors. The outlook was not the brightest, but faith in the enterprise and promise of future growth of Joplin, induced the founders to make the venture. Mr. Farrar had charge of the mechanical department, Mr. Sitterley the editorial, and the business management was placed in the hands of Mr. Carson. In November following the *Daily Herald* was established as a morning paper, and from the date of their first appearance neither has ever missed an issue. The business management has been continuously in the charge of Mr. Carson, and whatever of success has been awarded the enterprise may be ascribed to his persistent work, industry, and enterprise.

CHAPTER XXV.—JOPLIN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.

Joplin Water-works—Joplin Gas-works—Street Railway—Telephone Exchange—Joplin Exposition Association—Joplin Opera House—Post-office—Postal Statistics—Southwest Medical and Surgical Institute.

JOPLIN WATER-WORKS.—From the earliest days of Joplin to the completion of her water-works, every enterprise of the city had suffered almost incalculably from the lack of an abundant supply of good water. The numerous pumping shafts in close proximity to the town constantly drained the surface for a hundred feet or more. The people were dependent for all the ordinary uses for water upon their cisterns, or upon water wagons that hauled water from springs located several miles in the country. A long train of evils and inconveniences followed as a consequence of such an altogether insufficient supply. The steam boilers at the numerous pumps, smelters, factories, etc., were necessarily fed by the acid water taken from the deep shafts which was so destructive in innumerable cases that work was suspended in consequence. These evils had seemed almost insurmountable even by many of the most worthy and enterprising citizens. The city government was so restricted by law that it had no power to raise the necessary capital for building water-works. The only way the city could induce the building of works was by an agreed compensation to some water company for fire-hydrant service.

The result of the city election of 1880 demonstrated the fact that the tax-payers of the city, from the smallest to the largest, were almost unanimously in favor of pushing this plan to a successful issue. The new council soon passed the proper ordinances for procuring the names, and very soon afterward advertised for proposals. A committee consisting in part of members of the city council, and in part of prominent citizens, was appointed by the mayor with instructions to receive all proposals, examine the same, and select and report to the city council the one they should consider the most favorable. The following gentlemen constituted the committee; viz., W. E. Maynard, mayor, L. A. Fillmore, P. Murphy, J. Hewitt, O. H. Picher, A. B. McCarty, Dan. Collins, C. J. Lewis, P. E. Blow, W. L. Harris, and A. C. Blakey. This committee held daily sessions for about one week. To them were submitted three propositions, one by Mr. Carroll E. Gray, of St. Louis, one by Mr. Paul B. Perkins, of Geneseo, Illinois, and one by Mr. Charles H. Fuller, of Decatur, Illinois. All these, together with the whole question of water-works, the most suitable system for the city, and the details of the operation of such works, were carefully considered [at great

length and in the light of all information which the committee could obtain. As a result of its labors all the members of the committee unanimously approved the proposition submitted by Mr. Perkins, and in a very extended report, which was published in the city papers December 22, 1880, they submitted that proposition to the city council with the recommendation that it be adopted by the council and submitted to the legal voters of the city for ratification. The proposition of Mr. Perkins was adopted by the city council and approved by the mayor, and a special election was called. That election was held January 11, 1881, and the following was the result of the vote as canvassed and declared: 1,229 votes for the proposition, 31 votes against the proposition.

The certificate creating the Joplin Water Company was issued on the ninth day of April, 1881. The capital stock is \$124,000. The incorporators were Oliver H. Picher, Patrick Murphy, and David B. Sears. The present officers of the company are O. H. Picher, president; P. Murphy, vice-president and treasurer; L. P. Cunningham, secretary; and C. J. Lewis, superintendent. The works were constructed in the summer of 1881, and on October twentieth a public test of the works was made. The council by ordinance accepted the works and took control of the fire hydrants on the first day of November. The source of supply of water is at Shoal Creek, four miles from the city limits, a clear and rapid stream, which has its source in the Ozark range about seventy-five miles distant. It has a watershed of about an average width of twenty-five miles. The water is pumped to the reservoir at an altitude of 210 feet. The capacity of the reservoir is a million and a half gallons. From there it is distributed throughout the city by gravitation pressure for domestic and other ordinary uses, which averages about thirty pounds throughout the city. A fire pressure building and pumps are located between the city and the reservoir. There are something over thirteen miles of mains and they are so distributed as to accommodate nearly all the occupied portions of the city as well as all the railroads and all the important manufacturing districts. The city has sixty fire hydrants, at an annual rental for which it pays the water company \$5,000. The daily consumption is about 200,000 gallons.

The completion of the water-works of this city marked the beginning of a most distinguished and prosperous era in her history. It was to her a new birth. From that time her own citizens have been steadily and rapidly building costly residences and business houses. New improvements of the most permanent kind have since been continually going on. It seems to be the one essential feature of permanency and constant growth which the city lacked and which, when obtained, was fully and thoroughly appreciated and

understood by the people. Many branches of manufacture, whose operation would be dependent upon a supply of good water, have since sprung into existence. Nice blue-grass lawns now ornament most of the residences, which before were barren and unsightly. The fire service is very effective, steam being constantly kept up so that fire pressure can be given within two minutes after an alarm is turned on.

The people are very proud of their water-works, and justly so, as it has brought out a great deal of hitherto dormant capital, as well as furnished one of the necessaries of life at rates far below those ordinarily charged.

Within the first year after the works were in operation there were probably not less than a quarter of a million of dollars expended in buildings and factories.

JOPLIN GAS-WORKS.—For several years after the first streets were staked out to mark the lines of the busy thoroughfares of the future city of Joplin the opinion was universally entertained by people from abroad, and largely by its own residents, that the town was simply a myth and those who were interested in starting it were but common adventurers. In the years 1875 and 1876 the successful miners, smelters, and business men determined to resent this sentiment and to demonstrate that Joplin, with her 12,000 busy people, possessed all the needed elements of permanency and substantial growth. And so they at once turned their attention to securing the building of public works as the best evidence of the falsity of the sentiment above referred to. First in importance among these public works they considered the construction of gas-works as tending more than any other one thing to giving their city a place among the municipalities of the state. Not without considerable difficulty did the leading citizens succeed in getting the builders of works of this kind to give their suggestions any attention. At length, in 1876, the senior member of the firm of Gray, Bowman & Company, of St. Louis, was induced to make a trip to Joplin. He found, to his surprise, a live, energetic, wide-awake, and prosperous, busy city of about twelve thousand souls. The leading citizens met him cordially and demonstrated to his full satisfaction that Joplin was sure to be a prosperous and important city for all time to come.

The city council invited him to meet with them in consultation in company with several of the leading citizens, the result of which was the drafting of a proposition for the construction of gas-works by C. E. Gray, Henry Flood, and A. B. Bowman, of St. Louis. The proposition was thoroughly canvassed, and on the nineteenth day of September, 1876, it was adopted by the city council and approved by the mayor, Hon. F. L. Thompson.

Before leaving the city Mr. Gray telegraphed Captain C. J. Lewis, en-

gaging him to come to Joplin and at once prepare plans, specifications, and estimates, and to select the site and commence the construction. While these preparations were being made the organization of the company was being effected and the contracts for material, etc., were being prepared. The certificate of corporate existence was issued by the Secretary of State November 20, 1876, and the persons named were J. R. W. Polk, Horatio D. Wood, and Albert B. Bowman. The designation of the corporation is The Joplin Gas and Coke Company.

Immediately upon the issue of the certificate the company was organized with Horatio D. Wood as president and A. B. Bowman secretary and treasurer, and the contract for the construction was let to Gray, Bowman & Company, and accordingly, on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1876, grounds for the works were broken. The work was vigorously pushed during the winter. The fires were placed in the benches on the fourth day of the following March, and on the twenty-fourth day of March gas was turned on and the town was lighted. The works were built in a very substantial manner and were entirely satisfactory to the company, the contractors, and the citizens generally. It is hardly probable that a six-inch gas works, with three benches, and twenty thousand cubic feet of holder capacity, and three miles of mains, with eighty-five meters set, were ever before completed in so short a space of time in the winter season.

The *Joplin Herald*, of March twenty-fifth, speaks of the enterprise as follows: "The gas works were completed a few days ago and the gas turned on last evening for the first time. Considering that it is the first production of the works, it burns exceedingly well. This is the grandest feather that has ever been stuck in Joplin's cap. The speedy manner in which the works have been pushed forward to completion merits for the company the thanks of the citizens of the city."

The present officers of the company are Horatio D. Wood, president; R. E. Rombauer, secretary and treasurer; C. J. Lewis, superintendent and engineer. The capital stock of the company is \$30,000. The annual production of gas is about 5,000,000 feet. The company has always been fairly sustained by the people and very harmonious relations have always existed between them. The generous patronage of the people enabled the company on the first of January, 1883, to make the third reduction in the price of gas. Speaking of this announcement of a reduction one of the city papers remarks that "this reduction was doubtless brought about by the intercession of Mr. Lewis, who, while looking carefully after the interests of his company, also has at heart the prosperity and welfare of the city. It is certainly gratifying to know that the relations between the people of Joplin

and this corporation are of such a pleasant nature." Another city paper remarked on the same subject: "A communication elsewhere from Capt. C. J. Lewis, superintendent of Joplin Gas Company, announces that the reduction will be made in the price to consumers of gas from January first. This will be agreeable news to the consumers and at the same time a compliment to their liberality, as by the general and increased consumption has the company been enabled to lower the rates. A still further increase of patrons will result in corresponding reduction." The Joplin Gas and Coke Company were the pioneer investors of foreign capital in a permanent enterprise in Joplin, and their harmonious relations with the people and the satisfactory remuneration for the investment are matters of congratulation and worthy of favorable comment.

STREET RAILWAY.—On November 15th, 1882, a charter was granted J. B. Sergeant and his assigns, with right of way over all the streets on condition that he should build, equip and have in operation within six months of date of charter, three-fourths of a mile of road and two miles within fifteen months. Furthermore the sum of one thousand dollars was to be expended on the enterprise within ninety days of granting of charter. Mr. Sergeant not only fulfilled but exceeded these stipulations, for one mile of the road was completed and in operation ninety days thereafter. He then transferred the road, charter, stock, and real estate to a corporation known as the Joplin Street R. R. Co., which was incorporated March 9, 1883, with a capital stock of \$20,000, one-half paid up. Since the company have built, equipped, and put in operation one and one-half miles additional, and have six cars running regularly. The road now extends from East Joplin to the Joplin Lead and Zinc-works, a distance of two and a half miles. It also connects all hotels with railroad depots. The company now have in process of erection two miles more of road, which will soon be completed, making an extensive system. The stables on Broadway, recently erected, are large and well arranged. Have eighteen span of horses and mules for use on road. The entire cost will be \$20,000, stock all paid up. The stockholders are J. B. Sergeant, Clark Craycroft, and E. D. Flagg. Officers of company are: J. B. Sergeant, president; E. D. Flagg, vice-president; Clark Craycroft, secretary, treasurer, and superintendent.

JOPLIN EXPOSITION.—This is one of the most worthy enterprises in the Southwest. The association was organized under charter, in July, 1879, with the following officers: President, S. C. Henderson; vice-president, John C. Guinn; secretary, T. A. McClelland; treasurer, P. Murphy; general superintendent, Isaac N. Lamb. The first annual fair commenced October 14, 1879, and continued five days with marked success. Since the

most sanguine expectations of those in charge have been realized. The grounds owned by the association consist of forty acres, beautifully located on an eminence about one and a half miles southwest of the City Hall, commanding a most excellent view of Joplin and surrounding country. The attractions of these have been yearly enhanced by splendid improvements. The numerous shade and ornamental trees planted add materially to the appearance as well as conduce to the comfort of the visitor. The immense reservoir of the Joplin Water-works is located near by, furnishing not only an attractive feature but an abundance of water. The main entrance is near the southwest corner of the grounds. Another is provided at the northwest corner. Almost centrally located is a spacious art and floral hall. This is admirably arranged; is in the shape of an irregular octagon; is two stories high, and is mounted with an observatory. Near the west side, and a little south of the center, is the grand stand and ampitheater. This is permanent, being substantially constructed, and is capable of seating nearly 3,000 persons. Between this and the hall above described is a half-mile track, which experienced horsemen pronounce one of the best in the United States. Close to the west track and opposite the ampitheater is the judges' stand, a good specimen of architecture. Ample protection from the weather is furnished all kinds of machinery, agricultural implements, carriages, etc. Suitable stables, stalls, and pens have been built at no inconsiderable expense, for the accommodation of stock. The affairs of the association are in a very prosperous condition. Present officers are P. Murphy, president; W. H. Picher, vice-president; J. P. Newell, secretary; William M. Carter, treasurer; P. Murphy, W. H. Picher, William Carter, L. Rising, W. B. Halyard, J. P. Newell, W. V. White, William Motherspaw, and G. T. Barbee, directors.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—In the fall of 1881 Mr. C. W. McDaniel, of the Joplin Telephone Company, constructed, by right of franchise purchased, lines connecting Joplin with Carthage, Oronogo, Webb City, Carterville, Galena, and Empire City, Kansas. In October of that year these lines were put in operation. In an almost incredibly short time a sufficient number of persons agreed to take instruments to warrant the company in erecting wires and poles throughout the entire city. The fact that there are upwards of two hundred instruments in use on this line, certainly speaks well for the popularity and influence of the telephone, and particularly the liberality and enterprise of Joplin citizens. A telephone wire runs from the central office to the White Lead-works; another to the Zinc-works; one to the Granby Mining and Smelting Company's Works; also, one to the Southwest Lead and Zinc Company's Works. All the railroad offices, banks, hotels, the prin-

cial business houses and residences have their telephones. The lines from the first have been under the able supervision and management of Mr. Charles W. McDaniel.

JOPLIN OPERA HOUSE—Was built in 1877 by A. J. Blackwell, at a cost of about \$15,000. On the lower floor were two large mercantile rooms one hundred feet long by twenty-four feet wide. Above these was the Opera Hall, having the length of rooms and being forty-eight feet wide. On the night of November 6, 1881, the building was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The Big Four Minstrel Company had given an entertainment that evening, and about 2 A. M. a fire broke out on the stage, probably from a lighted cigar, which had been carelessly dropped. Almost immediately after the burning, Mrs. E. Blackwell contracted for the erection of the present hall. It is situated on the corner of Main and Second streets, the location of the first, and in fact was built on the same foundation. It is one hundred feet long by forty-eight feet wide, is well ventilated, and lighted by gas. There is a commodious stage, on either side of which are large dressing-rooms for ladies and gentlemen. The hall has a seating capacity of 600, and is provided with a front and back entrance. It was formally opened December 16, 1881, hardly a month having elapsed since the former was reduced to ashes. The first regular theatrical troupe which occupied the new hall was the Forham Dramatic Company, with May Wheeler as the star. The former hall was under the management of Mr. H. H. Haven, the present lessee and manager. Mr. Haven is now the presiding officer of an organization composed of the managers of twelve first-class opera houses in southwest Missouri. The purpose of the association is mutual aid in securing first-class entertainments.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The post-office established in this vicinity was known as Blytheville. It was at the residence of John C. Cox, Sr., who was commissioned the first postmaster. This was years before Joplin was dreamed of, when the country was sparsely settled and mail facilities hardly worthy of mention. At the time of laying out of Joplin by the above named gentleman in 1871, the office was moved to a store building, which had just been erected, and Frank Barnes was appointed deputy for Mr. Cox. In August of the same year, Murphysburg was laid out and an office established in the building now occupied by the Eagle Cornice Works, corner of Main and First streets. Mr. M. W. Stafford was appointed the first postmaster, receiving his commission in October following. In the fall a Mr. Scoville, of Scoville & Blackwell, merchants, took charge of the Blytheville office. Shortly after, however, that office was discontinued and the entire community received their mail at the Murphysburg office. The distance between the

two towns caused a considerable degree of dissatisfaction on the part of Joplin people. This was doubtless intensified by a growing jealousy between the rival towns. In the spring of 1872 application was made for the re-establishment of an office at Joplin, which was granted; J. C. Orner was commissioned postmaster. In September, 1873, the Murphysburg office was moved to the corner of Main and Second streets, opposite the present post-office building, and about one year thereafter it was removed to the room now occupied by McCarthy Bros., druggists. In the fall of 1875 the Joplin and Murphysburg offices were discontinued, and one central office established on the corner of Main and Second streets, where it has since remained. Matt. W. Stafford was commissioned postmaster and has since retained the position, rendering eminent satisfaction. Money order office had been established in 1872. From the beginning, the business has increased immensely. In 1872 the office paid the postmaster, by commissions, about \$400; in 1875 the office paid \$1,100; one year later it was made a salaried office, with a fixed salary of \$1,400; in 1877 the salary was increased to \$2,100, with an additional \$600 for clerk hire. In 1878 it was cut down to \$1,800, with \$540 for the payment of necessary help. The present officers are M. W. Stafford, postmaster; W. W. Thatcher, assistant; Burt Minor, mailing clerk; Miss S. A. Workize, delivery clerk.

1882.—General postal receipts for stamps, etc., sold, \$5,876.85; for box rents, \$665.50; for waste paper, \$3.45; total, \$6,545.80; increase over 1880, \$1,228.08; increase over 1881, \$884. Expenditures, total expense of office, \$2,440; net profits paid department, \$4,105.80; total, \$6,545.80; increase of profits over 1880, \$1,346.07; increase of profits over 1881, \$883.99. Registry division, number originating at office, 1,015; received and delivered, 1,384; number handled in transit, 1,681; total number handled, 3,986; increase over 1880, 1,156; increase over 1881, 650.

Money order division, cash on hand January first, \$351.93; domestic orders issued, \$44,651.15; fees on same, \$451.18; British orders issued, \$951.11; fees on same, \$31.25; German orders issued, \$594.27; fees on same, \$13.15; total, \$47,044.04. Disbursements, domestic orders paid, \$29,821.86; domestic orders repaid \$480.22; foreign orders paid, \$71.80; deposited at St. Louis, \$16,088.19; balance cash on hand, \$581.96; total, \$41,044.04. Money orders are drawn at this office on Great Britain, Canada, France, and Algeria, the German Empire, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and all the principal towns in the United States.

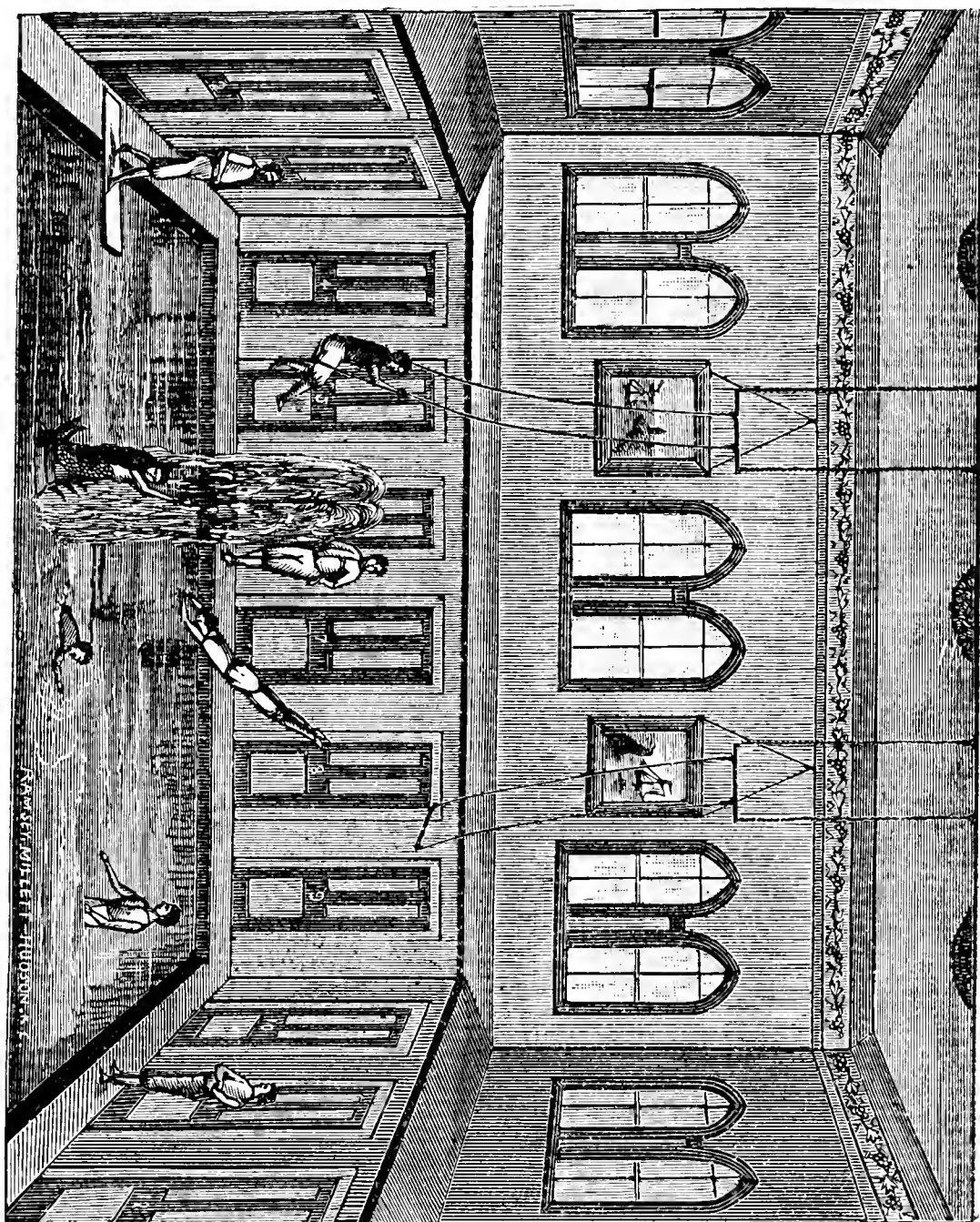
THE SOUTHWEST MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.—This institution, although newly organized under the present name this spring, has been in ex-

istence for five years. It is the direct outgrowth of the business established by Dr. J. C. PeTit in this city in 1878. For the past two years it has been allowed to slumber, owing to Dr. PeTit's connection with the Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons. But at the close of the session of 1882-83 he relinquished his part in the management of the college and turned his attention wholly to the building up and managing of this institution. In a country where hospitals, founded upon public charity or individual beneficence are unknown, such institutions as this become a necessity. It is impossible for general practitioners to have all the appliances and apparatus necessary for the treatment of many diseases to which the people are prone; and in this day of advanced and specialized medical knowledge no one physician can have the knowledge necessary to successfully and scientifically treat all the cases which come under his observation. But in an institution fitted and appointed for the treatment of chronic and surgical disease these appliances are easily procured and kept always ready, because their frequent use pays the interest on the money invested in them; and that knowledge which our physicians lack is supplied by some other physician connected with the institute. The difficulties which obstruct the successful treatment of most chronic diseases, especially those of a surgical nature, in the homes of the patients, are removed in an institution specially arranged for their treatment. Thus these institutions become a boon to the people, presenting them with opportunities of relief from suffering, which can be procured in no other manner.

Upon this general plan the Southwest Medical and Surgical Institute has been organized, and no institution in the country is better appointed or more thoroughly fitted up than it is. It is owned and managed by J. C. PeTit, M. D., and the various departments are under the charge of accomplished physicians and surgeons. The buildings, which have been enlarged and improved, present a frontage on Broadway of one hundred and twenty-five feet and have a depth of seventy-five feet. The western end of the building is occupied by a natatorium and Turkish bath. All the advantages and benefits of bathing are here afforded to the inmates of the institute. The natatorium occupies a basin 14x35 feet and from four to ten feet in depth, a current of fresh water from a fountain being kept constantly running through it. An electro-magnetic battery is placed in connection with the basin, so that a gentle current of electricity can be carried through the water, imparting a sense of refreshment and vigor to the bathers which water alone cannot give. To prevent accidents, an attendant is always in waiting. Immediately back of the natatorium and leading out from it, is the Turkish bath. Here patients are subjected to the well-known curative

agents, hot air and the shampoo, and can, if so desiring, end the bath with a plunge into the natatorium basin.

NATATORIUM OF THE SOUTHWEST MEDICAL INSTITUTE.



Just east of the natatorium is Dr. PeTit's private office, fitted up and furnished in magnificent style, and connecting with examining rooms, electric bath-rooms, and the dispensary where all the medicines used in the institute are compounded. Above these rooms are the apartments of the attendants, janitor, etc. Still further east is the general lounging and reading-room, furnished with fireplace and reading tables, and leading out of it the dining-room. These rooms are spacious and well lighted, and communicate directly with the other parts of the building. North of the dining-room are Dr. PeTit's family apartments. The eastern end of the building is de-

voted to the hospital department. Here are the surgeon's office, general reception room, and room for the patients. Each patient is assigned a room, which is well lighted and ventilated. The building throughout is furnished with gas and water. In the yard are situated the laundry, coal-house, water-closets, etc. In order to secure a perfect adaptation of apparatus to those cases requiring such treatment, arrangements have been made with Dr. Geo. A. Stephenson, by which he has opened an office on the grounds of the institute for the manufacture of all varieties of surgical apparatus and appliances. Dr. Stephenson has a national reputation as an orthopedist, having been engaged in the manufacture of surgical apparatus and artificial limbs in nine different states, extending from New York to California. His office is so located on the grounds as to be remote from the patients' rooms, so that, while it is always accessible for consultation with the doctor, all the noise incident to the manufacture of such apparatus is kept from annoying the patients.

No institute in the West is so thoroughly fitted up and perfectly adapted to the care and treatment of the afflicted as is this one, and Jasper county may well be proud of its existence within her border. Its success is already established, and its continual growth is a surety. The thrift and enterprise manifested by its founder and proprietor will not fail to carry it through whatever opposition may be brought to bear upon it.

CHAPTER XXVI.—JOPLIN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Introduction—Statistics of the City of Joplin—Permanent Improvements of the Year 1882—Railroads—Lone Elm Mining and Smelting Company's Works—Smelting Department—White Lead Department—Joplin Zinc Works—Southwest Lead and Zinc Company's Works—Granby Works—Joplin Mills—Joplin Woolen Mills—Eagle Cornice Works—Banks—Hotels—Harman's Foundry—Machine Works—Wagon and Carriage Works—Paint and Oil Works—Boiler Works—Loan and Building Association—Livery Stables—Henshaw Carriage Repository—Cigar Manufactory—Brick Yards—Brewery—Floral and Vegetable Gardens.

FROM the time that Joplin was founded nature and circumstances seem to have united to confer favors upon her. In the first place, those who founded the city were wise, far-seeing men. Again, their efforts were seconded by all the advantages that boundless mineral resources could afford. People of energy and intelligence flocked in from all quarters as soon as the mines were opened. Railroads were built. Other necessary enterprises

were carried to a successful completion, and in less than a decade of years Joplin became a truly great financial, business, and intellectual center. Her commercial relations are world-wide; her business flattering; her people wide-awake; her possibilities almost infinite. There are eight church edifices and ten congregations.

Personal and real property at last assessment was valued at \$850,000, but in reality is worth at commercial estimates nearly \$2,000,000. School buildings are worth \$20,000. There are 2,500 school children, between six and twenty-one years of age. Now (in the year 1883) the city is growing with greater rapidity than ever before, and indications are that the permanent improvements made and the business done will be far in excess of the vast and almost incredible amount done last year.

The following statistics of the city of Joplin were prepared in May, 1883, showing the extent of some of her various business interests, population, value of assessable property, etc.:

The gross receipts of Joplin post-office from the sale of stamps, postal cards, wraps, etc., and for money orders issued: 1879, \$33,241.02; 1880, \$44,518.46; 1881, \$47,759; 1882, \$53,589.84. Increase in above items of gross receipts from January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1882, \$8,830.84; total number of registered letters originating in the Joplin office in 1882, 1,015; total number received and delivered, 1,384; total number handled in transit, 1,586; grand total handled, 5,989; increase over 1880, 1,159; increase over 1881, 650; amount of domestic and foreign money orders sold 1882, \$47,044.04.

In regard to the permanent improvements made in 1882, the following figures are considered by those who gathered them, and the citizens generally, as very much underestimated. Money spent by the citizens of Joplin for the erection of new buildings and general improvements in 1882: Sergeant's Mills, \$76,000; Missouri Pacific depot, round-house, tracks, etc., within the city limits, \$35,000; Henderson block, \$7,000; Joplin Brewery, \$6,500; Masonic Hall building, \$4,000; Shepherd's block, \$4,000; Perkins' block, \$8,000; Halyard's block, \$4,000; McClelland & Barbee, \$8,000; Geldmacher building, \$5,000; City Hall, \$3,500; Lane & Byers' block, \$9,000; Swartz & Malsbury block, \$9,000; Schiffendecker residence and brewery, \$10,000; residence of Mr. E. J. Zelliken, \$16,000; M. E. Church, \$10,000; Woolen Mills, \$30,000; Zinc-works, \$75,000; residence, Judge Barns, \$5,000; residence, E. B. Leonard, \$3,000; McGill, Fox & Co., lumber yard, \$10,000; other residences, etc., \$20,000; streets macadamized, five miles, \$5,000; miscellaneous, \$10,000; grand total, \$373,000. In this section there was mined by all companies in 1881, 43,000,000 pounds of lead ore, which

yielded about 15,000 tons of pig lead, known in the metal market as "Soft Missouri Lead." During the year 1882 a very much greater amount was mined. Exact figures are wanting. It is estimated, however, that the production of zinc ore averaged 1,500 tons per week, or 15,600,000 pounds for the year. The production of lead was almost incredible. The Lone Elm Mining and Smelting Company alone smelted 20,445,177 pounds of lead ore, yielding about 15,678,750 pounds of pure pig lead. From the fumes or smoke produced in smelting, by application of the "Barrett Process," 3,775,000 pounds of white lead were made. During the year this company shipped 565 cars of pig lead, and 161 cars of white lead, to the different markets. The Joplin Zinc Company, the Southwest Lead and Zinc Company, and the Granby Mining and Smelting Company, gave to the market a proportional amount. The wholesale mercantile business was equally good. All other branches of trade shared in the general prosperity.

RAILROADS.—Joplin has been greatly assisted in her growth and prosperity by her numerous railroads. For several years after the founding of the city, facilities for the handling of mineral, etc., and the reception of goods, were almost entirely wanting. In those days teaming furnished employment for a great number of men, whose routes lay between this place and the different railroad points surrounding. This method of transfer was not only expensive, but entirely too slow for convenience. The rapid growth of the town, and the vastly increasing business demanded that something be done to facilitate matters of transportation. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to secure a railroad. These failures were due doubtless to the fact that Joplin was then considered a mere mining camp, and it was thought that it would flourish for a season, or as long as the exhaustible supply of lead held out, and then go down. Such, however, was not the case. Destiny had marked the spot as the site of a future great city, and all that was necessary was the proper facilities for introducing machinery from abroad, and bearing off the wealth of lead, zinc, etc. It seems that sufficient inducements were not afforded to attract capital and assistance from abroad. Fortunately, however, Joplin had among her numerous citizens men who possessed the requisite capital, energy, and genuine grit to inaugurate such an enterprise and carry it to a successful completion.

Girard Branch—St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.—In the winter of 1875-76 the Joplin Railroad Company was organized with the following stockholders: J. B. Sergeant, E. R. Moffet, P. Murphy, W. P. Davis, E. H. Brown, W. A. Botkin, and Colonel Budlong. The first officers were: Colonel Budlong, president; E. R. Moffet, vice-president; W. A. Botkin, secretary; and J. B. Sergeant, treasurer. The line was to extend from

Joplin to Girard, Kansas, a point on the Gulf Railroad, and a distance of thirty-nine miles. Surveying was commenced in February, 1876. Shortly after Messrs. Moffet and Sergeant purchased the entire interest, and continued the work until the road was completed to Joplin. The last spike, a leaden one, was driven at twelve o'clock m. on Sunday, August 20, 1877. They erected a large brick depot just west of the Lone Elm Mining and Smelting Company's works. In May, 1879, Messrs. Moffet and Sergeant sold the road to the present St. Louis & San Francisco Company, and it has since been known as the Girard branch.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.—This deservedly popular line of railway owns and controls 891 miles of road, passing through the richest country in the Southwest. The main line extends from St. Louis into the Indian Territory, a distance of 427 miles. On July 24th, 1871, the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railway Company was organized with headquarters at Carthage. L. P. Cunningham, of this city, was president, and under his administration the first section of the road was built from Peirce City to Brownsville, Kansas. In 1874 the line was purchased by the Atlantic & Pacific Company, subsequently the Missouri & Western Railway Company controlled it, and still later the St. Louis & San Francisco Company added it to their extensive system. The branch running from Oronogo to Joplin was built in 1880, and in the fall of that year it was continued to Galena, Kansas. The company have erected at the east end of Sixth Street, and at a convenient distance from the various hotels of the city, a large depot which is a credit to the corporation and a valuable addition to the city. There is also a round-house containing four stalls, stock-yards, etc. The office here is under the able management of Mr. J. L. Briggs, assisted by Mr. N. A. Kinney, as operator.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad.—The above popular line of railway controls nearly 700 miles of road in the Southwest. The main line extends from Kansas City *via* Fort Scott and Memphis, Tennessee, a distance of 500 miles. The accommodations are strictly first class in every respect, palace, sleeping, dining, and reclining chair cars accompanying trains on the main line and principal branches. In the fall of 1879 a company known as the Joplin & Short Creek Railroad Company extended the road from Baxter Springs to this city. It has since been completed to Webb City, the present terminus. During construction it became the property of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Company. The first regular train ran into Joplin in October, 1879. The company have here an excellent depot, round-house, stock-yards, etc., and their line, because of accommodation and quickness of time made, is becoming quite popular with the trav-

eling public. The office here is under the efficient management of the gentlemanly and popular agent, Mr. W. A. Dennis.

The Missouri Pacific Railway.—Under the contract of this popular line of railway universally known as the "Gould Southwestern System," are about 13,000 miles of road in operation. This includes the main line which runs from St. Louis to Kansas City and Kansas City to Omaha, and the different branches and leased roads. Palace, sleeping, dining, and reclining chair cars are run regularly on the main line and the principal branches. In fact these roads, like all those under the control of the great railway magnate, Jay Gould, are first-class in all their appointments. This system has the reputation of running the finest trains which enter the city of St. Louis. The branch which extends to, and terminates at, Joplin, was first started under charter by a company under the superintendency of Hon. E. H. Brown, of Rich Hill, this state. It was to extend from Pleasant Hill to Joplin, a distance of 139 miles. Shortly after work had been commenced the line was purchased by Mr. Gould, who immediately completed it to Carthage, this county, the first train being run into that city in the fall of 1881. In the spring of 1882 the road was extended to Joplin, thus completing the line. Trains commenced running regularly to this city on June 19, 1882. The company have erected here one of the finest depots in the Southwest. It is a magnificent frame structure one hundred and ten feet long by twenty-six wide, and contains a ladies' waiting-room, office, gents' waiting-room, baggage, and freight rooms. There is also a round-house, stock-yards, etc. The company's local office here is under the efficient management of Mr. A. O. T. Pennington, with G. T. Farnham, as operator.

LONE ELM MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY'S WORKS.—With the history of these mammoth works the writer will attempt a pen picture of the same, which though very imperfect at best, will possibly enable the reader to more nearly comprehend their magnitude and the wonderful processes involved. To say that they are the most extensive of their kind is but a proper acknowledgment. They are located within the corporate limits of Joplin about one mile north of west of city hall. For convenience and for the purpose of simplifying as much as possible the smelting department will be first considered, and afterward the process of manufacturing white lead.

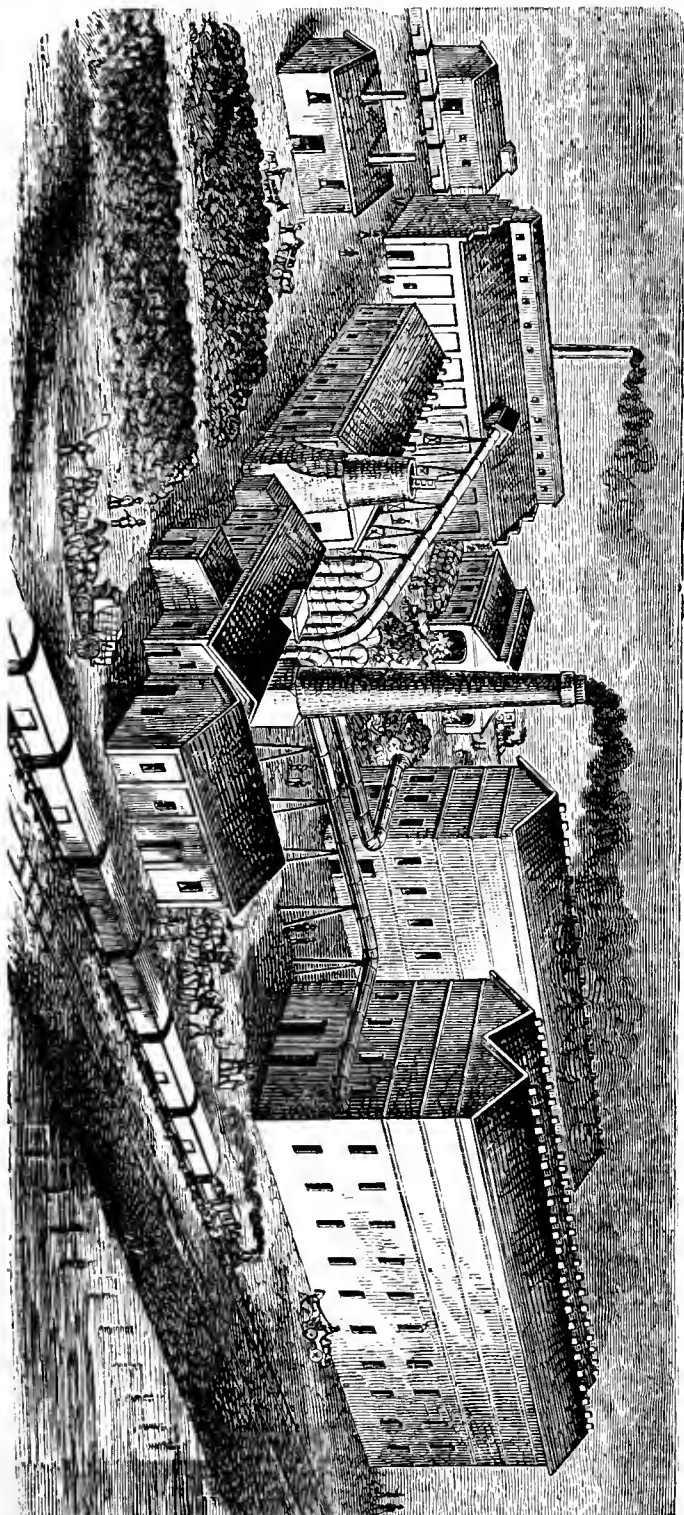
Smelting Department.—The smelting-house is one hundred and twenty feet long, seventy-five feet wide, and forty-five feet high. On each side of this building there are seven bins for unsmelted mineral. The latter is graded previous to shipment from the mines; the finer is unloaded from the cars direct into the bins; the coarser is run through crushers, one on each side, for the purpose of receiving it. Each crusher is worked by a

fifteen-horse-power engine, the steam being brought by pipes from the boiler-room three hundred feet distant. In the center of the smelting room is an immense brick flue eighty feet long, ten feet wide, and twenty

feet high in the middle, and sixteen at either end. In the lower part of each side are eight Scotch eyes, or furnaces. These are about three feet long, two feet wide, and thirteen inches deep, and are supplied with aprons four feet long and two feet wide, which fall from the eye producing an inclined plane. Directly in front and beneath each apron is a kettle with a capacity for about 1,000 pounds of melted lead. They have a track running on both sides of this system of furnaces to convey ore and charcoal to the smelters, and carry off the lead after it is run into pigs. In the excavations, and opposite the Scotch eyes, are arranged bins which contain alternately charcoal, mineral, and lime. A blast is supplied the furnaces by a huge blower and is conducted from that apparatus situated near the engine room to the eyes, by means

of a subterranean pipe. This blast or current of air can be intensified or diminished as desired. Two men are constantly employed at each Scotch eye, and as there are three shifts, or changes of men, during the twenty-four hours, it requires ninety-six men for these alone. Besides there are men

LOONE ELMI MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY'S WORKS.



engaged in carrying materials to and bearing off the metal product. A mixture of charcoal and mineral is shoveled into the Scotch eyes; it is stirred and more mineral thrown on, a quantity of lime is also added for the purpose of fluxing or causing the slag to separate from the lead. The intense heat melts the ore, and after the eyes become full the liquid runs down a depression in the apron into kettles above described. It is then ladled into moulds and afterward taken to the refining-room. The capacity of each eye is 6,000 pounds of lead per day. The refining room is situated east and to the right of the one above given. It is sixty feet long by thirty wide, and contains two sets of refining kettles, each having a capacity for 15,000 pounds of lead. The pigs, in their impure state, are thrown into either of the two upper kettles and re-melted. A block of wood inserted in the liquid keeps it in a constant state of agitation. The dross being lighter rises and is taken off. The nearly pure article passes into the second kettle and undergoes a similar process. After this it runs into the moulder, from which it is taken ready for market. The pigs thus prepared usually weigh eighty-five pounds, sometimes a fraction more or less. The exact weight is taken, and it is then loaded on the cars which run alongside the building. It is now in place to introduce the

WHITE LEAD WORKS.—These are the more extensive and the only ones of the kind in the world. The fumes from the numerous Scotch eyes, in the smelting department are all conducted to a main flue above the system of furnaces, and drawn through a cylindrical pipe, five feet in diameter and made of heavy sheet metal, for a distance of three hundred feet by means of a large suction fan, situated in the machinery-room. The pipe is supported by iron columns about thirty feet apart. The fan above referred to is also repelling and forces the fumes on into the "blue-room." This is one hundred and ten feet long, seventy feet wide, and about sixty feet high. It is really a double room, there being a partition dividing it in the center. The fumes are distributed equally by branch pipes from the main into four rows of hoppers, of ten each. These hoppers describe the frustum of a cone inverted, and are supported by iron columns; the columns are protected from chemical injury by cylindrical earthenware shields. Above is an iron floor perforated with twelve holes eighteen inches in diameter over each hopper; to these holes are fastened an equal number of flannel bags of same diameter and thirty-three feet long. They are suspended at the top, the fumes being forced in by a heavy pressure of air mostly fall into the hoppers; a part, however, rises with the air and gases and adheres to the sides of the bags. The bags are so constructed as to facilitate the escape of hot air and gas, and are placed in such a position that the cold air shall

constantly come in contact with the cloth; thus is the condensation made complete. The bags are occasionally shaken or beaten causing the adhered particles to fall into the hoppers below. A slide is provided at the bottom of the hoppers, which being drawn, allows the substance to descend on a solid cement floor. It is now of a dull blue color, and is excellent material for colored paints; there is yet a per cent of foreign matter which must be eliminated before it is in a condition for making white paint. It is next set on fire for the purpose of solidifying it and extracting the carbon. After this it is taken to the "paint furnaces." The building containing these is eighty feet long, thirty feet wide, and thirty-five feet high. It is situated almost directly between the "refining-room" and "blue-room," just described. There are four of these furnaces, each containing one "slag eye." They open upward into an immense horizontal flue which extends the full length of the building, and is supported by iron columns. The "slag eyes" are supplied with a blast by a blower, the current being conducted to them and controlled as that for the "Scotch eyes," explained in the smelting department. A stream of water passes beneath and through the lower part of the furnaces for the purpose of neutralizing the heat, which otherwise would cause even the fire-brick, of which they are constructed, to crumble and melt away. The fume is mixed with coke, and the slag or dross from the refining process is thrown into the "slag eyes." There it is subjected to a *most intense* heat which causes the lead in great part to become oxidized and pass into the flue. A portion, however, sinks to the bottom of the furnace and passing into a liquid form is ladled into moulds and taken to the refining room.

There is also a lighter substance, an excellent quality of glass, which passes off above the lead by reason of its lesser density. This in the near future will doubtless be utilized. The fumes produced by oxidation are drawn through a series of inverted U-shaped pipes, the first of which is seven feet in diameter and thirty-five feet high. The others are the same in height, but only four feet in diameter. This is what is termed the "cooling process." The force is that of a large suction and repelling fan similar to the one above given. The fumes, passing the fan, are driven into two large cooling hoppers attached to the end of the "white-room," and thence through three inlets and distributed into three rows of hoppers. The "white-room" is one hundred and ten feet long, fifty feet wide, and sixty feet high. In it are the hoppers just referred to. Above these is an iron floor, perforated with holes eighteen inches in diameter, to which bags having the same circumference are adjusted: These bags, like those in the "blue-room," are thirty-three feet long, and are fastened at the

top. The process in the second treatment is very like the first, the only material difference being in the degree of heat to which the fume is subjected. The second burning eliminates all foreign substances, leaving pure white lead, which is let down into tins and barreled for shipment. Thus, the smoke, which for ages has passed away into the air, is caught and utilized. It is only just here to add that the success of this experiment, for until recently it has been considered "an experiment," is, in great part, due to the inventive and constructive genius of Messrs. Moffet and Black, the proprietor and superintendent. Besides the buildings already described, there are numerous others. Among them is a coke repository thirty-five feet long by thirty five feet wide; a fan and machinery building sixty feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and twenty high; an engine-room thirty by fifty feet, containing a forty-five-horse-power engine; a boiler-room same size; superintendent's office, etc. They have an elevated water-tank with a capacity for five hundred barrels; this rests on a solid rock foundation, and furnishes an immense water pressure. The water is brought from Shoal Creek, three miles distant, by the Joplin Water-works. The charcoal used in smelting is mostly manufactured in kilns near at hand. Other materials principally reach the works by rail. The railroad facilities are excellent, the St. Louis & San Francisco road running directly past, and numerous switches being arranged, giving the greatest convenience for the reception of mineral, coke, etc., and the shipment of goods. To indicate more clearly how extensive are the wonderful works, it may be added that it requires from one hundred and forty-five to one hundred and sixty men to operate them. Ninety-six thousand pounds of pig lead, and twenty-four thousand pounds of white lead are produced per day. In that time one thousand five hundred bushels of charcoal, and two hundred and seventy-five bushels of coke are consumed, besides coal for engines, etc. The smelting department was established in 1874 by Messrs. Moffet & Sergeant. In 1877 the first white lead works were built by the same parties. On April 3d, 1880, the entire works were burned. They were rebuilt in 1880-81. Before their completion Mr. Sergeant disposed of his interest to the senior member of the firm, who has since had them under his control.

JOPLIN ZINC WORKS.—In writing the history of these wonderful works it is the purpose of the writer to give also a pen picture of them, setting forth as accurately as possible the location, the buildings, and the different departments, together with their respective work. This description, however graphically made, must necessarily fall far short of the reality. Two individuals cognizant of a particular object frequently gather ideas greatly at variance. Much less can it be expected that one in hastily viewing these works

and observing the complicated processes involved, will obtain from "the mind's eye" an understanding entirely coincident with others.

They were established in December, 1881, by the Joplin Zinc Company, the stockholders of which were Patrick Murphy, Judge Wm. Byers, Thos. Connor, T. A. McClelland, O. H. Picher, L. P. Cunningham, C. H. Brewster, and Ed. Zelleken. Messrs. Cunningham and Zelleken have since retired from the company. The works are located just west of Byer's and Murphy's addition to Joplin, about a mile and a quarter southwest of the City Hall. They are conveniently reached by street car, the Joplin street railway having been recently completed through Byersville to the end of Tenth Street. Directly in the center of this street produced is the superintendent's and book-keeper's office, also the scale-room. North of this, and a little to the right, is a building 30x20 feet which contains the "dry kiln." This is principally used in wet weather or when the mineral is exceptionally damp. East, and across the railroad track from this, has just been erected a warehouse, 60x30 feet, for the storage of uncrushed mineral. West of the "dry room," and separated from it only by a driveway, is a structure one hundred and fifty feet long, forty feet wide, and about thirty feet high. This contains several distinct departments. It is now only in place to notice two of them, the crusher and roller-room, and the engine-room. The latter is about thirty feet square, and contains a forty-horse-power engine which drives all the machinery connected with the works. The former is 50x40 feet and contains a huge crusher, two rollers, and an apparatus for grinding fire-clay, of which retorts and condensers are made.

The mineral is first thrown into the crusher which reduces it to lumps about the size of a small marble; it is then run through the rollers, by which it is reduced almost to a powder; it is then taken to either of the three "calcine-rooms." These are sixty feet long, fifty feet wide, and from thirty to forty feet high, and contain, each, a double kiln, sixty feet in length, twenty-four feet in width, and eight feet high. In each kiln are two systems of ovens and two furnaces. The blast passes from the latter over the lower tier of ovens to either end of the kiln, thence over the upper tier to the flue in the center. The mineral is introduced near the center above and gradually worked to the center below, when by reason of the intense heat the sulphur is extracted. It is then taken to the "mineral repository" and is ready for smelting. Before noticing this last operation it is well to return to the large building containing the different departments above referred to. The south half is used for the manufacture of retorts and condensers. The former are cylindrical in form, four feet long, and from eight to twelve inches in diameter. The latter are about eighteen inches long, and describe the

frustum of a cone. After they are produced they are placed in a dry room adjoining, then taken to a kiln and kiln-burned. West of all these is the main structure, the smelting-room. This is eighty feet long, fifty feet wide and forty feet high. It contains four furnaces, and each furnace has one hundred and twelve retorts. These are filled with a mixture of mineral and coke; the condensers are then inserted and made air-tight by a plaster of mud; the small end of the condenser is filled with mineral, and the retorts are subjected to an intense heat and the fumes are condensed producing the zinc, which when moulded is ready for market. During the smelting different colored mineral flames are emitted from the condensers. These, at night-time, present a most beautiful appearance. In them passes off a quantity of mineral. The ore is drawn, on an average, once in six hours. South of the furnace just described, about 150 yards distant, a new furnace has been recently put in operation. The building is forty-five feet wide, fifty feet long, and forty feet high. There are thirteen buildings, together with the proper machinery, furnaces, and other necessary appurtenances. These have been erected at an enormous expenditure and the amount required to operate them, to the ordinary reader, would seem almost incredible. The works are in operation day and night, there being two shifts of men. Twenty tons of mineral are smelted daily, consuming three car-loads of coal and one of coke. The number of men employed are, in the calciner-rooms, twenty-seven; in the retort manufacturing rooms, from nine to thirteen; old smelting room for both shifts, forty-four; new smelting room for same, from twenty-four to thirty; yard hands, about twelve, making a total of from one hundred and sixteen to one hundred and twenty-six. The shipping facilities are excellent. The K. C., Ft. S. & Gulf Railroad runs directly past the works, and a number of switches have been conveniently arranged reaching the several departments for the reception of mineral, coal, and other necessary materials, and the shipment of the zinc. The Missouri, Pacific, and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads are also accessible.

As to the importance of these works little need be added. Situated in the center of the great mineral region of the Southwest they are destined to become the most extensive and valuable of their kind. The company is now composed of Patrick Murphy, Judge Wm. Byers, Thos. Connor, F. A. McClelland, C. H. Brewster (deceased), and O. H. Picher. The present officers are P. Murphy, president; Judge Wm. Byers, secretary and treasurer.

SOUTHWEST LEAD AND ZINC COMPANY WORKS—*Lead Department.*—Constructed in 1876 by the Picher Lead and Zinc Company, the history of which will be found elsewhere in this volume. They are located about one mile southeast of the City Hall in what is known as "Picher's field." In the

fall of 1881 they passed into the control of the subject company. The same officers, however, were continued. There are four buildings. The "smelting room" is one hundred and twenty-two feet long, forty feet wide, and thirty feet high. Its length is from north to south. Along the east side are eight large bins, each having a capacity for one hundred and fifty thousand of mineral. This is brought direct from the mines. On the opposite side are five Scotch eyes with the Woodhouse Refining Basin attached. The Scotch eyes are twenty-six inches wide, round back with a semi-diameter of nearly the same and sixteen inches deep. In front of these are aprons four feet long by two wide, which fall from the eye, descending an inclined plane. On either side are the refining basins above referred to. These are three feet long, two feet wide, and sixteen inches deep. In front of the furnaces are arranged a number of small bins which contain alternately charcoal, mineral, and lime. Almost centrally located in this building is a double track on which are cars for conducting materials to the Scotch eyes and bearing off the lead. A blast is furnished by means of a No. 6 Sturtevant fan, and can be increased or diminished as desired. A mixture of charcoal and mineral is put into the Scotch eye or furnace. This is stirred and more mineral throwed in. Lime is also added for fluxing. Near the top of the Scotch eye reservoir is an opening through which the lead in a liquid state passes into the refining basin. In the center of the basin a piece of wood is immersed by means of a sinker. This keeps the liquid in constant agitation which causes the dross to rise to the top when it is removed. At the end of this basin a car is placed on which are four moulds. The lead is run into these and, after cooling, is taken out, weighed and is ready for shipment. The pigs thus made usually weigh about eighty pounds each—sometimes a fraction more or less. There is also in this building an additional refining basin or kettle which can be used if necessary. It has a capacity for one hundred and fifty pigs. At each Scotch eye two men are constantly engaged. They are given three thousand of mineral, the smelting of which constitutes their day's work. There being five Scotch eyes, and three shifts or changes of men during the twenty-four hours, thirty men are enabled to smelt forty-five thousand of mineral per day. Besides these numerous yard and other hands are employed. Just west of and adjoining the smelting building is an engine and boiler-room. This is forty-five feet long and thirty-six wide. South of these, about fifty yards, is a charcoal repository, fifty feet long by thirty-six wide. A track leads from this to the smelters. The superintendent's office and scale-room is situated a short distance east of south of main building. Shipping facilities are most excellent. The K. C., Ft. S. & Gulf Railroad reaches the works on the west, while

on the northeast and east are the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco tracks. These being competing lines every advantage is secured in that respect.

Zinc Department.—These extensive works are located at Rich Hill, Missouri, the great coal center of the Southwest. They were erected in the years 1881–82 by the Southwest Lead and Zinc Company (see history elsewhere). There are thirteen buildings in all. The main smelting building is ninety-six feet long, forty-five feet wide, and forty feet high. In this is a large zinc furnace, which contains two hundred and sixty-eight retorts. These are arranged horizontally in three tiers. They are each fifty-two inches long. The lower ones have a major diameter of fourteen and a minor diameter of eight inches. Those in the middle tier have a major diameter of ten inches and a minor the same as before. The upper ones are cylindrical and have a diameter of eight inches. The heat for smelting is furnished by a Sieman's Regenerative Gas Furnace directly beneath the one above described. The gas is produced in a building forty feet long by forty wide, just north of the smelting room, and is conducted to the furnace by means of a large stoutly constructed pipe five feet in diameter. Southeast and across the railroad track is an engine and machinery house eighty feet long, forty feet wide, and two stories high. In the east end of this is a magnificent forty-horse-power engine, boiler, etc. In the west end and above is the necessary machinery. Adjoining and to the south is a pottery-room eighty feet long and thirty-five feet wide. In this are manufactured the retorts and condensers used in smelting. West of these and southwest of the main building are two calcine-rooms. The first and larger is eighty feet long, forty-five feet wide, and thirty feet high. It contains two quadruple furnaces, each of which has four series of ovens. The other is sixty feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and same height as former. The purpose of these is to extract, by roasting, the foreign matter from the ore. Still west is another smelting room, fifty feet long by forty wide, containing two Belgian furnaces. In these retorts are arranged as in the furnace above described. The retorts used, however, are all cylindrical, forty-eight inches long, with a diameter of eight inches. About 1,000 feet west of the main building are four coke ovens, which produce the coke used. Near the smelter buildings are kilns for burning retorts and condensers. Besides, there is a spacious mineral repository, a superintendent's office, etc. As there are two shifts or changes of hands during the twenty-four hours, it requires from ninety to one hundred men to operate these works. The shipping facilities are good, having competition between the Missouri Pacific and the K. C., Ft. S. & Gulf Railroads.

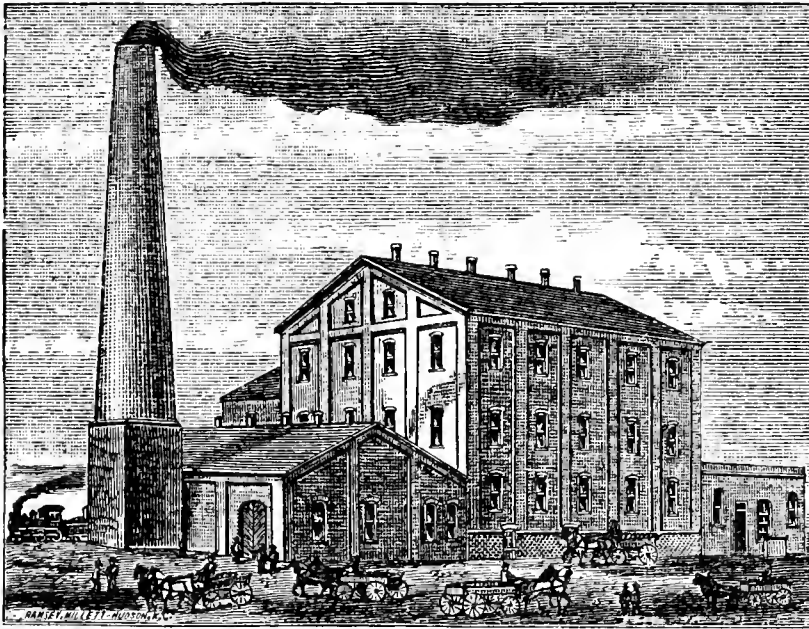
This company was organized in October, 1881, with the following officers: O. H. Picher, president; E. H. Brown, vice-president; W. H. Picher, secretary. Like the Joplin Zinc Company it is interested only in smelting operations. The present officers are those above given. Directors: O. H. Picher, E. H. Brown, W. H. Picher, P. Murphy, and A. F. Calef, of New York.

THE GRANBY WORKS were erected in 1877 by the Granby Mining and Smelting Company. They are located at Lone Elm, about one and one-fourth miles northwest of the City Hall. The main building is seventy feet long, thirty feet wide, and sixty feet high. The entire building above the basement is one room. Through the east end is a driveway on either side of which are bins in which the mineral is thrown. Near by is a crusher. The mineral is thrown into a revolving cylinder, the surface of which is perforated with holes. The finer particles are sifted through, and fall into a trough below, while the coarser is carried on and falls into a crusher; beneath is the trough referred to, and the entire amount is caught and descends to the pit. It is then lifted by means of an elevator to the apartment above and is emptied into a large classifier. This sorts or classifies the crushed ore, the finest passing into one jig, the next coarser into another, and so on. There is one two-plunger jig, two three-plunger jigs, and two four-plunger jigs; these are immersed in water and are used to separate the particles of rock and other foreign substances from the ore. Along the south side of the building are seven bins, or mineral repositories; from these it is allowed to descend into bins below. It is then run through another set of jigs when it is ready for smelting. In the center of the lower apartment is a track running the entire length of the building, and also leading to the smelters. It will now be in place to notice the engine and boiler-house just north of and attached to the building above described. This is about sixty feet long and forty wide. It contains an immense boiler; one thirty-horse-power engine for running the classifier, jigs, elevators, etc., and one fifteen-horse-power engine, which runs a No. 6 Sturtevant fan; this fan produces the blast for smelting, and is conducted to the Scotch eyes by means of a heavy iron pipe fifteen inches in diameter. The smelting building is eighty feet long, fifty-three feet wide, and nearly thirty feet high. It contains three Scotch eyes very similarly constructed to those in the Lone Elm Company's works. The blast, however, is supplied by the fan above given. In addition to these a Flintshire furnace is provided for the smelting of low grade ores. On the west side of this building is a spacious charcoal repository, and in or near the center is situated a refining kettle, with a capacity for about 500 pigs. The track, of which mention was made while considering the main

building, leads to the smelters, and on this the mineral is conveyed in cars. The process of smelting having been previously given will not be here described. Just east of and adjoining the furnace building is a large brick compartment; the fumes from the Scotch eyes pass through this and mostly fall on a cement floor; the remainder are carried on into the main flue where they are joined by those from the Flintshire furnace. This flue is seven feet square, 150 feet long, and lies directly upon the ground, having a slight rise; at the upper end of this is a perpendicular sextagonal flue seven feet in diameter and eighty feet high. The purpose of this arrangement is to catch the fumes, which are either resmelted or shipped to the white lead works. The superintendent's office is spacious, containing the office proper, a waiting-room, private rooms, and one of the largest vaults in the Southwest. The works are under the personal supervision of Mr. Peter E. Blow.

JOPLIN FLOURING MILLS, erected in 1882, by J. B. Sergeant. The mill proper is a magnificent brick structure, sixty feet long, fifty feet wide, and sixty feet high. The first story, or basement, is used principally for machinery. The second story contains nine run of burs, nine sets of rolls, three flour packers, and one bran packer. On the second floor (third story) are twenty-two reels, two Bernard & Leas separators, stock hoppers, and a Becker brush. In the fourth story are four scalping-reels, one centrifugal reel, five George C. Smith purifiers, two California brushes and a grader, and above is a bran-duster, Sturtevant fans, etc. All of the machinery is of the latest patent and best quality. South and across the railroad track is a large elevator building, fifty feet long, thirty-four feet wide, and forty-six feet high, having a capacity for nearly 40,000 bushels of wheat. This is entirely covered with sheet metal, and is connected with the main building by means of a bridge. West of and adjoining the mill is an office and wareroom; this is also constructed of brick, and is fifty feet long by thirty-two wide. The engine and boiler-room is fifty feet long, forty wide, and contains a 160-horse-power engine, the steam for which is furnished by three large boilers. North and a little east of the main building is a frame cooper shop, fifty feet long, thirty feet wide, and two stories high; in this eight men are engaged manufacturing barrels for the shipment of flour. Since starting up, less than a year ago, the mill has ground over 200,000 bushels of wheat. Of the flour made seventy-three car-loads have been shipped to Texas, about sixty car-loads to Arkansas, several car-loads to the Indian Territory, and a large quantity to the St. Louis market. In Texas and Arkansas the mill has established a reputation second to none in the West, and large orders are received every day from wholesale dealers in these states. The mills have a capacity for grinding from 250 to 275 barrels of flour per

day. They are now the property of the Sergeant Milling Company, of which John B. Sergeant is president; Clark Craycroft, secretary; and Dr. E. D. Flagg, superintendent and treasurer.



JOPLIN FLOURING MILLS.

JOPLIN WOOLEN MILLS.—In November, 1882, a number of the leading citizens of Joplin invited Mr. J. R. Hillyer, a gentleman of experience in the business, to visit Joplin for the purpose of establishing a woolen mill. The amount required to insure the erection of the mill was \$20,000. This was all subscribed within twelve hours after his arrival. He then set to work to organize a company. The principal subscribers were Patrick Murphy, Judge Wm. Byers, H. W. Barns, Thos. Conner, O. H. Picher, W. B. Halyard and J. R. Hillyer. The organization was effected with the following officers: President, Patrick Murphy; vice-president, Judge Wm. Byers; secretary and treasurer, H. W. Barns; general manager, J. R. Hillyer. The mill is situated on South Main Street opposite the Missouri Pacific and K. C., Ft. S. & Gulf depots. It is an elegant brick structure two stories with high ceilings, one hundred and sixty feet long by sixty feet wide, besides an engine, boiler, and picker room, extending full width of building and thirty feet wide, making a total length of one hundred and ninety feet. It is entirely covered with a metal roof. Lower story of main building is the weaving room; office in front; in the upper story are the carding and spinning apparatus. The machinery is all the latest improved, including Johnson & Bassett's self-operating mules; Gilbert jeans looms; the Cleveland sixteen inch cards, and other necessary appurtenances. This is driven by a fifty-horse-power engine. Present capacity five hundred yards per day. This, however, will

soon be doubled by the insertion of additional machinery. There is also a scouring house, dyeing house, and store room in connection.

In March, 1883, Messrs. Murphy, Byers, Picher, Conner, and others disposed of their interests in the mill to J. B. Sergeant and H. W. Barns. Present officers are president, J. B. Sergeant; vice-president, W. B. Halyard; secretary and treasurer, H. W. Barns; general manager, J. R. Hillyer. The enterprise is one of great value to Joplin and under the able management of Mr. Hillyer, will undoubtedly prove a success.

THE EAGLE CORNICE WORKS were established in 1872, by the present proprietor, Mr. A. V. Allen. The works are located on the corner of Main and First streets. This establishment does all kind of cornice and sheet metal work. The machinery is new, and the latest improved, rendering it possible to turn out the most difficult ware. Mr. Allen is a skilled workman of twenty-five years experience; also makes new and original designs. He is favorably known throughout the entire Southwest and is doing a large and remunerative business.

MINERS' BANK.—This was the first to open its doors to the public. It was established in 1877 under name and style of "Banking House of P. Murphy," a private institution of which Patrick Murphy was president and Frank Kershaw, cashier. In 1878 Mr. Murphy became associated with T. E. Tootle, of St. Joseph, F. K. Hanna, of Kansas City, and C. H. Brewster, of Booneville, Missouri, the name being changed to the "Miners' Bank of Joplin." It was yet a private affair with officers above given. In May, 1882, it was reorganized as an incorporated institution under name and style of "Miners' Bank," and has since continued, doing an excellent business. In 1882 the bank issued exchanges to the amount of over one and a half millions of dollars. It has a paid up capital of \$25,000 and an average deposit of \$150,000. The bank is located in the Joplin Hotel block, corner of Main and Fourth streets, and has a splendid vault and fine safes, secured by the latest improved Hall safe and time locks. Present officers are P. Murphy, president; C. H. Brewster (deceased), vice-president; A. H. Waite, cashier; R. C. Carson, confidential book-keeper. Present directors: Patrick Murphy, T. E. Tootle, F. K. Hanna, C. H. Brewster (deceased), T. A. McClelland, W. H. Fairbanks and A. H. Waite.

BANK OF JOPLIN.—Established in February, 1882, by T. W. Cunningham, a man of means and business ability, for many years a successful merchant of this city, and George A. Case, a banker of thirteen years experience, formerly cashier of the old Bank of Joplin, instituted by Messrs. Moffet & Sergeant. The bank is located in a magnificent brick building, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, opposite the Joplin Hotel. It has

an excellent safe of the finest and costliest make, with an improved Hall safe and time lock. They are always ready to accommodate their customers, and do a general exchange and banking business. Individual liabilities, \$80,000; T. W. Cunningham, president; George A. Case, cashier.

JOPLIN HOTEL.—This splendid brick structure is located on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, in the business heart of the city. It was erected in 1874 by Messrs. Davis & Murphy and Moffet & Sergeant, at a cost (building and furnishing) of about \$46,000. It has a frontage of one hundred and one feet on Main Street, is eighty feet deep, and three stories high. On the lower floor is a spacious office, a dining-room fifty feet long by forty wide, several large sample-rooms, baggage-rooms, wash-room, etc. Above are richly furnished parlors, besides about fifty rooms for the accommodation of guests. These are well arranged and ventilated, provided with fire escapes, lighted with gas, water on each floor, have electric bells and annunciators, and telephone communications with all parts of the city and adjoining towns. The present proprietors are Messrs. Jones & Connor. It is under the personal management of Mr. Jones, one of the proprietors, who is indefatigable in his efforts to insure the comfort of his guests. Mr. L. C. McCarthy has charge of the office, and is not only a gentleman of experience in the business, but is very popular with the traveling public. In short, the Joplin Hotel is one of the finest west of St. Louis.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—In 1872 a portion of what is now the St. James Hotel was erected by Monroe Clark, one of the first who came to Joplin. It was then called the Broadway Hotel, and was a two-story frame building, fifty feet long by twenty-six wide. The first landlord was W. H. Fallis, of this city. Since then it has been greatly enlarged, and is now sixty feet long, fifty feet wide, and two stories high. Besides a large office, sample-rooms, dining-room, and elegantly furnished parlors below, there are twenty-five rooms, well ventilated and provided with all necessary conveniences for the accommodation of guests. These are lighted with gas, have water at hand, and telephone connection with all parts of the city and neighboring towns. Mr. Charles Gaede, the present lessee and landlord, took charge in August, 1878. He is a jovial German gentleman of experience in the business, and by his attention and efforts to please, has gained a popularity second to none in the Southwest.

PACIFIC HOTEL.—This is one of the finest frame hotels in the state. It is centrally located on the corner of Second Street and Virginia Avenue. In 1875 the main building, which is fifty feet long, forty feet wide, and three stories high, was erected by L. P. Johnson. Two years later the property was purchased by Messrs. Ferguson & Dorsey, the present proprietors.

Shortly afterward an addition was made, thirty feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and same height as the former building. It contains about twenty-five rooms for guests, besides finely furnished parlors, large office, spacious dining hall, sample-room, baggage-room, etc. These are all finely ventilated, lighted with gas, water in each room, telephone advantage, in fact, the hotel is first-class in all its appointments. The present lessee and landlord, Mr. Fred Matthews, is a wide-awake and genial gentleman; ever courteous and obliging, he makes the Pacific a home in the fullest sense of the term. Although he has had charge but a few months the house is full to overflowing; yet there is "always room for one more."

HARMANY'S FOUNDRY.—Established in 1877, by Webb S. Harmany, a gentleman of many years experience in the business. The first was a frame building eighty-five feet long by fifty-five feet wide, and one story high, and was known as the Joplin Foundry. It was situated near the Lone Elm Mining and Smelting Company's works, and with those was burned on the afternoon of April 3, 1880. Notwithstanding the great loss sustained Mr. Harmany determined to rebuild at once. Accordingly on April fifteenth following work was commenced on the present building. It is constructed of stone, is one hundred feet long, sixty feet wide, and two stories high. Besides, there are engine, boiler, and other rooms in connection. In the spring of 1881 machine shops were also established, making this the largest institution of the kind in the Southwest. The lower story is occupied with the moulding-room, machine shops, and office. On the upper floor are pattern and warerooms. Mr. Harmany is a first-class mechanic in every respect, and has the best facilities for operations. His machinery is new, the latest improved, and expensive; his workmen are experienced; his work speaks for itself. He is now prepared to build engines, crushers, and other mining machinery; has new and original designs for building fronts, and all kinds of ornamental work, and does a general repairing business.

JOPLIN MACHINE WORKS.—An institution of great importance and one which ranks high in the estimation of citizens of Joplin are the above named works. They were established in the fall of 1878 by William M. Leckie, the present proprietor. Mr. Leckie commenced to learn the trade of mill-wright when fifteen years of age and continued in that capacity nearly five years. He then served as draughtsman for nearly two years. Subsequently he attended the School of Arts at Dundee, Scotland, taking a full course. After this he engaged in the Black Ness Foundry at Dundee for a time. Coming to America in 1872 he engaged first at the Roger Locomotive Works, Paterson, New Jersey, then at the Hezekiah Bradford Machine Works, same place. He came to Joplin in 1877 and one year later pur-

chased one of his present shops, since which he has added a foundry, pattern shops, store rooms, etc.; has also tripled the machinery, and is doing an immense business. He does all kinds of foundry work, from the largest crushers, building fronts, etc., to the smallest and most difficult in execution. Builds engines, boilers, and does general repairing. Works are located about one-half mile west of the City Hall, near the track of the Girard Branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway.

JOPLIN WAGON AND CARRIAGE WORKS.—These extensive works were established in 1876 by W. V. White, the present proprietor. They are situated on the corner of Main and Eighth streets. The building is a large two-story frame, one hundred and ten feet long by seventy-five feet wide. On the lower floor are the smithing, wood-work, and constructing departments, also material warerooms. In the upper story are the painting, furnishing, and upholstering departments, also a large carriage repository. East and across the alley from there is a lumber yard, in which are numerous lumber sheds, dry houses, etc. A commodious repository for heavy wagons, etc., has lately been constructed. Mr. White is a mechanic of twenty-five years experience and gives personal supervision over all the different departments. He has from sixteen to twenty workmen constantly employed and yet his force is insufficient to meet the growing demand for his work. In this establishment all kinds of vehicles, from an omnibus and heavy farm wagon to the smallest and most difficult in execution are constructed. The materials used are the best, and taking into consideration the excellency of work produced it is not surprising that Mr. White is unable to supply the demand. The works will soon be enlarged.

JOPLIN PAINT AND OIL WORKS—South Main Street, opposite the Joplin Wagon and Carriage Works—were established January 1, 1883, by the Joplin Paint and Oil Company. Here are manufactured all kinds of mixed paints ready for use. Capacity of the works from three to five hundred gallons of paint per day. The company have a number of men on the road who are meeting with abundant success. Such, at at least, as to render it utterly impossible at present to fill the orders received. The works are under the efficient management of Messrs. Brown & Pierce.

JOPLIN BOILER WORKS.—These important works were established in 1873 by C. J. Johnson, a wide-awake gentleman of nearly forty years experience in the business. They are located at Byersville, a suburb of Joplin, near the track of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. A boiler-making, sheet ironware, and general repairing business is extensively carried on. Mr. Johnson is a first-class workman in every respect, and gives personal supervision to each department. He has a number of men employed, and

by the excellency of work done has obtained a large, increasing, and remunerative business. The works are of great value to Joplin because of the vast amount of repairing to be done and the pipes for drainage needed.

JOPLIN LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION—Organized April 10, 1883, with a capital stock of \$200,000, consisting of 1,000 shares of \$200 each, all subscribed. The association is organized on the principle of not allowing one man to hold more than ten shares, thereby precluding the possibility of monopoly. The directors chosen by the association are John H. Taylor, Clark Craycroft, W. B. Halyard, C. J. Lewis, G. B. Young, A. H. Waite, D. C. McConey, W. H. Fairbanks, and J. C. Gaston. The purpose of this association is the same as those of like organizations elsewhere; namely, the upbuilding of Joplin by inducing immigration and offering to those who are unable to build by individual means such pecuniary aid as will insure an easy and safe way of securing homes. The present officers are W. B. Halyard, president; B. T. Webb, secretary; A. H. Waite, treasurer; Clark Craycroft, attorney.

SOUTHWESTERN LIVERY, FEED, AND SALE STABLE—Corner of Main and Sixth streets, established in the spring of 1877, by T. F. Calvin. In August of that year Jno. B. Serage took charge and has since continued. The building is a frame, one hundred feet front by one hundred and ten feet long, well arranged and desirably located. Mr. Serage keeps twenty head of horses, fourteen carriages and buggies, and is always prepared to furnish first-class rigs at reasonable rates. He also does a general feed and sale business.

BONNER STABLE—Corner Main and Fourth streets, established in January, 1876, by C. P. Mallett, the present proprietor. It is a frame building fifty feet front by one hundred feet deep, having a stabling capacity for forty horses. Mr. Mallett keeps twenty good livery horses, five carriages, ten top buggies, besides other vehicles. Everything is first-class, and he makes a specialty in dealing in fine horses for the Eastern and Western markets; also, feed and sale stable.

SOUTHERN LIVERY, FEED, AND SALE STABLE—Located on Main Street, between Third and Fourth, established in 1880 by Dan Collins, the present proprietor, who for several years had charge of the Broadway. The Southern stable has fifty feet front, and is one hundred and ten feet deep. It has a stabling capacity for fifty horses. Mr. Collins keeps from twenty-five to thirty horses for livery use; carriages, buggies, and other vehicles. His establishment is first-class in every respect, and is receiving a very liberal patronage.

FOURTH STREET STABLE—On Fourth Street, between Main and Joplin,

was established in 1875, by the present proprietor, Mr. Eli Botkin. The stable is a two-story frame, thirty-six feet front by one hundred feet deep. He has a stabling capacity for forty horses, besides storage room for vehicles, hay, and grain. Mr. Botkin keeps from fifteen to twenty good livery horses, carriages, etc., and is prepared to furnish first-class rigs to those desiring them; also, furnishes board for horses, and deals in stock.

THE HENSHAW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY—Is located on Fourth Street between Main Street and Virginia Avenue. This establishment was erected in the spring of 1883, by Mr. Henshaw, formerly of St. Joseph, Missouri. It is an elegant frame building fifty feet front by fifty feet deep, and has a storage capacity for nearly one hundred vehicles. Mr. Henshaw carries a full line of fine carriages, buggies, phaetons, etc. He is a man of enterprise and excellent business qualifications, and certainly deserves the patronage of those needing anything in his line.

JOHN KLOTZ'S CIGAR MANUFACTORY—Established in March, 1882, under license for fifth district of Missouri. At first the enterprise was prosecuted on a limited scale, but subsequently facilities were increased to meet the growing demand for goods, and now from six to ten men are regularly employed. The factory is on the corner of Main and Second streets. The special brands manufactured are Belle of Joplin, Genuine Havana, First Trip, La Criolla, Planter's Bride, Golden Chariot, etc. Mr. M. Klotz, the proprietor, is a man of energy and enterprise, and we have little fear but that the above will prove a permanent and valuable institution. He expects soon to keep a man on the road all the time. Present demand quite flattering.

MCCONEY & FRAZIER'S BRICK-YARD.—This yard is the most extensive in the county, and is located about three-fourths of a mile due west of the City Hall. It was established in the spring of 1882 by the above firm and has since continued in active operation. The grounds comprise eight acres of beautiful prairie land, situated on an eminence, and gently rolling in all directions. During the year 1882 these gentlemen produced 2,000,000 brick of excellent quality. They also engaged quite extensively in building. Among the buildings which they erected are the Masonic Block, Perkins Block, Swartz & Maulsbury Block, and the City Hall. Each being a fine specimen of neat and substantial masonry. Their facilities for 1883 have been greatly increased. A new Eagle brick machine has been secured and put in operation. It is of the Vandalia, Illinois, manufacture, and has a capacity for turning out 60,000 brick per day. Near the machine are three drying sheds, each about eleven feet wide, and one hundred and twenty feet long. There are employed from twenty-five to thirty men, and it is expected

that upwards of 4,000,000 brick will be produced during the present season. Mr. McConey, the senior member of the firm, has recently erected an elegant new brick packing house, and has for some years been extensively engaged in beef and pork packing. The firm is also doing a general contracting and building business.

ROTENBERGER & SON'S BRICK-YARD.—The yard owned by these gentlemen was established about the year 1866, and is the oldest existing here, and doubtless in Jasper county. Many of the magnificent brick structures, for which Joplin is so justly noted, are made of brick produced at this yard. Among these may be named the new M. E. Church, one of the finest, if not the finest church edifice in southwest Missouri, the L. Reseling Block, etc. The firm manufacture from 400,000 to 500,000 brick per year.

PILKINGTON & DUMOND'S BRICK-YARD.—The present yard was established in April, 1883. Since then they have burned upwards of 300,000 brick, and expect to double that number during the season. The yard is located on Turkey Creek about one-fourth mile north of Lone Elm.

THE JOPLIN BREWERY—Established in 1881 by Messrs. Muennig & Zentner, the present proprietors. The gentlemen in charge are both practical brewers, of years of experience in Germany and America. The excellent quality of beer produced brought it into immediate popularity, and rendered it necessary for them to enlarge their buildings, and increase facilities for manufacture. They are now quite extensively engaged, have men constantly on the road, and are receiving a liberal patronage from vendors and consumers in the Southwest. They also have in connection a large bottling establishment, and are prepared to furnish their customers with either keg or bottled beer.

JOPLIN FLORAL AND VEGETABLE GARDENS.—An enterprise which adds materially to the beauty and attractiveness of the city are the floral and vegetable gardens on the corner of Second Street and Byers Avenue. These were established in 1875 by Thomas Green, the present proprietor, and a gentleman of thirty-two years experience in gardening in England and America. Especial attention is being paid to floriculture. A large stone green-house has been erected, sixty feet long, to one end of which is attached a packing-room and potting-shed. Among the numerous varieties of flowers and flowering plants are: Ever-blooming roses, ever-blooming teas, hybrid perpetuals, climbing perpetuals of various colors; ever-blooming moss, strictly perpetual; also dahlias, gladiolus, tuberose, tulips, caladiums, amy-rillas, hyacinths, crocuses, and lilies in variety; a full stock of hardy perennials, including peonias, dialetra spectabulas, white day lily, columbines, tritona, pampas grass, eulalia japonica, eulalia zebrina, pansys, and verbenas.

in great variety; an extensive collection of cactus, aloes, palms, century plants, and exotics from all parts of the globe; geraniums in almost endless variety; fuschias, hibiscus, begonias, bouvardias, salvias, cyclamen persicum, Chinese primrose (*Primula Japonica*), English double primrose, and coleus in great variety; camelia japonica, grafted oranges, cape jassimina, stephenotis, ardisa, clerodendron, euonymus, ivys, ferns, mosses, sempervivums, and oleanders in variety; pomegranates, crape myrtle, rubber plant, carnations, pinks, pansifloras, lemon verbenas, oxalis, pelargoniums, and messembrianthemums, besides many others. Mr. Green is also extensively engaged in the raising of early vegetables and vegetable plants for market; also fruit trees and evergreens, a full line of shrubbery, and bedding plants; ever-blooming hardy roses a specialty.

CHAPTER XXVII.—MINING.

Lead and Zinc Region of the Southwest—General Discussion of the Mines—First Mines—Oronogo Mines—Webb City Mines—Carterville Mines—Stephen Diggings—Sherwood Diggings—Cox Diggings—Leadville Mines—Carney Diggings—Tanyard Hollow—Taylor Diggings—Bellville Mines—Jackson Diggings—Roaring Spring Mines—Mines at Joplin—Lone Elm District—Kansas City Bottom—Picher Field, etc. Mining Companies—Joplin Mining and Smelting Co.—Picher Lead and Zinc Co.—Granby Mining and Smelting Co.—West Joplin Lead and Zinc Co.—Lone Elm Mining and Smelting Co.—Phoenix Mining and Smelting Co.—New York and Joplin Mining and Smelting Co.

THE greatest lead and zinc region known to the world extends from about six miles south of Granby, in Newton county, in a northwesterly direction through Jasper county to the Short Creek lines, just beyond the state line in Kansas. It has a mean width of about fifteen miles, and the ores are found all the way from the surface to a depth of about 250 feet. There are four well defined strata of lead ore, the first of which is found in places at the surface, and extends downward to a depth of fifty feet. This stratum is commonly called "float mineral," and is usually mixed with limestone and granite, with slate walls and flint caps. The mineral at this depth is, as a rule, found in "pockets," a single one of which has been known to yield 4,000,000 pounds. The second stratum is found between fifty and ninety feet beneath the surface, and is usually in well defined "leads," with the same kind of wall, cap, and stone; the granite generally predominating. At this depth, it is usually found in openings containing yellow clay, together with spar and flint rock, and often zinc. The third stratum is from 90

to 150 feet beneath the surface, is well defined, and runs from a northeasterly in a southeasterly direction. This is the "run" now being worked most extensively, and in it the ore is found in "leads" from 40 to 100 feet in breadth and 4 to 40 feet in thickness. The walls and cap-rock resemble those of the second layer described. The fourth stratum may be found at a depth of from 150 to 250 feet. This has as yet not been extensively mined, but is the best that has been prospected; is better defined, yields far more and better mineral; is easier worked, and the supply inexhaustible. One lead of this was struck on the New York Company's lands near Turkey Creek, one on Swindle Hill, and one also on Parr Hill, all near Joplin, and showing an extent of three miles, so far as developed. The width of this lead is from 250 to 800 feet wide, an average thickness of 40 feet; and with a yield of 30,000,000 pounds per annum, it would require a century and a half to exhaust the *known* supply, and saying nothing of future probable discoveries. To-day, every indication gives proof that the mining interests of this wonderful region are only in their infancy as yet, and that the richest developements are reserved for the future.

The reader will already have observed that the foregoing mineral history contains little concerning zinc, and in fact, after a perusal of the different conditions in which lead ore is found, the several strata, their depth, etc., little need be said concerning this metal. It is not, as a rule, found in the first stratum of lead, though in some instances it has been discovered very near the surface. It by no means preserves the regular order of deposit that lead does, but may or may not be found in either or all of the three lower strata described, and between the same. Sometimes, in fact frequently, it is found where there is no lead, and *vice versa*; often a body of limestone or flint, when blasted or picked out will be found to contain both zinc and lead ores, the two being in contact, but never in actual combination.

It will here be in place to notice a limited number of "diggings," as they are termed in miner's parlance. Those not found below are given in the history of the townships in which they exist, and are excluded from this article for the purpose of avoiding needless repetition.

From the most authentic sources we learn that the first actual mining in the Southwest, excepting, perhaps, the very little engaged in by the Spaniards and aborigines, dates back as far as 1848. A man living some two miles northwest of this city, discovered near his house a chunk of mineral. He at once informed a neighbor, William Tingle, who lived near by, and the latter took his pick and shovel and proceeded to the spot and began digging, and in a little more time than it requires to record the incident, threw

out nearly one hundred pounds of lead ore. Thus was demonstrated to the world that lead did exist, and in paying quantities, in southwest Missouri. A considerable mining was done immediately following. The first smelting was there engaged in by means of an air furnace constructed by Mr. Tingle and a Mr. Fitzgerald of Carthage. The mines were then, and have since the war, been known as the Leadville "diggings."

ORONOGO MINES.—In the vicinity of Oronogo lead was discovered in the spring of 1851 by Judge McKee. Shortly afterward, he, with other gentlemen, proceeded to the spot which was immediately south of the railroad depot of that place, for the purpose of making further investigations. With a little digging lead was obtained; even the roots of the grass being tangled with the pieces. The first shaft was sunk at the point where the discovery was made, and the mineral deposit was found to exceed in richness any previously discovered. The mines were worked to some extent previous to the war, but not successfully until they came into the possession of the Granby Company, since which they have developed largely and have proven more than was ever anticipated.

WEBB CITY MINES.—Lead was first discovered here in 1873 by John C. Webb, who at the time was ploughing corn. He commenced digging in the fall after his crops were out of the way, but owing to the large amount of water little progress was made. In the following year a large steam pump was put on the ground and the mines being extensively worked, proved the richest in existence. The development of these has already built up a town of more than 2,000 inhabitants, and the wealth of mineral is by no means exhausted. Indeed, indications are that mining operations are but fairly begun and that the deposits of lead and zinc ores are inexhaustible.

CARTERVILLE LEAD AND ZINC MINES.—Following is a statement of number of pounds of lead and zinc ores produced from fifteen shafts on the Carterville tract, from January 1, to December 31, 1882: Lead, 2,371,862 pounds; zinc, 21,682,640 pounds; value, \$279,207.82. There were shipped 931 cars, averaging nearly eighteen cars per week. The average price of zinc ore at the mines has been about twenty dollars per ton, and that of lead ore \$27.65 per 1,000 pounds. The lands are owned by W. A. Daugherty, C. C. Allen, T. N. Davy, and Wm. McMillan. Phil E. Hannum is superintendent. Carterville and the Blende City mines are the richest zinc mines in the world, and the ores are produced at the least cost. The Carthage lead and zinc mines, two and a half miles south of the city, has just been opened, and from two shafts there is now turned out about ten tons of zinc daily.

STEPHENS DIGGINGS.—These diggings were opened about the year 1872 by Messrs. Davis & Murphy. There were perhaps 600,000 pounds of lead ore taken out at an early day, besides an unknown quantity of zinc blende, which at that time was not used because of a lack of facilities for smelting. The mines have not been extensively worked for a number of years owing to the water. The deepest shaft thus far is about 100 feet. Mineral is found, however, all the way from the surface to that depth. They are now the property of the West Joplin Lead and Zinc Company, and are situated three and one-half miles northwest of the city.

SHERWOOD DIGGINGS.—Mines were opened at the above place about the years 1872-73, also by Messrs. Davis & Murphy, and were worked extensively and paid largely. The land, 120 acres, is divided off in lots, each 200 feet square, and is leased to miners on the usual terms. Mineral is found from 50 to 182 feet. Excellent drainage is found by means of steam pumps. They are owned and controlled by the West Joplin Lead and Zinc Company.

COX DIGGINGS.—These are situated about one mile south and a little west of Joplin. They were opened in 1873 by Davis & Murphy, and proved very rich. Dr. Carter, of Carthage, now owns almost the entire interest, but little work is being done. Thomas Green, of this city, has been for some time operating them, but with limited success.

PINKARD MINES.—Situated three miles east of the city, were opened by Messrs. Davis & Murphy, and mostly lead is mined. The land, consisting of eighty acres, is reasonably well drained, and possesses a considerable wealth of mineral. The mines are the property of the West Joplin Lead and Zinc Company.

LEADVILLE MINES.—These were open, as before indicated, in 1848. They are situated on Turkey Creek about two miles northwest of Joplin. Much mining was there engaged in during the war. There, too, the first smelting furnace was erected; subsequently the West Joplin Lead and Zinc Company operated them. They are now the property of the C. H. Brewster estate, and are under the direction of C. H. Brewster, of this city. There is no doubt but that rich deposits still exist, and it is understood that operations will soon be resumed.

CARNEY DIGGINGS.—The above diggings were opened about the year 1873 by Davis & Murphy. They are situated about one mile south of Joplin, and are the property of the West Joplin Lead and Zinc Company. The land, 120 acres, is divided into lots and leased on the same liberal terms as other mineral lands owned by this company.

TANYARD HOLLOW.—The mines at the above named place were opened in 1877 by Byers & Murphy, but have not as yet been fully developed. The

territory consists of 160 acres, situated three miles southwest of the city, in the edge of Newton county. Splendid indications are shown.

TAYLOR DIGGINGS.—Mineral was discovered in the vicinity of these mines about the year 1875, but no efforts were made at mining. In February, 1883, parties leased the land from J. H. Taylor, of this city, and commenced active operations. The deepest shaft thus far is eighty feet and the deposit is exceedingly rich. A twenty foot face of solid jack has recently been struck, which gives from 800 to 900 pounds to the load. The mines are on Turkey Creek, four and one-half miles east of Joplin.

BELLEVILLE MENES.—These mines are situated five miles northwest of Joplin. Rich ore has been struck, but, although work has been going on for some years, little has been done because of a lack of pumping facilities.

JACKSON DIGGINGS.—The above were opened in the fall of 1882, and are now being extensively worked with truly wonderful results.

THE ROARING SPRING MINE—Have recently been opened by E. B. Leonard & Son, of this city. The mines are situated about six miles southwest of the city, and the present indications are that the deposit will exceed the most sanguine expectations of the gentlemen who have them in charge. Mr. E. B. Leonard gives them personal supervision and is highly pleased with the outlook.

Concerning the mines adjoining and within the corporate limits of Joplin, little need be said. Millions have been taken out and untold millions remain in subterranean veins and cells awaiting to be claimed. These have fostered and mainly built up Joplin. True, other mineral fields surrounding as those at Short Creek, Oronogo, Webb City, Carterville, Granby, and the numerous diggings in the mining district have each paid tribute to the "City of Lead," but the "Lone Elm Mining District," "Kansas City Bottom," "Picher's Field," etc., etc., have contributed grandly to her upbuilding, and established institutions which are her crowning glory and source of pride. The last named districts are completely honeycombed with shafts, many of which are now being used, while others have been deserted, almost since the founding of the city. The principal points where mining is now extensively carried on are "The Granby Mines," in the Lone Elm District; the Joplin M. & S. Co.'s Mines, in and adjoining the "Kansas City Bottom," and the "Parr Hill," "Power's Hill," "Poverty Flat," and "Island" diggings, in the "Picher Field."

JOPLIN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—This is the oldest of the Joplin companies, being incorporated December 20, 1871. The company was organized principally through the efforts of John H. Taylor, who became the first president, and has since held that position. The lands of this

company consist of upwards of 800 acres; 600 acres lie four mile north of Joplin; 200 acres are within the city limits. The following well known names designate mining localities on this company's land in Joplin: the "Moon Range"; "Kansas City Bottom"; "Bray 40"; "St. Joe Hollow," and "Beamer Hill." The deepest shaft in southwest Missouri is in "Kansas City Bottom." It is two hundred and twenty feet and eight inches deep. The present officers of the company are John H. Taylor, president and treasurer; J. B. Glover, vice-president, secretary, and general superintendent. Directors, John H. Taylor, J. B. Glover, C. F. Taylor, Wm. Crisman, of Independence, Missouri, and James W. Lewis, Glasgow, Missouri.

The East Joplin City and Mining Company own about 380 acres of valuable land in and adjoining Joplin. The company was organized in 1872. John H. Taylor was one of the original incorporators, and is now the president and treasurer.

THE PICHER LEAD AND ZINC COMPANY--Was organized in January, 1876, with the following officers: O. H. Picher, president; W. H. Picher, vice-president and secretary. Directors, O. H. Picher, W. H. Picher, and O. S. Picher. The company owns over 1,200 acres of valuable mineral land. A considerable portion of this is and has been leased on the most liberal terms to companies and private individuals for mining purposes. On this land some of the richest lead and zinc deposits have been found, and recent developments indicate a remaining wealth of ore beyond the most sanguine expectations of those in charge. The facilities for draining the mines are excellent, there being numerous steam pumps in continual operation. The present officers of the company are O. H. Picher, president; W. H. Picher, vice-president; G. W. Gore, secretary.

GRANBY MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—In 1857 Messrs. Peter E. Blow and F. B. Kennett formed a partnership under the firm name of Blow & Kennett, for the purpose of engaging in mining operations. In 1865 Mr. Kennett retired from the firm, and shortly afterward the above company was organized at St. Louis, with stockholders, as follows: Peter E. Blow, Henry T. Blow, James B. Eads, Chas. K. Dixon, and Judge Barton Bates. The first officers were Henry T. Blow, president; James B. Eads, vice-president, and Peter E. Blow, general superintendent. The company engaged extensively in mining at Granby, Newton county, at Oronogo, and Joplin, this county. They now own upwards of 19,000 acres of mineral land in Missouri and Arkansas; 13,000 of this is in Jasper and Newton counties, and is mineral land of great richness. The company have large smelting works at Granby and Joplin, and have recently erected and put in operation at Pittsburgh, Kansas, the largest zinc works in the West. Extensive mining

operations are being carried on in connection with the smelting works at the above named places. The present officers are Edgar T. Wells, Hartford, Connecticut, president; Solon Humphreys, New York City, vice-president; A. G. Trevor, secretary, and Peter E. Blow, general superintendent.

WEST JOPLIN LEAD AND ZINC COMPANY.—The above company was organized in the fall of 1875, with the following officers and stockholders: Thos. E. Tootle, of St. Joseph, president; T. K. Hanna, of Kansas City, secretary and treasurer, and Patrick Murphy, of this city, superintendent. In 1879 C. H. Brewster, of Booneville, Missouri, and R. B. Tyler, of St. Joseph, became stockholders. The company now owns and controls upwards of 3,000 acres of the best mineral lands in southwest Missouri, which they are extensively operating. It is mostly well drained by steam pumps. It is divided into lots and leased to miners. The present officers are Thos. Tootle, president; T. K. Hanna, secretary and treasurer, and Patrick Murphy, superintendent.

LONE ELM MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—This company was organized February 22, 1877, with E. R. Moffett, J. B. Sergeant, and W. A. Botkin as stockholders. The first officers were E. R. Moffett, president; J. B. Sergeant, treasurer; George a Case, secretary. On April 15th, 1878, Mr. Botkin retired, and in the fall of 1880 Mr. Sergeant disposed of his interest. In July, 1879, Mr. Case retired from the secretaryship and A. W. Stillwell succeeded him. The present directors are E. R. Moffet, L. P. Cunningham, and A. W. Stillwell. Present officers are E. R. Moffet, president; A. W. Stillwell, secretary and acting treasurer. The company owns and operates much valuable mineral land in this and Newton county.

PHENIX MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—The above company was organized in November, 1882, with the following officers: William Ellison, president and treasurer; Joseph Ellison, vice-president; Edward E. Smith, secretary; and S. S. Bice, general superintendent. Directors, William Ellison, Joseph Ellison, and S. S. Bice. The company owns 130 acres of rich mineral land in section eleven, township twenty-seven, range thirty-two, and about one mile southwest of Scotland post-office. They are known as the Burch Mines, having been discovered by a Mr. Burch while plowing in 1872. He at once opened them up and was richly rewarded. In 1878 they were leased to and worked by Messrs. Moffet & Sergeant, who continued operating them until 1881, at which time they ceased, owing probably to the fact that most of the product was zinc blende and not so desirable, as only lead ores were smelted in their furnaces. A statement furnished by Mr. A. W. Stillwell, secretary for the Lone Elm Mining and Smelting Company, shows that the total amount of mineral received during the years 1879

to 1881 inclusive, from the Burch mines, was 531,988 pounds. This, however, was only a very small fraction of the entire amount taken out. The Phoenix Company have introduced new pumping and crushing machinery, and are meeting with wonderful success. Their deepest mine is at present 130 feet. Present officers same as above. Mr. William Ellison was the founder of Phoenix Iron Works, St. Louis.

NEW YORK AND JOPLIN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—The above company was organized under charter in New York, in 1878, with the following officers: L. S. Chase, president and treasurer; A. Carter, Jr., vice-president; J. M. Stamp, secretary and superintendent. The company now own and operate twenty acres of very rich mineral land situated just north of the city of Joplin. Their facilities for working are excellent. There are in operation eight eight-inch pumps driven by powerful steam engines, besides numerous smaller ones. These furnish the best of drainage, rendering it possible for those engaged in mining to work free from the disadvantages of water. The company lease the lots into which their land is divided on the usual terms. Thus far nearly six million pounds of lead ore have been mined by this company.

STERLING LEAD AND ZINC COMPANY.—The above company was organized in New York City March 1, 1883, with a paid up capital of five hundred thousand dollars. The stockholders are Earl C. Bacon and W. Swain, of New York; Thomas P. Marshall, of Trenton, New Jersey, and others. Officers: Earl C. Bacon, president; Homer Swain, secretary; W. Swain, treasurer; and H. Tatcher, of Joplin, Missouri, general superintendent. The company controls 160 acres of rich mineral land, situated about two miles northwest of Joplin on the Girard Branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. Their land is divided into lots 200x220 feet, which are leased to miners on the same liberal terms as other substantial companies in the mineral fields of southwest Missouri. Lead was first discovered in this land about the year 1867, but little was done until the Sterling commenced operating some months ago. In fact the vast mining deposits were not known to exist in that part until recent developments. The company have introduced new and effective machinery, rendering draining facilities most perfect. The mineral is found all the way from thirty to one hundred feet.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—SOCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Introduction—Social, Benevolent, and Secret Organizations—Commercial, Military, and Miscellaneous Organizations—A. F. & A. M.—Medoc Lodge No. 335—Fellowship Lodge No. 345—Joplin R. A. C. No. 91—I. O. O. F.—A. O. U. W.—Joplin Lodge No. 34—Select Knights of A. O. U. W.—Aurora Lodge No. 41—Knights of Pythias—Germanic Social and Literary Club—Knights of Honor—O. P. Morton Post G. A. R.—Joplin Rifles—American Legion of Honor—The Episcopal Ladies' Society.

Not only has Joplin made rapid progress in commercial and business affairs, in mining and manufacturing, in public improvements, in railroad, and in religious, and educational matters, but her social development has also been great. The Masons, Odd Fellows, and the strongest and most popular orders or associations which have sprung into existence and become powerful means of good in the past fifty years are represented. As far as can be learned every one of the bodies in this city is in a flourishing condition.

Below will be found a complete list of the benevolent, secret, social, national, military, and miscellaneous organizations in the city. Each one has received such mention as the scope and character will permit of, and the age character, strength, and usefulness of the order deserves.

A. F. & A. M.—Medoc Lodge No. 335, was organized June 18, 1860, at Medoc, this county. The first officers were S. M. Williams, W. M.; C. A. Underwood, S. W.; S. Vangundy, J. W.; Thos. Donahoo, treasurer; John M. Young, secretary; E. Pearce, S. D.; O. P. Sutherland, J. D.; Preston Storms, tyler. In the meeting of December 21, 1875, by a vote of the members, the lodge was removed to East Joplin, Missouri. The first meeting after its removal was held in the frame hall, corner of Main Street and Galena Avenue, East Joplin, on the evening of February 17, 1876. At that time there were eighteen members. Present membership fifty. The lodge has a commodious hall, richly furnished, in the large brick building erected on the site above given, and is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are John S. McDonald, W. M.; M. F. Downing, S. W.; A. H. Duree, J. W.; Lee Taylor, treasurer; S. A. Underwood, secretary; G. M. Stephenson, S. D.; E. P. Dixon, J. D.; John Roesch, S. S.; W. M. Leckie, J. S.; Wm. M. Quick, chaplain; P. F. Richardson, tyler.

FELLOWSHIP LODGE, No. 345.—Organized January 22, 1870, at Fidelity, this county, by D. D. G. M., J. C. Gaston. Charter members were A. W. Gibson, W. M.; S. H. Caldwell, S. W.; Jas. W. Brock, J. W.; J. M. Hicky, secretary; G. D. Balfour, treasurer; M. B. Hickey, S. D.; Jas. A. Bolin, J.

D.; John Welfley, tyler; Fenton Parish, W. W. Webb and others. On February 19th, 1874, on petition from lodge, authority was granted by R. E. Anderson, G. M. for the State of Missouri, removing the lodge from Fidelity to Joplin, Missouri. The first meeting in this city was held on the evening of April 1, 1874. First officers after removal were M. H. Patrick, W. M.; J. W. Brock, S. W.; M. W. Halsell, J. W.; J. W. Burch, secretary; Jas. Aylor, treasurer; C. D. Tucker, S. D.; E. M. Burch, J. D.; W. W. Webb, tyler. The lodge at first met in what is now Armory Hall, corner of Main and Second streets. Two years later the rooms now occupied by the *Herald* were used. In 1877 the fraternity built a frame hall on Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth. In 1882 the present Masonic building was erected, at a cost of about nine thousand dollars. It is a magnificent brick structure situated on the corner of Main and Fourth streets; is one hundred and ten feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and two stories high. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on May 23d, 1882, there being deposited beneath a roll of members of the lodge, officers, copy of constitution, and by-laws, name of the G. M. of the State of Missouri, copies of the Joplin newspapers, coins of the various denominations, etc. The hall was dedicated on the evening of November 15, 1882, by Clark Craycroft, D. G. M., appointed by the G. M. of the State of Missouri. It is admirably arranged and elegantly furnished, and is considered the finest west of St. Louis. The present membership of Fellowship Lodge is seventy-five. The present officers are J. W. Reynolds, W. M.; F. E. Williams, S. W.; Alex McClaren, J. W.; A. W. Stillwell, secretary; Peter Schnur, treasurer; H. J. Wilhardt, S. D.; A. J. Morgan, J. D.; Ira Gilbert, tyler. The lower story of the Masonic building is now occupied by A. W. Gove, hardware merchant.

JOPLIN R. A. C. No. 91.—Established under dispensation, by deputies appointed by the G. H. P., on June 7th, 1880. Present membership, fifty-seven. Present officers are G. W. Gove, H. P.; H. W. Barns, E. K.; Ralph Muir, E. S.; H. A. Wilhardt, C. of H.; W. A. Dennis, P. S.; F. E. Williams, R. A. C.; P. E. Blow, M. of 3d V.; A. W. Stillwell, M. of 2d V.; S. A. Underwood, M. of 1st V.; Jno. A. Reynolds, G. Regular meetings on Wednesdays on or before each full moon, in Masonic Hall.

ASCENSION COMMANDERY No 39.—Was instituted under dispensation, March 15, 1882, by Wm. G. Hall, R. E. G. C. Established under charter May 3, 1882, by W. J. Terril, R. E. G. C., with a membership of nineteen. Present officers are O. H. Picher, E. C.; P. Murphy, generalissimo; J. C. Allen, captain-general; D. A. Preston, prelate; M. W. Stafford, S. W.; W. H. Picker, J. W.; J. L. Briggs, recorder; George W. Gove, treasurer;

Joseph Peel, standard bearer; L. Riseling, sword bearer; W. A. Dennis, warden. The commandery is in a very flourishing condition. Meetings in Masonic Hall, corner of Main and Fourth streets.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—Joplin Lodge No. 287 was organized November 1, 1872, in what is now East Joplin by John Allington, Ira Creech, William Karbe, and others; regularly installed by L. J. Burch, D. D. G. M., of Carthage Lodge No. 171. The first officers were John Allington, N. G.; S. H. White, V. G.; Ira Creech, R. S.; E. W. Beach, P. S.; William Karbe, T. The society was authorized to do general lodge work immediately after organization, although a charter was not granted until June 10, 1873. In 1874 the place of meeting was changed to the hall on the corner of Main and Second streets, Murphysburg, and about one year thereafter returned to former quarters in East Joplin, and returned to West Joplin in the fall of 1877. Present membership, eighty. Present officers: M. Scherl, N. G.; J. J. Cofer, V. G.; G. R. Lavery, R. S.; H. C. Sproal, P. S.; W. B. Halyard, T. Hall on the corner of Second and Main streets; commodious, well arranged, and richly furnished.

GALENA ENCAMPMENT No. 80.—Organized October 19, 1875, by E. R. Shipley, P. G. P., of Springfield Lodge. The first officers were: Ira Creech, C. P.; William Lewis, H. P.; Walter Thalborn, S. W.; W. C. Ball, J. W.; H. A. Wellhardt, S.; John Henrichs, T. The above comprised the charter members. Present officers are: A. J. Myers, C. P.; J. S. Hire, H. P.; George R. Lavery, S. W.; H. C. Combs, J. W.; M. Scherl, S.; William Henrichs, T. Present membership, twenty-eight; hall the same as above. The I. O. O. F. was the first order established in the city, and is now in a flourishing condition.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.—Joplin Lodge No. 34 was organized November 19, 1877, by Anthony Barker, D. D. G. M. The charter members were T. J. Howell, W. B. Halyard, J. C. Faulkner, L. C. Hamilton, H. L. Chickering, John Page, Ira Creech, H. C. Combs, John Gibbons, John Roesch, F. L. Combs, Jacob Schloss, W. J. Husted, E. A. McGregor, S. H. Caldwell, and others. The present officers are J. C. Faulkner, P. M. W.; J. C. Gaston, M. W.; Philip Arnold, F.; H. G. Harris, O.; G. P. Smith, R.; L. A. Fillmore, R.; J. W. Moore, F.; J. R. Caldwell, G.; J. H. Hamilton, I. W.; G. N. Golden, O. W.; Dr. F. D. Owen, M. E. The society has increased rapidly in numbers, is ably managed, and is one of most popular orders in the city. There have been but two deaths in four years. Their hall is on the corner of Fourth and Main streets.

SELECT KNIGHTS A. O. U. W.—Organized February 16, 1880. Meetings in Odd Fellows Hall.

AURORA LODGE No. 41.—Organized at Webb City, this county, December 21, 1877, by W. H. Busse, D. D. P. M. for southwest Missouri. Charter members: D. Cline, Josiah Vanbuskirk, M. Reuther, Henry Hankel, S. W. DeWitt, J. C. Leverton, James Woodward, and others. On January 3d, 1878, the lodge was removed to East Joplin, and has since been permanently located. Present membership, fifty-three. The present officers are: S. B. Williams, P. M. W.; J. M. Pickett, M. W.; Albert Blakey, G. F.; Charles Lowenstein, O.; John Roesch, R.; James Woodward, F.; Joseph Glover, R.; James Sampson, G.; John Bauer, I. W.; Charles Gaede, O. W. They have a commodious hall on the corner of Main Street and Galena Avenue, East Joplin, richly furnished, etc. This lodge has been quite judiciously managed, and is in a flourishing condition.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Joplin Lodge No. 140 was organized January 5, 1876, by G. C. Charles D. Lucas, assisted by G. K. of K. & S. John P. Swygard, of Kansas City, Missouri. The charter members were W. H. Picher, E. D. Porter, W. A. Pyle, T. W. Miles, W. E. Maynard, F. E. Williams, J. M. Wise, R. T. Greer, George W. Gore, A. F. Gore, J. B. Abbott, S. H. Caldwell, W. A. Williams, Theodore W. Davis, Patrick Murphy, George A. Chase, and Peter Schnur. One year after organization the charter was surrendered, but the lodge was reorganized and the charter restored by G. C. C. W. H. Randolph, of St. Louis, Missouri. Since that time the chapter has been in a prosperous condition. The present officers are P. C., F. E. Williams; C. C., S. C. Henderson; V. C., A. H. Waite; P., Galen Spencer; M. A., John Wise; K. of R. & S., F. P. Hurd; M. F., Thomas Battaile; M. E., L. C. McCarty; J. G., C. E. Tyler; O. G., Philip Bass. Regular meetings on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Castle Hall, corner of Main and Fourth streets. The lodge owns a cemetery lot, which they are taking great pains to ornament, for the interment of their dead.

Endowment Rank, Section 501.—Organized June, 1882. Present membership, twenty-two. President, Galen Spencer; secretary and treasurer, G. B. Young. Concerning this order little need be said, as it has already gained a national reputation. Of Joplin lodge it may be said that it is composed of many of the leading and most worthy business men of Joplin. The regalia and other accouterments are of great beauty and fine quality, and the body is one of the most popular of the secret societies of the city.

GERMANIA SOCIAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.—Organized December 22, 1876, by Henry Leutz, H. Wilhardt, A. J. Winzenburg, and others. Original membership, thirty. First officers were: President, Henry Leutz; vice-president, S. Landauer; secretary, Henry Wolf; treasurer; William Karbe.

The purposes of the society are social and literary culture and benevolence. Balls, picnics, and other entertainments given by this society are usually brilliant, and are looked forward to by the citizens as events of especial importance. Hall on Main Street, between Second and Third; large and elegantly furnished. Present membership, forty-six. Present officers are: President, William Guengerich; vice-president, H. Geldmacher; secretary, Chris. Guengerich; treasurer, Charles Schifferdecker. Meetings on second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.—Joplin Lodge No. 2,812, organized August 17, 1882, by Willard Mason, of Neosho, Newton county, and D. G. D. for Missouri. Charter members, twenty-four. First officers were: J. C. Mason, P. D.; S. H. Claycomb, D.; J. H. Stephens, V. D.; Henry Carter, A. D.; Isaac C. Hodson, R.; W. B. McAntire, F. R.; N. B. George, treasurer; T. J. Maupin, C.; John W. Calvin, guide; Charles T. Williams, G.; William Harlow, S.; W. S. Paul, George Gilligan and Mastin Byler, trustees. Present membership, about twenty. Present officers same as above given, excepting recorder, W. S. Paul, and trustee, Josiah Woolen. Meetings in I. O. O. F. Hall, corner Main and Fourth streets.

O. P. MORTON Post, G. A. R., No. 14.—Organized May 17, 1882, by Captain W. H. P. Norris, of Kansas City, Missouri, assisted by Captain William Warner, of Fort Scott, Kansas. Charter members, thirty-five. Present membership, fifty-three. Present officials are: Galen Spencer, P. C.; W. W. Pate, S. V. C.; Ira W. Gilbert, J. V. C.; J. C. McCoy, Q. M.; Dr. W. J. Carter, surgeon; N. L. Barnes, C.; Ira Creech, adjutant; I. N. Vaughan, O. D.; S. Ramsey, O. G.; C. J. Short, S. M.; J. C. Bailey, I. S. Hall, corner Fourth and Main streets.

JOPLIN RIFLES.—The first military company organized in Joplin under the state laws was the Joplin Rifles. Organization was effected August 5, 1881, by Clark Craycroft, W. H. Fairbanks, and W. W. Pate. W. W. Pate was commissioned captain; Clark Craycroft, first lieutenant; A. P. Hoyt, second lieutenant. The company was mustered into service September 1, 1881, with thirty-seven members. On November 24th, 1882, Lieutenant Clark Craycroft was commissioned captain by Governor Crittendon; Galen Spencer was promoted to first lieutenant, and A. P. Hoyt retained his former position. The company is now armed with the latest improved Springfield rifles, have a magnificent full dress uniform, a beautiful silk banner, presented by the ladies of Joplin, and fine equipments. Present membership, forty. The non-commissioned officers are as follows: M. W. Stafford, orderly sergeant; Julius Miller, first sergeant; H. P. Campbell, second sergeant;

Walter Atkinson, third sergeant; Frank Franklin, fourth sergeant; corporals, G. W. Byron and W. C. Williams; color sergeant, J. B. James; business officers: President, Colonel W. H. Fairbanks; vice-president, Julius Miller; secretary, Captain W. W. Pate; treasurer, George Carson.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.—This council so well and favorably known throughout the East was organized in this city June 28, 1881, by Supreme Deputy Commander E. E. Winn of Boston, Massachusetts. Charter members were Dr. Fannie E. Williams, L. M. Johnson, Geo. Orear, Dr. E. D. Flag, Chas. G. Ade, L. A. Short, D. W. M. Gray, B. F. Payton, Francis McFall, and others.

The object of the order is, *first*, to unite in a fraternal society for beneficent purposes, all white persons of good moral character who are socially acceptable, and, if for beneficial membership, of sound bodily health, and between eighteen and sixty years of age. *Second*, to educate its members morally and intellectually, and to establish a fund for the relief of the sick and distressed beneficial members. *Third*, to establish a beneficial fund, from which, on the satisfactory evidence of the death of a member who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding \$5,000 shall be paid to the family, orphans, or dependents, as the member may direct. The council is now in a flourishing condition with an increase of membership. Only two have died since the organization was effected. Both held certificates of \$2,000, which was paid within thirty days from date of death. The present officers are L. A. Young, commander; Chas. G. Ade, past commander; Fannie E. Williams, secretary; Mrs. Luzetta Lopp, orator; Thos. T. Cofer, collector; Dr. F. D. Owen, treasurer. Meetings are held bi-monthly.

THE EPISCOPAL LADIES SOCIETY.—On February 26th, 1878, a preliminary meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. C. P. Mallet by the ladies of the Episcopal Church, who inaugurated a society to promote social intercourse and advance the financial interests of the church. Every week, since the inauguration of this society, the ladies have met on Friday afternoons at the house of one of the members. These places of meeting are made to occur in regular alphabetical order, and they employ their time in sewing to realize money for the church. These societies are often followed in the evening by a mite social, where innocent amusements are participated in, proving highly enjoyable to those who attend. Some of the most interesting entertainments ever given in the city have been under the management of these ladies. They have also given many festivals which were noted for the elegance and superior management displayed. Under the skillful management of the officers the society has attained a prominent place in the

annals of Joplin, in its moral and intellectual influence, and has gained the cooperation of some of the most influential citizens who are not members of the Episcopal Church. From a financial and social point of view, this society has been eminently successful and bids fair to go on progressing in the years to come.

CHAPTER XXIX.—JOPLIN BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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| Abbott, J. B., physican and surgeon. | Burgess, J. R., bakery. |
| Acord, Mrs. M. F., milliner. | Burgess, Roger, bakery. |
| Allen, A. V., Eagle Cornice Works. | Byers, William, capitalist. |
| Anderson, A. W., Marble Works. | Byler, M., blacksmith. |
| Anderson, W. M., shoemaker. | Campbell, Alex., groceries. |
| Babst, C. W., druggist, Main St. | Campbell, H. P., groceries. |
| Bailey, John C., ald. third ward. | Calvin, John W., insurance agent. |
| Barber, R. F., at Picher furnace. | Calvin, T. F., justice peace. |
| Barnes, W. H., supt. woolen mill. | Case, G. A., cashier bank, Joplin. |
| Bathe, M., Agt. Singer machine. | Carson, A. W., Ed. Joplin <i>Herald</i> . |
| Bayless, J. T., saloon. | Carson, G. B., queensware. |
| Bell, Punch, saloon. | Carson, R. C., at Miners Bank. |
| Beller, Wm., saloon. | Carter, King, livery and feed stable. |
| Black, J. H., foreman, Lone Elm. | Carter, W. J., physican and surgeon. |
| Blackwell, J., physican and surgeon. | Carter, W. M., grocer. |
| Blackey, A. C., grocer. | Chapman, C. H., Missouri Lime Co. |
| Blair, D. P., second-hand store. | Charlleen, Mrs., millinery. |
| Botkin, E. F., livery, Fourth St. | Chattelle, Antoine, grocer. |
| Boucher, G. O., saloon. | Chickering, H., builder. |
| Branham, W. F., Agt. Adams Ex. | Clancy, Rev. W. P., Cong. Ch. |
| Bridges, Arthur, painter, Main St. | Clark, A. W., drugs and books. |
| Briggs, J. L., Agt. Frisco R. R. | Clark, G. W., groceries. |
| Broadley, James, groceries. | Clark, M., alderman second ward. |
| Brooks, J. M., dry goods, etc. | Clay, W. M., city police force. |
| Brown, O. H., Joplin Paint Co. | Claycombe, S. H., real estate. |
| Brown, Rev. W. H., Baptist Ch. | Cofer, T. J., groceries, |
| Butler, John, groceries. | Cole, W. H., druggist. |
| Butterly, Peter, Frisco R. R. | Collins, Dan, livery. |
| Burch, Charles, news and cigars. | Cook, Leroy, saloon. |

- Combs, F. L., dep. cir. clerk.
 Combs, H. C., grocer.
 Conner, Thos., capitalist.
 Conway, J., groceries.
 Cox, Sr., J. C., retired farmer.
 Corcoran, J., blacksmith.
 Craycroft, C., attorney at law.
 Creech, Ira, real estate and ins. agt.
 Crossman, W. B., jeweler.
 Cunningham, J. P., phy. and surg.
 Cunningham, L. P., attorney at law.
 Cunningham, T. W., president bank.
 Curley, J. J., Man. W. U. telegraph.
 Currah Thos., furniture.
 Dahill, Thos., prop. Dahill mines.
 Davis, John, groceries.
 Darnall, F. M., White Lead-works.
 Deever, L. J., M. and S. Co.
 Dennis, I. M., blacksmith.
 Dennis, W. A., agt. K. C., Ft. S. & G. R'y.
 Dolan, Thos., attorney at law.
 Doniphan, Joe, barber.
 Dorsey, Sam, grocer.
 Downing, M. F., ald. first ward.
 Dumars, W. A., insurance agent.
 Dykeman, C. W., grocer.
 Eagles, W. C., groceries.
 Eggert, Charles, barber.
 Elliott, R. B., groceries.
 Ephelet, M., millinery.
 Epperson, J. H., confectioner.
 Everett, J., omnibus line.
 Fairbanks, W. H., packer.
 Fallis, Mrs. E. A., dressmaking.
 Fallis, W. H., boarding-house.
 Farrand, Rev. F. R., pastor Presb. Ch.
 Ferguson, Barney, saloon.
 Ferguson, John, miner.
 Fike, Oscar, blacksmith.
 Fillmore, L. A., lumber.
 Flenniken, Thos., cond. Frisco R'y.
 Fletcher, C. G., homeop. physician.
 Flagg, E. D., supt. Sergeant M. Co.
 Fox, John A., lumber.
 Frost, R. Fred, physician and surg'n.
 Frigate, D. J., physician.
 Gaede, Chas., prop. St. James Hotel.
 Geldmacher, Herman, bakery.
 George, John, grocer.
 George, N. B., groceries.
 Gilbert, D. H., lead and oil mill.
 Gill, J. H., groceries.
 Gillis, John, conductor Frisco R'y.
 Gilligan, George, carpenter.
 Glover, C. W., Joplin L. & Z. Co.
 Glover, J. B. Jr., water and gas wks.
 Goodwin, C. B., wholesale grocer.
 Gore, A. F., hardware.
 Gore, G. W., Picher L. and Z. Co.
 Graham, H. J., grocer.
 Green, Thos., florist.
 Guinney, Dan, conductor Frisco R'y.
 Guthrey, Mrs. Z. F., millinery.
 Halyard, W. B., hardware.
 Hamilton, L. C., marshal of Joplin.
 Hamilton, Oscar, saloon.
 Hankins, T. F., market.
 Harmany, W. S., foundry.
 Harris, W. L., boots and shoes.
 Harvey, J. L., groceries.
 Haven, H. H., manager opera house.
 Henderson, S. C., wholesale grocer.
 Hendrichs, J., harness shop.
 Henshaw, F, carriage repository.
 Hewitt, J. A., mine supt. Lone Elm.
 Hibbard, J. J., harness and saddles.
 Hibler, C., wholesale and ret'l grocer.
 Hillyer, J. R. supt. Woolen mills.

- Hinders, J. W., feed store.
 Holladay, R. C., physician and surg.
 Holman, W. G., groceries.
 Houghton, Misses J. and E., photog.
 House, M. D., saloon.
 Howard, L. G., St. Louis Dental Co.
 Hoyt, A. P., builder.
 Hoyt, Wm., groceries.
 Jacks, J. A., physician and surgeon.
 Jansen, D. W., gunsmith.
 Jenkins, E., groceries.
 John, Mrs. S. C., restaurant.
 Johnson, C. J., Joplin Boiler-works.
 Johnson, L. D., market.
 Johnson, W. E., groceries.
 Jones, E. W., feed stable.
 Jones, James, carpenter.
 Jones, John, merchant tailor.
 Jones, Thos., Joplin Hotel.
 Kennedy, O. H. S., plumber.
 Kinney, N. A., telegraph operator.
 Kline, J. C., sexton cemetery.
 Klotz, John, cigar manufacturer.
 Knaves, C. H., barber.
 Koehler, G. W., city bakery.
 Krauch, C. F., boots and shoes.
 Lamb, W. P., groceries.
 Lampkins, Wm., groceries.
 Landauer, S., liquors.
 Lavery, G. R., grocer, Byerville.
 Leonard, E. B. & Son, gen'l md'se.
 Leckie, Wm., machine works.
 Lewis, C. J., supt. water and gas.
 Ligget, Wm., blacksmith.
 Livingston, C., blacksmith.
 Long, N. L., feed and flour.
 Lowenstein, C. A., groceries.
 Loose, D. A. & Co., dry goods.
 McAntire, J. W., attorney at law.
 McAntire, W. B., attorney at law.
 McCarty, A. B., druggist.
 McCarty, L. C., druggist.
 McClelland, T. A., capitalist.
 McConey, D. C., butcher and packer.
 McCown, L., groceries.
 McCormack, Rev. Wm., Catholic Ch.
 McDaniel C. W., supt. telephone.
 McGill, Frank, lumber.
 McGory, J., tailor.
 McMurtry, Geo., city police.
 Malang, Joe, shoemaker.
 Mallett, C. P., livery.
 Martin, A. R. saloon.
 Mason, J. C., attorney at law.
 Matthews, Fred, pro. Pacific House.
 Maupin, T. J., groceries.
 Maxwell, W. D., groceries.
 May, T. R., groceries.
 Meacham, S. F., physician and surg.
 Meek, J. R., carpenter.
 Moffet, E. R., capitalist.
 Montgomery, C. H., attorney at law.
 Moore, Mrs., millinery.
 Morgan, A. J., painter.
 Morgan, J. B., druggist.
 Morris, Isaiah, Turkish baths.
 Molyneux, Ted, book-keeper.
 Muenning, Geo., Joplin bakery.
 Murphy, Pat, capitalist.
 Orear, Geo., attorney, and J. P.
 O'Regan, M., Joplin dairy.
 Owen, W. P., music, jewelry, etc.
 Oviatt, C. W., physician and surg.
 Owen, F. D., physician and surgeon.
 Parks, Geo., street commissioner.
 Parks, Sam A., engineer.
 Paul, W. S., implement store.

- Payton, G. W., groceries.
 PeTit, J. C., Med. and Surg. Inst.
 Pealer, J. S., saloon.
 Peel, Joseph, meat market.
 Pennington, A. O. T., ag't Mo. P. Ry.
 Perkins, J., saloon.
 Perry, J. K., New York store.
 Petty, D. C., engineer.
 Phillips, Samuel, clothier.
 Picher, O. H., capitalist.
 Picher, W. H., Picher L. & Z. Co.
 Pierce, Geo. F., barber.
 Pierce, G. N., Paint & Oil Co.
 Powell, Mrs. E. E., millinery.
 Power, W. J., Joplin marble works.
 Preston, D. A., S. W. L. & Z. Co.
 Pribbenow, B., insurance.
 Price, N. S., repair shop.
 Price, S. C., physician and surgeon.
 Ray, G. W., physician and surgeon.
 Reading, J. S., flour and feed.
 Redburn, F. M., police justice.
 Reeves, James, boiler maker.
 Renzenhausen, H., groceries.
 Renzenhausen, W., groceries.
 Rich, Harry, tailor.
 Rich, Solomon, tailor.
 Riseling, L., hardware and furniture.
 Roberts, Mrs. Annie, confectionery.
 Robertson, James, variety store.
 Roesch, John, saloon.
 Rose, E., jeweler.
 Rothschild, Louis, clothier.
 Royer, L. S., saloon.
 Rust, John, market.
 Sansom, H. H., marble works.
 Scherl, Morris, restaurant and conf'y.
 Scherl, O., restaurant.
 Schifferdecker, Chas., beer and ice.
 Schmierer, G., wholesale liquors.
 Schnur, Peter, ed. and pub. *News*.
 Seela, I. N., restaurant.
 Serage, J. B., livery and feed.
 Sergeant, J. B., capitalist.
 Sellars, C., boots and shoes.
 Sellars, Fred, boots and shoes.
 Sevier, W. J., L. & Z. Co.
 Shangle, Rev. H. S., M. E. Ch. South.
 Shehan, Daniel, city policeman.
 Shepherd, J. A., lumber.
 Sherman, A. L., attorney at law.
 Shipp, F. M., dentist.
 Short, J. H., physician and surgeon.
 Short, L. A., constable.
 Sherman, M., blacksmith.
 Simmons, Chas., cond. Frisco R'y.
 Sinamaker, Charles, painter.
 Smith, Charles, market.
 Smith, Mrs., dressmaker.
 Spencer, Galen, attorney at law.
 Spurrier, J. H., second-hand store.
 Squire, E. C. H., physician and surg.
 Stafford, M. W., postmaster.
 Stallman, Charles, Frisco R'y.
 Staples, M., real estate.
 Stillwell, A. W., Lone Elm M & S. Co.
 Stewart, W. J., feed store.
 Street, Oscar, miner.
 Sutton, H. C., groceries.
 Swartz, P. L., groceries.
 Swartz, Simon, dry goods and mill'y
 Swift, E. P., groceries.
 Taylor, C. F., M. & S. Co.
 Taylor, John H., capitalist.
 Teats, W. S., saloon.
 Teis, P. G., merchant tailor.
 Thompson, Elder R. A., Chris'n Ch.
 Thrasher, W. W., assistant P. M.

- Titus, Chas. F., physician and surg'n.
 Tibbits, Mrs. S. M., Farmers' Hotel.
 Trembley, J. H., attorney.
 Trigg, J. C., attorney.
 True, A., marble works.
 True, W. M., marble works.
 Turner, Jas., carp'r and cabinet mkr.
 Tatcher, H., grocer and sup't mines.
 Tyler, R. B., physician and surgeon.
 Underwood, S. A., boots and shoes.
 Walker, T. N., boots and shoes.
 Webb, B. T., real estate.
 Webster, Elmer, insurance agent.
 Weiler, M., Great Western Clothing.
 Weyland, J., photographer.
 Wheeler, C. C., phys. and druggist.
 Wait, A. H., cashier Miners' Bank.
 White, J. G., justice of the peace.
 White, W. V., wagon and bl'k shop.
 Whitwell, Pleasant, blacksmith.
 Willhrardt, H. A., saloon.
 Williams, C. B., restaurant.
 Williams, F. E., druggist.
 Williams, Miss Fannie E., physic'n.
 Williams, S. B., furniture store.
 Wills, E. A., physician.
 Wilson, Jas. M., restau't and bakery.
 Wise, J. F., wool and hides.
 Wolff, J. S., boots and shoes.
 Wood, H. D., president Water-works.
 Workizer, C. J. G., druggist.
 Workizer, Miss S. A., prin. cl'k P. O.
 Wright, F. S., physician.
 Yeager, A. J., dental surgeon.
 Young, G. B., dry goods.
 Zelleken, E., capitalist and miner.
 Zentner, N., Joplin brewery.

J. B. ABBOTT, M. D., physician and surgeon, Joplin, was born at Abbott's Corners, Erie county, New York, Nov. 13, 1843. His father, George W. Abbott, was a native of the Empire State, born near Buffalo about the year 1815, and died at Abbott's Corners in the fall of 1841. His mother, Ann C. (Sednor) Abbott, was a native of Virginia, born in Petersburg in 1815, and died October 10, 1871, at Petroleum Center, Penn. Our subject was raised in the city and therefore had excellent school advantages. When sixteen years of age he entered the University of Buffalo, where he pursued his studies until the breaking out of the war. He then went to Illinois and enlisted as a musician in Company I, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Colonel John A. Davis commanding, and served until hostilities ceased. He participated at Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Corinth, Spanish Fort, and many others of importance. He was wounded at Vicksburg and taken prisoner, but was subsequently exchanged. He was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., as assistant surgeon of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, and shortly afterwards discharged at Springfield, Mo. He returned to New York and engaged in the study of medicine, first with Dr. Depew, then with Dr. C. B. Mottsam, formerly surgeon of the Sixth Michigan Infantry Volunteers. In 1866 he entered the Buffalo University (medical college) and graduated from that institution in May, 1868. He

immediately came west to Kansas, and locating at Lawrence engaged in the practice of his profession with his former preceptor, Mottsam. He also embarked in the drug business. He remained there for a time, then traveled, continuing practice, and came to Joplin in May, 1874. Dr. Abbot was married in Oregon, Illinois, January 29, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth E., daughter of John M. and Elizabeth (Elliott) Snowden, formerly of Pittsburgh, Penn. Mrs. Abbott was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., July 19, 1844. They have three children: Alfred S., born May 23, 1868, at Golden, Mich.; Fred J., born Nov. 11, 1870, in Pentwater, Mich., and Harry C., born in Lawrence, Kan., June 28, 1874. Mrs. Abbott is a member of the M. E. Church. The Doctor, although now afflicted because of exposure during the war, is having a very remunerative practice. He is a member of the state, district, and county medical associations and is universally considered one of the most successful practitioners in the Southwest.

A. V. ALLEN, proprietor of the Eagle Cornice Works, Joplin, was born in Genesee county, New York, Nov. 10, 1835. His parents, Joel and Mirab (Root) Allen were natives of Connecticut. Our subject remained in the county of his nativity until sixteen years of age. His parents then moved to Ohio, locating in Piqua county, and his father, being a mechanic, engaged at his trade. Our subject received a liberal education in the schools of New York and Ohio. He also, during boyhood, worked in the shop with his father. At the age of eighteen he went to California, stopping at Hangtown, where he worked at his trade for nearly two years. Thence to Sacramento, and shortly afterward to Nevada City, same state, where he engaged in mining. Returned to the states in the summer of 1858, and soon after went to Texas, where he engaged on the stage mail-route between Henderson and Waco, western Texas. Shortly after he disposed of interests there and went to Ohio, then back to St. Louis, and in 1861 he made another trip to California. While out West he did military duty for a time under General Connor, and afterwards engaged in mining in Montana. Returned to the states and engaged in business, first at Piqua, Ohio, then at Frankfort, Ken., and later at Omaha, Neb., where he secured a contract for roofing and heavy sheet iron work on the round houses, machine shops, etc., etc., for the U. P. Railroad. Continued there three years, then returned to Piqua, Ohio. In 1870 he came West again to St. Louis, and engaged in cornice business. Came to Joplin in July, 1872, and established his present business. Mr. Allen was married in Miami county, Ohio, in the fall of 1869, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John W. and Delia Gordon, of that county. Mrs. Allen was born in the Buckeye State in 1843. They have one child, William Gordon, born November 12, 1870. Our sub-

ject and Mrs. Allen have a splendid home on the corner of Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Business on the corner of First and Main streets. Makes a specialty of cornice work, also manufactures heavy sheet iron and tin wares.

W. R. ATKINSON, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Louisiana, March 17, 1826. His father, Richard Atkinson, was a native of England, born in 1780, and died in 1846. His mother was a native of Seville, Spain, who was born in 1801 and died in 1849. When about thirteen years of age, our subject went to New York, where he attended school for about seven years. He then entered the Fourteenth Street medical college, graduating from that institution in the fall of 1853. He commenced the practice of his profession at Louisville, Ky., but shortly afterward went to Memphis, Tenn, where he practiced for two years. Then he went to Minnesota, locating at St. Paul, and practiced a half decade, after which he practiced at Hudson, Wis., for a time. He then came to Platte county, Mo., and practiced his profession one year; thence to Jacksonville, Kan., and practiced two years. He came to Joplin in the spring of 1871, and has since continued here. Dr. Atkinson was married in Marion county, Mo., May 22, 1856, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Henry Humphrey, of that county. From this union there were five children, Arabella, William, John, Harry, and Fannie. The first three are now deceased. After the death of his first wife he was again married, at Fort Scott, Kan., April 23, 1868, to Miss Adelia, daughter of Joseph Carpenter, of that city. From this union there are three children living, Harry Willis, William Richard, and Charles L. Three died in infancy. Mrs. Atkinson is a member of the M. E. Church South. Dr. Atkinson is one of the first physicians of Joplin, both as to date of coming here and as to ability as a practitioner.

C. W. BABST, druggist of Joplin, was born in Marion county, Ohio, May 10, 1852. His father, Daniel Babst, a native of the Keystone State, born in Lancaster county. His mother, Catharine (Yost) Babst, of Ohio, was born in Stark county. They are now living in Akron, Ohio. Subject grew to maturity in the Buckeye State, and was liberally educated in the common schools and the Roach Institute. He entered the last named institution when 15 years of age, completing his education in June, 1868. He came west to Missouri in 1871, stopping at Carthage. In the fall of 1872 he engaged as clerk for Orner & Shepherd, druggists of that city. Remained there several months and then came to Joplin and continued for the same parties in the same business. He next engaged with Stafford & Murphy, of this city, in the capacity of clerk, and with them remained three years. He then went to Lone Elm and became a partner in the firm of Stafford & Co.,

continuing for one year, then purchased the entire interest and did business alone until the spring of 1879. Mr. Babst was married in Joplin, to Miss Dora Harland. Mrs. B. was born in Cedar Falls, Iowa. From this union there are three children, Lulu, Catharine, and Charles W. Mr. and Mrs. Babst have a pleasant home on Joplin Street, between Eighth and Ninth, in the most beautiful part of the city. Business on Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth; carries a full line of the best goods and has everything so neatly arranged that his has been well termed the "Model Drug Store of Joplin." Mr. Babst is a man of excellent business qualifications, courteous and obliging. He well deserves the liberal patronage which he is receiving.

CAPT. R. F. BARKER, foreman of the smelting works, S. W. L. & Z., Co., Joplin, Mo., was born in Lincoln county, Maine, March 1, 1843. His parents, Jacob and Anna (Ham) Barker, were also natives of the Pine Tree State. His father was born in 1796 and died in April, 1863. His mother was born in 1800 and died in 1876. Subject grew to maturity in his native state. Was educated in the common schools and the Lewiston academy, at Danville, Maine. When twenty-one years of age he went south to New Orleans and remained there a short time, then to Mobile, Ala. In the spring of 1857 he went to Iowa, locating in Linn county, where he engaged in farming until the breaking out of the war. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Iowa Infantry, Colonel McDowell commanding, and served until the summer of 1865. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Memphis, in those around Atlanta, at Vicksburg, with Sherman on his march to the sea, and in all his subsequent campaigns. Was wounded by a minie ball in Tennessee, the ball entering the left breast, just above the heart and coming out to the right of and beneath the left shoulder blade. Was at that time first lieutenant in command of the company, and after being shot gave command for the company to rise and fire, then relinquished his command, ordering a sergeant to take his place, and retired. He was taken to the hospital where he remained six weeks. He returned to his command at Kenesaw Mountain, and enlisted as a private but was at different times promoted, and after the battle of Jackson Miss., was commissioned captain of Company A. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., and discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in the summer of 1865, and came to Missouri in the spring following, locating at Carthage. Engaged at different occupations for a number of years. Came to Joplin in the winter of 1873-74 and engaged in smelting for about five years. Was then appointed foreman of the smelting works of Picher L. & Z. Company, and has since held that position. Mr. Barker was married in Carthage in 1872.

J. C. BARKLEY, grocer, was born in Greene county, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1854. His father, Ebenezer Barkley, was a native of North Carolina, born Dec. 5, 1815, and died in Washington county, Mo., Sept. 20, 1858. His mother, Jane (Shields) Barkley, of Maryland, was born Dec. 27, 1817, and died in this county Dec. 24, 1876. While yet a child our subject was brought to Missouri, and his parents located on a farm in Washington county; there his father died, and shortly after his mother moved to Taylor county, Iowa, locating on a farm near Bedford. There they remained eight years, after which time they moved to Montgomery county, Kan., and engaged in farming until 1877. In the fall of that year they came to Jasper county, Mo. One year thereafter he went to Leadville, Col., but returned and commenced mining near this city. He embarked in his present business May 1, 1882, with Mr. J. C. Stacy, and Jan. 1, 1883, purchased his partner's interest, and has since continued alone. Mr. Barkley was married in Joplin, March 23, 1882, to Miss Alice, daughter of John T. and Esther (Cannon) Mosely, of this city. Mrs. B. was born in Lincoln county, Mo., May 14, 1858. He carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries, provisions, feed, etc.

D. P. BLAIR, merchant, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1850. His father, Lester Blair, was also a native of New York, and born in Middletown, Otsego county, in Sept., 1818. His mother, Eliza (Clover) Blair, of the Empire State, was born in Springfield, Otsego county, in May, 1824. They are now living at Chautauqua, N. Y. During infancy our subject was taken by his parents to Chautauqua county where they located on a farm near the noted lake, from which the county derives its name. There he engaged in agricultural pursuits and attended the common schools. When about sixteen years of age he entered the Albany Commercial College, Albany, N. Y., graduating from that institution in the spring of 1867. He returned to Chautauqua and engaged in farming for a time, then in the mercantile business, and afterwards in teaching. He came west in 1870 to Brownville, Neb., and a little later located at Paola, Kan. He remained there one year, and then went to Prescott, Linn county, and soon after to Arkansas. He came to Joplin in April, 1873, and commenced mining. He embarked in his present business in October, 1880. Mr. Blair was married in Joplin, Mo., March 8, 1877, to Mrs. Nannie P., relict of A. W. Cook, and daughter of I. H. and Malinda E. (McKey) Patton, of this city. Mrs. Blair was born near Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept. 26, 1850. She had one child from her former husband and also one from this union, Berta Randolph, born March 5, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Blair reside one and a half miles east of Joplin. They have 120 acres of land, well fenced, and forty acres in good cultivation, well watered, good orchard, and an abundance of small fruits. His

place of business is on Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth. He carries a full line of furniture and second hand goods. Mr. B. is a man of good business qualification.

J. H. BLACK, superintendent Lone Elm White Lead Works, Joplin, was born in Greenup county, Ky., Aug. 11, 1848. His parents, Henry and Eliza (Bradshaw) Black, were also natives of Kentucky. His father was born Dec. 25, 1818, and died Nov. 25, 1862. His mother was born Jan. 7, 1819, and now resides at Baxter Springs, Kan. When about seven years of age our subject moved with his parents to Atchison county, Kan. There he attended the common schools, receiving a liberal education, and also learned the blacksmith's trade. In the winter of 1863 he enlisted in the Fourth Kansas Battery and served until the close of the war. The principal part of his fighting was with the Indians. He was in Curtis's expedition, and participated in the battle at the headwaters of the Republican River and others. He was mustered out in June, 1865, returned to Kansas, and went to Fort Scott, where for ten years he engaged in mining, working about thirty men. He came to Joplin in the spring of 1875 and went into the employ of Messrs. Moffet & Sergeant, engaging in smelting, and took charge of the entire works as superintendent in Dec., 1880. Mr. Black was married in Fort Scott, Kan., June 1, 1873, to Miss S. R., daughter of A. S. and Ellen Humphreys, of that city. Mrs. B. was born in Illinois Dec. 2, 1852. From this union there were three children: Howard, born March 9, 1874, in Fort Scott; Cora, born Feb. 9, 1876, and died Feb. 15, 1877, in Joplin; and Gertrude, born May 12, 1880, also in Joplin. Mr. Black is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a man of extraordinary business qualifications, and it is only just to say that the success of the "experiment" which he has conducted is in no inconsiderable part due to his management.

E. F. BOTKIN, proprietor Botkin's livery, feed, and sale stable, Joplin, was born in Springfield, Ohio, March 7, 1834. His parents, Charles and Dorcas (Tuttle) Botkin, were natives of Virginia. His father was born in 1797, and died in the fall of 1872, in Clark county, Ohio. His mother was born in 1798, and died in the fall of 1877. The subject was raised on a farm, and educated liberally in the common schools; he engaged in agricultural pursuits until twenty-six years of age, and then commenced railroad-ing, which he followed three years. In April, 1865, he came west, locating in Linn county, Kansas, and, two years later, to Baxter Springs, and for four years engaged in the grocery business. He came to Joplin in 1874, engaged in the livery business, and established a stage line between here and Baxter Springs. Mr. Botkin was married in Joplin, Dec. 25, 1878, to Mrs. Mary M. Nesbit, daughter of John and Temperance (Sullivan)

McCormack, of Sparta, Ill. Mrs. B. was born in Nashville, Tenn. This union was blessed with one child, Mary D., born Oct. 2, 1880, and died Dec. 25, 1882. Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. B. is a member of the A. O. U. W. Residence and business is on Fourth Street, between Main and Joplin streets.

J. L. BRIGGS, agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, Joplin, was born in Adrian, Mich., January 3, 1847. His father, Clark Briggs, is a native of the Bay State, born in 1817. His mother, Eunice (Symonds) Briggs, was born in New York in 1819. They now reside in Vancouver, W. T. At the time of the subject's birth his father was engaged in the state survey of Michigan. In 1848 the family returned to New York, and the father engaged in the lumber business in Allegheny county. There our subject grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education at Wellsville high school, which he attended for a number of years. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Morgan's battery, Second New York Artillery, Captain Berry commanding, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-house, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, and numerous others of lesser importance; was also present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court-house. He was wounded by a bursting shell in front of Petersburg, and at Cold Harbor was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 12, 1865, and returned to New York. Soon after he commenced the study of dentistry at Wellsville, that state, and continued two years. He then entered the Lewisville College, Lewisville, Pa., which he attended for some years. After quitting college he came west to Kansas, and engaged several months with a government surveying party; then went to Lawrence and engaged as book-keeper for the railroad contractors and builders then at work constructing the St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver Railroad, and remained in that position until the completion of the road. In 1871 he began to learn the art of telegraphy at Lawrence, and being an accountant of considerable experience, was rapidly promoted, taking charge of the station at Lawrence in July, 1872, and continued until January, 1874. He then went to Marshfield, Mo., and accepted a similar position, where he remained until August, 1879, and then went to Girard, Kan., and took charge of an office there for two months. He came to Joplin September 28, 1879, and accepted the position which he now holds. Mr. Briggs was married in Marshfield, Mo., Oct. 5, 1881, to Miss Adah Goss, of Marshfield. Mrs. B. was born in Webster county, Mo., Nov. 5, 1860. She is a graduate of the Mt. Holyoke Seminary, in Massachusetts; she belongs

to the Congregational Church. Mr. Briggs is a member of the Masonic order, at present recorder of American Commandery, No. 39, K. T.

JAMES BROADLEY, grocer, Joplin, was born in Michigan, Oct. 25, 1844. His parents, Thomas and Sarah (Coats) Broadley, were natives of England. The subject grew to manhood in his native state, receiving a liberal education. When twenty-six years of age he went to Indiana, locating near Lagrange, Lagrange county, where he engaged in farming two years. He then came west to Cherokee county, Kansas, and continued farming and the raising of stock for about eight years. Came to Joplin in the fall of 1878, and mined for several months; then embarked in his present business, with F. A. Allen, under the firm name of Allen & Broadley. On Sept. 21, 1882, he purchased the entire interest and has since continued. Mr. Broadley was married in St. Joseph county, Mich., Feb. 20, 1869, to Miss Fannie M., daughter of John and Sarah (Soars) Jarrett. Mrs. B. is a native of the Keystone State, born March 17, 1850. From this union there were two children, one living, Sarah Gertrude, born July 13, 1870, and Charles H., born Nov. 23, 1872, and died May 9, 1873. Mrs. B. is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. B. is a man of good business qualifications, and may be found on Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth, where he carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries, provision, feed, etc.

ROGER BURGESS, baker and confectioner, Joplin, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, May 8, 1828. His parents, James and Susan (May) Burgess, were also natives of England. His father was born in 1797, and died Aug. 2, 1861. His mother was born in 1799, and died Jan. 3, 1861. The subject grew to manhood in England, and was educated liberally in the English schools. When fourteen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of baker and continued at it until 1846, when his parents moved on a farm and he left the confinement of his trade for the more healthful pursuits of agriculture. He immigrated to America in 1851, sailing from Liverpool Oct. 29, on the Vanguard, and after a voyage of about five weeks, arrived at New York City. Came west to Chester county, Pa., and learned the trade of augur-maker at New London. He went to Wilmington, Del., in 1854, and continued in same business for three years. He returned to England in the spring of 1857, and for two years engaged in agricultural pursuits; also, was local correspondent of the London *Times*. Then returned to the United States and came west to Chicago, Ill., and shortly after to Kansas, and engaged at farming in Labette county. Came to Joplin in 1881, and engaged in present business. Mr. Burgess was married in Cambridgeshire, England, Dec. 25, 1860, to Miss Sarah, daughter of John and

Marian Beck. Mrs. Burgess was born April 5, 1843. There are from this union four children: James, born Feb. 27, 1862; John Roger, born Nov. 4, 1863; Arthur W., born Jan. 3, 1869; and Herbert E., born Aug. 31, 1870. While in England Mr. B. was frequently honored with positions of public trust and always proved a worthy and efficient officer. Business on Main Street, between Sixth and Eighth. He is a practical baker of years of experience, also a confectioner.

MARTIN BYLER, blacksmith, Joplin, Mo., was born in Seneca county, Ohio, June 4, 1842. His parents were natives of Germany. Our subject grew to maturity in the Buckeye State, receiving a liberal education in the common schools. When sixteen he commenced to learn the trade of blacksmith at Attica, Seneca county. He afterwards went to Mansfield same state and engaged at his trade. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the First Ohio Independent Battery, Capt. McMullen commanding, and served three years, participated in battles of Antietam, Frederick City and others of lesser importance; mustered out at Martinsburg West Va., and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, after which he returned to his home and shortly after went to Sandusky, same state. While there he engaged at his trade, and he subsequently engaged in same business in Meadville, Pa., Huntington, Ind., Decatur and Springfield, Ill., Omaha, Neb., Des Moines, Iowa, St. Louis and Sedalia, Mo., Ft. Scott and Baxter Springs, Kansas. At the last named place he remained eight years; came to Joplin in fall of 1877 and engaged at his trade. Mr. Byler was married at Baxter Springs, Kan., March 20, 1873, to Miss Demoris McQuig, a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. B. was born Aug. 5, 1853. From their union there are two children. Eddie, born March 10, 1874; Cleo M., born Sept. 30, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. B. have a pleasant home on Joplin Street, between Second and Third. Business on corner of Joplin and Fourth streets.

WILLIAM BYERS, capitalist, Joplin, was born in Franklin county, Pa., Nov 14, 1828. His parents, Frederick and Anna (Eby) Byers, were also natives of the Keystone State. His father was born in 1780, and died in 1854; his mother died in 1823. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in the county of his nativity; was raised principally on a farm, and attended the common schools. When about seventeen years of age he entered the Chambersburg Academy, Chambersburg, Pa., graduating from that institution in the spring of 1848. After quitting school he was engaged for three years as a clerk in the mercantile business for his brother, Eby Byers. He then engaged in farming and stock-raising in Franklin county until the year 1860; then came west to Iowa and engaged in the hotel business at Iowa City, but shortly after commenced dealing in

real estate, which business he followed several years. He moved to Marion county, same state, where he engaged in the mercantile business until the spring of 1866; came to Carthage, this county, in the last named year, and in February, 1872, to Joplin. Since coming here he has dealt largely in real estate and mining. In the spring of 1873 Byers & Murphy's addition to Murphysburg (now Joplin) was laid out, and in 1877 he and others laid out Byers & Murphy's first addition to Joplin proper. In August, 1879, was laid out Byers & Murphy's second addition, now known as Byersville, and named in honor of our subject. Judge Byers was married in Franklin county, Pa., March 20, 1854, to Miss Martha L., daughter of Samuel and Ruth Jeffrey, of Chambersburg, Pa. In 1875 Mr. Byers was appointed judge of the county court for this county by Governor Harden; served two years, and in November, 1878, was elected to the same position for a term of four years. Judge Byers is extensively engaged in mining operations; also interested in the Joplin Woolen Mills, of which company he is vice-president; also secretary and treasurer of the Joplin Zinc Company. He is a man of energy and enterprise, possesses excellent business qualifications, and is counted among Joplin's most respected and worthy citizens.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, grocer, Joplin, was born in Mississippi, Kemper county, Feb. 2, 1840. His parents, Alexander and Margaret (Strait) Campbell, were natives of South Carolina; his father was born about 1796, and died in the fall of 1853; his mother was born about 1820, and is now living in Joplin. The subject was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools and the Columbus (Miss.) College. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he went into Arkansas and purchased land. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Arkansas Confederate Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Patterson commanding, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga, in those around Atlanta, at Franklin, Tenn., and others of importance; surrendered at Greensborough, N. C., with General Joe Johnson. He returned to Arkansas in July, 1865, and engaged in farming for four years; came to this county in February, 1869, and located on Turkey Creek, east of the present city of Joplin, where for six years he engaged in farming. In 1875 he came to Joplin and commenced in the mercantile business, continuing three years; was then elected constable of Joplin township, and held that position four years; during the last three years, however, he carried on the grocery business in connection with his official duties. Mr. Campbell was married at Jacksonsport, Ark., Nov. 23, 1868, to Miss Mary F. Ewing, of that county. Mrs. C. was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., in May, 1845. From this union there are two children, Lee Ewing, born



Yours Truly
Wm. Byers



Jan. 6, 1875, and Arthur Alexander, born Jan. 28, 1879. Mrs. C. is a member of the M. E. Church (South). Mr. Campbell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W. His place of business is on Main Street, East Joplin; he carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries, glass and wooden ware, provisions, feed, etc., etc. He is also interested in mining.

A. W. CARSON has been business manager of the daily and weekly *Herald* since the establishment of each. He was born at Cadiz, Ohio, and was educated at the McNeely Normal School of Ohio. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the Forty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private in Company C. In 1867 he located in Marshfield, Mo., and for a year had charge of the public schools of that place. In 1868 he became proprietor of the Marshfield *Yeoman*, and has been connected with some newspaper enterprise almost uninterruptedly to the present date.

WM. J. CARTER, M. D., physician and surgeon, Joplin, was born in Frankfort, Clinton county, Ind., August 9, 1839. His father Harlen Carter was a native of the Buckeye State, and his mother, Esther Carter of Pennsylvania. When our subject was about four years of age his parents moved to Indiana, locating on a farm in Hendricks county. There he engaged in agricultural pursuits. At seventeen he entered the Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., and attended about two years. He then returned home and commenced teaching, at the same time continuing his studies. Previous to entering college, however, he had commenced the study of medicine. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company F, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry Volunteers and served two and a half years, participating in the battles of Chattanooga, Chickamagna, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and many others of importance. Four months after enlistment he was promoted to hospital steward, and during the march to Atlanta, was commissioned first lieutenant of Company F; he was discharged at Chattanooga, because of physical disabilities produced by exposure, and returning home resumed his studies. In the fall of 1865 he entered the Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating in the spring following. He then returned to Hendricks county, Ind., and commenced the practice of his profession at Pittsborough, where he continued three years. He then came to the Southwest because of ill health, locating at Fair, Neosho county, Kan., and resumed practice. He returned to Indiana in the spring of 1873, and engaged in professional duties for about six years at Indianapolis. He then went to Montana Territory, and in July, 1881, came to Joplin. Dr. Carter was married in Hendricks county, Indiana, to Miss Josephine, daughter of Samuel and Nancy King, of that county. Mrs. Carter was born in Indian-

apolis, March 6, 1842. From this union there have been six children, Hollis S., born April 18, 1867; Addie, born March 24, 1869; Debora, born June 16, 1871; Gertrude, born Dec. 20, 1872, died April 5, 1874; Nettie Belle, born May 5, 1877, died June 8, 1877; and Mary Esther, born May 3, 1878. Dr. and Mrs. Carter are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, and a member of the G. A. R.; he now fills the chair of Ophthalmology and Otologia in Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons. Has a large, increasing, and remunerative practice.

ANTOINE CHATELLE, grocer, East Joplin, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, May 5, 1827. His parents, Joaquin and Margaret (Dupuis) Chatelle, were also natives of Canada. His father was born May 14, 1792, and died May 14, 1876. His mother was born in 1810 and is now living in Canada. Our subject was raised principally in Canada and educated in the French schools. When sixteen years of age he came with his parents to the states, locating in New York, where they remained for thirteen years. While there young Chatelle learned the carpenter's trade. In 1856 they returned to Canada, Dominion of Ontario, and there our subject engaged at his trade and taught in French schools. He came again to the states in the fall of 1859, and first engaged at his trade in the Empire State until 1865, when he went to Janesville, Wisconsin. Continued in the same business there nearly a half decade. Came to Missouri in 1869, locating in Lawrence county, at Mt. Vernon, and later at Verona, same county; where he engaged at his trade two years. Came to Joplin in July, 1871, and engaged in various occupations until 1877, when he moved to Kansas City, and commenced the manufacture of furniture. Two years later he returned to Joplin and in the summer following went to Leadville, but returned to Missouri and went to McDonald, but shortly after came to Joplin and embarked in the grocery business. Mr. Chatelle was married in Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence county, New York, Jan. 31, 1853, to Miss Domitile, daughter of Benjamin Robidour, a native of Canada. Mrs. Chatelle is also a native of Canada, born June 2, 1837. From this union there have been fifteen children: Antoine, born Dec. 8, 1853; Della, born June 2, 1855; Nina, born Jan. 4, 1857; Napoleon, born Sept. 15, 1858; Frank, born Jan. 8, 1860; Urseley, born July 15, 1862; Agnes, born July 3, 1864, and died in Sept., 1865; Etta, born Oct 10, 1866; Millie, born April 25, 1866; Willie, born July 2, 1870; Lottie, born Dec. 25, 1872, and died in infancy; Mary, born Sept. 20, 1874, and died in Dec., 1874; Hallie, born March 27, 1876; Lawrence, born Oct. 2, 1880, and died July 7, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Chatelle are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Chatelle is a number one mechanic and a man of good business qualifications.

HENRY L. CHICKERING, of the firm of Hoyt & Chickering, contractors and builders, Joplin, was born in Middlesex county, Mass., Feb. 5, 1854. His parents, Francis H. and Charlotte F. (Jones) Chickering, were also natives of the Bay State. His father was born in 1822, and is now living at Ashland, Mass. Our subject grew to maturity in Middlesex county and was educated at the common schools and the high school at Ashland. When sixteen years of age he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade and served a regular apprenticeship. He then engaged at his trade in different cities of New England until the fall of 1876. He then came to Joplin and worked at his trade with Messrs. Reynolds & Axell for one year; then formed a partnership with Mr. W. R. Farbush under the firm name of Farbush & Chickering, and continued for a time. In March, 1880, the present partnership was formed and the firm have since engaged at carpentering, largely in contracting and building. Mr. Chickering was married in Joplin March 22, 1878, to Miss Mary, daughter of T. B. and Morgiana (Vondersmith) Lauderbach, of this city, but formerly from Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Chickering was born in Ottawa, Ill., March 9, 1858. From this union there have been two children: Bertha L., born Feb. 5, 1880, and died Dec. 23, 1880; Luella F., born Oct. 25, 1880. Residence on Pearl Street, between Fifth and Sixth; business on Joplin Street, between Fourth and Fifth.

S. H. CLAYCOMB, of Claycomb & Staples, law and real estate, Joplin, was born in Waverly, Lafayette county, Mo., Aug. 11, 1847. His parents, George and Elizabeth J. (Winning) Claycomb, were natives of West Virginia. During infancy he moved with his parents to Saline county, Mo., locating near Cambridge. While there he engaged in agricultural pursuits and attended the common schools. When about eleven years of age the family moved to Cambridge where he attended the city schools. At fifteen he went to Jacksonville, Ill., and entered the Illinois College where he pursued his studies for a time and then entered the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in consequence of the war, failed to complete a course; he then went to Detroit, Mich., and completed a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at that place; then returned home and engaged in teaching. In the fall of 1866 he went to Virginia and entered the law department Virginia State University, at Charlottesville, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1868, when he returned to Saline county and was admitted to the bar. One year thereafter he came to Vernon county and locating at Nevada engaged in the practice of his profession. He came to Joplin in February, 1874, and mined for several years and then resumed

the practice of law with W. B. McAntire of this city, with whom he remained about eighteen months, after which he practiced alone for a time. In Jan., 1881, he entered into the law and real estate with his present partner under the firm name of Claycomb & Staples. Mr. Claycomb was married in Nevada, Vernon county, Mo., Dec. 24, 1874, to Miss Sallie E., daughter of Joseph Headen of Pleasant Hill, Mo. Mrs. C. was born Dec. 14, 1854, in Shelby county, Mo.. They have two children; Hugh, born Sept. 25, 1878, and an infant, born April 1, 1883. Mrs. Claycomb is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Claycomb is a member of the order of Knights of Honor. They reside on the corner of Fifth Street and Jackson Avenue.

T. J. COFER, of Cofer & Lavery, grocers, was born in Franklin county, Mo., Sept. 10, 1854. His father, T. L. Cofer, was a native of South Carolina, was born in 1817, and died in March, 1871, in Franklin county, Mo. His mother, Charity Ann (Whitmeyer) Cofer, was born in Franklin county, this state in 1819, and died in the same county August 14, 1868. Mr. Cofer was reared on a farm and received a common school education. He came to Joplin in the spring of 1872 and engaged in smelting for about five years, after which he engaged in mining until the spring of 1879. He then went to Leadville, Col., and continued in the same business for several months, when he returned to Missouri and engaged at a furnace for some time. Engaged in present business Dec. 19, 1882, with Mr. G. R. Lavery, under firm name of Cofer & Lavery. Mr. C. was married Oct. 18, 1876, to Miss Lydia A. Gray, who was born May 18, 1853, in the Buckeye State. From this union there have been four children: Fannie L., born Sept. 19, 1877, died in infancy; Maud M., born Dec. 5, 1878, died in spring of 1880; Fred L., born Dec. 5, 1881, and Willie, born Oct. 8, 1882. Mr. Cofer is an Odd Fellow and a member of the American Legion of Honor.

DAN COLLINS, liveryman, Joplin, Mo., was born in the county of Cork, Ireland, August 10, 1844. His parents, Michael and Anna (O'Connell) Collins, were also natives of the Emerald Isle. During infancy, subject was taken to Cornwall, England, where his father engaged in mining. There our subject grew to manhood and was educated in the English schools. He came to America in 1862, sailing from Liverpool in the spring of that year on the *Moravian*, and arriving at Quebec after a voyage of fourteen days. Came almost immediately to the states and engaged in mining at Ogdensburgh, N. Y. Continued there one and a half years and then engaged to go on an exploring expedition for A. L. Hunt, and discovered and opened up the Brites mines. He remained there three years and then returned to New York and engaged in mining at the former place for several

years, then to Mackinaw City, Pa., and engaged in the same business five years. From the last named place he went to Friedensville, same state, and was similarly employed. He came west to Illinois, and in 1871 to Missouri, locating in this city and engaged in mining and freighting for several years. He established his present business in 1874 and has since continued. Mr. Collins was married in New York City, in June, 1868. Mrs. Collins was born in Dublin, Ireland. She is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Collins is an excellent judge of stock, and besides conducting a first-class business in the livery line, engages in the buying and selling of horses and mules.

JOHN C. COX. Prominent among the old and respected citizens of Joplin, is the subject of this sketch. Judge Cox was born in Burke county, North Carolina, Sept. 6, 1811. His parents, David and Lucy (Branch) Cox, were also natives of North Carolina. His father was born Aug. 14, 1782, and died Oct. 16, 1836. His mother was born Oct. 20, 1784, died Dec. 27, 1854. When about eight years of age he moved with his parents to Tennessee, locating on a farm in Jackson county. Subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. About the year 1829 his father was elected sheriff of Jackson county, and being re-elected, held that position six years. During that time subject served as deputy. In 1836 he came west and after traveling over the state entered land in Ray county, Mo. Soon after he disposed of his interests there and returned to Tennessee. In June, 1838, he came to this county, entered land, and settled on Turkey Creek, near where he now resides. At that time the present site of the prosperous city of Joplin was but a waste of prairie, covered with tall grass, interrupted here and there with a clump of bushes and occasionally by a ledge of rock, which cropped out on the hillsides. During the war our subject suffered great loss from depredations of both armies. In June, 1863, the bushwhackers burned him out, and he went to Neosho, Newton county, where he remained until the cessation of hostilities. In the fall of 1866 he returned and erected his present residence. Judge Cox was married in Jackson county, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1837, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Edward and Jane Mercer, of Jackson county, Tenn. Her father was born in that state Oct. 14, 1782, and died in the fall of 1860, and her mother was born Oct. 22, 1787, and is now living in Tennessee, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Mrs. Cox was born Sept. 25, 1816. This union has been blessed with eleven children; Lucy Jane, born June 18, 1838, died Dec. 26, 1863; David S., born March 23, 1840, died Nov. 30, 1857; Edward M., born May 30, 1842; John C., Jr., born Sept. 27, 1844; Menerva J., born April 11,

1846; Cassius E., born Dec. 24, 1847; William T., born Dec. 20, 1849; Sarah A., born Sept. 11, 1852; Samuel B., born Dec. 24, 1854; James J., born April 7, 1857; and Benjamin F., born April 27, 1860. In 1840 he was elected justice of the peace for what was then Center Creek township. He was chosen county surveyor in 1852, and in the fall of 1873 was elected associate justice of the county court. Judge and Mrs. Cox are now quite pleasantly located on the original site of Joplin, surrounded by a large circle of friends, and are so situated as to enjoy the comforts of life during their declining years.

CAPT. CLARK CRAYCROFT, of Craycroft & Trembley, attorneys at law, Joplin, was born in Montgomery county, Md., May 27, 1847. His parents, J. P. and Minerva J. (Price) Craycroft, were also natives of Maryland. His father was born in Montgomery county, in 1815, and is now living in Cooper county, Mo. His mother was born in Prince George county, in 1824, and died in May, 1873. The subject was raised principally on a farm, and matriculated in the common schools. In the year 1859 his parents moved to Illinois, locating on a farm in Macon county. One year later our subject entered the Mount Zion Seminary, Mount Zion, Ill., and for four years pursued his studies in that institution. He then returned home, and in 1865 came to Missouri, locating in Cooper county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In September, 1868, he entered the State University, Columbia, Mo., and graduated from that institution in June, 1871, taking the degree of B. S. After quitting college he engaged for two years in teaching in Howard county, this state; then went to Linn county, and in May, 1873, was appointed clerk of the Linn County Court of Common Pleas. He served in that capacity one year; also, commenced the study of the law with W. H. Brownlee, of Brookfield, and in May, 1874, was admitted to the bar. He went to St. Louis and there commenced the practice of his profession with the Messrs. Dryden, under the firm name of Craycroft, Dryden & Dryden. He came to Joplin in July, 1875, and practiced first with Mr. Charles Johnson, then with Galen Spencer, present mayor of Joplin, and in 1877 engaged in practice alone; continued thus until February, 1883, when he entered into a partnership with J. H. Trembley, under the firm name of Craycroft & Trembley. Mr. C. was married in Joplin, May 1, 1882, to Miss Alma, daughter of John B. and Pluma (Richards) Sargeant, of this city. Mrs. C. was born in Wisconsin, Jan. 19, 1860. She is a consistent member of the Congregational Church. Captain Craycroft has held the highest degrees in the secret fraternities to which he belongs; is now captain of the Joplin Rifles, chief of the fire department, and United States Commissioner

for Circuit Court, western district of Missouri; he is also secretary of the Sargeant Milling Company, and has an interest in the street railway and other public improvements.

IRA CREECH, notary public, real estate and collecting agent, Joplin, was born in Harlan county, Ky., Nov. 4, 1839. His father, Henry Creech, was also a native of the Blue-grass State, born in 1818. He was a son of Jonathan Creech, a native of Ireland. The latter participated in the War of 1812. The mother of our subject, Mahala (Field) Creech, was born in Tennessee, about the year 1818. During his infancy the subject moved with his parents to Lee county, Va., locating on a farm, where young Creech attended the common schools and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1853 the family moved to Dade county, Mo., where the father died in 1854. The subject learned the carpenter trade and also engaged in farming. On July 4, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, First Missouri Battalion of Scouts, and was at the battle of Wilson's Creek; he then went to Rolla, where his command was disbanded. He then returned to Dade county, but finding crops, etc., destroyed, proceeded to Kansas and enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Adams commanding, and served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., June 30, 1866, and discharged at Lawrence, Kansas, shortly afterward. He then engaged in teaching for several years, and came to Joplin in 1872, and engaged in smelting mineral for about two years. He engaged in his present business in 1875, and has since continued, and was made a notary public in December, 1876. Mr. Creech was first married in Cedar county, Mo., to Miss Elizabeth A. Ray, of that county. Mrs. C. died in the fall of 1862. Our subject was again married in Lawrence, Kansas, March 9, 1866, to Miss Lou M. Turner. Mrs. C. is a member of the class of 1883 of Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons. They have one child, Charles, born Jan. 17, 1867, in Carthage. Mr. C. is a member of the orders of I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and G. A. R. He was elected justice of the peace for Galena township in 1876. Office on Main Street, between Second and Third. He has desirable lots and town property for sale and rent; makes collections, etc.

J. P. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. Prominent among the professional gentlemen of this city is the subject of this sketch. Dr. Cunningham was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 1, 1817. His father, Robert Cunningham, was a native of New York; his mother, Elizabeth (Parson) Cunningham, of Massachusetts. They came to Pittsburgh when it was but a very small place. When subject was about ten years of age his father died and shortly after moved with the family to Wheeling, W. Va. There young C. grew to

manhood, receiving a liberal education in the city schools. Commenced the study of medicine in 1842 with the noted Dr. Bates, of Wheeling, and two years later engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. In 1852 he moved to Illinois, located in Iroquois county, practiced there for ten years, then moved to northwest Missouri and engaged in practice at Rockport. In March, 1866, he came to this county, locating at Carthage, being the first physician at that place. Came to Joplin in 1877 and has since made this his home. Dr. Cunningham was married in Wheeling, West Va., May 16, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Clement McCune, of Washington county, Penn. Mrs. Cunningham was born in Washington county, in January, 1817, and died Aug. 22, 1882, in this city. From this union there were five children: Geo. P., Harriet P., wife of G. H. Walser; L. P., and Ada P., now the wife of M. A. Gill of this city. The Dr. is one of the pioneer settlers of Jasper county and has watched its wonderful development. He is a man of energy and enterprise, standing at the head of his profession and has contributed largely for the support of public institutions, educational and otherwise.

L. P. CUNNINGHAM, attorney at law, Joplin, was born in Wheeling, West Va., Jan. 15, 1845. His parents, Dr. John P. and Elizabeth (McCune) Cunningham, were natives of Pennsylvania. His father was born in Allegheny county May 1, 1817, now a practitioner of this city. His mother was born in Washington county in January 1817; died Aug. 22, 1882, in Joplin. When our subject was eight years of age his parents moved to Moundville, same state, where they remained two years; they then went to Illinois, locating in Iroquois county. Subject was educated in the common schools and the high school at Middleport, Illinois. When fifteen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of printing and for four years following engaged at trade in different cities. Commenced the study of law at Middleport, but discontinued shortly after; came west to Missouri and resumed his studies at Rockport, this state; was admitted to the bar at Platte City, Mo., in Dec., 1864, before Hon. Wm. Heren, Judge of the 12th Mo. Judicial Circuit. Was enrolled there as an attorney and engaged in the practice of his profession until 1866. In August of that year he came to Carthage and in April, 1877, to Joplin. Since then he has made this city his home. In July, 1871, the Memphis, Carthage, and Northwestern Railroad Co. was organized and our subject was chosen president and remained so until Jan. 10, 1874, when he resigned. At that time the road was purchased by the Atlantic and Pacific, now the St. Louis and San Francisco. Mr. Cunningham is a man of energy, enterprise and excellent business qualifications. He is interested largely in mining operations at Short Creek, Skeeterville,

and elsewhere; also in the Joplin Water-works and other matters of public importance. He and his estimable wife have a very pleasant home on corner Fifth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, surrounded with a wide circle of friends.

T. W. CUNNINGHAM, president of the Bank of Joplin, was born in Jasper county, Mo., Jan. 18, 1845. His father, Mark Cunningham, was a native of Tennessee, born about 1825. His mother, Harriet A. (Hewbanks) Cunningham, was a native of Kentucky, born about 1827. Our subject was raised principally on a farm and educated liberally in the common schools. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Sixth Regiment Missouri State Guards, and served six months. Then enlisted in Company H, Eighth Regiment Confederate Volunteers, Colonel Cavanaugh commanding, and served until the close of the war. Participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, and numerous others. He took the oath of allegiance near Camden, Ark., when he returned to Barry county, Mo., where he stopped for a short time; then came to Granby, Newton county, and engaged in mining for several months; then went to western Kansas in governmental service for two years; returned to Jasper county in 1868, and engaged with the Granby Company at Oronogo four years. Came to Joplin in the spring of 1872 and embarked in the grocery business; continued six years, then disposed of his interest, purchased a farm, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Returned to Joplin in 1879 and established a wholesale grocery business. In February, 1882, the Bank of Carthage was organized and our subject was chosen president. Mr. Cunningham was married in this county Feb. 22, 1872, to Miss Sophia A., daughter of Herman and Polly Sternsburg, of McDonald county, Mo. Mrs. Cunningham was born in McDonald county, Mo., April 17, 1843. She is a member of the Christian Church. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the A. O. U. W. He is a man of good business qualifications, active, enterprising, and awake to every interest of state, county, and particularly of Joplin.

J. J. CURLEY, manager Western Union Telegraph office, Joplin, was born in Greene county, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1850. His parents, Patrick and Eliza (Flynn) Curley, were natives of Ireland. His father was born in County Roscommon, and his mother in County Langford. They came to America about the year 1845. When two years of age our subject was taken with his parents to Jefferson county, Wis., where they located near Watertown, on a farm. He there grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education. In the fall of 1870 he came south to St. Louis, and for two years engaged as an aid in building telegraph lines, and at the same time was with the city fire alarm company. During these years he learned the

art of telegraphy. In August, 1873, he took charge of the telegraph office at Clarksville, Pike county, Mo. At the same time he was assistant postmaster and express agent at the depot for the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad. He came to Joplin in October, 1877, and established a Western Union Telegraph office in East Joplin, and in November of that year he established the present office. In December following he secured for the citizens of Joplin the associated press dispatches, but they were discontinued after four months. Mr. Curley was married at Clarksville, Mo., to Miss Nannie, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Moss) Clark, of Pike county, but natives of Kentucky. Mrs. C. was born in Bowling Green, that county, June 8, 1857. From this union there have been three children, two now living: John F., born Aug. 15, 1878, and died Dec. 4, of the same year; Joseph, Jr., born April 15, 1880; George, born Nov. 2, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Curley have a comfortable home on the corner of Third and Joplin streets, and enjoy the esteem of those with whom they are associated in social and business circles.

THOMAS CURRAH, dealer in furniture, carpets, stoves, and second-hand goods, Joplin, was born in the county of Durham, England, April 3, 1835. His parents, Emmerson and Frances (Rutherford) Currah, were also natives of England, where our subject grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education. He immigrated to America in 1852, sailing from Liverpool on the *Bob Kelly* and after a voyage of six weeks, arrived at New York, and, coming west to Wisconsin, engaged in mining until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in Company C, Fiftieth Wisconsin Regiment Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Clark commanding, and served about sixteen months; he was appointed commissary sergeant shortly after enlistment. He was mustered out at Madison, Wis., in the spring of 1865, and returned to Lafayette county, same state, re-engaging in mining until 1873, when he went to Marquette county, Mich., and followed the same business. Mr. Currah was married in Ottawa, LaSalle county, Ill., Dec. 24, 1854, to Miss Sarah Elliott, also a native of England, born in County Durham, March 28, 1835. From this union there have been six children: Richard V., born March 15, 1856, and died August 2d of the same year; John E., born Feb. 12, 1857; Sarah T., born August 2, 1864; Mary J., born Jan. 27, 1866, and died March 13th of the same year; Thos. M., born May 21, 1868, and Jos. W., born Oct. 4, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. C.'s place of business is on Main Street, between Second and Broadway; carries a full line of furniture, carpets, stoves, cutlery, and second-hand goods.

THOMAS DAHILL, stone mason, Joplin, was born in County Warford, Ireland, in 1833. His parents James and Catharine (Fitzgerald) Dahill, were also natives of the Emerald Isle. Our subject grew to manhood in the county of his nativity, receiving a liberal education in the Irish schools. He immigrated to America in June, 1863, arriving at New York on the 15th day of that month. One year later he came to Missouri, locating at Pleasant Hill and engaged at his trade. He came to Joplin March 3, 1876, and engaged in mining, which he has continued with abundant success. Mr. Dahill was married in County Warford, Ireland, in 1860, to Miss Johanna Coleman of that county; Mrs. D. was born in 1846. From this union there have been ten children, James (deceased), Catharine (deceased), John (deceased), Catharine, James, John, Michael, Margaret, Thomas, and Morris. Mr. and Mrs. Dahill are members of Catholic Church.

J. L. DAVENPORT, engineer fire pressure, Joplin Water-works, was born in McDonald county, Mo., Dec. 23, 1854. His parents James and Nancy (Johnson) Davenport, are natives of Kentucky and Virginia. His father was a merchant; born in 1817, died in Dec., 1862; his mother was born about the year 1819, and died Dec. 28, 1854. In 1861 our subject moved with his father to Newton county, this state, where he attended school. When fourteen years of age he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade at Newtonia, and in the fall of 1868 he went to Dallas, Texas, where he worked at his trade for a time. Came to Joplin in the fall of 1871 and engaged in mining, continued at this nearly five years. Then went into the employ of the Lone Elm Mining & Smelting Co., at first at trade, then took charge of an engine. Accepted his present position on Feb. 19, 1883, and took charge shortly after. Mr. Davenport was married in Joplin April 12, 1877, to Miss Minerva J., daughter of Dr. W. M. Gray, formerly of Ohio. Mrs. D. was born in the Buckeye State in Jan., 1856. Three children have blessed this union: Emma, born March 12, 1878; Franklin, born 1879; and William F., born Sept. 13, 1881; Franklin is now deceased.

WILLIAM ALFRED DENNIS, freight and passenger agent of the K. C., Ft. S. & G. R. R. Co. at Joplin and Webb City, Mo., was born at Des Moines, Iowa, April 9, 1857. His father, Thomas Dennis, was a native of Belgium, born at Ghenn, June 1, 1825, and immigrated to America at the age of ten years, landing in New York City in 1835, and witnessed the destruction of that city by fire in the same year. From 1835 to 1848 his life was that of a sailor, during which time he visited all the principal ports of the old world, and sailed on nearly every body of water that could at that time be reached with a sailing vessel. In the latter part of 1848 he went to

California, remaining there during the gold excitement, and amassed quite a fortune. In 1851 he returned to the states, locating at Chicago, Ill. Soon after he purchased a boat and for a time engaged in freighting on the Illinois River, and afterwards moved to Sailorville, Iowa, where he built and operated an extensive grist and saw mill. He moved to Paola, Miami county, Kansas, in 1857, where he now resides, owing a large amount of real estate. He was married in Chicago, in 1853, to Caroline Sorge. She was born in Rudolstadt, Germany, Oct. 10, 1836, graduated in 1852, and sailed for America the following year. W. A. Dennis moved with his parents to Paola, Kansas, in 1857, where he was liberally educated and resided until eighteen years of age. He learned telegraphing and railroad business under H. C. Perry, agent of the K. C., Ft. S. & G. R. R. Co. at Paola in 1875, and worked as extra agent and operator at various stations along this line until the latter part of 1876; thence to Osage, Kan., as agent for six months; thence to Kansas City as clerk in freight office for one year; thence to Cherokee, Kan., as agent for two years; thence to Joplin Oct. 14, 1879, where he has since remained in the capacity of freight and passenger agent. In 1883 the company extended the line to Webb City, a distance of seven miles, and placed this station under his management also. Mr. D. is largely interested in mining operations at Webb City, where he is associated with N. M. Barney in working some of the finest prospects in that camp, and is also interested in other mining prospects in the vicinity of Joplin. He has an elegantly furnished room in the Collins Block, also telegraph and telephone with depot and other points of the city and surrounding towns. He is a member of Ascension Commandery No. 39, Knights Templar, wherein he fills the warder's station; also, Joplin Royal Arch Chapter No. 91, as principal sojourner, and is a member of Fellowship Lodge No. 345, A. F. & A. M. Mr. D. enjoys an excellent reputation here, both as a business and social gentleman, and looks well after the interests of his company.

THOMAS DOLAN. Prominent among the members of the legal fraternity, Joplin, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8, 1860. His father, Michael Dolan, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Catharine (Fitzgerald) Dolan, of Missouri. When about two years of age he was taken with his parents to New Orleans, La., where his father engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, and remained there until 1868; then moved to Des Moines, Iowa, where, shortly after, his mother died. In 1870 he moved to Keokuk, and about one year thereafter to Monmouth, Ill., where he attended school. He came to Joplin in the summer of 1873, and continued for a time in school. In the spring of 1876 he engaged as salesman to Jesse Gulley, proprietor of a meat market, and con-

tinued with him until 1880. In June previous he had commenced the study of law, and after quitting his position devoted his entire time to preparation for his chosen profession. In February, 1880, he went into the office of Messrs. Cunningham & Montgomery, of this city, and was admitted to the bar in March of that year, and at once commenced to practice. Mr. D. was married in Joplin, Feb. 17, 1883, to Miss Lizzie May, daughter of John and Serilda (Norton) Crawford. Mrs. Dolan was born in Buffalo, Dallas county, Mo. They are very pleasantly located on Pearl Street, between Eighth and Ninth. In the fall of 1881 the subject was elected attorney for the city of Joplin, and has since held that position, having been re-elected in October, 1882. He also occupies the chair of medical jurisprudence in the Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was appointed in March, 1881, by T. B. Haughwout, county prosecuting attorney, to appear for him in state cases in his absence.

W. A. DUMARS, of Pribbenow, Dumars & Co., insurance agents, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1855. His parents, James and Hanna (Renton) Dumars, were natives of the Keystone State. During infancy our subject was taken to Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio where his father established the *Mahoning Register*. While there young Dumars attended the public schools. In 1866 the family moved to Memphis, and his father was one of the founders of the *Memphis Post*. There subject entered Hale's Academy and pursued his studies four years. The family next came to Missouri, locating at Bolivar, Polk county. His father purchased the *Free Press* of that city, and subject commenced to learn the trade of printer. In 1874 his father was appointed receiver in the U. S. Land Office, which position he now holds, with headquarters at Springfield, Green county. Subject finished his trade at Springfield. In 1877 he was appointed deputy P. M. at that city, which position he held one year. He then engaged in the insurance business and came to Joplin in April, 1880, in the same business for a time and then went to California and engaged as general agent for U. S. Contracting Company, and placed service on eighty mail routes. He returned to Joplin and Jan. 1, 1882, purchased an interest in the present agency. Mr. Dumars is a young man of good business qualifications and is held in high esteem by those with whom he is associated, socially, and otherwise. The firm represent about twenty-eight of the leading American and foreign companies, and are doing a large and increasing business.

C. W. DYKEMAN, grocer of Joplin, was born in Broome county, N. Y., March 23, 1846. His father, Walter Dykeman, is a native of Connecticut, born July 4, 1813, and is now living at Amboy, Ill. His mother, Lucy (Haynes) Dykeman, of New Hampshire, was born in 1815; died March 16,

1852. When five years of age subject moved with his parents to Amboy, Lee county, Ill. He was raised on a farm and spent his youth in agricultural pursuits and attending the common schools. In the fall of 1858, he came west to Missouri, stopping in Scotland county. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Col. David Moore commanding, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Athens, Missouri, Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, Mobile, and Blakely, and many others of lesser importance. He was mustered out at Morgan, Ala., April 30, 1866, and discharged at St. Louis shortly after. He returned to northern Illinois and engaged in farming for about five years, then came west, locating at Baxter Springs, Kansas, where he engaged in the bakery and restaurant business one year, thereafter engaged in the restaurant and confectionery business. In 1877 he went to Short Creek and commenced the grocery business with Mr. W. G. Holman (now of Holman and Swift, this city) under the firm name of Dykeman and Holman, but returned to Joplin in the following spring and shortly after purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Dykeman was married in Lee county, Ill., July 10, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah (McCrary) Mooney, natives of County Antrim, Ireland. Mrs. Dykeman was born in Ireland, April 20, 1844. From this union there were two children: Cornelia, born June 12, 1871, died January, 1881, and Lucy, born Aug. 1, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Dykeman are members of the Catholic Church. He has been a member of the school board of Joplin for three years. His business is on Fourth between Joplin and Wall streets. He carries a complete stock of staple and fancy groceries, queensware, glass, and wooden ware, provisions, feed, etc.

R. B. ELLIOTT, dealer in groceries, East Joplin, was born in Boone county, Mo., Feb. 3, 1841. His parents, Renben and Elizabeth (Wilhite) Elliott, were natives of the Blue-grass State. His father was born in Garrett county, Kentucky, in 1794, and was a farmer. He participated in the War of 1812, and fought under General Jackson at New Orleans, and also took part in the battle of Booneville, Missouri, fifty years thereafter. He died at his home near Rockport, this state, in October, 1868. His mother was born in Madison county, Ky., Feb. 14, 1799, and died near Rockport in September, 1867. The subject of our sketch grew to manhood in the county of his nativity, and received a liberal education in the common schools. His early life was spent in agricultural pursuits. In 1864 he went to Nebraska and engaged as a clerk for a time, but returned to Boone county and engaged in the stock business with Mr. Platt Whittaker. He came to southwest Missouri in April, 1871, and engaged in the buying and shipment

of cattle with Mr. T. A. McClelland, of this city. He came to Joplin in September, 1872, and mined for two years, after which he engaged as clerk in a general store with McClelland & Maupin, remaining in that position about four years. In the fall of 1879 he engaged with Col. Fairbanks in pork packing. He engaged in his present business in September, 1882. Mr. Elliott was married in Boone county, Mo., Oct. 29, 1879, to Miss Sallie A., daughter of John and Jane (Anderson) Maxwell, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Elliott was born in Boone county, Mo., June 23, 1850. Their union has been blessed with one child, Mary Ruby, born June 23, 1881, in Joplin. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are both consistent church members. His residence is on Mineral Street, East Joplin; business, corner of Main Street and Galena Avenue. Mr. Elliott carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries, wooden ware, provision, and feed.

COL. W. H. FAIRBANKS, packer and wholesale provision dealer, Joplin, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 12, 1840. His father, Henry Fairbanks, was a native of the Bay State; his mother Emeline (Crawford) Fairbanks, of Ohio. Our subject grew to manhood in Terre Haute, receiving an academic education. In 1858 he was appointed deputy auditor of Vigo county, same state, in which position he served about three years. He enlisted in April, 1861, as a private in the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, and after serving three months re-enlisted, joining the Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry as a first lieutenant. At Atlanta, Ga., he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, having served as captain and major. In 1864 on recommendation of Major-General D. S. Stanley, commander of the fourth army corps, he was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamaugua, and others of importance. At the close of the war he was in command of northern Alabama, with headquarters at Decatur, and received the surrender of Gens. Roddy, Pillow, and Warren, with their commands. He was mustered out at Indianapolis in Oct., 1865, and returned to Terre Haute; shortly after he went to Arkansas, and for a time engaged in raising cotton; subsequently he came to St. Louis, and for two years was engaged as a commercial traveler. He then came to Springfield, this state, and in the spring of 1872 to Joplin. Shortly after he embarked in the wholesale and retail grocery business, in which he continued until 1877. At the time that lead was discovered at Short Creek he purchased the land on which Galena now stands, and was one of the founders of that city. He established his present business in the spring of 1878 and has since continued it. Col. Fairbanks was married at Fort Madison, Iowa, in June, 1876, to Miss Ella Peters, of that city. From this union

there is one child, Grant Henry. He resides on South Main Street, between Eighth and Tenth streets; his place of business, corner of Sixth and Main streets. Col. Fairbanks is a man of excellent business qualifications, energetic, and enterprising. He is counted among Joplin's most substantial and worthy citizens.

WILLIAM H. FALLIS, groceryman, Joplin, Mo., was born in Trimble county, Ken., Dec. 22, 1838. His parents, John and Sarah S. (Stratton) Fallis, were also natives of the Blue-grass State. His father was born in Henry county August 26, 1810. His mother was born in the same county in 1816. They are now living in Joplin. Grandparents were natives of Virginia. During infancy our subject moved with his parents to Dearborn county, Ind., locating on a farm near Lawrenceburg. Five years later the family came to Missouri, locating in Gentry county. There our subject engaged in agricultural pursuits and attended the common school, receiving a liberal education. When fifteen years of age he went to St. Joseph and engaged as salesman for Messrs. Kay & Bailey, merchants. In the fall of 1858 he came south, stopping in Benton county, Ark., and for about twelve months he continued in the mercantile business at Bentonville. After this he returned to north Missouri and engaged in the same business at Bethany, Harrison county. In the summer of 1860 he enlisted in Company B, Missouri State Militia, Colonel Patton commanding, and served about one year. Participated in battles of Blue Mills, Lexington, and Pea Ridge. After the last named engagement his regiment disbanded, but being reorganized became a part of Little's Brigade, Confederate Volunteers. The command then went to Memphis, Tennessee, and thence to Mississippi. Participated at Shiloh, Iuka, etc. Was shortly after discharged because of physical disabilities. He then went to northern Texas, where he joined his family. Then went to Colorado and engaged in keeping hotel and stage station at Camp Collins; afterwards in the same business at Cooper Creek, Wyoming, about one year. He then returned to Colorado, stopping for a time at Golden City, in the hotel business, and subsequently went to Denver and commenced freighting. Sometime later he re-crossed the plains to Nebraska City, Neb., and continued freighting until the winter of 1867. Then came to southwest Missouri, locating at Granby, Newton county, where he kept hotel and engaged in the grocery and stock business. In the spring of 1878 he moved to Rierce City and continued in the hotel business until coming here in the winter of 1871. For about one year he kept hotel, and in 1872 returned to Texas, where he commenced the milling business. Returned to Joplin in 1876 and engaged as traveling salesman for S. C. Henderson, wholesale

grocer. Since he has been engaged in the grocery business, excepting a few months, during which he run a crusher at Short Creek. He is now engaged with P. Swartz. Mr. Fallis was married in Bethany, Mo., Nov. 15, 1859, to Miss Jennie R., daughter of Robert A. and Elizabeth (Bell) Hodge, formerly of Virginia. Mrs. Fallis was born in Ray county, Mo., July 14, 1847. From this union there have been two children, Cora E. and Willie Blanch. The former has been for some time a student of the Stephens Female College, Columbia, Mo. Mr. Fallis is a Knight of Pythias.

DR. E. D. FLAGG, supt. and treas. Sergeant Milling Co., was born in Chenango county, N. Y., May 18, 1852. His father, Jesse Flagg, was born in Rutland county, Vt., in 1812, and his mother in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1823. They are now living in Wisconsin. When about thirteen years of age he moved with his parents to Portage county, Wis., where they located on a farm, and young Flagg attended school; also Ripon College. At seventeen he left home going to the Wisconsin pineries on Wolf River, and shortly after to those on the Black River; continued there six months, then engaged on the Wis. Cent. Railroad for a time, after which he traveled in Arkansas, Texas, and other states South. He came to Joplin in March, 1871, and for some time engaged in mining, and commenced the study of medicine in the fall of 1873, studying of evenings and working through the day. In the spring of 1875 he entered the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in June, 1877, and returned to Wisconsin and engaged in the practice of his profession at Mindore, LaCrosse county, for about three years, returned to Cincinnati and entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, graduating in June, 1880. He returned at once to Joplin and practiced until the December following, when he was elected supt. and treas. of the Sergeant Milling Co., and in June became one of the company. Dr. Flagg was married in Wisconsin, July 13, 1877, to Miss Ellen B. Sergeant, daughter of J. B. Sergeant of this city. By this union there are two children: Helen C., born July 13, 1878, and Edith Dore, born March 10, 1882. The doctor is a man of good business qualifications and withal a genial gentleman.

DR. C. G. FLETCHER, homeopathic physician and surgeon, was born at Martinsville, Morgan county, Ind., July 22, 1854. His father, Rev. Isaac G. Fletcher, was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1790, and died Oct. 24, 1862, in Morgan county, Ind. His mother, Harriet B. (Otis) Fletcher, was born in Vermont Dec., 4, 1811; she is a descendant of James Otis of Revolutionary fame. When about fourteen years of age he moved with his mother and family to Kansas, locating in Erie, where a brother was engaged

in mercantile business, with our subject as clerk and assistant postmaster. In the fall of 1873 he entered the Lane University, Leocompton, Kan., and after attending there a year and a half he went to Leavenworth and entered the Kansas State Normal. After quitting school he engaged in teaching for a time in southern Kansas, and in 1877-78 took charge of an Indian school near McAlister, I. T., in the Choctaw nation. He then entered the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended the lectures and had charge of the dispensary during vacation. He graduated from that institution in March, 1881, and came at once to southwest Missouri, locating at Joplin. He has since remained here and has by strict attention to professional duties gained a large, increasing, and remunerative practice.

R. FRED. FROST, M. D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine, Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons, was born in Portage county, Ohio, October 13, 1856. His parents E. M. and Agnes A. (Van Wagner) Frost, were natives of the Buckeye State. The subject of this sketch was raised principally on a farm and attended the common schools. When seventeen years of age he entered the Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, where he pursued his studies two years; he then engaged in teaching one year, and in the fall of 1875 entered Mt. Union College at Mt. Union, same state. He attended college and taught alternately for three years; then went to Baltimore, Md., and attended the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating from that institution March 1, 1882, and out of a class of one hundred and fifty-two took fourth honors. He then returned to Portage county, Ohio, and engaged for several months in practice. In August, 1882, he was elected professor of theory and practice of medicine in Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in October following came to this city. Prof. Frost was married in Joplin, Missouri, in March, 1883, to Miss Maggie, adopted daughter of Rev. O. H. Martin of this city.

BARNEY FERGUSON, proprietor of Barney's Place, is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in County Fermanagh, Sept. 29, 1847. His parents, Hugh and Mary (Kohran) Ferguson, were also natives of Ireland. Subject grew to manhood in Ireland, receiving a liberal education. Immigrated to America in 1869, sailing from Londonderry, in the steamer *North America*, and reaching Quebec, Canada, in October, after a voyage of nine days. Came at once to the states, locating at Whitehall, Mich., where he engaged in the lumber business. In the fall of 1870 he came west, locating at Baxter Springs, Kan., and engaged with a brother in the stock business for a time, after which he clerked several months in a grocery store. Came to Joplin in March, 1871, and engaged in smelting one year. Then accepted the superintendency of the works of S. B. Corn & J. C. Thompson until the latter

retired, continued with the former until the spring of 1875, when he went to Dade county, and constructed a furnace and engaged there as superintendent for sometime. Returned to Joplin in winter of 1876, and re-engaged in smelting, this time for the West Joplin L. & Z. Co. In July, 1877 he made a visit to his old home in Ireland, sailing from New York on the *City of Brussels*, and nine days thereafter landed at Londonderry; remained several weeks. Returned, sailing from Dundalk, Ireland, on the *City of Berlin*, arriving at New York City in September same year; returned at once to Joplin, and shortly after engaged in present business. Mr. Ferguson was married May 17, 1873, to Miss Mary, daughter of Philip Lisch of this city. From this union there are three children, Maggie, born March 9, 1874; Annie, born Dec. 4, 1876; and John H. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are both members of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES GAEDE is the wide-awake, genial, and accommodating proprietor of the St. James Hotel, one of the most commodious and well furnished houses in this part of the country. Mr. Gaede was born in Corritz, Prussia, in 1830, and came to America twenty-five years ago. Like many others of his countrymen, on reaching the new world, he possessed but little wealth, sixteen dollars being the "size of his pile" at that time. Being a shoemaker by trade, he embarked in that industry in Burlington, Iowa, where he successfully worked for a year; and then removing to Nebraska, he engaged in the same business for three years. He then established a dry goods and grocery store, which proved a success and which he conducted for about three years in Peru, Neb. After this he embarked in the hotel business in the last named town, and continued in the same for eight years, when attracted by the fame of the Southwest he came to Joplin and once more engaged in the boot and shoe business, in which he continued for two years. He then became proprietor of the St. James Hotel, which he has conducted ever since, and which he, by the help of his estimable wife, has made one of the most popular of houses. The secret of Mr. Gaede's success, which he has achieved as a landlord, is his determination to please by having the best of accommodations, including good sample-rooms, the best of sleeping apartments, tables supplied with an abundance of eatables, well prepared, and in fact all the essentials that make an enjoyable stopping place for travelers and those wanting regular board. Mr. Gaede is a man of strict integrity—one whose word is good wherever he is known. He has paid security debts to the amount of \$5,000, the result of trying to assist those who took advantage of his well-known habit of always assisting others in need. He, however, has a competence, and his business is paying him largely.

HERMAN GELDMACHER, baker and confectioner, was born in Detmald, Westphalia, Germany, August 11, 1828. His parents, Christian and Catharine Geldmacher, were also natives of Germany; his father was born in January, 1778, and died in the summer of 1874; his mother was born in December, 1780, and died Dec. 25, 1858. Our subject grew to manhood in the country of his nativity, and was educated in the German schools. When fourteen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of baker. In 1846 he commenced traveling, and spent considerable time through Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. He immigrated to America in 1862, sailing from Bremen in July in the *Estella*, and after a voyage of six weeks, landed in New York City; engaged at his trade in that city for a time, and subsequently in Philadelphia and Washington City; then with the army until the battle of Chancellorsville; afterwards at Amboy, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Nashville, Tenn., New Orleans, La., Richmond, Mo., Baxter Springs, Kan., and on Aug. 5, 1871, came to Joplin. Mr. G. was married in this city Feb. 1, 1873, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Hammon, natives of Germany. Mrs. G. was born Sept. 11, 1842. They have three children: Matilda, born Jan. 22, 1875; Herman, born May 16, 1877, and Adolph, born Oct. 11, 1882.

JOHN GEORGE, grocer, was born in Tyrone, Ireland, June 11, 1828. His parents, John and Jane (Junk) George, were also natives of the Emerald Isle; his father was born at Tyrone in 1783, and died at the same place in June, 1855; his mother was born in County Derry about the year 1793. Our subject was reared on a farm, and educated in the schools of Ireland. He immigrated to America in 1849, sailing from Belfast to Liverpool, and from that city on July 22 in the *Abbe Pratt*, reaching New York after a voyage of thirty-three days; came west to Cincinnati, where he remained for two and one-half years; thence to Ogle county, Ill., where he engaged in farming about two years. He then came west to Iowa, locating in Chickasaw county, where he engaged in farming for eleven years. He then moved to Cherokee county, Kan., and engaged in agricultural pursuits for about sixteen years, being one of the earliest settlers in that county. He came to Joplin March 1, 1882, and in August following engaged in his present business. Mr. George was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Harris) Crooks. Mrs. G. was born Jan. 25, 1822, in County Derry, Ireland.

N. B. GEORGE, grocer, was born in Giles county, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1832. His father, David C. George, was a native of the Blue-grass State, and was born in 1796, and died in Cedar county, Mo., in the summer of 1863; his mother, Nancy E. (Bass) George, was a native of Tennessee, born in 1808.

When about four years of age our subject came with his parents to Missouri, locating on a farm in Jackson county. There young George engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attended the common schools, acquiring a liberal education. In the summer of 1858 he went into the mercantile business at Oak Grove, continuing this for some time. He enlisted in September, 1862, in Company C, Second Missouri Cavalry, Colonel Hays commanding, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Newtonia, Prairie Grove, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, and others of considerable importance; was given a lieutenancy at Washington, Ark., and at Fulton, same state, was promoted to first lieutenant of his company; was mustered out at Shreveport, La., June 15, 1865, and returned to Missouri, stopping for a time in Lafayette county, and then to the farm in Jackson county. He remained there until June following, and then went to Pleasant Hill, Cass county, and engaged for about eleven years in the mercantile business; came to Joplin in March, 1877, and embarked in his present business. Mr. George was married in Jackson county, Mo., Feb. 1, 1856, to Miss Martha, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth (Birdwell) Webb, of that county. Mrs. George was born March 14, 1833, and died May 13, 1858. They had one child, John D., born Nov. 19, 1854. Our subject was again married Oct. 4, 1866, in Cass county, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Jeremiah and Eliza Tanner, of that county, but natives of Tennessee. Mrs. G. was born in Cass county, Mo., April 10, 1844. From this union there are two children, Nellie B., born Nov. 9, 1870, and Walter, born Dec. 8, 1877.

D. H. GILBERT, of D. H. Gilbert & Co., Joplin paint and oil mills, was born in Rush, Livingston county, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1835. His parents, Eralsmond and Keziah Gilbert, were also natives of the Empire State. The former died in November, 1877. The latter is now living in Evanston, Ill. Our subject was raised principally on a farm and received a liberal education in the common schools and the Bethany, N. Y., Academy. When about sixteen years of age he came west to Buffalo, N. Y., and engaged in steamboating about one year, after which he went to Fredonia, same state, and taught writing school for several months. His next move was to St. Louis, where he taught writing and drawing for a time and then commenced to learn the painter's trade. Continued in that business for a few months, then went to Leavenworth, Kan., and started out on an expedition as far as Cottonwood Springs, when the command divided and our subject, with others, returned to Leavenworth. In the fall of 1856 he went to Ft. Smith, Ark., and engaged with a surveying party on a route from Neosho, Mo., to the Colorado River. The party proceeded to Santa Fe, N. M.

then to Ft. Stanton, and thence to Ft. Filmore on the Rio Grande. Subject then returned to the states and engaged at trade in Leavenworth, St. Louis, Memphis, Natchez, New Orleans, and Indianapolis, each a short time. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Bracken Rangers, and served three years. Participated in battles of Cheat Mountain, Green River, Elk Water, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Wilderness, Gettysburgh, Fredericksburgh, Cold Harbor, besides others of minor importance. Was mustered out in front of Petersburg in July, 1865, and shortly after discharged at Indianapolis, Ind. Engaged there at trade for a while, then came west to Kansas, locating in Cherokee county, where he engaged in stock-raising. Came to Joplin in the spring of 1876 and has since engaged at trade. Mr. Gilbert was married in this city Oct. 2, 1876, to Miss Anna, daughter of C. C. Emerson, now of Panacea Springs, Mo. Mrs. Gilbert is a native of Wisconsin, born in 1857, and is a member of the Congregational Church.

J. H. GILL, of May & Gill, grocers, was born in Howard county, Mo., in 1855. His father, William J. Gill, was born in Tennessee in 1831, and died at Lawrence, Kan., in the spring of 1866. His mother, Nancy J. (Butler) Gill, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1832, and now resides near Seneca, Kan. During infancy subject moved with parents to Kansas, locating in Jefferson county, and in 1858 went to Lawrence, same county. There young Gill attended school. Subsequently he lived for a time at St. Joseph, Mo., Topeka and Wichita, Kan. Came to Joplin in September, 1873, and engaged in mining. In May, 1882, he engaged in present business with Mr. T. R. May, under firm name of May & Gill. Subject was married in Joplin Jan. 25, 1876, to Miss Emma Lewis, of this city. Mrs. Gill was born in Texas in October, 1861. They have one child, Maud, born Dec. 19, 1879, in Joplin. Mrs. Gill is a member of the Baptist Church.

CHAS. W. GLOVER, book-keeper and acting as superintendent of the Joplin Zinc Company. Was born in Independence, Mo., Aug. 4, 1854. His parents, J. B. and Charlotte A. (Taylor) Glover, were natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. His father was born in Kentucky Dec. 26, 1825, and his mother was born in Virginia, in February, 1833. They are now living in Joplin. Subject is the eldest of a family of seven children. Subject grew to manhood in Jackson county, this state, and received a liberal education in the Independence city schools. When about seventeen years of age he engaged as clerk in his father's store, continued two years and then went to Kansas City and entered Spaulding's Commercial College, graduating from that institution in April, 1873. He came at once

to Joplin and accepted the position of book-keeper for the Joplin Mining and Smelting Company. In the fall of 1875 he was elected cashier of the Joplin Savings Bank, and held these two positions until 1879. In April of that year he resigned his position and crossed the plains with a saw-mill, locating at Cleora, Chaffee county, Col. One year thereafter he engaged in prospecting for silver in the Monarch mining district. He returned to Joplin in April, 1882, and accepted his present position. Although a young man, Mr. Glover possesses extraordinary business qualifications and enjoys the confidence and esteem of those with whom he is engaged, socially and otherwise.

CYRUS B. GOODWIN, wholesale grocer, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., April 1, 1832. His father, Aaron Goodwin, was a native of Vermont. His mother, Elizabeth (Thompson) Goodwin, was a native of Massachusetts. Subject grew to manhood in the Empire State and was educated at Lowville, Watertown, and Canton seminaries, New York, and the Bartlett Commercial College, Cincinnati, Ohio. He completed his course at the latter institution in the spring of 1854, then went to southern Missouri and for three years engaged in teaching school. After this he traveled for a time, visiting different parts of Kansas and other points west. He returned to Missouri, locating at St. Charles, where he engaged in teaching until Nov. 1857, then returned to southern Missouri and continued in the same business for several months. In the spring of 1858 he went to New Orleans, La., and engaged as clerk in a wholesale mercantile house until the breaking out of the war. He then returned to Indiana and enlisted in company E, Seventh Indiana Infantry Volunteers and served three months, then re-enlisted in Company A, same regiment, Col. Dumond commanding, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Philippi, Green River, Murfreesborough, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and numerous others of considerable importance. At the re-organization of his regiment he was appointed sergeant-major, and in the summer of 1862 was promoted to adjutant Sixty-eighth Regiment. He was mustered out at Indianapolis, Ind., in July, 1865, and proceeded to Aurora, same state, where he engaged in the grocery business and farming for about one year. He then came to Missouri, locating in Newton county, where he engaged in farming four years, and in Feb., 1872, came to Joplin. Shortly after he engaged in the retail grocery business in this city, continuing in that line until March 1, 1881. Previous to that date he had been doing a considerable jobbing business in connection with his retail trade; since, however, he has done exclusively a wholesale business. Mr. Goodwin was married in Aurora, Ind., July 31, 1862, to Miss Josephine, daughter of

Henry and Mary (Heustis) Worley, of Aurora. Mrs. Goodwin was born in Dearborn county, Ind., Feb. 10, 1840. From this union there have been seven children; Edward King, born Aug. 21, 1863; Caroline Josephine, born May 21, 1866; Fannie, born Dec. 28, 1868, died July 4, 1870; Rosa Bonheur, born Nov. 8, 1870, died April 15, 1872; Birdie, born March 12, 1872, now deceased; Tie, born Aug. 8, 1875, and Flossy, born Sept. 8, 1880. Mrs. Goodwin is a member of the Baptist Church. He carries a full stock of all goods usually found in a first-class wholesale grocery establishment. Subject is a man of extraordinary business qualifications, and judging from his energy and enterprise we have no hesitancy in predicting for him soon a very complimentary wholesale trade.

A. F. GORE, hardware dealer, was born in Boston, Mass., May 15, 1832. His parents, Stephen and Mary (Hyde) Gore, were also natives of the Bay State. In 1837 our subject was taken to St. Louis, Mo., his father having preceded the family two years, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business. There he remained until fifteen years of age, attending the city schools, and during the last two years engaged as clerk with Shapleigh, Day & Co., wholesale hardware merchants. On April 12, 1850, he left St. Louis on horseback for California; reached Salt Lake City June 29th of that year, and five days later left for Hangtown, El Dorado county, Cal.; reached that point Aug. 4th, and shortly afterward engaged in mining with Switzler & Co., now of Boone county, this state, and continued with them for several weeks, receiving ample remuneration. He then went to White Rock Canyon and engaged in mining for himself, and subsequently he mined at various places, with a considerable degree of success. In the spring of 1855 he went to Shaw's Flat, and from that point sailed via Panama to New York City, arriving at the last named place in July of that year. He came west directly to St. Louis, and engaged with Rogers, Anderson & Co. as clerk in the hardware business. He continued with them one and a half years, and then moved to Bunker Hill, Ill., and commenced buying and shipping grain. Two years later he returned to St. Louis, and in the spring of 1858 re-crossed the plains, going overland to Pike's Peak. There he mined with varied success for about three years, and returned to the states in the fall of 1861, traveling on foot all the way from Denver, Col., to Atchison, Kansas. The journey, so fatiguing and perilous, was almost miraculously performed, as the West at that time swarmed with hostile redskins, eager for every possible victim. The subject proceeded from Atchison to St. Joseph, and there he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and went to St. Louis, where the company soon afterward disbanded. He then enlisted in Company C, Second Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Colonel

Tuttle commanding, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Snake Creek Gap, and others of importance, and was wounded at Fort Donelson and again at Shiloh. At the former place he was made a corporal, and at the latter a sergeant. Subsequently he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and detailed by General Corse as aid-de-camp. He was at the grand review of the armies at Washington in June, 1865. He was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in the summer following, and after visiting various Eastern cities, returned to St. Louis. Shortly afterward he engaged with Cheerer, Burchard & Co. in the hardware business, and remained with them four years. He then went to Neosho, Newton county, and continued in same business for a half decade, and then came to Joplin in April, 1876, and established his present business. Mr. G. was married in Tipton, Mo., Nov. 7, 1867, to Miss Anna, daughter of James and Maria Maclay, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. Gore was born in the Keystone State. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. G. has been an elder for many years, and he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

GEORGE W. GORE, secretary of Picher Lead and Zinc Company, was born in Boston, Mass., April 9, 1829. His parents, Stephen and Mary (Hyde) Gore, were natives of the Bay State. During the infancy of our subject his father went to St. Louis and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and two years later the family followed. When about seventeen years of age our subject engaged as clerk on the rivers in the packet trade, principally with the St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans line. He continued thus employed a half decade, and then located at Memphis and served three and a half years as shipping agent for the Memphis & Charleston R. R. Co.; also, with Duval, Algeo & Co., as collector. He then moved to New Orleans and engaged in the forwarding and commission business for three years. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the Crescent City Guards, and soon after was attached to the Fifth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, Col. T. B. Hunt commanding, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, seven days around Richmond, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and others of importance. After the battles around Richmond our subject was sick for a time, in consequence of which he was detailed by the Secretary of War as chief clerk of the army intelligence office, and he held that position several months, and then returned to the field as brigade quartermaster. Subsequently was taken prisoner and sent to Newport News military prison, where he remained seven months, being released after the surrender of the Southern forces. The subject was an eye-witness of the great naval battle in

Hampton Roads, and gives it as his judgment that the Merrimac was disabled, not by the Monitor, but from injuries previously received by the loss of her prow, after striking the Cumberland. After the war our subject returned to St. Louis, but for several years was unable to work because of exposure while in the field. In 1867 he opened a general store at Webster, and continued in business there two years. He then went on the road for a St. Louis tobacco house, and remained in their employ about six years. He came to Joplin in 1874 and engaged in the hardware business with a brother, Mr. A. F. Gore, of this city, and continued in that business three years, after which he accepted his present position. Mr. G. is a man of excellent business qualifications.

J. J. GRAHAM, grocer, was born in Jackson county, Ohio, May 10, 1848. His parents, Felix and Nancy (Higginsbottom) Graham, were also natives of the Buckeye State. Father was born in Jackson county, Ohio, June 14, 1817. Our subject was raised principally on a farm, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attending the common schools. When about seventeen years of age he entered the Ohio State University, at Athens, and pursued the higher branches for about two years. He then came West to Johnson county, Kans., and engaged at teaching; afterwards in the drug business at Aubrey for a half decade. Came to Joplin in the summer of 1877 and embarked in his present business. Mr. Graham was married at Aubrey, Kan., Nov., 6, 1873 to Miss. Hettie J., daughter of W. C. and Lucretia (Pope) Campbell, of Johnson county, Kans., but natives of Ky. Mrs. Graham was born at Perryville, Washington county, Ky., Sept. 27, 1852. From this union there are three children. Pearl May, born Feb. 20, 1874; Roy, born Nov. 22, 1875; and Daisy, born Nov. 26, 1880. Mrs. G. is a member of the M. E. Church (South). They have a very pleasant home on corner Fifth Street and Kentucky Avenue. Business on Union Street between Fourth and Fifth. He carries a complete stock of all goods usually found in a first-class grocery establishment. Our subject is a man of excellent business qualifications and by his energy and strict attention to business has established a trade second to none in the city.

THOMAS GREEN, florist and market gardener, was born in Lancashire, England, Jan. 3, 1834. His parents, Richard and Elizabeth (Howarth) Green, were also natives of England. Our subject was raised on a farm and acquired a good education in the British schools; when fifteen years of age he commenced to learn gardening, and continued in that business for six years; and immigrated to America in the fall of 1857, sailing from Liverpool Aug. 26, and arriving at New York Oct. 29. He proceeded at once to Philadelphia and for eighteen months engaged in gardening in that

city. In the spring of 1859 he went to Chicago, Ill., where he followed same business two years; then he went to Ind., locating in Lake county and continued in the same occupation for a half decade. He afterwards engaged in gardening in Valparaiso, Ind., one year; at Ft. Wayne, Ind., three and a half years; and in Springfield, Mo., about five years. He then came to Joplin in March, 1876, and established his present business. Mr. Green was married in Kirk Braden, Isle of Man, Oct., 27, 1855, to Miss Caroline, daughter of John and Betsey Taylor, of Warwickshire, Eng. Mrs. G., was born at Stratford-upon-Avon. She is a distant relative of Wm. Shakespeare. See also page 484.

W. B. HALYARD, wholesale and retail hardware, is a native of the Blue-grass State, born in Christian county, Jan. 10, 1829. His parents, George and Sarah (Chesis) Halyard, were natives of Virginia. During infancy subject was taken with parents to Clarke county, same state, where they located on a farm. There young Halyard engaged in agricultural pursuits and attended the common schools. When thirteen years of age he went to Nicholas county and engaged as clerk in a general store at Carlisle for a time. Returned to Clarke county and learned the trade of carpenter, serving an apprenticeship of three years. Continued there at trade one year, then came to Missouri, stopping for several months in Clay county, after which he went to Lawrence, Andrew county, and engaged as clerk in a general store. In the fall of 1852 he went to Weston, Mo., where he engaged as clerk and accountant for ten years. In spring of 1862 he went to Leavenworth, Kan., and accepted the position as book-keeper for wholesale house of Watson, Brace & Co., and remained with the firm one year. He then enlisted as quartermaster in Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry and served until December, 1865. The principal part of his military service was against the Indians in expeditions under General Conner. Was mustered out of service at Ft. Leavenworth and returned at once to Weston. Engaged there in mercantile business for several years. Then to Leavenworth, and September, 1876, he came to Joplin and engaged in mercantile business with Mr. J. H. Byers, under firm name of Halyard & Byers. Continued eighteen months; then subject purchased entire interest and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Halyard was married in Platt county, Mo., Oct. 31, 1854, to Miss Kate I. Westerfield, of that county. From this union there was one child, Kate, died in infancy. Mrs. H. died in May, 1857. Subject was again married in Monroe county, Mo., Jan. 17, 1861, to Miss Fannie, daughter of Clayborne and Amelia (Pool) Wells, of that county. There have been three children from this union: Mary, born Jan. 23, 1864;

Harry, born Jan. 10, 1867. died April 24, 1870; and William, born Aug. 3, 1871. Mr. Halyard has membership in the orders I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and G. A. R. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, energetic and enterprising, and merits the liberal support which he is receiving in both wholesale and retail trade.

L. C. HAMILTON, city marshal, was born in Marion county, Iowa, Aug. 4, 1849. His parents, J. B. and Anna (Wilson) Hamilton, were natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. Father was born in 1820 and died in Howard county, Kan., in July, 1870. Mother was born about 1820 and died in San Bernardino county, Cal., Aug. 11, 1865. Subject was educated in city schools of Knoxville and Central University, Marion county, Iowa. Remained in Iowa until fifteen years of age, then went with parents to California, locating in San Bernardino county. His father established a stock ranch, but young Hamilton engaged in mining. Three years later he went to central Arizona and continued in the mines for about one year. He then returned to California and shortly afterward to his former home in Iowa. In 1868 he went to Texas and engaged in buying stock and driving north, first to Abilene, then to Baxter Springs, Kan., and in 1870 established a stock ranch in Howard county, same state. Came to Joplin in Feb., 1873, and engaged in mining for several years. In spring of 1875 he was appointed deputy city marshal, and in October following was elected to the office which he has since continuously held. Mr. Hamilton was married in Joplin, Mo., April 14, 1872, to Miss Carrie L., daughter of Henry L. and Elizabeth Combs. Mrs. H. was born in New York. He is now extensively engaged in mining on what is known as Parr's Hill. As to his efficiency as an officer the fact that he has retained his responsible position for seven consecutive years is in itself sufficient.

J. L. HARVEY, grocer, was born in Morgan county, Ind., Jan. 17, 1836. His father, Robert Harvey, is a native of Ohio; mother, Sarah (Hadley) Harvey, of North Carolina. They are now living in Morgan county, Ind. Subject grew to maturity in his native state. Was educated in the common schools and at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. After quitting college he engaged at teaching until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He then enlisted in Company C, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Coburn commanding, and served until the close of the war. Participated in battles at Mill Springs, Franklin, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Cumberland Gap, Resaca, Kenesaw Mt., and others of importance. Mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., in September, 1864, and discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., soon after. Returned home and en-

gaged in dealing in stock until 1870. Then came west to Kansas and on Nov. 1, 1873, to this city. Shortly after coming here he established present business at Lone Elm, a suburb of the city of Joplin.

W. S. HARMANY, proprietor of Harmany's foundry, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Nov. 26, 1839. His parents, Jacob H. and Susan (Cline) Harmany, were also natives of the Keystone State. His father was born in Berks county, Dec. 16, 1804, and is now living in DeKalb county, Ind. His mother was born in the same county July 21, 1811, and is also living. When our subject was fourteen years of age he moved with his parents to Adams county, same state, locating on a farm. For two years he continued in agricultural pursuits. He then went to Easton, Pa., and engaged as an apprentice in the Wm. J. Harmany foundry works and served three years. After finishing his trade he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and worked as a journeyman molder in the Bass & Jones foundry for several months. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three months. He was mustered out at Bird's Point, Mo., and returning to Illinois engaged at his trade in Decatur. In the spring of 1866 he took charge of H. F. Jerauld's foundry, and continued in that position about four years. He then purchased a half interest in the foundry, and subsequently the entire interest, and remained in business there until 1877. He then came to Joplin and established his present foundry. Mr. Harmany was married in Rock Island, Ill., March 4, 1863, to Miss Margaret J., daughter of Henry and Rebecca Mock. Mrs. H. was born April 21, 1843. From that union there have been four children: Ida, born Feb. 17, 1844; Wm. W., born Sept. 4, 1865, died Feb. 9, 1868; Chas. J., born Oct. 19, 1868; and Gracie, born July 29, 1878, died in Oct., 1882.

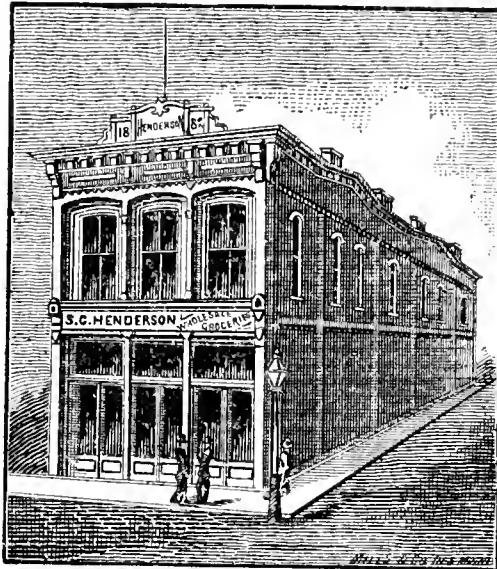
HOWARD H. HAVEN, lessee and manager of the Joplin Opera House, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 6, 1852. His father, C. H. Haven, was born in London, Eng., Jan. 30, 1813; his mother, Laura E. (Richmond) Haven, was born in Providence, R. I., and died in St. Louis. Our subject was raised in St. Louis, receiving a liberal education in the city schools. When twenty-one years of age he engaged with B. L. Harden as collector for two years, then accepted a position with the *Globe-Democrat* Company, and two years thereafter traveled for the same in Arkansas, Louisiana, and others of the Southern states. He came to southwest Missouri in the spring of 1876, locating at Joplin. Soon after he engaged in mining at Galena, Kan. While there he assisted in organizing, and was the first city clerk. One year later he returned to Joplin, and accepted a position as collector and circulator of the *Daily News*. In the winter of 1878-79 he took charge of the Joplin Opera House for A. J. Blackwell. In Sept., 1881, he

leased the house, and has since had entire control. Mr. H. is a man of good business qualifications.

J. HENRICHS, of Henrichs & Bros., saddlers, etc., was born near Cologne, Prussia, Feb. 12, 1838. His parents Mathias and Mary Margaret (Neges) Henrichs were also natives of Prussia. His father was born in 1806, and died at St. Louis, Mo., June 21, 1852. His mother was also born in 1806, and died in Lee county, Iowa, in July, 1872. While in Prussia Mr. Henrichs attended the German schools. He emigrated with his parents to America in 1851, going first to Holland, then to England, and sailed from Liverpool on September 15th of that year on the *Crescent City*, and after a voyage of about seven weeks arrived at New Orleans, and proceeded to St. Louis where his father was engaged in the harness business. When he was fourteen years old he commenced to learn the harness trade, but his father dying he moved with his mother and other members of the family to Lee county, Iowa, locating near West Point. He there engaged in agricultural pursuits for six years, and then returned to St. Louis and worked at his trade until the breaking out of the war when he enlisted in Company A, Third Missouri Home Guards and served four months; was then discharged and at once resumed work at his trade. In June, 1865, he returned to Lee county, Iowa, and commenced business for himself, where he remained nearly four years and then came to southwest Missouri locating at Seneca. He came to Joplin in April, 1872, and commenced his present business. Mr. Henrichs was married at West Point, Lee county, Iowa, Sept. 11, 1866, to Miss Minnie Schuck, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 28, 1845. From this union there are three children: John W., born June 11, 1867; Frederick C., born Jan. 6, 1874, and Adolph A., born Nov. 26, 1876.

S. C. HENDERSON, wholesale grocer, was born in Vevay, Switzerland county, Ind., Aug. 16, 1835. His father, Charles Henderson, was a native of Kentucky, born in 1796; his mother, Caroline Ann (Wescott) Henderson, was a native of the Island of Guernsey, born in 1805. Our subject remained in the county of his nativity until fifteen years of age, and attended the common schools, receiving a liberal education. He then engaged in flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and continued in that occupation for ten years; he then accepted a position as pilot on a steamboat, at first in the transport service for four years, and then in carrying the United States mails for six years. He then quit the water and went to Fairbury, Ill., where he engaged in the grocery business for a time. He came west in 1871, locating at Baxter Springs, Kan., and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business; he continued until 1876 and then came to Joplin and established his present business. Mr. Henderson was

married in Switzerland county, Ind., in Dec., 1863, to Miss Hattie, daughter of Capt. Stivers, of Carrollton, Ky. They had one child, Charles G., born Dec., 1864, now of Edinburgh, Ind. Mrs. H. died in the spring of 1867. Our subject was again married in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1867, to Miss Sarah L., daughter of J. B. and Elizabeth McQuigg, of Blair county, Pa. Mrs. H. was born in the last named county, March 13, 1848. This union has been blessed with one child, Lillie May, born Aug. 13, 1869, in Cincinnati.



S. C. HENDERSON'S WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE

is now located on the corner of Main and Sixth streets in an elegant new brick, which he recently erected. The building has twenty-five feet front on Main Street, by 100 feet deep, two stories, with basement, and is filled to its utmost capacity with a full line of the best goods for the wholesale trade. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have a beautiful home on the corner of Fourth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. H. is a man of more than ordinary business qualifications, and well deserves the liberal trade which he is receiving.

CHARLES HIBLER, wholesale and retail grocer, was born near Clinton, Henry county, Mo., Jan. 24, 1854. His father was born in St. Louis, and his mother in Maryland. His parents moved to Texas when he was three years of age and located on a farm near Ft. Worth. Two years later they moved to Ft. Smith, Ark., and again engaged in farming and continued in that occupation until the late war. In the fall of 1863 his father went south and two years later his family followed and joined him in Arkansas. They proceeded to Severe county, same state, and thence to Paris, Texas, where they remained until the close of the war; they then returned to Ft. Smith, Ark., and again engaged in agricultural pursuits. After re-

remaining there about one year they returned to Missouri and located at Sarcocie. Mr. Hibler was raised principally on a farm and received a common school education. He came to where Joplin now stands in 1871. At that time there were very few houses in what was then Blytheville, now East Joplin. Here he engaged at different occupations until 1873 when he learned the trade of a printer, and took the first subscription for the *Daily News*. In 1874 he engaged as clerk in a grocery owned by Mrs. E. L. White, relict of E. C. White of the firm of Porter & White, St. Louis, and continued in that position two years; he then embarked in the same business for himself; soon afterward he sold out his stock and went to Kansas City where he engaged in the restaurant business; he remained there a short time, then returned to Joplin and clerked for L. Riseling for several months; again engaged in the grocery business with Geo. Hill under firm name of Hibler & Hill. Two years thereafter he purchased the entire interest of the firm. Mr. Hibler was married at Bentonville, Ark., in Aug., 1882, to Mrs. E. L. White, then of Springfield, Mo. Mrs. H. is a native of the Hawkeye State.

R. C. HOLLADAY, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in McDouough county, Ill., June 5, 1852. His father, John S. Holladay, was a native of the Blue-grass State; his mother, Catharine (Fugate) Holladay, was a native of Virginia. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving a liberal education in the common schools. He commenced the study of medicine when twenty years of age with Dr. D. J. Fugate, a prominent physician of Industry, Ill. In the fall of 1873 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, took two full courses, and then returned to Industry, engaging in practice and study with his former preceptor, Dr. Fugate. In 1877 he located at Elm Tree, Hancock county, same state, and in the fall of that year entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, graduating from that institution Feb. 14, 1878; he then returned to Elm Tree; two years later he moved to Carthage, Ill., and continued there in practice two years, then came to Joplin, and has since made this his home. Dr. Holladay was married June 5, 1877, to Miss Clemmie, daughter of W. P. and Harriet White, of Schuyler county, Ill. Mrs. H. is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born Dec. 8, 1852. From this union there are three children: Blanche, born July 30, 1878; Daryl, born Jan. 15, 1881, and one born Oct. 19, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church, and the doctor is now a member of the faculty of Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons, occupying the chair of "Obstetrics and Diseases of Women." Although not long a resident of this city he has rapidly built up a good practice.

A. P. HOYT, of Hoyt & Chickering, contractors and builders, was born in East Weare, N. H., Oct. 26, 1847. His parents, Plummer and Emeline (Clifford) Hoyt, were also natives of the Granite State; his father was born about the year 1823, and died at Shreveport, La., April 19, 1852; his mother was born in 1824. During infancy our subject was taken to Winnebago county, Wis., where for a time his father was engaged in farming; he then started to Texas for the purpose of looking up a location, taking our subject with him. While going up Red River by steamer he was taken sick, and, landing at Shreveport, died shortly after. Young Hoyt, a mere child, was left among strangers. In the fall of 1857 he returned to Wisconsin, and soon after the family went back to New Hampshire. When eighteen years of age our subject went to Manchester, N. H., and began the carpenter's trade. A half decade later he returned to Wisconsin, and in 1873 came to Missouri, stopping first in Dade county, then at Springfield, Green county. He came to Joplin in the spring of 1875, and worked for a time at his trade; then went to Oshkosh, Wis., but in March, 1877, returned, and has since made this his home. In March, 1880, he engaged with Mr. Chickering, under the firm name of Hoyt & Chickering, and has since continued. Mr. Hoyt was married in Manchester, N. H., Jan. 18, 1868, to Miss Georgia Nelson, of Sullivan county, that state. They had one child, Cora B., born May 22, 1869. Mrs. Hoyt died Dec. 26, 1870. Mr. H. was again married Oct. 14, 1876, to Mrs. Anna Merrick, *nee* Conkling, a relative of ex Senator Conkling, of New York. Mrs. H. was born in New York City, June 15, 1847. This union has been blessed with one child, Herbert W., born Jan. 12, 1879.

C. J. JOHNSON, proprietor Joplin Boiler Works. He was born in Richmond, Va., Sept. 15, 1834. His father Johnnie Johnson, was born in Virginia, in 1810 and died in Dec., 1857. His mother, Mary (Sharp) Johnson, was also a native of the Old Dominion, born in 1805, died in Feb., 1861. When ten years of age, subject moved with his parents to St. Louis. Soon after he commenced to learn the trade of boiler maker with Mr. Cady, of the Femium Boiler Shops and continued with him about seven years, then worked for a half decade in the Rhone Machine and Boiler Works of St. Louis. He then crossed the plains to Colorado, and engaged in trading for a time. He returned to the states in the fall of 1859, and embarked in the grocery business at Galena, Ark. At the breaking out of the war he entered the Confederate service under Gen. Chetam, and served about eighteen months. He participated at Hollow Springs, Memphis, and Columbus, Tenn., and others of importance. Having served out the time for which he enlisted, he was discharged, and shortly after went to Cairo, Ill.,

Chillicothe, Ohio, where his father worked at his trade, that of shoemaker. In the spring of 1869 our subject commenced to learn cigar making, and continued there about ten years. He then came west to Fort Scott, Kansas, and engaged in trade for two years. In February, 1882, he came to Joplin, and established his present business. Mr. K. was married in Chillicothe, Ohio, in April, 1875, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Aaron and Mary Schmidt, of Chillicothe. Mrs. K. was born in that city, Feb. 14, 1858. They have two children: Mary Elizabeth, born Dec. 3, 1876, and Charles, born July 28, 1878. He manufactures the celebrated "Joplin Belle," "Genuine Havana," "LaCriolla" and "Board of Health," etc. See page 483.

GEORGE W. KOEHLER, proprietor of the Joplin City Bakery, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 23, 1854. Our subject remained in the "old country" until about thirteen years of age, and acquired a liberal education, not only in the German, but in the Latin and French languages. He immigrated to America in 1867, sailing from Havre, France, in March of that year, and after a voyage of twenty-one days arrived at New York harbor. He remained in New York City about one year, and then engaged on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. for two years. After this he traveled for a time, going from New York to Galveston, Texas, by water, and thence through the Southwest. He came to Joplin in the spring of 1871, and engaged in mining for about four years. In 1874 he commenced clerking for Mr. G. W. Keller in the bakery and confectionery business, and remained with him three years. On Aug. 1, 1881, he, with Mr. Bierrig, purchased the interest of his employer and continued the business under the firm name of Koehler & Bierrig. Five months later our subject purchased the entire interest and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. K. was married in this city, April 23, 1879, to Miss Paulina, daughter of L. and Emily Geier, of Crawford county, Kansas. Mrs. K. was born in Germany, Dec. 28, 1858. They have one child, Emily, born in May, 1882. They are both members of the Lutheran Church.

C. F. KRAUCH, dealer in boots and shoes, was born in Augusta, Ga., Jan. 14, 1852. His parents, Charles and Mary E. Krauch, were natives of Germany; father, born March 14, 1816, in Lahr Grand Dukedom, Baden; mother, born same place in 1812, and died June 24, 1863. When about twelve years of age our subject came west with his parents to Saint Genevieve county Mo., and the father engaged in mercantile business at New Offenburgh for a time; they then moved to Farmington, San Francoise county, and for four years subject engaged at shoemaking; they then went from there to Murphysborough, Jackson county, Ill., and engaged in the same business for nearly two years, and came to Joplin in January, 1878, and

engaged for four years at his trade. He established his present business in March, 1881, and has since continued. Mr. Krouch was married in Joplin June 24, 1878, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Henry and Lydia (James) Lampson of this city, but natives of England. Mrs. Krauch was born in Cornwall, England, June 7, 1858. From this union there are two children: Luella Edith, born Dec. 19, 1880, and Henry Kasper, born Jan. 13, 1883. Mr. Krauch is a number one business man, energetic and obliging, and we have no hesitancy in predicting for him abundant success. He carries a full line of boots and shoes, leather findings etc.

S. LANDAUER, wholesale dealer in liquors, was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, April 24, 1836. His parents, Benedict and Hanna (Goodman) Landauer, were natives of the same state. During his youth our subject attended Bavarian schools. When thirteen years of age he went to Stuttgart and entered the Polytechnic school at that place, and continued there three years, graduating in the fall of 1853. After quitting college he engaged in merchandising four years; emigrated to America in 1857, sailing from Liverpool on the *City of Baltimore*, and after a voyage of eleven days arrived at New York July 1st. He then came immediately west to Cincinnati and there engaged until 1861, and then enlisted in Company C, Ninth Ohio German Turners Regiment, Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Phillips, Mills Spring, where Gen. Zollicoffer was killed, Chickamagua, Missionary Ridge, Perryville, Ky., Pittsburg Landing, and others of considerable consequence. In 1862 he was promoted to first sergeant, Company C.; mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio. He then went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and engaged in business about three years; then he went to Nashville, same state, and continued in same business until the fall of 1876 when he came to Joplin and established his present business. Mr. Landauer was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 1, 1865, to Miss Bertha, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Hill of that city. Mrs. L. was born in Cincinnati. From this union there are three children: Benedict, born Feb. 7, 1866, in Nashville; Dora, born July, 1869, also in Nashville; and Hannah, born in 1871 in same city. Mr. Landauer is a member of the city council, and has been for a considerable time a director of the Joplin Exposition Association. He has membership in the order Knights of Pythias and the Germania Society.

G. R. LAVERY is a native of Iowa, born in Taylor county, Nov. 1, 1855. His parents, H. and Elizabeth E. (Walker) Lavery, were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Subject remained in county of nativity until about six years old, then moved with parents to DeKalb county, Mo., and shortly afterward to Jefferson county, Kan., where he was raised on a farm

and attended the common school. Came to Joplin in spring of 1876 and engaged in smelting for nearly six years. Embarked in present business Dec. 19, 1882, with Mr. T. J. Cofer, under firm name of Cofer & Lavery, and has since continued. Mr. L. is a member of the I. O. O. F. They carry a line of good goods and merit the liberal patronage which they now receive.

E. B. LEONARD, of E. B. Leonard & Son, dry goods and clothing, Joplin, was born near Jacksonville, Ill., March 26, 1826. His parents, Joseph T. and Catharine C. (Bergen) Leonard, were natives of New Jersey. Father was born Aug. 8, 1786, and died at Rushville, Ill., Nov. 1, 1841. Mother born July 8, 1792, died Feb. 2, 1883, at Beardstown, Ill. His father left Maryland in 1818; went to Kentucky, remained about two years; thence to Indiana, remained about two years; and in 1822 moved to Illinois, settling near the present city of Jacksonville, where our subject was born, in 1826. In 1828 his father sold his land near Jacksonville and moved to Rock Spring Seminary, the principal then being an intimate friend. He remained there and at Belleville about two years, moving to Pekin, Ill., thence to Rushville, Ill., in April, 1833. There young Leonard attended school, receiving a liberal education. When about fifteen years of age he engaged with Wilson & Greer, in Rushville, Ill., as clerk in a general store. After the death of his father, and dissatisfied with the monotony of a salesman's life, he determined to learn a trade, to have something to fall back upon, and on the 5th of July, 1842, went into the cooper shop of Sam McCreary, in Rushville, to learn the trade, remaining there until November, 1843, when he left the shop and went to Beardstown, Ill., and commenced clerking for B. W. Schneider & Co. In December, 1845, he went to Bath, Mason county, and embarked in the mercantile business for himself. Continued about eighteen months, then disposed of interest and returning to Beardstown re-engaged in the capacity of salesman with Horace Billings, in the spring of 1846, remaining there until in the fall of 1852, when he went into the employ of D. Kreigh & Co. In the summer of 1854, in company with Mr. Kreigh and others, engaged in steamboating for a short time, subject having charge of office. In December, 1854, he sold his interest in the boat and again embarked in the mercantile business, this time at Chandlersville, Cass county. Two years thereafter he returned to Beardstown and in February, 1856, opened up a general store and engaged in the buying and shipment of grain. Was thus employed until the spring of 1868. Then disposed of store and continued for a time at shipping grain. In the spring of 1869 he accepted the position of general agent for R., R. I. & St. L., now C., B. & Q. Railroad, to work up subsidies and secure the right of way.

Continued thus employed three years, then went into the land department of what is now the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Came to Joplin in the spring of 1876 and embarked in present business. Mr. Leonard was married at Beardstown, Cass county, Ill., May 23, 1848, to Miss Mary R., daughter of Arthur S. and Elizabeth (Stipp) Miller, natives respectively of Connecticut and the Old Dominion. Mrs. Leonard was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 41, 1827. She was educated in the Covington, Ky., and the Cincinnati schools. From this union there have been seven children: Anna, born Jan. 27, 1850; she is now the wife of H. P. Grurd, of Girard, Kan.; James M., born Feb. 22, 1852, now of the above firm; Joseph T., born Jan. 12, 1854, now cashier Citizens' Bank, Girard; Maria, born Feb. 9, 1857, now the wife of Charles M. Spring, of Beardstown, Ill.; Lizzie, born Feb. 11, 1859, now the wife of E. D. Porter, of this city; Arthur E., born Dec. 4, 1860, now with E. B. Leonard & Son; and Susie C., born Jan. 31, 1863, at home in this city. All were born in Beardstown, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are members of the M. E. Church. They have a beautiful residence on the corner of Wall and Fifth streets. Business on Main Street, between Third and Fourth. Store room, lower floor, 25x110, is well stocked with all kinds of dry goods, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, shoes, etc. The upper, 25x90, is devoted exclusively to clothing, trunks, etc.

WILLIAM M. LECKIE, proprietor Joplin Machine Works, was born in Forfair county, Scotland. His parents, James and Margaret (Millne) Leckie were also natives of Scotland. Subject was raised principally on a farm and was educated in the Scotch schools. When about fifteen years old he commenced to learn the trade of mill-wright and served nearly five years. He then continued as draughtsman two years, after which he worked at his regular trade for a time. In the fall of 1870 he attended the School of Arts at Dundee, taking a full course. At the same time he engaged at the Black Ness Foundry, Dundee. Immigrated to America in 1872, sailing from Liverpool on the *City of New York*, arriving at New York May 20th of that year. He proceeded at once to Paterson, N. J., and engaged as a machinist at the Rogers Locomotive Works, of that place. A few months later he went to work in the Hezekiah Bradford Machine Works, and continued three years. Came to Joplin in 1877, and the fall following established present works. Mr. Leckie was married in Kirsienmuir, Scotland, Dec. 31, 1866, to Miss Catharine C., daughter of James and Betsy Murray, of Forfair county. From this union there are four children: Sophia, James, Catharine, and William H. For history of works see page 480.

CAPT. CHARLES J. LEWIS was born in the township of Bethel, Windsor county, Vt., Sept. 21, 1840. His father, Reuben T. Lewis, was a

shoemaker by trade, and during the greater portion of his business life carried on the business of a boot and shoe merchant. His mother's maiden name was Jane Caroline Sanders, who descended from a line of distinguished New Englanders. In 1845 he removed with his parents to the town of Petersburg, Ill. Poor health and reverses in fortune compelled his father to return with his family to Vermont in the year 1851. Young Lewis was almost entirely deprived of early school advantages, so much so that at the age of fifteen he had not been taught even the rudiments of the English branches. At the age of sixteen he began to realize the necessity of a suitable education, and accordingly, in the fall of 1856, entered the People's Academy, at Morrisville, Vt., penniless and almost shabbily dressed, but determined to acquire a fair business education, though dependent upon his own exertions for his support. At the close of the first term he appeared before the school commissioners and successfully passed an examination, and received a certificate of qualification as a teacher in the common schools. Armed with this authority he engaged and taught the winter term of a back district school, - building the fires and sweeping the school-room himself, and "boarding round," receiving as compensation the sum of twelve dollars per month. By teaching winter terms, and working for farmers during vacations, he maintained himself at the academy until the summer term of 1860, when he graduated, and in the fall of that year entered Middlebury College, of Middlebury, Vt., as a freshman. In the fall of 1862, in his sophomore year, he left the college and enlisted in the Eleventh Vermont Regiment of Volunteers (First Regiment of Heavy Artillery), which he assisted in organizing. In the formation of Battery D, of that regiment, he was appointed a second lieutenant, and was mustered into the service with that rank. He served until the close of the war, being present at the surrender of Lee. He was mustered out as captain on the fifteenth day of May, 1865, considerably broken down in health from the effects of chronic diarrhœa, which the exposure and fatigue of the last campaign produced. He participated in a great number of the important battles in which the Army of the Potomac were engaged; viz., Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Charlestown, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Bald Hill, Opequan Creek, Five Forks, and Sailors' Run, besides numerous engagements of lesser consequence. During his school days he had been preparing himself for the legal profession, devoting what time he could to that end. At the close of the war he at once resumed these studies, and at the December term of the Lamoille county court (1866) he was admitted to practice in the courts of the State of Vermont, and at once opened a law office at Morrisville, Vt. He was married Feb. 1, 1866, to Maria L.

Slocum, a refined and educated lady, who had been his schoolmate while at the academy. One child, a boy, was born to them, who died in his infancy, and was buried in Lawrence, Kan. Capt. Lewis was prosecuting attorney of Lamoille county, Vt., for two terms; was also superintendent of schools for one term. In 1868 he moved west and located at Lawrence, Kan., where in the spring of 1870 he was elected judge of the city court. In 1875 he became interested in the construction of gas-works, and in April of that year moved to Sherman, Tex., where he constructed the city gas-works for a St. Louis firm. In the fall of 1876 he moved to Joplin, Mo., where he still resides. He constructed the gas-works of that city, of which he still has charge. In 1878 he built the gas-works at Carthage, Mo., with which he still holds the position of consulting engineer. Dec. 1, 1881, he was appointed by the stockholders of the Joplin Water Company as their superintendent and general manager. This appointment very greatly increased his already very long line of duties, but the different institutions under his charge have all prospered to the full expectation and satisfaction of the owners. Capt. Lewis is a fifth degree member of the I. O. O. F., and a member of the Encampment; he is also a Mason of the degree of Knight Templar. In politics he is a Democrat of the anti-Bourbon school, but does not take an active part in their management. In religious belief he is a free-thinker.

CHAS. LOWENSTEIN, grocer, East Joplin, was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 12, 1864. His parents Solomon and Carrie Lowenstein were born in Langenbergheim, Province of Oberhessen, Germany. Subject grew to manhood in the "old country," and was liberally educated in the German schools. Emigrated to America in the fall of 1866, sailing from Bremen, and after a voyage of 16 days arrived at New York. Went almost immediately to Harrisburg, Pa., but soon after to Nashville Tenn., where he engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years. Came to Joplin in 1875, and embarked in present business. Mr. Lowenstein was married in Carthage, Mo., April 30, 1879, to Miss Henrietta daughter of Michael and Minnie Strass natives of Frei-Laubersheim, Province Rhunheuen, Germany, where they now reside, aged respectively 70 and 68 years. Mrs. Lowenstein is a native of Frei-Laubersheim, born July 14, 1854. This union has been blessed with one child, Otto, born in Joplin, July 20, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. L. have a very pleasant home in East Joplin.

CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON, blacksmith, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., April 19, 1830. His parents Alexander and Luella (Cykes) Livingston, were natives of New York and Connecticut; father was born July 6, 1794, and died near Plattsmouth, Neb., in the fall of 1870; mother

born in Hartford, Conn., in 1800, died in the fall of 1840. During infancy our subject was taken to Ohio, locating in what is now Lake county. When fifteen years of age he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, and sometime after came to Iowa, locating at Winterset, Madison county, and remained two years, then went to Lawrence, Kan., where for eighteen years he engaged in the livery business and in buying and selling horses. Came to Joplin in the fall of 1876, and engaged in present business. Mr. Livingston was married in Henry county, Ill., Dec. 25, 1856, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Peter and Mary A. Luter of Kewanee, Illinois. Mrs. L. was born in the Keystone State in Jan., 1838. From this union there are two children: Mildred, born July 6, 1863; and Joel T., born Aug. 30, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston have a comfortable home on Eighth Street, near Virginia Avenue. Our subject takes great interest in affairs educational and political, and is counted among Joplin's most reliable business men.

J. W. McANTIRE, attorney at law, was born in Hardin county, Ky., Oct. 13, 1848. His parents, Aaron B. and Sarah (Hills) McAntire were also natives of the Blue-grass State. Father was born in Washington county, Oct. 10, 1816, and died March 3, 1882, at Memphis, Mo.; mother born Dec. 20, 1820, now living at Memphis. During infancy subject came with parents to Missouri, locating in Scotland county on a farm. In the spring of 1857 the family moved to Memphis, where, his father being a mechanic, engaged at his trade. In 1860 he was elected county treasurer and took charge of that office one year, when he with all the other officials were ousted because of political affiliations, they being Democrats. Remained there for a time, then removed to the country and engaged in farming and teaching until 1872. In the fall of that year he was again elected county treasurer and continued in that position until the time of his death. While living at Memphis, our subject attended the city schools. In the fall of 1869 he entered the Lagrange College, Lagrange, Mo., which he attended one year. He then commenced the study of law with Messrs. Cramer & Peters, of Memphis, and on Sept. 23, 1872 was admitted to the bar in that city. Shortly after he came to Joplin and engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. McAntire was married in Joplin, June 18, 1873, to Miss Mary E., daughter of William and Cinthia (Callohan) Lamkin of this city. From this union there are two children: Clarence A., born March 8, 1874, and Bertha M., born March 13, 1877. Mrs. McAntire is a member of the Christian Church. They have a pleasant home on the corner of Joplin and Eighth streets. Although comparatively a young man, Mr. McAntire possesses excellent business qualifications, and having been a close student has acquired a fund of legal knowledge, which, together with his large experience and continued read-

ing, cannot fail to win him a reasonable degree of success. He has taken great interest in affairs political and otherwise; was elected in 1873 attorney for the city of Joplin, and in 1878 was chosen prosecuting attorney for Jasper county.

W. B. McANTIRE, attorney at law, was born in Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ky., Oct. 14, 1848. His parents, W. S. and Elizabeth E. (Van Meter) McAntire, were natives of Virginia. His father was born Oct. 10, 1816, and died July 8, 1871; his mother was born July 13, 1823, and died April 11, 1859. In 1849 his parents came west to Missouri, locating at Memphis, Scotland county, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits for about eight years. They then sold their farm, and moving to Memphis, made that city their home until the spring of 1862. While there our subject attended the city schools, acquiring a liberal education. When about eighteen years of age he entered the Memphis High School, principal Prof. L. D. White, and attended some two year. At twenty years of age he entered the Memphis Academy, and one year thereafter the Lagrange College, Lagrange, Mo., taking a course in the latter institution. After quitting college he engaged at teaching in the Memphis graded schools for about two years, and during that time studied law. He then continued his studies in the office of Messrs. Cramer & Peters, and in September, 1872, was admitted to the bar at Memphis. He commenced the practice of his profession in that city with Mr. J. M. Knott, a nephew of the Hon. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky. He came to Joplin in May, 1873, and engaged in practice with J. W. McAntire, under the firm name of McAntire & McAntire, and continued with his partner for five years. In October, 1875, he was elected police judge for the city of Joplin, and continued in that position for six years, being re-elected in the falls of 1877-79. He then commenced practice by himself, and has since so remained, having a good business. Judge McAntire was married in Joplin, Mo., Feb. 14, 1876, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Ankrim and Marion Martin, of this city, her father a native of Ireland, and her mother of Scotland. Mrs. McA. was born in Scotland. From this union there are two children: William Edwin, born June 28, 1877, and Arthur Benford, born Oct. 25, 1880. Our subject and Mrs. McAntire have a pleasant home on the corner of Fifth Street and Moffit's Avenue, and are well circumstanced to enjoy the comforts of life.

THOMAS A. McCLELLAND was born in Callaway county, this state, April 10, 1842. His father, Elisha McClelland, was a native of Kentucky, born March 19, 1809, and died Dec. 5, 1859. His mother, Elizabeth (West) McClelland, was born in Callaway county, Mo., Feb. 23, 1817, and died on Sept. 27, 1854. When our subject was about six years of age his parents

moved to Howard county, this state, locating on a farm. His father engaged in farming and milling. Our subject aided in the mill and attended the common schools. In the fall of 1860 he entered the Walnut Grove Academy and completed a course under the tutorship of J. F. Martin, now representative from Jasper county in the Missouri State Assembly. After quitting school he engaged in farming and teaching for about seven years. He then discontinued the latter, and for nearly a decade engaged in farming and shipping stock. He went to the Indian Territory in 1871 and continued in the stock business one year. He came to Joplin in the spring of 1872 and engaged for a time in mining, but soon after embarked in the mercantile business in East Joplin, in connection with other operations. He was thus employed nearly three years, and then disposed of his mercantile interests to Mr. T. J. Maupin, a former partner, and devoted his entire attention to mining and real estate. One year thereafter he engaged also in the packing business with Col. W. H. Fairbanks, of this city. He subsequently engaged in the smelting business, and as one of the organizers of the Joplin Zinc Company was elected secretary and treasurer. He is also interested in the Short Creek Lead and Zinc Company, the Miners' Bank, Joplin, and other enterprises. He was first married to Miss Elizabeth Angell, of Boone county, Mo., April 30, 1867, who died Feb. 7, 1868. Mr. McClelland was again married in Cooper county, Mo., Jan. 1, 1876, to Miss Maria L. Reavis, of that county. They had one child, born June 27, 1875, and died Nov. 14, 1875. Mrs. McC. died in Joplin, June 29, 1875. Mr. McC. was again married in Joplin, Oct. 5, 1882, to Miss Mary S., daughter of Warren and Sarah Norton, of Bushnell, Ill. She was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1852. Our subject and his amiable wife are members of the Baptist Church. Our subject survives three sisters and a brother: Elizabeth, wife of Dr. H. B. Rodman, born Oct. 9, 1839, died Oct. 23, 1859; Louisa, died Oct. 26, 1859, aged 15 years, 7 months and 16 days; Martha A., died Nov. 6, 1859, aged 13 years, 6 months and 8 days; James H., died Nov. 2, 1859, aged 6 years; and his father died Dec. 5, 1859, all with typhoid pneumonia. He has one brother living, Dr. R. W. McClelland, practicing medicine in Saline county, Mo.; and two sisters living, Mrs. Cassie A. D'Mass, of Chariton county, this state, and Mrs. S. E. Wiseman, of Boone county, Mo.

D. C. McCONEY. Prominent among the enterprising business men of Joplin is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Portage county, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1847. His parents, John and Mary E. (Henderson) McConey, were also natives of the Buckeye State. His father was born Sept. 30, 1827; his mother was born in 1829, and died in 1852. Our subject grew to man-

hood in Portage county, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attended the common schools. When about seventeen years of age he entered the Mt. Union College, Mt. Union, Ohio, graduating from that institution in June, 1868. During the last year in college he took a course in the commercial department. Immediately after quitting college he was engaged on the road for Coats, Gray & Co., manufacturers, of Alliance, Ohio, and continued in their employ several months. He then came west to Kansas, locating at Chetopa, where for two years he engaged in various occupations. He came to Joplin in Jan., 1871, and commenced the butcher business. In 1879 he engaged in packing, and has since continued it on an extensive scale. Mr. McConey was married in Joplin Sept. 6, 1875. His place of business is on Main Street, between Second and Third streets, where he does a general beef and pork-packing business. Mr. McConey now occupies a fine new brick, which he recently erected. It has two stories and a basement, and twenty-five feet front by 100 feet deep. He also has a branch house on Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Our subject is a man of good business qualifications, and certainly is worthy the general support accorded him. Mr. McConey is now engaged extensively in the manufacture of brick, and does a general contracting business in brick-work.

REV. WILLIAM McCORMACK, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Joplin. He was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 4, 1856. His parents, Timothy and Rosanna (McGovern) McCormack, were natives of Ireland; his father was born in County Clare, and his mother was born in County Waterford. They are now living in New Haven, Conn. Our subject was raised in that city, and until sixteen years of age attended the city schools. In the fall of 1872 he entered the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., continuing two years; he then went to Suspension Bridge, N. Y., and entered the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, completing a course there in Jan., 1878. He then went to Allegheny, N. Y., and took a philosophical and theological course in the Bonaventure Seminary, remaining there four years, and graduating in June, 1882. He was ordained in the same year at the last named place, then came west to Kansas City, and one month thereafter came to Joplin. He took charge Sept. 17, 1882, and at once opened up the Catholic school of this city. For further particulars concerning church and school see page 428.

CHARLES P. MALLETT, liveryman, was born in Providence, R. I., Dec. 20, 1824. His parents, Edward J. and Sarah (Fenner) Mallet, were also natives of Rhode Island. His mother was a daughter of Gov. James Fenner, and granddaughter of Gov. Arthur Fenner, of that state. Our subject remained in Providence until twelve years of age, attending the city

schools; he then went to Jamaica Plain, Mass., and entered Prof. Stephen M. Wells's High School. He pursued his studies there four years, and then returned to Providence, but shortly after went to Baltimore, Md., and engaged with Messrs. Sellman & Crook as clerk in a mercantile house. He then visited his old home, and came west to Illinois, stopping in Whiteside county, where he engaged in different occupations for several years. He then went to Dixon, Ill., and followed the livery business and staging for three years, after which he moved to a farm in Whiteside county and engaged in agricultural pursuits; then to Como, same county, stock trading, two years; thence to Morrison, in the livery business, four years; thence to Rockford, Ill., same business, three years; thence to Oshkosh, Wis., same business, nearly five years; then came to Joplin and established his present business. Our subject was married in Como, Whiteside county, Ill., Jan. 26, 1847, to Miss Georgiana, daughter of Henry B. and Nancy Sampson, formerly of Duxbury, Mass. Mrs. H. was born February 1, 1829. This union has been blessed with four children: Edward J., born Nov. 14, 1847, died July 22, 1848; Ellen M. DeB., born May 20, 1850, now wife of Geo. T. Elliott, of Sterling, Ill.; Arthur Farner, born May 20, 1853, died Oct. 3, 1854; and Charles Pierce, born April 26, 1857. Mrs. M. is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH CLARK MASON was born in the town of Marlborough, county of Cheshire, State of New Hampshire, March 13, 1837. His parents were Clark and Almira Mason, the maiden name of the latter being Almira Towns. Both parents were born in the above-named state. Joseph C. received a liberal education in the public schools and higher educational institutions of New England and New York. After eighteen years of age it became necessary for him to spend a portion of each year in teaching in order to obtain means to prosecute his studies. Although this somewhat retarded his progress in point of time, yet it enabled him to render practical all that was learned. He taught common schools in the towns of Langdon, Westmorland, and Peterborough, in New Hampshire, and Northfield and Winchendon, Mass., and the public high schools in Montague, Mass., and Wilton and Mason, N. H., and select high schools in Readsborough and Vernon, Vt., and near Hackensack, N. J. In 1861, in the early part of September, he commenced the study of law under the instruction of W. H. Follett, at Readsborough, Vt. In 1862 he became a student at the Law University of Albany, N. Y. At that time Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. Senator from New York, was connected with the university, and gave regular lectures on law before the students. After leaving this institution Mr. Mason entered the office of Dearborn & Scott, prominent at-

torneys of Peterborough, N. H., as a student at law. He remained with this firm, having the experience that usually falls to New England law students, until Sept. 8, 1864, when, after three years' study, the time then required in that state, and after an examination, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire, which was then sitting at Nashua, N. H., Judge William H. Bartlett presiding. Immediately afterward he opened a law office at Mason Village (now Greenville), Hillsborough county, N. H. Here he practiced his profession for three years, until September, 1867, attending court regularly at Nashua, Manchester, and Amherst, the three shire towns of Hillsborough county. While residing in Mason Village he was elected to the office of tax collector and superintending school committee, and was also honored by an appointment by his Excellency, Governor Frederick Smith, to the office of school commissioner for Hillsborough county, and *ex officio* member of the State Board of Education. The law requires the commissioner to visit once a year each of the thirty towns and cities (including Nashua and Manchester) of Hillsborough county, confer with teachers and school officers, and make an annual report to the legislature, as well as to attend the stated meetings of the State Board of Education, of which he was a member, at the capital. In addition to this he must deliver in each town or city visited an address upon the subject of education. These addresses took place in the evening, and during the winter months, and were occasions of great local interest, the best element of New England's cultured circles being represented in the large audiences that nightly met in consultation to promote the interest dearer than any other to the New England heart. Mr. Mason remembers, after the lapse of many years, these gatherings with pleasure, and to the inspiration then and there begotten attributes much of the success that has waited on his subsequent efforts to disseminate education in this western country. He held these three positions until September, 1867, when he resigned them and came to Missouri. After arriving in this state, instead of entering at once into the active practice of law, he was induced by the unusual demand for such educational service as he was eminently fitted to render, coupled with the exceptional inducement held out in the way of salaries, to take a hand in organizing public schools in this state. There was much need for such work, and but few who could do it well. The war had just closed, leaving society with the liberated slaves thrown helpless and ignorant upon it, and public education in a disordered condition. To bring order out of chaos, to create where nothing existed, was the work on hand. Mr. Mason first accepted the superintendency of public schools at Booneville, Mo., where, after three years' service, he left the schools so well orga-

nized, and with fine, new buildings, that to this day he is referred to as the "model instructor." He closed his labors then at a salary of \$2,050 per year. No other man ever received more than \$1,500 in Booneville. His three published reports to the board of education of that city discussed educational topics in such a way as to gain for them a wide reading in this and other states. His second position in Missouri was that of principal of the Washington public school in St. Louis; also holding the principalship of the Madison night public school at the same time; salary, \$2,200 per year. W. T. Harris, late superintendent of the St. Louis public schools, in recommending Mr. Mason as the proper person to organize the public schools of Vicksburg, Miss., speaks of him as one of the ablest educators of the Mississippi Valley. He obtained the position, went down to Mississippi, and spent about two years in putting the schools of Vicksburg and Columbus on a firm basis. In September, 1874, Mr. Mason was appointed to the superintendency of the public schools of Carthage, Mo., at a salary of \$2,000 per year, this being \$500 more than has been received by any other before or since. He remained at the head of these schools for nearly three years, during which they enjoyed great prosperity. His report to the Carthage board of education, issued in the Centennial year, is well worth a perusal. In April, 1877, he resigned in Carthage and accepted the first superintendency at Joplin at a salary of \$1,500 per year, the same being \$600 more than that paid to any other. After serving here between two and three years he resigned to engage in other business, but was re-appointed after one year, and again resigned in March, 1881, and immediately re-entered the active practice of law in Joplin, Mo., in which business he is still engaged. In October, 1881, he was elected a member of the council of the city of Joplin from the fourth ward to fill out an unexpired term of one year. In October, 1882, he was re-elected to the city council for the full term of two years, and is still in office. In April, 1882, he was elected to the office of school director of West Joplin for a term of three years, and shortly after appointed by the school board as district clerk, which two last positions he still holds. In September, 1882, he was nominated by the Republicans of the western district of Jasper county for the office of judge of the county court, but though coming within a few votes of election, he shared the fortune of his party and was defeated. During the war Mr. Mason did his utmost to promote the cause of the Union. His voice was heard in the public hall of many a New England town for the purpose of raising men and means for the support of the government of the United States, and it may be added that these appeals were not in vain. For several years after coming to this state he contributed considerable literature to the press

and has often been heard on educational subjects in national and state educational associations. He has resigned quite a number of lucrative positions voluntarily rather than hold them for mere profit, when duty seemed to indicate the course pursued. Mr. Mason is a member of the order known as the Knights of Honor, and holds an honorable position in the same. In 1866, Dec. 2, he was married in Mason Village, N. H., to Miss Mattie J. Kingsbury, who was born in Boston, June 29, 1848, Rev. George F. Marion officiating at the wedding ceremony. From this union there have been born three children, who are now living, named Hortense Mary, born July 31, 1868; Ernest Clifton, born Oct. 20, 1871, and Paul Joseph, born June 3, 1881. Mr. Mason is a member of the Congregational Church.

FRED MATHEWS, proprietor of the Pacific Hotel, was born in Worcestershire, Mass., Dec. 11, 1836. His parents, John and Mary B. (Converse) Mathews, were also natives of the Bay State. Subject grew to manhood in his native state, receiving a liberal education. When twenty-three years old he came west to Sandusky City, Ohio, and shortly afterward engaged in railroading. Some years later he came farther west to Topeka, Kan., thence to Atchison, same state, and continued in the occupation last given. He next returned to Topeka and commenced keeping hotel in which business he continued at that place four years. He came to Joplin in the spring of 1882 and took charge of the Pacific Hotel. Mr. Mathews was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1855, to Miss Martha, daughter of Absalom and Nancy (Lacy) Lyons. Mrs. Mathews is a member of the First Baptist Church. Under the management of Mr. Mathews the Pacific Hotel merits and has received a liberal patronage. See page 479.

T. R. MAY, of May & Gill, grocers. He was born in Montgomery county, Ill., March 20, 1832. His parents, John and Jane (Sands) May, were natives of Tennessee. His father was born in 1802, and died in 1842, in Illinois. His mother was born in 1810 and died in 1868, also in Illinois. Subject grew to manhood in his native state and was educated in the common schools. In October, 1853, he came to Missouri and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Missouri State Militia, and subsequently in Company K, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, Colonel Blair commanding, and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Ft. Gibson, in August, 1865, and discharged at Lawrence, Kan., shortly after. He returned to north Missouri and engaged at farming in Atchison county until the fall of 1867; he then went to Cherokee county, Kan., and continued farming eight years. He came to Joplin in the spring of 1875, and embarked in his present business. Mr. May was married in Atchison county, Mo., Oct. 10, 1855, to Elizabeth J., daughter

of Jonathan Murray, of Kentucky. Mrs. May was born in the Blue-grass State in 1823, and died in this city, Jan. 20, 1883. She was a consistent member of the Christian Church.

WM. D. MAXWELL, grocer, was born in Harlan county, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1838. His parents, Wm. D. and Nancy (Reed) Maxwell, were also natives of Tennessee. Subject was raised on a farm and educated liberally in the schools of his native state. In the spring of 1863 he went to Illinois, locating in Franklin county, near Benton, and engaged in farming. Seven years thereafter he came to this county and in the fall of 1872 came to Joplin. Since he came here he has followed various occupations, sometimes farming, again teaming or mining. He embarked in his present business Dec. 9, 1882, and has since continued. Mr. Maxwell was married in Franklin county, Ill., Oct. 1, 1866, to Miss Sarah C. Bristow, a native of that county. She was born Jan. 6, 1851. From this union there have been seven children: Ollie, born Oct. 7, 1867, died in April, 1868; Mary Angeline, born Jan. 25, 1869; Rosanna V., born March 23, 1872; Melvin R., born Feb. 15, 1874; Capitola L., born Dec. 13, 1876; Willard G., born Dec. 28, 1878; and Florence N., born June 26, 1881. Mrs. Maxwell is a member of the Christian Church.

TED MOLYNEUX, book-keeper, Sergeant Milling Co., was born in London, Eng., Sept., 17, 1848. His father, Richard Molyneux, was a native of St. Albans, Eng., and was born in 1800, and died in Australia in 1862; his mother, Elizabeth (Seamen) Molyneux, was born near Rouen, France, in 1807, and died in London, Eng., in 1879. Their family consisted of seven children; viz., Elizabeth, June, Joseph, Sophia, Ted, and Francis. Mr. Molyneux remained in the city of London until he was eighteen years of age and acquired a fair education in the schools of the great metropolis. At fourteen he engaged as clerk for a wholesale foreign fruit house of that city. Immigrated to America in 1866, sailing from London on the *Plymouth Rock* in April of that year and landed at New York after a voyage of over seven weeks. He then engaged for two years as a sailor, then went to Ft. Clinch, Fla., and shortly after to southern part of state where he taught school. He then engaged in various occupations at Savannah, Ga.; Patterson, N. Y.; New York City and Halifax. He returned to England on the last successful trip of the *City of Boston*, which went down on her return voyage. He returned to America in the year following, and after traveling for a few months in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, and other Southern states, came to Joplin in April, 1871. Shortly after coming here he engaged as book-keeper for Messrs. Moffet & Sergeant, then went to Colorado and New Mexico in the spring of 1876 and mined for a time, but

returned to Joplin and commenced smelting for Moffet & Sergeant, who in the fall of that year sent him to Pittsburg, Kan., as foreman of their mines. He continued there three years, then came again to Joplin and did business for a time, and then went to Gunnison, Col., thence to Girard, Kan., worked in the Girard Bank, and then visited Springfield, Mo.; accepted present position in Jan., 1882. Mr. M. was married in Barton county, Mo., April 18, 1878, to Miss E. R. Rathburn, who was born in Ohio, June 10, 1860. They have two children: Joseph Henry, born Jan. 29, 1879, and Salome Maud, born July 10, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Molyneux have a comfortable home and are surrounded with a large circle of friends.

DR. J. B. MORGAN, druggist, was born in Spartansburg, S. C., Sept. 26, 1825. His father, Spencer Morgan, was a native of Virginia, and his mother was born in South Carolina. He remained in his native county until about twenty-four years of age, and was educated quite liberally in the city schools of Spartansburg. He commenced the study of medicine when sixteen years old and two years later entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1846. After graduating he returned to his native state and engaged in the practice of his profession in Union county, where he remained about two years, and then went to Greenville, Tenn., and continued at practice several months; returned to South Carolina, and for three years engaged in medical practice and the drug business. After this he came west to Arkansas, and located in Wilsonville, Washington county, where he practiced his profession and embarked in the mercantile business. Three years later he moved to Johnson county, Kan., locating at Shawnee, where he remained for several years, after which he went to California via New York and the Isthmus of Panama. One year later he returned to Texas, overland, where he remained until the close of the war. In 1866 he came to Missouri, locating at Kansas City, where he gained an excellent practice. In the fall of 1868, however, he returned to Johnson county Kan., and engaged in practice and the drug business, which he continued until coming here in 1873, since when he has devoted his entire time to the drug business. Dr. Morgan was married in Greenville, Tenn., to Miss Sarah J. Woods, daughter of Richard M. Woods, at that time United States Marshal for the southern district of Tennessee. Mrs. Morgan is, and has been for years, a consistent member of the M. E. Church (South). The doctor has now two drug stores in the city. He is a man of practical experience in the drug business and is enjoying a liberal trade.

ISAIAH MORRIS, proprietor Turkish Bath, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, April 29, 1823. His parents, Abraham and Mary Morris,

were natives of New Jersey. Father was born in Burlington county, that state, Dec. 21, 1793. He is now living in Morrow county, Ohio. Mother was born in same county Nov. 14, 1794, and died in Morrow county, Ohio, in June, 1856. Subject was reared principally on a farm and educated liberally in a Quaker school of his native county. When about eighteen years of age he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Grinnell, of Mount Gilead, same county, continuing under his preceptorship three years. In spring of 1851 young Morris came west to Iowa, locating in Cedar county, where for two years he engaged in farming. He then moved to Marshall county, same state, and located on a farm. Two years thereafter he moved to Benton county, Iowa, and opened a farm on which now stands the beautiful village of Blairstown. Mr. Morris there engaged in business for a number of years. Established a stage line between Blairstown and Marengo, and carried the first mails between those points. In spring of 1872 came to Missouri, locating near Rockbridge, Ozark county. Came to Joplin in June, 1874, and has since made this his home. Opened a Turkish bath Sept. 24, 1875, and has since successfully treated many cases. Married in Morrow county, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1848, to Miss Mary A., daughter of James and Rhoda Vaughan, of that county. This union was blessed with three children: Byron, born Oct. 4, 1848; Harriet L., born Jan. 20, 1850, and died Sept. 11, 1860; William P., born May 11, 1853, died Oct. 2, 1867. Mrs. H. died Oct. 22, 1856, in Morrow county, Ohio, although her home was in Iowa. Mr. Morris was again married in the Buckeye State March 26, 1858, to Miss Celina H., daughter of William W. and Susannah Heald, of Morrow county, but natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. M. was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, April 30, 1832. From this union there have been four children: Oliver B., born July 1, 1859; Charles S., born March 14, 1861, died March 29, 1861; Adora, born Nov. 7, 1862, died Oct. 7, 1864; Harry A., born July 29, 1866, died Aug. 29, 1866. Dr. Morris resides on Mineral Street, East Joplin, and he and his amiable lady enjoy the confidence and esteem of all with whom they are associated, socially and otherwise.

PATRICK MURPHY, president Miners' Bank, Joplin Zinc Co., and Joplin Woolen Mills, was born in county Moneghan, Ireland, Jan. 6, 1839. His parents, Michael and Margaret Murphy, were also natives of the Emerald Isle. When about ten years of age our subject immigrated with parents to America, arriving at Philadelphia after a voyage of six weeks. The family located on a farm in Bucks county, Penn. There young Murphy engaged in agricultural pursuits and attended the common schools. His education has largely been acquired from experience and hence is of a practical nature. In 1859 he crossed the plains to Denver, Col., and engaged

in prospecting for a time. In August of that year he struck a very rich lead and after several months successful operations returned to the states. Proceeded to Philadelphia, but shortly after came west again, to Leavenworth, Kan., purchased a number of mule teams, and engaged, with a partner, for about five years, in freighting across the plains, with headquarters at Plattsmouth, Neb. His operations extended through Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. In 1865, under government contract, he transferred goods from Plattsmouth to Fort Halleck, acting as wagon-master for his own train. Crossed the plains in all thirty-one times. On quitting the frontier in 1866 he came to Jasper county and engaged in the mercantile business at Carthage. A half decade later his attention was attracted by mineral developments in this vicinity and in the fall of 1871 he came here, laid out Murphysburg, and established a store on what is now corner First and Main streets. Shortly after engaged in mining on North Main Street, having few conveniences for the work. At first the air furnace was constructed. In 1875, however, the blast furnace displaced the former, and has since been exclusively used. In 1880 the Joplin Water-works were constructed, our subject being chosen vice-president and treasurer. In December, 1881, the present zinc works were established and Mr. Murphy was chosen president of the company. He was also instrumental in organizing and incorporating the Miners' Bank, of this city, of which he is president and one of the heaviest stockholders. At the organization of the Joplin Woolen Mills Company, in 1882, he was chosen president. In fact few enterprises of considerable importance have ever been carried to a successful completion in Joplin without Patrick Murphy at the helm. He was married in this county Nov. 19, 1868, to Miss Belle, daughter of John S. and Ann Workizer. Mrs. M. was born in Chester county, Penn., in 1846. From this union there are six children: Ida L., Howard C., Frank, Lulu, Minnie, and Nettie. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have a fine residence on the corner of Fourth and Wall streets. Subject is a man of extraordinary business qualifications. Energetic and enterprising, he is ever awake in public as well as individual matters, and ready to give aid financially and otherwise to every worthy enterprise calculated to promote the interests of state, county, and especially of Joplin.

COL. GEORGE OREAR, attorney and justice of the peace, was born in Fayette county, Ky., June 5, 1828. His parents, Jeremiah and Lydia (Westbrook) Orear, were natives of Virginia. His father was born April 20, 1778, and died in the spring of 1862. His mother was born about the year 1783, and died in March, 1862. Our subject grew to manhood in the county of his nativity. He was educated in the common schools and

the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., where he graduated in the spring of 1847. He then commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Ethelbert & Dudley, of Lexington, and at the same time took a course of lectures in the department of medicine in the Transylvania University. After graduating from that school he commenced the study of law with Judge A. K. Woly, also of Lexington, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1850. He commenced the practice of his profession in that city, but shortly after came west to Missouri and engaged in practice at Kansas City. In the spring of 1853 he went to Texas, locating at Galveston, where he practiced in federal and state courts until the breaking out of the war. In March, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth Alabama Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Ord commanding, and served until the close of the war. He enlisted as captain and assisted in organizing his regiment. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Seven Pines, and numerous others. After the battle of Bull Run he was promoted to a colonelcy, and on the third day thereafter was breveted brigadier-general of Jackson's Division of the Third Army Corps. He was wounded at Winchester, again while crossing the Rapidan, and again at the Wilderness. He surrendered with Lee at Appomattox Court-house. After the army disbanded our subject went to the Island of Cuba and was engaged on the waters several months between Havana and Panama, and then crossed the Isthmus and sailed to San Francisco, and from there to the City of Mexico, and again to Galveston, Texas. He re-engaged in the practice of law in that city until 1871. In the fall of 1873 he came to Joplin and has since made it his home. Colonel Orear was married in Joplin, Dec. 18, 1876, to Miss Laura A. Davidson, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. O. was born May 5, 1846. In the spring of 1875 our subject was elected justice of the peace, and served in that capacity until 1877. In the fall of 1881 he was elected city attorney, and in November, 1881, he was appointed justice of the peace by the county court. In the fall following he was re-elected to that office, which he now holds. The Colonel is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM P. OWEN, dealer in musical instruments and jewelry, is a native of the Empire State, born in Orange county, April 2, 1838. His parents, Horace and Mary (Mulloch) Owen, were also natives of New York. His father was born in Orange county, March 18, 1808, and died at Hoodville, Rock county, Wis., March 17, 1877; and his mother was born in the same county, and died in April, 1845, in Orange county, N. Y. Our subject was reared on a farm and liberally educated in the common schools. When thirteen years of age his father came west, locating in Wisconsin.

There young Owen engaged in agricultural pursuits. In November, 1867, he came to Missouri, locating in Neosho, Newton county, and engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. J. H. Herms, under the firm name of Owen & Herms. In November, 1882, he came to Joplin, and soon after embarked in his present business. Mr. Owen was married in Rock county, Wis., Jan. 1, 1863, to Miss Emily J., daughter of Dr. Weston and Ruth (Brown) Miller, of that county, and natives of New York. Mrs. Owen was born in Pulaski county, N. Y., in July, 1843, and died at Neosho, Newton county, Feb. 25, 1868. They were blessed with two children: Charlie Newton, born Nov. 16, 1863, and one which died in infancy. Our subject was again married in Joplin, Nov. 2, 1881, to Miss Jessie Asplin, daughter of J. B. and Pluma J. (Richards) Sergeant, of this city. They have one child, born Jan. 19, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Owen are both consistent church members, the former a Congregationalist, and the latter Methodist Episcopal. Our subject has taken a great interest in matters secular and educational, having held every office in the gift of the church as a layman. He was chosen president of the Lay Electoral Conference which met at Sedalia, in 1876, and held the same position at Neosho. He deals in pianos, organs, watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, music, sewing machines, etc.

SAMUEL A. PARKS, engineer of fire-pressure, Joplin water-works, was born in Effingham county, Ill., Aug. 19, 1842. His parents, S. B. and Rebecca (Young) Parks, were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee. His father was born Sept. 8, 1804. He was a farmer, and for twelve years sheriff of Effingham county, Ill., and died March 1, 1881, in Benton county, Ark. His mother was born in 1811, and is now living in Arkansas. Subject was raised principally on a farm and educated in the schools of Illinois. When about twelve years of age he commenced to learn the trade of engineer and continued thus three years. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers for three months, served his time out, and re-enlisted in Company L, Fifth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, Colonel Updegraff commanding, who was succeeded by Colonel Wilson, previous to leaving camp Butler. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, at Cotton Plant, Clarendon, and others. He was mustered out at Vicksburg, in December, 1864 and returned to Illinois where he engaged for a time in a woolen factory, and then fired for several months on the Vandalia Railroad. He came to Joplin in March, 1874, and for six years engaged in mining. He took charge of the engine of fire-pressure, Joplin water-works, June 19, 1882, and has since continued. Mr. Parks was married in Effingham county, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865, to Miss Ellen J., daughter of Pressly and Nancy (Bishop) Funkhouser, natives of Kentucky.

Mrs. Parks was born in Effingham county, Ill., July 27, 1849. From this union there are seven children, Alice Bell, Nannie O., Carrie Lee, Chas. Wilson, William, Samuel Benj., and John Rex.

W. S. PAUL, dealer in agricultural implements. He was born in Andrew county, Mo., Dec. 2, 1846. His father, Samuel Paul, was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 8, 1813. He now resides at Leavenworth, Kan. His mother, Elmina (Mitchell) Paul, was born July 4, 1820, in Indiana, and died in August, 1868, in Leavenworth. When subject was two years of age his parents moved to St. Joseph, Mo., and about seven years later to Kansas, locating near Ft. Leavenworth. He was raised on a farm and during his early years attended the common schools. At the age of sixteen he entered the Ohio State University at Athens, and pursued his studies until the end of the junior year. He then returned to Kansas and soon after engaged in freighting from Ft. Leavenworth to Sante Fe and Ft. Union, New Mexico, and continued two years; he then engaged with a government surveying party with which he remained nearly twelve years. He came to Joplin in 1875 and mined for a half decade. He embarked in his present business in 1880, with J. P. Newell, under firm name of Paul & Newell. In February, 1883, subject purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Paul was married in Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 31, 1877, to Miss Julia, daughter of J. W. and Eliza (Stryker) English, of that city. Mrs. Paul was born in Jackson county, Ill., Aug. 2, 1854. They have two children, Clara Louisa, born Dec. 3, 1878, and Jennie May, born March 31, 1879. Mrs. Paul is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. P. is a Knight of Honor. His business is on corner of Main and Sixth streets, and he keeps a full line of agricultural implements, wagons, plows, harrows, planters, mills, etc.

GEO. W. PAYTON, grocer, was born in Harrisonville, Cass county, Mo., Sept. 8, 1844. His parents, Greenberry and Amelia (Hayden) Payton, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky. His father was born in 1808, now deceased. His mother was born about the year 1822 and died in 1845. Subject grew to manhood in Cass county and was educated principally at Harrisonville. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in Company C, Hurst's Regiment, Missouri State Guards, for six months; then re-enlisted in Third Missouri Cavalry under Maj. Brown, and served until the fall of 1864. He participated in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Farmington, Corinth, and a number of others. After the war he engaged in farming and the mercantile business for a decade. He came to Joplin in the spring of 1874 and engaged at first in mining for about eighteen months and then embarked in the grocery business until 1878, then accepted the

position of deputy sheriff of Jasper county, under John S. McBride. He served two years and then re-embarked in the grocery business. Mr. Payton was married in Scotland county, Mo., Oct. 9, 1867, to Miss Anna M., daughter of Judge J. V. Headen, of that county. Mrs. Payton was born in Scotland county, Mo. From this union there have been five children: Lewis and Elizabeth, now deceased; Eugene, Annie Pearl, and Geo. W., Jr. Mrs. Payton is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Payton is a man of good business qualifications and takes great interest in public matters.

ISRAEL K. PERRY, proprietor of the New York Store, was born in South Manchester, Hartford county, Conn., March 4, 1815. His parents, Joseph and Lydia (Kellogg) Perry, were natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut. His father was born about the year 1784, and died in Aug., 1819; his mother was born in 1785 and died in 1871. Our subject grew to maturity in the county of his nativity, and acquired a good education in the common and higher schools. When sixteen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of carriage-making; at twenty-one he engaged at his trade, working in different cities for several years. In April, 1838, he came to Illinois, engaging at his trade and in the grocery business at Jacksonville for some time. He returned east, and for sixteen years worked at his trade in Hartford and Manchester, Conn., New York City, and other cities. In 1856 he came west again to Illinois, and some months after to Kansas, locating near Topeka, where he commenced farming and raising stock. Continuing for a time, he went to Waubensee county, same state, and farmed five years; thence to Manhattan, where he engaged at trade for three years. He came to Joplin in June, 1877, and mined for a time. In Sept., 1881, he embarked in the mercantile business, and has since continued it. Mr. Perry was married in Connecticut May 10, 1837, to Miss Jane Walker, of the same state. Mrs. Perry was born Oct. 5, 1817, and died Jan. 6, 1876. There were four children from this union: Eliza J., born Feb. 29, 1840; Isabella, born in March, 1848; Elizabeth, born Oct. 2, 1853; and one died in infancy. Our subject was again married in Manhattan, Kan., May 31, 1877, to Mrs. Harriet V. Werden, daughter of Wm. Jackson, formerly of New York. They have one child, Helen G., born Dec. 25, 1878. Mrs. P. is a member of the M. E. Church.

DAVID C. PETTY, engineer, fire-pressure, Joplin water-works, was born in Rappahannock county, Va., Jan. 13, 1849. His parents, Coleman and Eliza (Dowden) Petty, were also natives of Virginia. His father was born in 1817, and his mother in 1819; they are now living at Cedar Post-office, Lafayette county, Mo. Their family consisted of twelve children: Fannie, David C., Elizabeth, Emma, Sarah, William, John, Charles, and

Anna, now living; three, Lucy, Allie, and Belle, died in infancy. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and when seventeen years of age he crossed the plains to Wyoming and engaged for three years with a saw-mill, and while there he learned the trade of engineer. In 1870 he returned to Missouri, and engaged at his trade in Lafayette county. He came to Joplin in April, 1881, and continued at his trade, working for the Granby Company. He accepted his present position Nov. 28, 1881. Mr. Petty was married in Carroll county, Mo., April 23, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Brookhouser) Elderkin, of that county, but natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. P. was born in Jackson county, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1856. They have had three children: Esther E., born March 14, 1875, died July 31, 1877; Franklin A. C., born Jan. 9, 1878; and Dot, born Oct. 9, 1880.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, proprietor of the California Clothing Store, was born near Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 22, 1849. His parents, Barney and Rebecca (Hodlerman) Phillips, were natives of Germany. When about six years of age he was sent to Germany to attend the German schools and was there educated. Nine years thereafter he returned to America, sailing first from Hamburg to Hull, Eng., thence by rail to Liverpool, and from that city on the *Isaac Webb* to New York. He proceeded at once to California, via the Isthmus, reaching home in the summer of 1862. Shortly after he accepted a clerkship in a mercantile establishment in San Francisco, and continued there about eighteen months, and then traveled for a time, after which he returned to San Francisco and engaged in business for nine years. In 1876 he visited the old country, returning in the spring following, and went to St. Louis in the fall of 1881, and there engaged in the furniture business. He came to Joplin, August 12, 1882, and established his present business. Mr. Phillips was married in St. Louis, Sept. 4, 1881, to Miss Mary, daughter of Amos and Elizabeth (Middleton) Dowdy. Mrs. P. was born in the city of St. Louis, Aug. 18, 1865. Our subject is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., Benjamins of Israel, and a C. B. He is a man of undoubted business qualifications.

OLIVER H. PICHER, president of the S. W. L. & Z. Co., also the Picher L. & Z. Co., was born in Madison, Jefferson county, Ind., April 18, 1845. His father, Oliver S. Picher, was a native of the Bay State; his mother was a native of Maryland. When our subject was about ten years of age he came with his parents to Galesburg, Ill., where his father engaged in the practice of his profession, the law. Young Picher entered the preparatory department of Knox College, Galesburg, in the fall of 1856, and continued until June, 1864, when he graduated from the college proper,

having completed a thorough classical course. In April, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Gen. John Wood commanding, and served six months. He was at Memphis at the time of Forrest's raid. He was first lieutenant of Company C, and was mustered out at Camp Butler, Ill., in Dec., 1864. He returned to Galesburg and accepted a position as tutor of the Greek and Latin languages and algebra in his Alma Mater, and continued in that position until April, 1866. He then came to Springfield, Mo., and shortly after commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in that city in the spring of 1867, and shortly after came to Carthage and engaged in the practice of his profession with M. G. McGregor, now circuit judge of Jasper county. In April, 1869, our subject was appointed judge of the court of common pleas, the position having been created by act of the legislature, and in the fall of 1870 was elected to that position. He resigned the judgeship in Feb., 1874, and went to Chicago, Ill., where he entered into partnership, the firm being Wilson, McDaid & Picher. He returned to Carthage in the following fall, and Jan. 1, 1875, went to Joplin where he engaged with his brother, Wm. H. Picher, in mining and smelting, under the firm name of Picher Bros. On Jan. 1, 1876, the firm name was changed to Picher L. & Z. Co. Judge Picher was married at Springfield, Mo., May 7, 1874, to Miss Mary, daughter of Henry Sheppard, of that city. They had one child, Oliver S., born June 30, 1875. Mrs. P. died Sept. 5, 1875. Our subject was again married in Joplin, Oct. 27, 1880, to Miss Harriet Grace, daughter of the Rev. Henry W. and Harriet Woods, then of this city. From this union there is one child, Harriet W., born Aug. 27, 1881. Mrs. Picher is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Judge Picher takes great interest in affairs educational and political, and especially in matters of public improvement. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also a Knight Templar.

JULIUS C. PETIT, M. D., was born in the town of New Hope, Lincoln county, Mo., July 2, 1841. His father was born in Paris, France, and came to this country when he was eight years of age, and was raised and educated as a physician in New York City. After he became of age he immigrated to Carlton, Illinois, where he married Miss Julia Reynolds. After a few years he immigrated still further west and settled in Lincoln county, Mo. After the subject of this sketch, who was their second child, reached the age of two years, they removed to Carlton, Illinois, where he received his early education in the pioneer schools of the county. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of ornamental painting, and served a full apprenticeship, but never worked at it after his time was up.

During all the time of his apprenticeship he was studying medicine, against the opposition of all his friends, save his mother. At the breaking out of the war, when he was twenty years of age, he went to Ft. Scott, Kan., and enlisted in Company G, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, as a private. At the time of his enlistment, the stewardship of the regimental field hospital was unfilled, and the lieutenant-colonel in command of the regiment learning that he had been engaged in the study of medicine, had him detailed for the place. This position he retained for a year, during which time the regiment was engaged in thirteen hard-fought battles. At the end of the year he was sent before the army medical examining board at Ft. Scott, and passed the examination, and was commissioned as compounding and dispensing druggist in the army laboratory at that place, which position he retained until the close of the war. On the twenty-fifth day of October, 1863, while stationed at Ft. Scott, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Frederick of Fort Scott. This lady bore him three children, only one of whom is now living. Mrs. PeTit died at Denver, Col., in 1870. After being discharged from the service he went to Linn county, Kan., and began the practice of medicine. After remaining there a year and a half, he was commissioned by Gov. Crawford as special county clerk to organize the county government of Cherokee county, Kan., and to locate and lay off a county seat. After the conclusion of this work he spent the winter with his mother in Illinois, and in the spring located in Morgan county, Mo., and engaged in the practice of medicine; he remained there two years, and in 1869 went to Ft. Smith, where he engaged in the cotton trade and amassed a fortune of \$40,000 in two years time. In the spring of 1872, by the sinking of the steamer *Consternation* and a disastrous fire in Ft. Smith, he lost his whole fortune, and after settling all claims against him, went into Crawford county, Kan., and laid out the town of Walnut Station, and in the fall he went to Keokuk and graduated there from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He then returned to his home in Crawford county, Kan., and on the twentieth of April, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Esther A. Archer, his present wife. By her he had three children two of whom died in infancy. In the spring of 1878 he moved to Osage Mission, and in Sept., 1879, came to Joplin. At the time of his coming to Joplin he was involved in debt to the amount of \$3,000, brought upon him by the exigencies of opening up a new country. He opened an office here for the practice of medicine and attempted to build up a business according to the old routine of practice. But the town was full of doctors and they received him coldly and with all the discourtesy which only the old settled doctors of southwest Missouri can show to new comers. Practice did not come in, and starva-

tion stared him in the face; something must be done. At this time a man came into Joplin and by advertising carried away a large sum of money. Here was an indication of the way to secure the practice that was necessary to a livelihood, and in the winter of 1879 Dr. PeTit established, and advertised extensively, an infirmary for the treatment of chronic diseases. This course brought upon him the outspoken condemnation of the medical fraternity, but at the same time gave him business and the means to pay his debts. The following summer he bought and remodeled the building then known as the Grand View Hotel. In the fall of that year he was induced by Dr. Jno. H. Lowe to establish a medical college in that building. As soon as this institution was fairly started he ceased advertising and devoted himself to managing the affairs of the college, and the hospital in connection with it. His success in business only added to the hatred of the doctors who were opposing him, and they did not hesitate to employ every means in their power to break him down; and in the fall of 1881 he was shot at three times through a window while sitting at his desk in his office by a man on the opposite side of the street, and various circumstances gave evidence that this attempt at assassination was made at the instigation of several doctors in Joplin.

COL. D. A. PRESTON, secretary Southwest Lead & Zinc Association, was born in Beverly, Mass., Aug. 5, 1846. His parents, Richard J., and Esther R. (Andrews) Preston, were also natives of the Bay State; the former was born in 1810, the latter in 1813. They now reside at Beverly. Our subject was raised principally in his native state, receiving a very liberal education. When fourteen years of age he entered the Pierce Academy at Middlebury. In 1861 he entered the U. S. Marine service and passed through successive stages from a cabin boy up to the first officer of a ship, remaining on the sea about seven years. In the summer of 1868 he returned to Mass., and engaged with his father in ship building; in 1871 was chosen one of the board of city assessors, in which position he served four years; in the fall of 1875 he was chosen to represent the Fifth Essex District in the General Assembly of Mass., and served one term; came to Joplin in February, 1877, and engaged in mining. In November, 1880, he was elected to represent Jasper county in the thirty-first General Assembly of Mo. In Sept., 1881, he entered the employ of the Southwest Lead & Zinc Co., which had just been organized, and shortly after was chosen secretary of the Southwest Lead & Zinc Association, composed of all the mining and smelting companies in southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas. Col. Preston was married in Beverly, Mass., in Dec., 1867, to Miss Lydia S., daughter of Andrew and Abbie (LeFavour) Larcon of that city. Mrs.

Preston was born in 1849, and is a descendent of the French refugees from Acadia. Col. P. is a descendant of Daniel Preston, who came from England in 1629 and settled in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. From this union there have been three children. One died in infancy, not named; David LeFavour, born in Jefferson City, Mo., in February, 1881, died in August, 1881; Richard J., born in Joplin Sept. 16, 1882. Col. and Mrs. Preston are members of the Baptist Church, and are highly esteemed by all with whom they are engaged in social and business relations. Col. P. has membership in the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

B. PRIBBENOW, Dumars & Co., insurance, was born in Slettin, Prussia, Aug. 20, 1843. His parents, Carl and Christiana (Weinrich) Pribbenow, were also natives of Prussia. When ten years of age subject immigrated with his parents to America, sailing from Hamburg, and after a voyage of nine weeks arrived at New York City. Came directly west to Wisconsin, locating on a farm in Dane county. Subject was raised on a farm and educated in the schools of Germany and America. He clerked for a time in a general store at Sun Prairie, then went to Cleveland, and engaged as salesman in a mercantile house of that city; remained there eighteen months, after which he went on the road as a veterinary surgeon and followed that about three years; subsequently he engaged in farming in Wisconsin; in farming and the mercantile business in Kansas; then with Tisdale & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, Kansas City. Came to Joplin in Aug., 1874, and for four years engaged as a veterinary surgeon and hotel keeper. Went into insurance in 1878, clerking for Messrs. Lord & Howell one year. In Sept., 1879, he formed a partnership with Mr. B. F. Partridge and continued in same business under firm name of Pribbenow & Partridge until Dec., 1882. Then Mr. W. A. Dumars purchased junior partner's interest, and since have continued doing a large business. Mr. Pribbenow was married in Wisconsin, Jan. 6, 1867, to Miss Mary Becker. They have two children: Addie, born Nov. 22, 1867; and Arthur, born Nov. 28, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the Germania Society.

S. C. PRICE, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, April 8, 1839. His parents, John B. and Eliza (Earhart) Price, were also natives of the Buckeye State. Father was born in 1808 and died in February, 1874. He was the son of Clarkson Price, and grandson of Hon. Hezekiah Price, a member of the legislature, which met and organized the State of Ohio. Mother born in 1811, now living near Hawthorne, Fla. Subject grew to manhood on a farm in Hamilton county, and received a liberal education in the common and high schools of Ohio. Commenced the study of medicine in the winter of 1859-60. In August, 1862,

he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Fred Moore commanding, and served until the close of the war, most of the time as a physician. Was mustered out at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, and returning to Cincinnati resumed his studies with Dr. John A. McIntyre; also took a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. In the spring of 1868 he came west to Illinois and commenced the practice of his profession in Marion county; also engaged there in the drug business. In 1869 he came to Kansas City, this state, and in the fall of that year entered the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in May, 1870. Came to Joplin in February, 1872, and engaged in practice. Dr. Price was married in Kansas City, Mo., May 11, 1871. Mrs. Price was born at St. Anthony's Post, Minn., in June, 1850. They have two children: Clara Evangeline, born April 13, 1873, and Mabel Priscilla, born November 26, 1877. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity; also an A. O. U. W. He has membership in the county, district, and state medical associations. He has always taken great interest in public matters; is now president of the board of education of Joplin, and enjoys a large, increasing, and remunerative practice.

PATRICK QUINN, grocer, was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, Feb. 8, 1828. His parents, Michael and Almira (Boyce) Quinn, were natives of County Limerick, Ireland, and New York. Father was born in 1785, and died in December, 1863. Mother was born in 1808, died Nov. 15, 1848. During infancy our subject was taken with parents to Watertown, N. Y., where his father engaged in the mercantile business. Four years later parents moved to Philadelphia, Penn., where for eight years subject attended the city schools, acquiring a liberal education. Then to Mt. Holly, and young Quinn engaged as clerk in father's store. Three years thereafter he went to Burlington, Vt., and continued for a time in same business. Then to Plattsburgh, same state, and later to Ohio, locating in Newark, Licking county. There subject engaged in the mercantile business. Returned to Canada in 1850 and continued in same business at Oakville, province of Ontario. Subsequently he engaged as a merchant in Columbus, Ohio, Rock Island, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Denver, Col. Returned to the states in the spring of 1866 and commenced freight-ing goods across the plains from Rock Island, Ill., to Salt Lake City. After this he followed different occupations for a number of years. In the spring of 1870 he returned again to the states, having crossed the plains nearly thirty times. Came to Joplin in 1873. Was married at Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1849, to Miss Mary L. Baylis, of that state. She was born in England in 1833, and died Jan. 25, 1875, in Joplin, Mo. From this union

there were seven children: Albert M., born Sept. 21, 1850; Almira, born in October, 1852, now wife of P. L. Swartz, of this city; George W., born April 6, 1855; Minnie S., born July 9, 1857, now wife of E. B. Hobson, of Eureka Springs; Alice L., born Sept. 18, 1859; Ed. P., born April 9, 1863, and one died in infancy. Subject was again married at Wellington, Kan., Dec. 11, 1882, to M. P. Oatman, of that city.

FRANCIS M. REDBURN, attorney at law, was born in Gibson county, Ind., Oct. 31, 1836. His father, William Redburn, was a native of Maryland, born in 1804; his mother, Jane (Hossack) Redburn, was from the Old Dominion, and born about the same year. Our subject was raised principally on a farm, receiving a liberal education in the common schools. When about twenty years of age he entered the Princeton (Ind.) Academy and attended two years. He then commenced the study of law in the office of Col. James T. Embree, of that city, and continued under his instruction two years. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry Volunteers as first lieutenant of his company, and served three years, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Champion's Hill, Ft. Gibson, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, and many others. After the battle of Shiloh he was promoted to captain of Company K, and after the siege of Vicksburg was promoted to major of his regiment. He was mustered out at New Orleans in October, 1864, and shortly after returned to Princeton, Ind., where he resumed his law studies, but soon came to Missouri, and was admitted to the bar at Keytsville, Chariton county, in May, 1865, and there engaged in the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1866 he was elected clerk of the circuit court and recorder of that county, and served in that capacity eight years. He came to Joplin in the spring of 1877 and engaged for a time in mining operations, and then resumed the practice of law. Judge Redburn was married in Brunswick, Chariton county, Mo., May 17, 1866, to Miss Mary J., daughter of R. G. and Martha J. Breazley, of that county. Mrs. R. was born Sept. 20, 1846. They have two children: Francis M., born Nov. 22, 1869, and Mary Ida, born June 19, 1872. Mrs. R. is a member of the Baptist Church. In October, 1879, our subject was elected attorney for the city of Joplin, and in the fall of 1881 was elected police judge.

LEVI RISELING, merchant, was born in Bedford county, Pa., Dec. 18, 1837. His father, Henry Riseling, was a native of Germany, born Nov. 16, 1800; his mother, Elizabeth (Sibbets) Riseling, was a native of the Keystone State, born in Somerset county, in March, 1812. Our subject was raised principally on a farm, receiving a liberal education in the common schools. When nineteen years of age he went to De Soto, Jackson county,

Ill., and engaged to learn the trade of cabinet-maker, serving an apprenticeship of two years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers, serving three months; was discharged because of physical disabilities at Louisville, Ky., and, returning home, engaged in the manufacture of furniture for five years, carrying on at that time a wholesale and retail business in that line. He disposed of his interests there and returned to Pennsylvania, remaining but a short time. He came west in 1868, locating in Baxter Springs, Kan., in April of that year, and in June following engaged in the furniture and house-furnishing business



FURNITURE AND HARDWARE BUSINESS HOUSE OF L. RISELING.

in partnership with Mr. Joseph Benoist, under the firm name of Benoist & Riseling. In June, 1873, the firm moved their entire stock of goods to Joplin and engaged in business here two years, when our subject purchased the entire interest, paying therefor \$10,000 cash, and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Riseling was married in De Soto, Ill., May 15, 1861, to Miss Mary, daughter of John Farner, a prominent farmer of Jackson county. From this union there are three children: Rebecca E., born Jan. 1, 1862; Joseph Henry, born in July, 1864, and John L., born in May, 1866. Mrs. R. died in April, 1869. Our subject was again married in Cherokee county, Kan., to Miss Mattie, daughter of John Hybarger, of that county. Mrs. K. was born in the Hawkeye State. They have three children: Lizzie, Willie, and Eddie. Mrs. R. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Joplin Royal Arch Chapter; also of the Germania Club. Mr. and Mrs. Riseling have a pleasant home on the corner of Sixth and Joplin streets, and are surrounded with an interesting family. Mr. Riseling is a man of extraordinary business qualifications. Active, energetic, and enterprising, he is deserving of the liberal patronage accorded him. His place of business is on the corner of Main and Third streets, a two-story brick, fifty feet front by two hundred feet deep, besides a warehouse in rear of main building 30x50 feet, two

stories, the upper one being connected with main building by a bridge. The lower room of warehouse is used as a depository for heavy sheet-iron and other wares, the upper for coffins and undertaking goods. The second story of main building is used principally for furniture, carpets, etc.; the lower one contains a general assortment of shelf and heavy hardware, stoves, glass and queensware, etc., etc. The establishment is by far the largest in the Southwest.

JOHN ROESCH. Prominent among the influential business men of Joplin, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Roesch was born in Reutlingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, March 7, 1834. His parents, J. M. and Mary (Sommer) Roesch, were also of Wurtemberg. His father was born Feb. 9, 1796, and died Dec. 24, 1855. His life was principally spent in agricultural pursuits. His mother was born Dec. 11, 1811, and died May 22, 1866. Subject was raised in the old country, receiving a very liberal education in the high schools. When fourteen years of age he engaged to learn the trade of tanner, continuing in that business until 1865. He then traveled for a time in France, Spain, and other European countries, and in the fall of that year immigrated to America, sailing from Hamburg in the *Allemania* and arriving at New York City November 25. He came west immediately and engaged first at Allegheny City, Penn., then at St. Louis; afterward at Neosho, Newton county, and in the spring of 1871 came to Joplin. Shortly after coming here he engaged in the mercantile business, but discontinued in that line and has since been in various occupations, being largely interested in real estate. Mr. Roesch was married in Germany, July 19, 1860 to Miss Fredericke Lutz, who died July 16, 1863. They had one child, Mary L., born April 21, 1861. Subject was again married in Reutlingen, April 15, 1864, to Miss Mary Muhlerson, of Eningen. She died at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 3, 1860. Mr. Roesch was again married in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 8, 1869, to Miss Mary Pop, of Bohemia, Austria. Mrs. Roesch was born Sept. 5, 1845. From this union there are three children, Mary R., born Sept. 11, 1870; Laura, born Nov. 30, 1872; and Emma, born March 27, 1875.

CHAS. SCHIFFERDECKER, wholesale and retail dealer in beer and ice. He was born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 28, 1851. His parents, Andrew and Philipina (Bueler) Schifferdecker, were also natives of Germany. Subject was raised on a farm and educated liberally in the German schools. He immigrated to America when eighteen years of age, sailing from Bremen Sept. 4, 1869, in the steamer *Wesser*, and after a voyage of sixteen days arrived at New York. He came west immediately to Keokuk, Iowa, and engaged there four years; then went to Quincy, Ill., and engaged in the

brewery for a time, thence to St. Louis, engaging in the same business for several months. In the spring of 1875 he went to Baxter Springs, Kan., and was similarly employed for nine months, and in December of that year came to Joplin and established his present business: Mr. Shifferdecker was married in Joplin, Sept. 24, 1877, to Miss Wilhelmina, daughter of William and Fredericka Martins, of Lee county, Iowa. Mrs. Shifferdecker was born in Mecklinburgh, Germany, Feb. 16, 1853. They have had one child, Charles, born Aug. 21, 1878, and died Oct. 9, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Schifferdecker have a very pleasant home on the corner of Fifth and Joplin streets, their residence being one of the finest in the city. They are members of the Germania Society. Subject is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has a large beer warehouse, ice houses, etc., constructed at an enormous expense, which adds materially to the wealth of the city. He is also agent for the celebrated Anhauser-Busch beer.

GOTTLIEB SCHMIERER, wholesale dealer in liquors, Joplin, Mo., was born in Marbough, Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 27, 1827. His parents, Jacob and Christina (Steirle) Schmierer, were also natives of Wurtemberg. Subject was reared in Stuttgart, and educated in the schools of that city. When about fourteen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of confectioner and followed that business for a time. In the fall of 1846 he went to Holland, and shortly after sailed under the Holland government against the island of Sumatra. Participated in a battle on that island in which he was wounded. He then returned to Australia and thence to Holland. Immigrated to America in 1848, leaving Antwerp in December of that year, and after a voyage of sixteen days arrived at New Orleans. Remained there about seven months, then engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi for two years. Subsequently he engaged at his trade in Cincinnati, Zanesville, and Mansfield, Ohio. Went to Galena, Ill., in the fall of 1854 and engaged for eight years in mining. He then went to California and commenced business in San Francisco. Continued there about six months, then went to Virginia City, Nev., and engaged in the brewery business and mining. One year later he went to Idaho by way of Humboldt. On the road, at the Green River Mountains, his party was attacked by Indians, two hundred strong, and only he and his partner escaped. At the time they had over eight thousand dollars in gold dust encircling their bodies, but in their flight these were riddled with bullets and all was lost. Afterward they returned to the mutilated forms of their comrades, and they then went to the Goose Creek Mountains and engaged in prospecting, but were again disturbed by the Indians. Went to Idaho City, and soon after to Centerville, same territory, and engaged in mining for about four months. From

there they proceeded to the British provinces, and to Vancouver's Island. Returned to San Francisco, and in 1866 to the states. Located first at Zanesville, Ohio, where he engaged in business, afterwards in Centralia, Ill., and in summer of 1876 came to Joplin. Mr. Schmierer was married in Zanesville, Ohio, May 12, 1851, to Miss Catharine Durand, daughter of Charles Durand, of that city. Mrs. S. was born in France, July 22, 1822. From this union there were four children: Catharine, born Feb. 24, 1852, in Manchester, Ohio, died in October, 1861, at Galena, Ill.; John G., born May 20, 1853; Mary, born May 24, 1855, now wife of August Yeast, of Ohio; and Charles, born Aug. 24, 1858, now of Galena, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Catholic Church.

PETER SCHNUR, the subject of this sketch, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, December 4, 1845, of German parents, his father and mother having emigrated from Germany and settled in Ohio about the year 1830. For a few years he attended the public schools at Galion, Ohio, but at the age of about fourteen years entered the office of the Galion *Democrat* as an apprentice to learn the printing business. Here he served faithfully for a period of three years, which was then the time allotted before an apprentice could enter the ranks of journeymen. A few years later he became a partner in the publication of the Galion *Review*, a local paper, with which he was connected for about two years. In the autumn of 1868 he concluded to "go west and grow up with the country," and with his wife and child settled upon a claim in Cherokee county, Kan. The life of a farmer proved distasteful, however, and in the fall of 1869 he moved to Carthage, Mo., where he shortly afterwards secured a position in the office of the Carthage *Banner*, serving the proprietors of that paper faithfully until the winter of 1871-72. About this time the numerous developments in the new mining camp of Joplin were attracting great attention, people were flocking in from all parts of the country, and the little places of Joplin and Murphysburg began to assume proportions as thriving and promising towns. Mr. Schnur was looking for a good location to engage in business for himself, and it occurred to him that Murphysburg was a point that held out large promises. He accordingly looked the field over, and in February, 1872, set up a small printing office, and on the 7th of the following month issued the first number of the *Mining News*, a more extended notice of which will be found on page 450 of this volume. Mr. Schnur is one of the pioneer citizens of Joplin, and has watched with pride the growth of the place from a hamlet of a few hundreds to a city of 10,000 inhabitants—a result which is in no small degree due to his good work in behalf of the town in the columns of the paper of which he has so long had charge. Mr. Schnur was married at

Muncie, Ind., Oct. 4, 1866, to Miss Ada, daughter of Eleazer Coffeen, one of the oldest citizens of that place. From this union there are five children: Millie, Herbert, Mabel, Mamie, and Harry A. Mr. Schnur has membership in the Ascension Commandery No. 39, K. T., Joplin R. A. C. No. 91, and Fellowship Lodge, 345, A. F. & A. M.; is an A. O. U. W., and was a charter member of Joplin Lodge Knights of Pythias.

JOHN B. SERAGE, liveryman, was born in Lorain county, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1843. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Burdette) Serage, were natives of England. They immigrated to America in 1835. Our subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In the summer of 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Lendsley commanding, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Cumberland Gap, Nashville, Pulaski, and others of importance. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1865, and returned home and engaged in farming for about two years; then came west to Kansas, locating in Lawrence, where he engaged for seven years in the stock business. He then went to Chetopa, same state, but shortly after came to Joplin, and established his present business in July, 1877. Mr. Serage was married in Chetopa, Kan., Dec. 1, 1872, to Miss Marian Embree, of that city. Mrs. Serage was born in Platte county, Mo., April 15, 1853. From this union there are three children: Allie B., born May 27, 1876; Fred, born Feb. 23, 1879, and Charles B., born Feb. 28, 1882.

REV. HIRAM S. SHANGLE, pastor M. E. Church South, was born in Prince George county, Virginia, March 19, 1856. The grandparents of our subject were John and Eleanor (Ingle) Shangle of New Jersey, and Mark and Martha A. (Wrenn) Clanton of Southampton county, Va. His father, Rev. J. S. Shangle, was born in New Jersey, Sept. 16, 1824, and educated at Chapel Hill College, N. C. Mother, Martha S. (Clanton) Shangle, born in Virginia, Aug. 12, 1834. They are now living at Ozark, Ark.; father being a member of the Arkansas Conference. Their family consisted of six children: Florella S., born Nov. 4, 1851, now wife of J. H. Obannon, of Richmond, Va.; Eugene H., born Nov. 25, 1853; Hiram Sidney (our subject); Ella Virginia, born March 18, 1858, now wife of William Coats of Johnson county, Ark.; Joseph Wharton, born Nov. 8, 1863; and Mary Adaline, born Sept. 11, 1871. Subject spent his early life in southwest Virginia and east Tennessee, and acquired a liberal common school education. When about twenty years of age he entered a private high school at Richmond, Va., Prof. L. S. Squire, principal, and attended about one year. He then returned to east Tennessee, and in the fall following was licensed to preach and given an appointment at Cedarville, Va. In April, 1879, he came west

to Arkansas, for the purpose of entering the traveling connections of the Arkansas Conference, a recommendation having been given him by the conference from which his license was obtained. But desiring to complete a course in college, he engaged in teaching and at the same time did ministerial work. During the year 1880 he attended the high school at Altus, Ark., and in Sept., 1881, he entered the theological department of the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville Tenn.; took a two years course, but his eyes failing him he was obliged to discontinue his studies. He was sent by the Bishop to Rich Hill, Missouri, as a supply, and remained there until the meeting of the Southwest Missouri Conference in September, 1882, when he was admitted and given the charges at Lamar and Sheldon. Subsequently the work was divided, and the Joplin charge was substituted for that at Lamar. Rev. Shangle, although a young man, has had considerable experience in the battle of life. Those who have been surrounded with circumstances more favorable can hardly appreciate the cost of education self-acquired, or estimate its true value. It is characteristic of individuals, however, that those who thus strive are more practical, and therefore become more able exponents of the cause they espouse.

JACOB A. SHEPHERD, lumberman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 7, 1825. His parents, James and Rachel (Freeze) Shepherd, were also natives of the Keystone State. His grandparents on both father and mother's side were natives of England, the former of Sheffield. Our subject grew to manhood in Philadelphia, and was educated in the Quaker schools. When about twenty years of age he commenced work for the P., B. & W. R. R., and one year later he accepted a position as foreman on bridges on the B. & O., and had charge of work-shops and store-house at Martinsburgh, Va; continued in that position five years, and then took charge of the sixth division of that road. In 1856 he came west to Illinois, and took charge of the center division of the I. C. R. R., and in 1857 took charge as superintendent of all bridges on that line. In 1863 he moved to Knox county, that state, and there engaged in farming for nearly nine years. He then came west to Kansas and opened a lumber yard at Baxter Springs, at the same time engaging in mining and smelting in Harrison county, Ark.; he came to Joplin in 1872 and established his present business. Mr. S. was married in Trenton, N. J., Oct. 13, 1850, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of Daniel and Jane Thorne, of that place. Mrs. S. was born in New Jersey, Nov. 15, 1830. This union has been blessed with thirteen children: Rosalie Isabell, born Feb. 21, 1851; Mary L., born Dec. 26, 1851, and died Aug. 21, 1852; Mary E., born March 16, 1853; Rachel J., born Aug. 9, 1854, and died April 6, 1874; Sarah V., born Oct. 19, 1858, and

died Feb. 14, 1882; John A., born Oct. 23, 1858, and died Dec. 19, of the same year; Ann, born Jan. 19, 1861; Emma T., born Feb. 26, 1863; Chas. C., born May 7, 1865; Ellen M., born Feb. 6, 1867; Wendał B., born Aug. 17, 1869; Frederick, born July 28, 1873, and died Aug 31, 1874; and Edward Lee, born Aug. 30, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd have a very pleasant home on the corner of Main and Ninth streets, and enjoy the confidence and esteem of all with whom they are engaged in social and business relations. Mr. S. has been established longer here than any other lumberman in the city, and is certainly deserving of the liberal patronage which his enterprise and fair-dealing has gained for him.

DR. JAMES H. SHOOT, physician and surgeon, was born in Richmond, Ky., Feb. 3, 1822. His parents, Frederick and Rebecca (Taylor) Shoot, were natives of Kentucky and Missouri. When about eight years of age he moved with his parents to Illinois, locating on a farm in Cole county. While there young Shoot attended the common schools, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1838 his parents came west to Monroe county, Mo., and located as before. Our subject was sent to Paris, same county, where he attended a private school of high order for about six months. He was then appointed deputy sheriff of Monroe county, in which capacity he served for about one year. He then went to Clay county and commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. M. W. Shoot, continuing under his instruction two years. In the winter of 1845-46 he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from that institution in June, 1846. He returned to Clay county, Mo., and commenced practice with a brother, his former preceptor, and continued for a short time. He then went to Lexington, Ky., and spent the winter of 1846-47, after which he returned to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in the practice of his profession until the summer of 1849. He then moved to Fayette, Howard county, and practiced two years; thence to Rockford, Boone county, and after a short stay removed to Haynesville and remained two years. From the last-named place he went to Pittsburgh, Clinton county, and remained until the breaking-out of the war. He then received an appointment as assistant surgeon of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and eighteen months thereafter was promoted to surgeon with rank of major, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Warrensburg, Mo., in April, 1865, and went to Sedalia, engaging in the practice of his profession three years. From there he went to Ft. Scott, Kan., where he practiced five years, and on July 10, 1873, he came to Joplin, and has since remained here. The doctor was married at Lexington, Ky., Aug. 6, 1846, to Miss Angeline C., daughter of Richard

and Sarah Potter, of that place. Mrs. S. was born in New London, Conn., April 5, 1822. From this union there have been seven children: Harriet R., born in November, 1847, and drowned in March, 1849; Harriet R., born Dec. 13, 1849; Charles G., born Dec. 12, 1851; Allie S., born in 1853; James, born in December, 1855, and died in Dec., 1856; Rosa, born in 1857; and Woolfolk, born May 1, 1859. Dr. S. is the discoverer and proprietor of an excellent remedy for the prevention and cure of small-pox.

GALEN SPENCER, attorney at law and mayor of Joplin, was born in Warrick county, Ind., Oct. 8, 1844. His parents, Dr. Ethan and Alice (Erskine) Spencer, were natives of the Empire State. His father was born in Delaware county in May, 1812; his mother was born in October, 1824. They are now living at Evansville, Ind. Our subject was raised principally on a farm, and attended the common schools until fifteen years of age; he then attended a select school near Evansville, Ind., receiving a liberal education. Subsequently he went to Evanston, Ill., and entered the Garrett Biblical Institute, which he attended two terms, and then returned to his native state and accepted a position as principal of the Booneville city schools, in which capacity he served for three years. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Col. John W. Foster commanding, served about four months, was mustered out at Indianapolis, and returned to Booneville. He then re-engaged again in teaching, and later in mercantile pursuits, and continued in that business until 1868. At the same time he was reading law, and in Feb., 1868, he was admitted to the bar in Booneville before Hon. J. G. Jones, judge of the circuit court. He commenced the practice of his profession at Newburg, Warrick county, where he remained a short time, then returned to Booneville and engaged in practice until 1873. In the winter of that year he moved to Danville, Ill., and in the following spring came to Joplin. Judge Spencer was married in Booneville, Ind., Dec. 22, 1864, to Miss Mary M., daughter of B. N. and Sarah J. (Perigo) Bates, of that city. Mrs. S. was born in Booneville, Sept. 19, 1847. From this union there are six children, all living: Arthur E., born Oct. 3, 1868, in Newburgh, Ind.; Clifton B., born May 22, 1871, in Booneville, Ind.; Herbert G., born May 27, 1873, also in Booneville; Helen M., born May 15, 1875, in Joplin, Mo.; Mary G., born Jan. 31, 1878, in Joplin; and Curran C., born Feb. 6, 1882, in this city. Mrs. S. is a member of the M. E. Church. In the fall of 1874 our subject was elected judge of the court of common pleas, and served until that court was abolished by act of the legislature. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Jasper county, and in the fall of 1881 was elected mayor of the city, and re-elected in 1882. Judge Spencer is a

man of great energy and enterprise, is always ready and willing to contribute for the upbuilding of public institutions, and promote the interests of the state and county, and particularly of Joplin. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. Our subject and his amiable wife have a very pleasant home on the corner of Fifth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and enjoy the confidence and esteem of all with whom they are associated, socially or otherwise.

E. C. H. SQUIRE, M. D., professor of physiology, Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1854. His parents, John J. and Jane (Thornhill) Squire, were natives of England. His father was born in Lincolnshire, Jan. 8, 1822; his mother in Nottinghamshire, Oct. 19, 1824. The former came to America in 1845, the latter in 1848. They were married in St. Louis, Mo., April 17, 1850. During infancy our subject was taken to Bunker Hill, Ill., but soon after the family returned to St. Louis. When about six years of age his parents moved to New Haven, Conn., where they remained two years, then to Hartford, same state, and nine months after to Windsor Locks, remaining there about three years; then to New London for an equal time, after which they returned to St. Louis; made that city their home one year, then moved to De Soto, Jefferson county, this state, and remained six years. During the principal part of this time our subject attended school, receiving a liberal education. He then engaged on the Iron Mountain Railroad as a civil engineer. In the fall of 1875 he returned to St. Louis and entered the St. Louis Law School, attending one session, and then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Isaac B. Clayton, of St. Louis, and continued with him until the spring of 1877; he then entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, taking a partial course, and in the fall of that year entered the St. Louis Medical College, graduating from that institution March 7, 1879. In the winter of 1879-80 our subject took a course of practical chemistry in St. Louis, and at the same time engaged in the practice of his profession. In March, 1880, he went to Sedalia and practiced there two years. He came to Carthage in March, 1882, and in October of that year came to Joplin and accepted the position of professor of physiology in the Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons. The professor, although a young man, has by hard study and persistent effort acquired that knowledge and skill in his profession which cannot fail to win him a considerable degree of success, and to make him a useful member of society.

MATT. W. STAFFORD, postmaster, Joplin, Mo., was born in Rush county, Ind., Sept. 1, 1844. His father, Nathan Stafford, was a native of Staffordshire, Eng., born in June, 1803, and died in Carthage, Mo., in June,

1882. Mother was a native of North Carolina, born in 1804, died in West Newton, Ind., in April, 1862. When about two years of age our subject moved with his parents to Shelbyville, Ind., where they remained for several months, then to Knightstown, and two years later to Marion county, same state, locating at West Newton. Father was a mechanic and engaged principally in contracting and building. Subject received a liberal education in the common schools and the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Indianapolis. After finishing his school work he engaged as clerk for Isaac Hawkins, merchant of West Newton, and afterward for same person at Monroe, same county. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Captain Manker commanding, and served about six months, then returned in fall of that year and re-enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana, Colonel Thomas Brady commanding, for a term of six months. At the expiration of time returned to Indianapolis and shortly after engaged as clerk for Martin Updegraff & Co., with whom he remained three months. He then re-enlisted, this time in Company A, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Participated in battles of Resaca, Ft. Donelson, Wilderness, Blue Springs, Walkersford, and others of considerable importance. Was mustered out at Baltimore, Md., June 25, 1865, and returned at once to Indianapolis. There he engaged in the lumber business for a time, then disposed of interests and went to Terre Haute, same state, and took charge of a branch house for Brinkmeyer & Co., foundrymen of Evansville. Remained with them one winter, then came west to Missouri, locating at Springfield, Green county, in May, 1867. In August of that year he came to Carthage and clerked for a while, then purchased land in Preston township and improved a farm. He then returned to Carthage and engaged as clerk for Davis & Murphy for several months. From this time he engaged at various occupations (principally mercantile) until 1871. Then came to Joplin and engaged in drug business for Young & Caffee. In 1871, a post-office being established, he took charge, and has held the position of post-master continuously since. He has at present a drug store at Exeter, Berry county; also at Sarcoxie, this county. Mr. Stafford was married in Carthage, Mo., Oct. 28, 1868, to Miss Tamson A., daughter of John S. and Ann Workizer, formerly of Norristown, Pa. Mrs. S. was born in Chester county, Pa., Sept. 15, 1845. From this union there is one child, Lois Belle, born Jan. 12, 1870. Mrs. S. died May 15, 1873. Subject was again married April 7, 1874, to Miss Lucy Ann Workizer, a sister of his former wife. Mrs. S. was born in Howellville, county of Chester, Pa. They have one child, Nora, born Dec. 5, 1874. Mr. Stafford is a member of the order of

Knights of Pythias; also a Mason, A. O. U. W., and member of the G. A. R. He takes an active interest in political and educational matters, and as postmaster has proven himself a most efficient and acceptable officer.

M. STAPLES, of Claycomb & Staples, law and real estate, was born in Essex county, Mass., Sept. 22, 1843. His parents, Alfred and Abigail (Crowell) Staples, were natives of the Pine Tree State. Father was born in Waldo county Dec. 10, 1810; now at Salem, Mass. Mother was born in same county Jan. 12, 1811, and died April 13, 1881. When about eleven years of age subject went to sea with father, who, during the principal part of his life, was a sea captain. At the age of eighteen he was made second mate on the ship *J. C. Nichols*, of a line plying between New York City and Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and other South American ports. He subsequently held the same position on other vessels, and in the spring of 1865 was promoted to mate on a ship on line between Liverpool, Eng., and New York. Continued at sea until 1870, then went to Rockland, Me., and engaged in the restaurant business for about two years. After this he superintended work in a shoe factory for a time, then returned to Essex county, Mass., and engaged in the sale of carriages and sleighs. Came west and after visiting different parts of the country located in this city in the spring of 1877. On January 1st following he engaged in the real estate and insurance business with H. M. Huchinson under the firm name of Huchinson & Staples. Continued one year, then commenced the real estate and abstract business with J. H. Neal & Co., and in December 1879, formed a partnership with F. M. Redburn, of this city, in same business. One year thereafter he engaged with present partner and has since continued. Office on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, where they do a general law, real estate, and abstract business. Mr. Staples, although a young man, possesses excellent business qualifications, and, with his able partner, constitute one of the strongest and most reliable firms in the Southwest.

W. J. STEWART, farmer and proprietor of a feed stable. He was born in Onondagua county, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1828. His parents, William and Elizabeth Stewart, were natives of Scotland and New York. His father was a hatter by trade, and subject remained in the city until about twelve years of age. He then went on a farm and grew to manhood, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was educated in the common schools and an academy at Homer, Cortland county, N. Y. After quitting school he engaged in packet-boating from Chicago to La Salle, Wis. In 1852 he went overland to California, going first to Hangtown, thence to Sacramento. While there he engaged in the hotel and livery business. He returned to the states via

Panama and New York, and came west to Chicago and there engaged in the street car business; continued in that business for two years, and then went to Kankakee county, same state, and engaged in farming near Manteno for about twelve years. He then came to north Missouri and shortly after to Seneca, Newton county. In the spring of 1873 he engaged in hauling lead from Joplin to Baxter Springs, Kan. In June, 1874, he commenced the livery business in Joplin and continued four years, then engaged in mining and farming until November, 1882, when he came to Joplin and engaged in his present business. Mr. Stewart was married near Chicago, Ill., Feb. 9, 1851, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Solomon and Sophia (Plumb) Kellogg. Mrs. Stewart was born in Ontario, Canada, March 10, 1833. They have four children: John S., born Nov. 1, 1853; Ella J., born Feb. 3, 1855; Mollie S., born April 23, 1859; and Charlie V., born Aug. 18, 1873.

A. W. STILLWELL, secretary of the Lone Elm Mining and Smelting Company, Joplin, Mo. He is a native of the Empire State but moved when a small boy with his parents to Rock county, Wis., and located on a farm near Janesville. While there young Stillwell engaged in agricultural pursuits and attended the common schools, and subsequently the Janesville high school, obtaining a liberal education. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company E, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Amasa Cobb commanding, and served about four years, participating in the battles of the Peninsula, Manassas, Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredricksburg, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Fair Oaks, Winchester, besides numerous others of minor importance. He was wounded by a minie ball in an engagement at Golden Farm and again by a piece of bursting shell at Sheridan's battle of Winchester, and was discharged in the spring of 1865, at Madison, Wisconsin, for wounds received in the battle of Winchester. In the fall of that year he entered the Eastman Business College, Chicago, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1867. He then engaged as railroad agent and operator at Belvidere, Ill., continuing two years, when he accepted a similar position at Rockford, and remained about three years, then went to Ft. Scott, Kan., and afterward to Columbus and Baxter Springs, engaging in the same business about five years. He next accepted a situation as agent on the Joplin & Girard Railroad, and was soon after made general agent, which position he held until the road was sold in June, 1879, since which time he has remained with the same firm as secretary for the Lone Elm Mining and Smelting Company. Mr. Stillwell was married in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20, 1867, to Miss Miranda, daughter of Isaac and Miranda Marsh, natives of Indiana. Mr. Stillwell is a Royal

Arch Mason and Knight Templar. They have a pleasant home in West Joplin and are surrounded by a wide circle of friends.

H. C. SUTTON, grocer, was born in Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., March 1, 1848. His parents, Dr. W. L. and Ann (Webb) Sutton, were also natives of the Blue-grass State. His father was born in 1796 and died July 2, 1862. His mother was born about the year 1805 and is now living in Georgetown, Ky. When about thirteen years of our age subject went to Woodford county, same state, and engaged as clerk for a brother, Dr. John Sutton, in the drug business. He continued in that business nearly four years then went to Louisville and engaged in the same business until 1870. He then went to Texas and was in business at Jefferson for about eighteen months, after which he came north to Kansas, and in 1873 came to Joplin. He remained here five years, engaged in mining, then went to Leadville, Col., and mined for a time. He returned to Joplin the summer following and engaged in smelting one year. May 15, 1881, he embarked in the grocery business with Mr. C. W. Dykeman, of this city, under the firm name of Dykeman & Sutton, and two months thereafter he purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Sutton was married at Baxter Springs, Kan., Nov. 28, 1876, to Miss Amanda C., daughter of Miles Brown of that city. Miss Sutton was born in Minneapolis, Minn., March 1, 1853. From this union there have been four children. Two died in infancy: Guy, born July 17, 1879; and Carrie, born May 14, 1881. Mr. Sutton is an A. O. U. W.

P. L. SWARTZ, grocer, was born in Clarion county, Pa., April 25, 1841. His father, F. Swartz, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born in 1810, and is now living in Nemaha county, Neb. His mother, Margaret (Laubaugh) Swartz, is a native of the Keystone State, and was born in 1813, and died in 1856. In the spring of 1855, he moved with his parents to Nemaha county, Neb., locating on a farm near Brownville. Mr. Swartz was raised principally on a farm, and educated in the common schools and the Rimersburgh (Pa.) Academy. In the spring of 1861 he went to Colorado and engaged in mining. In July following he enlisted in Co. A., First Colorado Independent Cavalry Volunteers, Capt. Backus, commanding, and after the command had been reorganized he went to New Mexico, Ft. Union, and the Panhandle, Texas, and participated at Apache Canyon, under Col. J. C. Slow, and against the Téxans, under Colonel Sibley, and was in numerous other engagements against the Confederates and Indians. He was mustered out at Ft. Leavenworth in Nov., 1865, and came to Newton county, Mo., in December of that year, but shortly after returned to Leavenworth and engaged in teaching during the summer; again returned

to Newton county and occupied his time teaching at Granby, and improving land which he had previously entered; he continued there three years and then came to Thurman, same county, and mined for a few months, and came to Joplin in Feb., 1873, and opened a lumber yard in East Joplin, but soon after disposed of his interests in that line, and engaged in mining, in which occupation he remained four years; he then embarked in the grocery business at Lone Elm, where he remained two years, after which he purchased property on Main Street and engaged in his present business. Mr. Swartz was married in Newton county, Mo., May 15, 1867, to Miss Nancy J. Dennen, who died in Nov., 1872. He was again married in June, 1876, to Miss Almira Guinn, who was born in Berlin, Ill. From this union there are three children: Edward P., born April 3, 1877; Albert G., born Nov., 1878, and Frederick P., born Nov., 1880. Mrs. S. is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. S. has been a member of the city council, township and city assessor, and is considered one of the foremost of Joplin's reliable business men.

HOLMAN & SWIFT, grocers and provision dealers. W. G. HOLMAN, of this firm, was born in Franklin county, Mo., Nov., 22, 1858. His parents, Peter and Jane (Long) Holman, were natives of England and Indiana. His father was born in Cornwall, Eng., Aug. 8, 1832, and his mother in Indiana, Sept. 6, 1837; they now reside in this city. During infancy Mr. Holman moved with his parents to Dubuque, Iowa, where his father engaged in mining for about two years; the family then returned to Franklin county, Mo., and the father engaged in the mines for a period of five years; after this they again moved to Dubuque but subsequently returned to their former home in Missouri, and came to Joplin in the fall of 1871, and the father engaged in his former occupation, and our subject attended the city schools, receiving a liberal education. When about sixteen years of age he went and worked in the mines for about two years. In the spring of 1875, he engaged in the grocery business with Mr. C. W. Dykeman of this city, under the firm name of Dykeman & Holman. In the fall of 1877 Mr. H. disposed of his interest to the senior member of the firm, and on Sept. 8th of the same year he entered into his present partnership, purchasing the entire stock of groceries, etc., of T. W. Cunningham of this city. The firm has since continued doing a large and increasing business, and having on hand one of the largest and most complete stocks of groceries, provisions, etc., of any firm in southwest Missouri.

EDWARD P. SWIFT, of Holman & Swift, above firm, was born in Loraine county, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1856. His father, Jno. M. Swift, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother was a native of the Empire State, and died

Dec. 25, 1845. Mr. Smith remained in Ohio until he was fourteen years of age. His youth was spent principally in attending the common schools. He completed his education in the high school of Wellington, Ohio, and came west in 1872, to Kansas, and in the fall of 1873 he came to Joplin, and engaged in mining for a time. In September, 1878, he engaged in his present business with W. G. Holman, under firm name of Holman & Swift, and has since so continued. Mr. Swift was married Sept. 21, 1879, to Miss Agnes Conway, who was born in Leavenworth, Kansas. Their union has been blest with one child: Frank Edward, born Jan. 23, 1882. Mrs. Swift is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Swift, though but a young man, has by his energy and strict attention to business, gained the respect and esteem of those with whom he is associated in business relations and otherwise.

CHARLES F. TAYLOR was born in Zanesville, Ohio, May 19, 1842. His father, William Taylor, was a native of England, born in 1798, and died at Independence, Mo., in 1861; and his mother, Mary R. (Timms) Taylor, was a native of Virginia, born about the year 1809, and died in 1877, also at Independence, Mo. During his infancy our subject moved with his parents to Hannibal, Mo., and two years later to Paris, same state. There they remained five years, after which they moved to Independence, Jackson county, and his father, who for many years had been a well-known educator in the East, established a high school. In this school young Taylor received a liberal education. At the breaking out of the war he was taken prisoner at Camp Jackson, near St. Louis, but was released, and soon afterward joined the Tennessee army, under General Pillow. One year later, his regiment having been badly cut up in the various engagements, he became connected with the Virginia and Confederate troops. He was taken prisoner at Newport News, and sent to General Wool, at Fortress Monroe, and afterward to the headquarters of Gen. John A. Dix, at Baltimore. Mr. Taylor fortunately escaped, and after traveling for a time returned to Missouri, and the close of the war found him in Texas. In the fall of 1865 he moved to Nashville, Tenn., where for about two years he engaged in business. He afterward engaged in business at Huntsville, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., and Fort Smith, Ark. He came to Joplin in 1871, and at once engaged in mining operations, with an eminent degree of success. In 1875 he became interested in the Joplin Mining and Smelting Company, and later in the North Joplin Mining and Smelting Company and in the East Joplin Mining and Smelting Company. These three companies are among the wealthiest in southwest Missouri. He also owns one of the finest farms in Jasper county. Mr. Taylor was married in Sherman, Texas, in the winter of 1864, to Miss

Wilnina Noel, who died two years later at Nashville, Tenn. He was again married in Joplin, Feb. 14, 1878, to Miss Belle Veihele. From this union there are two children: Marie Isabelle, born Jan. 25, 1879, and Fletch Henry, born July 19, 1882.

JOHN H. TAYLOR, president Joplin Mining and Smelting Company, was born in Leesburg, Loudoun county, Va., Jan. 26, 1837. His father, Prof. William Taylor, was a native of England, born in London, Nov. 22, 1798, and died July 11, 1861, at Independence, Mo. His mother, Mary R. (Timms) Taylor, was a native of the Old Dominion, born in Loudoun county, Nov. 15, 1809, and died March 4, 1877, also at Independence, where both were buried. Prof. William Taylor was a well-known educator of Virginia, afterwards of Ohio, and still later of Missouri, coming to this state and locating at Hannibal in the spring of 1845; thence removed to Paris, Mo., and in 1851 located at Independence. During his boyhood our subject was chiefly under the instruction of his father. Whilst in Paris, Mo., when not attending school, he clerked in a store, and then worked at the printing business at the Paris *Mercury* office. Early in 1851 he went to Louisiana, Mo., and there clerked in a drug store, and was deputy postmaster under Col. Ed. Williams (formerly of Paris, Mo.). After his father and family had moved to Independence he joined them there in the latter part of 1851. From that time he successively attended school, clerked in a store, and was then appointed circuit clerk and *ex officio* recorder of Jackson county, under General Lucas; then studied law with Chrisman & Comings, and in September, 1857, was licensed an attorney and counselor at law by the Hon. Russell Hicks, judge of the Jackson county judicial circuit. During this time he took an active part in the temperance cause, being a member of the Cadets of Temperance, an organization of boys; he was also a member of the Temperance Union, and was at one time grand secretary of the Grand Temperance Union of this state. In the spring of 1858 he was appointed city attorney for Independence, and subsequently was several times re-appointed. In 1860-61 he was county school commissioner of Jackson county. Early in 1867 he returned from the South, where the close of the war had found him, to Independence. He then resumed the practice of law and attended to real estate and insurance business. In 1871 the rich lead developments of this county attracted his attention, he having at that time an interest in land which now lies within the limits of Joplin. In the fall of that year he came to this city, then a mining camp of two or three hundred people. Being favorably impressed he at once invested in lands in this vicinity. In December, 1871, he was instrumental in organizing and incorporating the Joplin Mining and Smelting Company. In 1872 he effected



*Very Truly
Galen Spencer*



the organization of the East Joplin City Mining Company, and in 1874 he organized the North Joplin Mining and Smelting Company. He is now president of these companies. Our subject was instrumental in establishing the first bank in Joplin—the Joplin Savings Bank—and was its president for several years. After a successful career the bank was voluntarily closed in 1879. In 1875 Mr. Taylor was elected a delegate from the sixteenth district, then comprising the counties of Jasper, Barton, Vernon, Dade, and Cedar, to the constitutional convention which framed our present state constitution. He has ever taken great interest in public matters, especially those pertaining to politics, and has frequently been called to complimentary positions in conventions as chairman and on committees, etc. Mr. Taylor was married at Independence, Mo., April 7, 1874, to Miss Julia, daughter of Harley T. and Mary W. (Mitchell) Smith, formerly of Bowling Green, Ky. Mrs. T. was born March 10, 1852, in Bowling Green, Ky. From this union there were four children: Mary, born June 21, 1875, and died April 29, 1876; Grace, born June 1, 1877, and died July 31, 1877; Wilkins, born July 31, 1878; John Henry, born March 31, 1881, and died Sept. 14, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. order. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and has the respect and esteem of those with whom he is associated socially and otherwise.

PETER G. TEIS, merchant tailor, was born in the city of Trier, Germany, Aug. 10, 1839. His parents, Matthias and Agnes (Scheuer) Teis, were also natives of Germany. Father was born Aug. 15, 1800, and died Jan. 25, 1867. Mother born Nov. 12, 1806, now living in Trier. Their family consists of seven children: Nicholas, Johannes, Mathias, Peter G., Joseph, Michael, and Agnes. When nine years of age subject came with his uncle to America, sailing down the Rhine to Amsterdam, thence to Hull, Eng., and by railroad to Liverpool. Sailed from last named place on the *Wintermeer*, and after a voyage of about five weeks arrived at Boston Jan. 1, 1848. Came west to Cincinnati, Ohio. In the spring of 1852 he commenced to learn the tailor's trade and continued there in that business until 1855. Then went to Chicago, Ill., where he worked at his trade two years. Then to New Orleans, thence to Vicksburg, and in 1861 to Milwaukee, Wis. Returned to Chicago in April following, and subsequently engaged at trade in Buffalo, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., and Wyandotte, Kan. Came to Joplin Jan. 9, 1876, and has since remained. Mr. Teis was married in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1863, to Miss Rose Barth, of Buffalo, but a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. Mrs. Teis was born March 14, 1841. They have three children: George B., born Nov. 12, 1864; Edward B.,

born Nov. 14, 1865; Flora B., born Dec. 12, 1867. Mrs. Teis is a member of the Baptist Church.

DR. CHARLES F. TITUS was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 10, 1842. He acquired a common school education, as far as could be obtained, during the first twelve years of life, and then was taken from school and entered his step-father's sash factory; attending two terms of evening school. At the age of sixteen he commenced to learn the painter's trade; at the age of nineteen he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth N. Y. Vol. Infantry and remained three years in the service; the last five months being in the hospital, having been severely wounded three times. His first vote was for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. In 1866 he began the study of medicine and surgery, taking a full course of clinical lectures in St. Louis; the following winter a full course of lectures were taken in New York City. In 1867 he was married to Miss Isabella Broides of Albany, N. Y.; his oldest child, Florence, was born there. In 1868 he moved to the city of Ann Arbor, Mich., where he worked at his trade, studying at every opportunity, until satisfied that he had a fair chance to get through. He finally graduated in the class of 1869-70. One child, George, was born there. In 1871 he moved to Joplin, Mo., which was then only a small mining camp, and bought fifty feet front on Main and fifty feet front on Wall streets, which he afterwards built upon. The Dr. has had a very extensive practice in both medicine and surgery; has a very large library of not only professional, but books on general literature; also has a large and valuable collection of minerals and fossils. Three children have been added to his family since coming to Joplin. Two of his children have died, one from paralysis following a fall, the other from epidemic diarrhoea.

JOHN C. TRIGG, attorney at law, was born in Saline county, Mo., April 15, 1843. His father, John A. Trigg, was a native of the Old Dominion, born in Fairfax county, about 1814—a lawyer by profession—and died in this state in the spring of 1872; mother, Rebecca (Bingham) Trigg of Missouri, born in 1821. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in north Missouri; engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attended the common and higher schools, receiving a liberal education. He commenced the study of law in the fall of 1861 with Messrs. Muir & Draffen, at Boonville, Mo.; was admitted to the bar in that city in September, 1865, and at once commenced the practice of his profession; continued there about one year, then returned to Saline county, and locating at Marshall practiced until the fall of 1869. He then went to Saulisbury, Sheridan county, and subsequently to Neosho, Newton county, and came to Joplin in May, 1873, and has since made this his home. Mr. Trigg was married in Saline county, Mo., Oct.

15, 1867, to Miss Marian W., daughter of W. H. and Mary L. (Wallace) Finley of that county, but formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. T. was born March 24, 1847. They have two children, Walker B., born Dec. 15, 1869, and Emma Blanch, born May 19, 1878. Mr Trigg served as justice of the peace two terms while in Saline county. In October, 1875, he was elected attorney for the city of Joplin, in which position he served three terms.

HENRY TUTCHER, grocer, was born in Summersetshire, Eng., March 11, 1838. During his infancy his parents immigrated to America, sailing from Bristol, and after a voyage of about six weeks arrived at New York. They then proceeded at once to Delaware county, of the Empire State, and shortly afterward to Chenango county, where the father, being a tailor, engaged at his trade for a number of years. While there, our subject attended school, receiving a liberal education. When fourteen years of age he came west with his parents to Illinois, locating on a farm. Soon after our subject engaged as clerk with Mr. J. P. Huffman in a general store near where Lena now stands. In that occupation he continued for several years, then engaged in farming. In the winter of 1862 he made a trip across the plains to New Mexico, but returned to the states and traded in stock for a time. In the winter of 1870 he embarked in the mercantile business at Seneca, Mo., and four years thereafter came to Joplin, Mo. In in the spring of 1874 he engaged as salesman with L. Riseling, holding that position one year; then engaged in present business and has since continued. Mr. Tatcher was married in Lecompton, Kan., Nov. 5, 1867, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Falwell, of Ohio. Mrs. F. was born in Ohio. From this union there are six children: viz., Mary S., Fredrick, William, Maud, Jessie, and Emma N.

R. B. TYLER, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Westmorland county, Va., March 12, 1854. His father, Walter Tyler, was a son of President John Tyler, and was born in May, 1814. He was a graduate of William and Mary's College, Richmond, Va.; also of the medical department of Dartmouth College. He died Dec. 19, 1875. His mother, Julia (Grimshaw) Tyler, was also a native of Virginia. When about seven years of age our subject was sent to Washington, D. C., where for three years he attended a private school under the direction of Miss Mary Jemison. Returning home, he remained one year, and then went to Binghamton, N. Y., and entered the Binghamton Academy, under Prof. Thomas Fosburg; continued there three years, and then engaged as principal of the Franklinville (N. Y.) schools; taught two years, and then accepted the position of assistant principal of the Rushford (N. Y.) Academy; held that position two years, until in the fall of 1867, when he entered Hamilton College, Clinton,

N. Y., graduating from that institution in June, 1870, and receiving the degree of B. A. He returned to Franklinville and was chosen professor of mathematics and the Greek and Latin languages in the Franklinville Academy; taught one year, and then was elected principal of the Canisteo Academy, Stenben county, same state, and had charge of that institution three years; resigned the principalship in that school and engaged for one year as teacher in the Riverside Seminary. In April, 1875, he went into the office of Dr. H. H. Nye, of Wellsville, N. Y., and commenced the study of medicine; continued two years, and then engaged in the practice one year. In the fall of 1878 he entered the Buffalo Medical College and took one course; then returned to Wellsville and engaged in practice for eighteen months with his former preceptor; remained there until November, 1881; then came west and accepted a professorship in the Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons, lecturing on the diseases of women and children. In October, 1882, he was elected to the chair of Anatomy and Minor Surgery in the same institution. On Jan. 2, 1883, he was elected city physician, and now holds that position. Dr. Tyler was married in this city, April 4, 1883, to Miss S. Maggie, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Mills) Heathwood, of Joplin, but formerly of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Tyler is a graduate of the Conservatory of Music at Boston; she is a member of the Episcopal Church. The doctor is now having a large, increasing, and remunerative practice.

BUFORD T. WEBB, real estate and loan agent and notary public, was born in Lafayette county, Mo. His parents, Capt. John V. and Margaret G. Webb, were natives of Kentucky. His father was born in Scott county, Nov. 16, 1796, and died in Waverly, Mo., March 30, 1881; his mother was born in Woodford county, Ky., and died in Lafayette county, this state, in 1844; she was the daughter of Simon Buford of Woodford county, Ky. Our subject grew to maturity in his native county, engaged in agricultural pursuits and attending the common schools; completed his education in the Masonic College, Lexington. In the spring of 1862 he engaged in the insurance business at Quincy, Ill.; after remaining here some time he returned to Missouri and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1875, and came to Joplin in the spring of that year and established his present business. Mr. and Mrs. Webb have a very pleasant home, beautifully located, on Sergeant's Avenue, between Third and Fourth streets. His business house is in Lane block, corner Main and Third streets. Mr. Webb is a man of excellent business qualifications, and takes great interest in public matters, educational and otherwise. He is now dealing largely in real estate, having but recently added to his already augmented list the lots of Carter's first addition, situated in a most desirable building locality.

DR. C. C. WHEELER, druggist, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 10, 1845. His parents died shortly after his birth, leaving him with friends, who took him during infancy to Wapello county, Iowa. There our subject grew to manhood and attended school, receiving a liberal education. In Aug., 1861, he enlisted as a drummer boy in Company K, Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Col. Geddes commanding, and served until hostilities ceased. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Raymond, Champion's Hill, Jackson, Brandon, siege of Vicksburg, Spanish Fort, Memphis, and numerous others of considerable importance. He was captured at the last named place by the rebel Forest and started to Andersonville, but fortunately was cut off by Col. Grierson, and taken to Castle Morgan, Cahaba, Ala., where he was confined for about three months and was then exchanged. He was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in April, 1866, and went to Louisa county, same state, and soon after commenced the study of medicine under Dr. H. T. Cleaver, of Keokuk. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk in the spring of 1866, graduating from that institution in March, 1868. He then went to South Liberty, Iowa, and engaged one year in the practice of his profession; thence to Iowa City, where he engaged in practice with Drs. Schrader & Price for one year. After this he went to Nebraska, locating at Peru, where he engaged in practice two years. He then went south to Carroll parish, La., and continued his practice at Goodrich Landing for two and a half years. He came to Joplin in Feb., 1874, and engaged in practice. On March 14, 1882, he embarked in the present business with Mr. C. J. G. Workizer, of this city, and has since continued it under the firm name of Workizer & Co. Dr. Wheeler was married in Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 28, 1873, to Miss Lida, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Mercer) Hays. Mrs. Wheeler was born in Delaware, in Sept., 1850.

W. V. WHITE, proprietor Joplin Wagon and Carriage Works, was born in Cleveland county, N. C., April 23, 1842. His parents, Stephen and Nancy (Goins) White, were also natives of North Carolina. Our subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. When about eighteen years of age he went to Lincolnton, same state, and engaged as an apprentice in a carriage shop at that place and continued until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in Company F, Thirty-fourth North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, Col. Leaventhorpe commanding, and served until its close. He participated in the battles around Richmond, at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorville, Spottsylvania C. H., Antietam, Winchester, Petersburg, and many others of importance; he was wounded at Antietam and in several other battles, and was taken prisoner at Gettys-

burg and imprisoned, but seven months after was exchanged. He surrendered with Lee at Appomattox and returned to North Carolina. Subsequently he engaged at his trade in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Texas, California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. He returned to the states in 1873, and in June of that year came to Joplin and established his present business. Mr. White was married in Seneca, Newton county, Mo., March 19, 1872, to Mrs. Mary E. Riley, *nee* Chick. Mrs. W. was born in Independence, Mo., Nov. 4, 1854. Mr. W. is a first class mechanic, and superintends personally each branch of his business. For history of the works see page 481.

JOHN G. WHITE, justice of the peace, Joplin township, was born in West Virginia May 13, 1826. His parents, Henry and Harriet (Lanham) White, were also natives of West Virginia. His father was born in Pendleton county about the year 1779, and died in the winter of 1844; his mother was born in Monongalia county about 1798, and died in the fall of 1864. Our subject was raised on a farm and educated in the schools of Lewis county. After he had grown to maturity he went to Harrison county, same state, and engaged on the public works for about five years. He then came west to Galena, Ill., and engaged in a saw-mill for three years. In the spring of 1859 he was elected city marshal for Galena and served in that capacity one year. In Nov., 1861, he came to northeast Missouri, and for eight years engaged there in farming. He then moved to Lawrence county, this state, locating near Pierce City, and commenced the butcher business and continued it about two years, and then went to Granby, Newton county, and followed the same business near two years. He was then elected police judge for the city of Granby and served one year; then went to Short Creek, Kan., and remained for a time. He came to Joplin in the spring of 1880, and engaged in mining until Dec., 1882. Having been previously elected justice of the peace for Joplin township he took the oath of office on Nov. 20th and assumed the responsibilities. Justice White was married in Harrison county, West Va., Jan. 12, 1852, to Miss Julia A., daughter of R. T. and Harriet Saulsbury, of Virginia. Mrs. W. was born June 25, 1836, in Pennsylvania. From this union there have been seven children: Martha J., born Nov. 16, 1852; George G., born June 3, 1854; R. Taylor, born April 26, 1857; Harriet A., born March 3, 1859; Henry Douglas, born Feb. 14, 1863; Mary M., born Sept. 23, 1864; and Clara M., born Oct. 3, 1871. Mrs. W. is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. White a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic orders.

DR. FANNIE E. WILLIAMS. Prominent among the members of the medical profession of Jasper county, is the subject of this sketch. Dr.

Williams was born in Delaware county, Ohio, of wealthy and influential parents. Her father, T. R. Howard, was formerly of New Jersey. Her mother was a daughter of Judge Otter, of Bedford county, Pa. They came to Ohio during the early settlement of that state, locating in Delaware county on the banks of the Scioto River. There Mr. Howard engaged in agricultural pursuits for a time, but subsequently laid out his farm in town lots, on which now stands a part of the beautiful city of Delaware. Their family consisted of several children—boys and girls. This daughter was one of three sisters who graduated from Delaware College. Having a natural inclination from a school girl, to study medicine, she was encouraged in that direction. She commenced her medical studies under the tutorage of Dr. A. O'Connor, of New York, and afterwards continued under Dr. G. H. Davis, of Ann Arbor, Mich., never ceasing until she possessed two diplomas. She was married at the age of eighteen, to Mr. Williams, a druggist, who, cognizant of her ability, both natural and acquired, further encouraged the study of her chosen profession. Moving to Missouri, our subject decided to take a course of medical lectures in a western school. Accordingly she entered the medical department of the Iowa State University, graduating from that institution in March, 1874. Whatever may be said of the propriety or desirability of ladies studying for the profession, Dr. Williams gives evidence that the sphere of women is not circumscribed by lines less extended than that of man, and furnishes a most potent argument for professional education among her sex. She is enterprising, ambitious, generous, invariably interested in charitable efforts, was president of the first benevolent association ever organized in this city. She has served two years as city physician of Joplin, is a member of the Southwest Missouri Medical Association, and enjoys a good practice, being considered one of the most reliable and successful practitioners in the county.

FRANK E. WILLIAMS, druggist, was born in Livingston county, Mich., Dec. 6, 1849. His father, Floyd Williams, was a native of the Empire State, born March 9, 1820, and is now living at Independence, Kan. His mother, Maria (Kerstead) Williams, of New Jersey, was born July 10, 1823, and died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 19, 1864. The family consisted of three children: C. L., born July 5, 1842, and died March 20, 1843; Milton D., born Nov. 11, 1843; John K., born Nov. 1, 1845; Henry C. born Dec. 15, 1847, and died Aug. 13, 1879, at Alton, Ill.; and our subject. In 1857 his parents moved to Ann Arbor because of the excellent school advantages offered. Subject attended the high school of that city, graduating in June, 1866. He came west in the fall of 1866, locating at Lawrence, Kan., where he engaged in the mercantile business three and a half

years. He then came to Granby, Newton county, Mo., and engaged in general merchandising for about three and a half years. In April, 1870, he was appointed postmaster, in which capacity he served two years. He came to Joplin in August, 1873, and engaged in the drug business with his brother, Henry C. Williams, the latter being a graduate of the school of pharmacy in connection with the Michigan State University, which afforded our subject excellent schooling in that line, and then engaged in his present business. Mr. Williams was elected to the city council in 1874, served two terms, and was elected mayor in the fall of 1876 and re-elected the year following. He was appointed city collector in the fall of 1878 and has since held that position. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, also of the Masonic fraternity. Although a young man, he possesses excellent business qualifications, and is certainly worthy the liberal patronage accorded him.

STURGES B. WILLIAMS, furniture, carpets, and undertaking goods, was born in Kendall county, Ill., Jan. 1, 1845. His father, H. H. Williams, was a native of Connecticut. His mother, Elizabeth (Swift) Williams, of the Empire State. During infancy his father died, and when nine years of age subject went to Cayuga county, N. Y., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and attended the common schools for a half decade. He then went to Tompkins county, same state, and engaged similarly. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Ninth New York Infantry Volunteers, Col. B. T. Tracy commanding, and served until the close of the war. Participated in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Richmond, Cold Harbor, and numerous others. He was wounded at Spottsylvania. While before Petersburg the One Hundred and Ninth New York had 400 men. After the engagement scarcely forty remained. Just after the battle subject was sitting on his overcoat, when his hat blew off. Arising to get the article a mortar shell fell upon the coat. Mustered out at Elmira, N. Y., in June, 1865. Returned to Kendall county, Ill., and engaged with Marsh, Steward & Co., manufacturers of the Marsh harvester. Remained in their shops three years. In the winter of 1870 he came farther west, stopping for a time at Ft. Scott, Kan. Thence to Baxter Springs, where he engaged at carpentering. Came to Joplin in February, 1872, and remained several months. Disposed of interests here and engaged in mining in Webster county for nearly three months. Then returned to Joplin and engaged at auction business for about five years. Embarked in present business in May, 1881. Mr. Williams was married in Jasper county, Mo., Sept. 20, 1877, to Mrs. Laura Hillman, daughter of James and Sarah Mills, of Jasper. Mr. Williams is a man of good business

qualifications; energetic and enterprising. He is deserving of the general esteem in which he is held.

E. A. WILLS, M. D., is a native of the Blue-grass State, born in Christian county, Jan. 16, 1826. His parents, Rev. Marquis P. and Sarah (Smith) Wills, were also natives of Kentucky. Father was born in 1801, and died in January, 1852, in Callaway county, Mo. Mother was born in 1800 and died in spring of 1870. During infancy our subject moved with parents to Missouri, locating on a farm in Boone county. There young Wills engaged in agricultural pursuits and attended the common schools. He finished his education in a private high school of that county. In June, 1846, he enlisted in Company H, Missouri Mounted Volunteers, Col. A. W. Donaphan commanding, and served in the Mexican War. Participated in battles of Brazeto Sacramento, near city of Chihuahua, and others of lesser importance. Was mustered out at New Orleans in summer of 1847, and returned home. Commenced the study of medicine when about twenty-three years of age under Drs. William Stone and John Hartin, of Fulton, Mo., and afterward continued with Dr. Samuel Jackson, of Boone county. In summer of 1849 made a trip to California, and while on the way engaged in the practice of his profession. Returned to the states in 1851 and to his former home in Boone county. Remained there a short time, then moved to Harrison county, this state, and engaged in practice until the breaking out of the late war. He then moved to Gentry county and practiced until spring of 1865, when he moved to Colorado. Returned in February, 1866, and located in Linneus, Linn county. Came to Joplin in January, 1872. Dr. Wills was married in Boone county, Aug. 24, 1854, to Miss Eliza A., daughter of John B. and Sophia Ridgeway, of that county. Mrs. Wills was born Oct. 25, 1834, and died Oct. 21, 1856, leaving one child, Thomas Edwin, born Oct. 1856. The Doctor was again married Feb. 23, 1858, to Miss Sarah Ann Hodge, of Mercer county, Mo. Mrs. W. was born May 30, 1836. From this union there is one child, Samuel B., born April 10, 1861. Mrs. Wills is a member of the M. E. Church, and the Doctor a member of the Christian Church.

JAMES M. WILSON, baker and confectioner, was born in Polk county, Iowa, May 29, 1858. His father, James H. Wilson, was born in Ohio, Jan. 2, 1807, and his mother, Abigail (Powers) Wilson, was a native of Indiana, born Feb. 3, 1823, and died in the spring of 1865. Their family consisted of four children: William N., born Sept. 25, 1850; Mary L., born Nov. 25, 1852; Marian N., born Jan. 1, 1856, and our subject. When six years old he was taken with his parents to Lafayette county, Mo., and one year thereafter to Lamar, Barton county, and remained there two years and then

moved to Cherokee county, Kan., where they engaged in farming until 1875. Our subject was raised principally on a farm, and educated in the common schools. In the fall of the last named year he went to Montgomery county, same state, and for a time engaged in agricultural pursuits; then to Labette county, and continued in the same business; three years after which, he returned to Montgomery county. While there he engaged in farming and mining. He came to Joplin in June, 1882, and engaged in baking five months, and on Dec. 20, 1882, he purchased the interest of his employer, and has since continued. Mr. Wilson, though a young man, has by his energy and strict attention to business, acquired a good trade and has shown himself worthy of a very liberal support.

J. F. WISE, of Wise Brothers, grocers, was born in Vermillion county, Ind., Feb. 20, 1854. His parents, Jacob and Margaret (Naylor) Wise, were natives of the Keystone State. His father was born in Pickaway county, Feb. 20, 1817, and died while residing in this city, Feb. 9, 1883, and his remains were taken to his home, Paola, Kan., for interment. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, in 1823, and died at Paola, Kan., July 7, 1872. When our subject was eleven years of age his parents came west, locating at Paola, Kan. There young Wise grew to maturity, receiving a liberal education in the city schools. When fourteen years of age he engaged as clerk for R. C. Crowell & Co., merchants, with whom he continued five years. He then embarked in the same business with a brother at Baxter Springs, same state, under the firm name of J. M. Wise & Co. He came to Joplin in 1875 and engaged for six years in the grain and hide business. In December, 1881, the firm established a branch house at Rich Hill, Mo., under the style of J. M. Wise & Co., and in January, 1882, added a stock of groceries to his business there. The firm is now Wise Brothers, our subject being the senior member. Mr. Wise was married in Joplin, Feb. 20, 1878, to Miss Allie, daughter of Monroe and Elizabeth Clark, of this city. Mrs. Wise was born in Missouri, Jan. 20, 1858. They have one child, Demer, born Jan. 10, 1879.

C. J. G. WORKIZER, druggist, was born in Valley Forge, Pa., Aug. 1, 1840. His parents, John S. and Annie H. (Chrisman) Workizer, were also natives of the Keystone State. His father was born in Valley Forge, in 1819, and died in August, 1882, in Joplin. His mother was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1818, and is now living in this city. Our subject remained in his native county until seven years of age, and then moved with his parents to Norristown, same state, where he was educated in the city schools and the Elmwood Institute. In 1858 he moved to Indianapolis, Ind., and shortly afterward to Louisiana, where he engaged in business for

about two years. In the spring of 1861 he returned north and enlisted in Company D, Seventh Indiana Infantry Volunteers, served four months, then re-enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Hackleman commanding, and served about nine months; then re-enlisted in the Third Indiana Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles at Phillipi, Carrick's Ford, Green Brier, second Bull Run; joined the Third Indiana Cavalry, under Burnside, made the East Tennessee campaign, then joined General Kilpatrick's cavalry at Resaca, Ga., and was with him in his subsequent campaigns. He was mustered out at Lexington, N. C., in August, 1865, and soon after discharged at Indianapolis, Ind. He came to Missouri almost immediately, and locating in Cooper county, engaged in farming. He then came to this county, locating on Spring River until 1871, where he engaged in farming. He then came to Joplin and accepted a position as cashier for the Davis & Murphy Mining and Smelting Company. He remained in that position three years, since which time he has been mining, dealing in real estate, etc., until March, 1882, when he engaged in his present business with Dr. C. C. Wheeler, under the firm name of Workizer & Co. Mr. Workizer was married in this county, July 11, 1868, to Miss Imogene, daughter of A. B. and Mary Cowen, formerly of Warren, Ill. Mr. W. was born in that county, Sept. 11, 1850. There have been three children from this union: Lulu M., born Aug. 10, 1870, and died Sept. 14, 1872; Tamson Mabel, born Aug. 5, 1872; and John G., born Nov. 29, 1874. Mr. W. is a Mason, a member of the Joplin Royal Arch Chapter, also of the G. A. R.

DR. F. S. WRIGHT, physician and surgeon, was born in Canada West, Jan. 7, 1844. His parents, Aecheolus and Martha (Humphrey) Wright, were also natives of Canada. During infancy our subject was brought to the states, his parents locating in Chicago, Ill., where young Wright attended subscription schools. When thirteen years of age he went south and shortly after entered the Mobile Seminary; pursued his studies about eight months, after which he traveled in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and other Southern states, being indirectly connected with governmental service. In 1865 he returned to Chicago, Ill., and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. J. M. Fountain, of that city. He commenced the practice of his profession in the fall of 1869, traveling and making a specialty of treatment of the eye. In the fall of 1872 he came to this county, locating at Scotland, where he built up an extensive practice. So great were his labors that by continual riding and exposure he contracted rheumatism, and was forced to relinquish his work and go to Indian Medical Springs, Mo., for his health; remained there several months, then re-

turned to this county, and in October, 1882, came to Joplin. Dr. Wright was married in Carthage, Mo., April 17, 1872, to Miss S. C. C., daughter of James and Susan Barnett, formerly of Virginia. Mrs. W. is a native of the Old Dominion, born May 27, 1854. The doctor was appointed postmaster at Scotland in 1873.

A. J. YEAGER, dental surgeon, was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., Nov. 14, 1852. His parents, Andrew J. and Ura S. (Bradfield) Yeager, were natives of the Old Dominion. When about six years of age our subject moved with his parents to Champaign, Ill., where he grew to maturity, receiving a liberal education in the city schools and the Illinois State University. He commenced the study of dentistry in the fall of 1868 with Dr. O. F. Ritter, with whom he continued eighteen months; then entered the St. Louis Dental College, graduating from that institution in the fall of 1871. He commenced the practice of his profession in Greenfield, Dade county; eighteen months thereafter he returned to Champaign, Ill. In the spring of 1878 he moved to Alabama, locating at Decatur, Morgan county, where he practiced until coming to Joplin in June, 1881. Dr. Yeager was married in Champaign county, Ill., May 24, 1872, to Miss Laura, daughter of J. B. Garner, a prominent attorney of Pontiac, same state. Mrs. Y. was born in Lawrence county, Oct. 24, 1850. They have one child, Maud E. The doctor is now located on the corner of Main and Third streets, where he has one of the finest dental parlors in the Southwest. Although comparatively a young man, he has gained a prominence in his profession such as only geniaity, skill, and a thorough knowledge of the work could require.

MUENNIG & ZENTNER, proprietors Joplin Brewery, the history of which will be found on page 484. GEORGE MUENNIG was born in Hammelbach, Germany, Oct. 18, 1843. His parents, Hyronenus and Elizabeth (Kramer) Muennig, were also natives of Germany. Our subject immigrated to America in 1871; was married in Camden, N. J., to Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, July 6, 1871, also a native of Germany, born in 1843. From this union there were four children, three now living: George, born Feb. 4, 1874; John, born July 26, 1876; Annie, born Dec. 26, 1879, and died July 4, 1882; and Catharine, born June 4, 1882. NICHOLAS ZENTNER was born in Ehrentreitsstein, Germany, Nov. 7, 1849. His parents, Gregory and Mary Mahr) Zentner, were also of Germany. Our subject immigrated to America in 1866, sailing from Bremen in November of that year, and arriving at New York after a voyage of thirteen days. He was married in Joplin, Mo., Dec. 25, 1878, to Miss Mary, daughter of George Heiderich, of this city, but a native of Germany. Mrs. Z. was born in Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XXX.—JOPLIN TOWNSHIP, WEBB CITY, AND CARTERVILLE.

Introduction—Name—Organization—Configuration—Ancient Mining—Early Settlers—Harmony Church—Schools. WEBB CITY—General View—Town Laid Out—City Government—Post-Office—Societies—Business Interests. CARTERVILLE—Location—City Government—Business—Societies—Churches—Biographical.

MANY years ago the hardy and ambitious sons and daughters who first came to this township left their parental roofs and sought homes in the untamed wilderness of what was then the West. They were not children of wealth, reared in the lap of luxury, for such never dare the perils of frontier life. They came mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee, where they had from infancy been taught by precept and example that industry and economy were necessary concomitants to success in life. They brought with them many peculiarities, and these for the most part have been retained, being distinguishing features of those who to-day survive. Some of them came alone with knapsacks on their backs and rifles on their shoulders. Others with noble, trusting wives, and little families bade adieu to firesides and loved ones at home and turned their faces toward the occident, to seek future homes and fortunes in the wilderness of southwest Missouri. For a time they followed the trail of previous immigration, but soon they left all traces of civilization and colonized here and there along the borders of the prairies or in the narrow but fertile valley of some water-course. Having made the selection of suitable locations and secured titles, if the latter were needed, they began preparations for the future. If in the timber, the work of clearing engaged them; and if on the prairie, a small plat of ground was broken and seed sown, preparatory to coming harvest. While this work was in progress, these solitary laborers procured what scanty supplies they needed from abroad; sometimes hauling them a distance of from forty to sixty miles. Their nearest neighbors were almost a score of miles away, and with these they occasionally exchanged visits, and planned for those things necessary which united action alone could accomplish. Their newly made homes were unpretentious indeed, but the trials and hardships experienced made them a source of light and joy. By night they lay in their rude shelters on beds of grass, or upon boards hewn from the logs which they had felled, to dream of the homes they had left or those their fancy pictured; or in their intervals of wakefulness listened to the distant howling of the wolf or were startled by the nearer hooting of the owl.

The tide of immigration is swelled until the pioneer home is lost amid

the tents of restless excited humanity, thirsting for gain. Villages, towns and even cities metropolitan spring up and all is changed. Such has been the growth and development of Joplin township.

Joplin township derived its name from the little stream which rises in the western part. This in turn took its name from one who came at an early day and settled near the spring which is its source—the Rev. Mr. Joplin. It is here in place to add that the stream which is *now* known as Joplin Creek is not the original one. Joplin Creek proper rises just beyond the city limits on the east, at the spring near the old graveyard, and flows in a westerly direction through the north part of East Joplin and empties into the larger water-course. It was near the spring above referred to that the Rev. Joplin constructed a large log-house and farmed and preached the gospel.

ORGANIZATION.—This territory was in 1841 a portion of Center Creek township, which included several townships as they are now bounded, and on Feb. 7th, 1873, the present township of Joplin was struck off and called Dubuque, but was changed to Joplin township on Feb. 21st, 1873. The boundaries were as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section fifteen, township twenty-eight, range thirty-two; thence west to the northwest corner of section fourteen, township twenty-eight, range thirty-three, thence south to the southeast corner of section three, township twenty-seven, range thirty-three; thence west to a point on Joplin Creek, near the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of said section three; thence up Joplin Creek to the point where said creek crosses the quarter section line running north and south, dividing the west half of section two, township twenty-seven, range thirty-three; thence south to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section eleven, township twenty-seven, range thirty-three; thence west to the southwest corner of said quarter section; thence south to the county line, thence east to the southeast corner of section fifteen, township twenty-seven, range thirty-two, thence north to the place of beginning.

CONFIGURATION.—This township is cut by Turkey Creek, which rises in the edge of Jackson township on the east and flows in a southwesterly and westerly direction, crossing the west line about one mile north of Joplin. The northeast and south central parts present as lovely a view of high rolling prairie-land as is ever seen in any part of the country. In shape Joplin describes a rectangle, being seven miles long from north to south and six miles wide in the opposite direction. Its surface is well drained on the north by Center Creek; in the north central by Turkey Creek; in the west by Joplin Creek, and on the south by the tributaries of Shoal Creek. Near

there the lands are timbered and quite rocky, useless entirely for agricultural purposes. Fortunately, however, they are rendered immensely valuable for the exhaustless supply of lead and zinc ore which they contain. The physical features of the township are, perhaps, more diversified than those of any other part of the county. Nowhere in such close proximity is to be found the rough and woody hills bordering at once on the beautiful rolling prairie as seen in this section.

ANCIENT MINING.—There were found by the early settlers many surface interruptions indicating that mining had been carried on to a very limited extent by the Indians, and probably the Spaniards. The latter, excited by their thirst for precious metals, sought in every country for hidden treasures, and often partially developed mines which have since proved most valuable for their mineral deposits. From the mouth to the source of the Mississippi, and to the headwaters of the Missouri, did these adventurers search in every conceivable nook. How well their search was rewarded we shall never know; but we must infer that it was meager in the extreme. They left the more plentiful treasures of coal, iron, lead, etc., for the less abundant gold and silver, which in their vivid imaginations were awaiting their magic to open and satiate their avaricious longings.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Previous to any settlements having been made in this township, or even in the territory now comprised in Jasper county, regular and well-known trails were visible along which passed the ceaseless tide of immigration. Excursion parties, too, frequented these parts in search of game. Nor were they disappointed, for in these days buffalo, elk, and deer were as numerous upon the luxuriant grass of the rich and beautiful prairies as are the cattle, sheep, and horses of to-day on our pasture lands. Judge John C. Cox is now the oldest pioneer of the township. He settled on Turkey Creek in 1838 within half a mile of his present residence in East Joplin. He came to his present location in 1841. Shortly after the Blytheville post-office was established at his house Judge Cox was commissioned postmaster, and continued in that position for nearly thirty years. James Ratliff came from Kentucky, and settled first at Cave Springs in the eastern part of the county. He came to this vicinity in 1836, locating near Center Creek. Raber and Jemison came about the same time and settled on Turkey Creek about three miles above Joplin. Elijah P. Dale located on Turkey Creek in the same year. John Jay and George Scott came from the Blue-grass State and settled between Turkey and Center creeks in 1838. The Rev. Mr. Joplin came to this vicinity in 1839, opened up a farm just east of the present city of Joplin, and built a log-cabin at the spring near the city limits. It was in this cabin that the gospel was first preached to

the sturdy pioneers. (See page 389). About the year 1841 John Maxey and Parson Pinson settled at Pilot Grove, a name given a small round grove near the Turkey Creek timber. In 1842 Crisbee, and Peter and Calvin Robinson, settled farther up Turkey Creek. Others followed, but these are sufficient to indicate who they were and from whence came those honest, brave, industrious sons of toil, who came and saw and conquered the wilds which now are filled with happy homes.

CHURCHES.—For the history of churches and religious denominations in this township the reader is referred to the histories of East Joplin, Webb City, and Carterville. Harmony Church, however, is given here. It was organized in 1870 by T. E. Noles. The original members were W. A. Daugherty, Covington Burch, J. C. Webb, C. M. Aylor, M. E. Burch, Jas. A. Daugherty, Jacob Clark, and others. The building was erected at a considerable cost, and has a capacity for about 500. It was dedicated April 8, 1872, by Rev. J. Tillery, assisted by Rev. J. F. Hogan, of Neosho, and T. E. Noles.

SCHOOLS.—The first regular school in the township of which the writer has been able to obtain reliable information was taught by Charles C. Harris in 1840. The township is now well provided with schools. All the buildings are good substantial frame ones, well furnished with seats, charts, etc. The teachers as a class are live, active workers in their profession. The citizens take great interest in educational matters, and as a natural consequence the schools are well attended and of high grade.

The different industries of the township, excepting agriculture, horticulture, and stock-raising, are treated of in the city histories. These three are extensively carried on.

WEBB CITY.—The beautiful and flourishing town of Webb City is located about midway between the cities of Joplin and Carthage, in Jasper county, Mo., on the lines of the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Missouri Pacific, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railways. It was laid out in the summer of 1875 by John C. Webb, who owned the land upon which the city is built. The principal support of the town is the wealth of mineral found in the vicinity. The first discovery of lead was made in June, 1873, by Mr. Webb, while ploughing corn. In October following, he began prospecting, but though meeting the richest indications, was not able to accomplish much on account of water. About one year later a large engine was procured together with necessary pumping machinery. By such means the mines were so drained as to not only render further development possible but easy. Since, the mines have been steadily developed until they are now famous as being among the richest in southwest Missouri. The

growth of the city has been as rapid as its mineral wealth has been astonishing in its richness. The date of the survey of the town plot, the territory embraced, and the several additions which have since been made, are given below. Although in giving them together the chronology of the city history is not strictly observed, needless monotony is avoided and convenience secured.

The town plot of Webb city was surveyed by Elijah Lloyd, July 26, 1875, and recorded by James A. Bolen, recorder, Sept. 11, 1875. The following are the field notes: Situated on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eighteen, in township twenty-eight north, range thirty-two west of the principal meridian, in Jasper county, Missouri, being bounded and described as follows; to-wit, Beginning at the southwest corner of said land and running thence east 1,045 feet, thence north 1,041 feet, thence west 1,045 feet, thence south 1,041 feet to the place of beginning, containing eight streets, seven alleys, and seventy-two lots. Main Street is 80 feet wide, and bounded on the north by lots No. 31 and 40 inclusive, and on the south by lots No. 21 and 30 inclusive. Church Street is 50 feet wide, and bounded on the north by lots No. 11 and 20 inclusive, and on the south by lots No. 1 and 10 inclusive. Joplin Street is 66 feet wide, and bounded on the north by lot No. 71, and on the south by lot No. 72. Daugherty Street is 50 feet wide, and bounded on the south by lots No. 41 and 50 inclusive, and on the north by lots 51 and 60 inclusive. John Street is 25 feet wide and bounded on the south by lots No. 61 and 70 inclusive. Webb Street is 50 feet wide and bounded on the east by lots No. 1, 20, 21, 40, 47, 60, and 61, and on the west by lots No. 71 and 72. Allen Street is 80 feet wide and bounded on the west by lots No. 4, 17, 24, 37, 44, 57, and 64, and on the east by lots No. 5, 16, 25, 36, 45, 56, and 65. Tom's Street is 50 feet wide and bounded on the west by lots No. 8, 13, 28, 33, 48, 53, and 68, and on the east by lots No. 9, 12, 29, 32, 49, 52 and 69. The alleys are each sixteen feet wide, except the ones on the extreme eastern and southern boundaries, which are each eight feet wide and divide the blocks equally. Lots No. 1 and 10, inclusive, are each 50 feet wide east and west, by 180 feet long north and south. Lots No. 11 and 70, inclusive, are each 50 feet wide east and west by 100 feet long north and south. Lot No. 71 is 325 feet wide, east and west, by 687 feet long north and south. Lot No. 75 is 288 feet wide north and south by 325 feet long east and west. Variation 7 degrees 40 minutes E. Surveyed July 26, 1875.

Webb's first addition to Webb City was surveyed by Kos Elliott, Aug. 12, 1876, and was recorded Aug. 24, 1876, by James A. Bolen, recorder. J. C. Webb's second addition to Webb City was surveyed by Kos Elliott,

Sept. 1, 1876, and recorded by James A. Bolen Sept. 13, 1876. Andrew McCorkle's addition to Webb City was surveyed by Kos Elliott Aug. 30, 1876, and recorded by James A. Bolen Oct. 23, 1876. Bolen & Beebe's addition to Webb City was surveyed by John W. Irwin Oct. 24, 1876, and recorded by James A. Bolen, recorder, Oct. 30, 1876. Pittsburgh Mining and Smelting Company's addition to Webb City was surveyed Oct. 31, 1876, by John W. Irwin, and recorded by James A. Bolen, recorder, Nov. 9, 1876. J. C. Webb's third addition to Webb City was surveyed by J. W. Gray Feb. 10, 1877, and recorded Feb. 15, 1877. Orrin L. Walker's addition to Webb City was surveyed by Kos Elliott Feb. 1, 1877, and recorded Feb. 24, 1877. McCorkle's second addition was surveyed by Kos Elliott Jan. 31, 1877, and recorded April 7, 1877. Byers & Ball's addition to Webb City was surveyed by John W. Irwin April 5, 1877, and recorded April 14, 1877. Walker's addition was surveyed Feb. 1, 1877, by Kos Elliott, and recorded Feb. 24, 1877. Hugh & Furnas' addition was surveyed May 23, 1877, and recorded June 16, 1877, by J. A. Bolen.

In December, 1876, W. A. Ashcraft, O. Jacobs, James Smith, J. E. McNair, and R. A. Sterling, acting under authority of an expression of the citizen tax-payers of the place, drew up and presented a petition to the county court praying for incorporation. On the eleventh day of that month the grant was obtained and the above-named gentlemen duly appointed trustees to serve until their successors should be elected and sworn in. The first meeting of the board of trustees of Webb City was held at the office of F. Brurein on the evening of Dec. 11, 1876. The board was organized by electing J. E. McNair chairman; F. Brurein was appointed city clerk; W. A. Ashcraft, treasurer; D. H. Thompson, collector; L. Marx, marshal; and R. L. Thomas, city attorney. The first ordinances were drafted by Mr. Thomas. On Jan. 13th following J. E. McNair, having received a commission as postmaster, handed in his resignation as a member of the board, which was accepted, and F. Ball was elected to fill the vacancy thus made. James Smith was chosen chairman of the board *vice* McNair resigned.

1877.—Trustees, George H. Smith, C. H. Vincent, John Pratt, M. J. Faubian, and W. H. Ashcraft. The new board organized by electing Geo. H. Smith chairman. The following subordinate officers were appointed: D. Hendrickson, city clerk; Chas. Metcalf, treasurer; David Carant, marshal; and Wm. H. Matheny, city attorney. Mr. Matheny resigned before his term expired, and L. R. Thomas was appointed in his stead.

On the 28th day of February, 1878, a special election was held to determine whether the town should be incorporated as a city of the fourth class, and also for the election of officers. The first proposition carried with a

majority of three, and the following city officers were elected: Mayor, Ben. C. Webb; aldermen, first ward, W. A. Nix and D. M. Whitworth; second ward, M. W. Marden and W. F. Scott; marshal, David Carrant. Subordinate officers—C. H. Murry, city clerk; J. C. Columbia, collector; L. R. Thomas, city attorney.

At the regular city election in April following the following officers were elected: Mayor, Ben. C. Webb; aldermen, first ward, H. L. Shafer (two years) and D. M. Whitworth (one year); second ward, A. J. Sinclair (two years) and W. F. Scott (one year); marshal, David Carrant. Subordinate officers—city clerk, Charles Metcalfe (resigned), J. E. McNair, appointed to fill vacancy; treasurer, C. H. Murray; collector, J. C. Columbia; city attorney, S. D. McPherson.

1879.—Mayor, Ben. C. Webb; aldermen, first ward, Walter Thalburn and R. S. Gaston; second ward, D. J. Horn and M. Warden; marshal, John W. Vermillion. Subordinate officers—city clerk, J. E. McNair; collector, J. W. Caldwell; city attorney, S. D. McPherson.

1880.—Mayor, T. J. Harrington; aldermen, first ward, D. H. Mock and John Martsolf (elected to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Thalburn); second ward, John Lafter (resigned), A. J. Sinclair elected to fill vacancy, and D. J. Horn; marshal, R. T. Fitzpatrick (resigned), S. N. Hardesty elected. Subordinate officers—city clerk, J. E. McNair; treasurer, C. H. Murray; collector, James N. Stephenson; city attorney, W. M. Robinson.

1881.—Mayor, T. J. Harrington; aldermen, first ward, John Martsolf and M. H. Zook; second ward, A. J. Sinclair and J. W. McClellan; marshal, G. B. Millhollan; city clerk, J. E. McNair; treasurer, E. T. Webb; collector, G. B. Millhollan; city attorney, S. D. McPherson.

1882.—Mayor, James Gammon (resigned), J. T. Harrington; aldermen, first ward, A. A. Hulett and John Metcalfe; second ward, J. B. Overstreet and John Pratt; marshal, S. S. Barclay; city clerk, J. E. McNair; treasurer, E. T. Webb; collector, S. S. Barclay; city attorney, W. M. Robinson.

1883.—Mayor, T. J. Harrington; aldermen, first ward, John Martsolf and A. A. Hulett; second ward, J. B. Overstreet and John Dunlap; marshal, A. J. Sinclair; city clerk, J. E. McNair; treasurer, E. T. Webb; collector, A. J. Sinclair; city attorney, W. M. Robinson. The salary of each official is fixed as follows: Mayor, \$10 per month and fees; aldermen, \$1.50 each meeting, regular or otherwise; marshal, \$50 per month and fees; city clerk, \$10 per month; the treasurer and the collector each receive a commission; city attorney, fees; street commissioner, \$2 per day.

John C. Webb, the founder of Webb City came from Overton county, Tenn., in 1857, and settled where now stands the beautiful city which bears his name. He improved a small farm out of 160 acres which he entered, and while plowing in 1873 discovered that which has since rendered lands in this vicinity so valuable.

Webb City is situated on a high and rolling prairie, gently sloping in all directions. The principal part of the business part of the town is on the eastern slope. Carterville is still farther east and separated only by a small stream known as Ben's Branch. This branch took its name from Benjamin Webb, who at an early day settled near its source. The first stone of the residence of John C. Webb was laid Aug. 12, 1875, by J. E. McNair. Shortly afterward several other residences and one or two store buildings were erected. In 1877 the town had a general building boom. In January of that year Mr. J. E. McNair was commissioned postmaster of the place, and has since retained that position. From the first the town has had a wonderful growth. There are now three railroad depots, two within the corporate limits on the east and one on the west. Three good hotels, machine and boiler shops, three dry goods stores, ten grocery stores, two hardware, two drug, and two clothing stores, one jewelry store, one bank, one millinery establishment, four restaurants, three livery stables, two churches, an excellent school building containing four large rooms, blacksmith and wagon, carpenter and other shops, several saloons, cornet band, secret and benevolent societies, etc. There is also a wide-awake newspaper, the Webb City *Times*, which since its establishment has done much for the upbuilding of the town. All interests represented in the city give evidence of general prosperity. The population of Webb City is estimated at 2,300.

City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 512, was organized April 5, 1882, by D. D. G. M., John T. Ruffin of Carthage. The charter members and first officers were: A. A. Hulett, W. M.; C. K. Chinn, S. W.; John C. Webb (deceased), J. W.; Joseph Stewart, S. D.; W. W. Greenlee, J. D.; Jas. Gammion, Treas.; E. T. Webb, Sec.; G. C. McKoy, tyler; J. C. Columbia, S. V. Hardesty, Charles Ward, J. W. Aylor, J. K. Eaton, John Dunlap, J. W. Chapman, and Mr. Blanton. Present officers: C. R. Chinn, W. M.; John Dunlap, S. W.; J. K. Eaton, J. W.; Jas. Gammion, Treas.; E. T. Webb, Sec.; W. W. Greenlee, S. D.; Jas. Chapman, J. D.; E. Shaffer, tyler. Their hall over the Webb City Bank is elegantly furnished, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition.

The Webb City Silver Cornet Band was organized in the fall of 1882. There are eleven instruments, all first-class. The members of the band are

gentlemen of musical ability, and from the music produced, we judge they are in excellent training.

The Webb City Foundry and Machine Shops were established in the spring of 1881, by D. Fishburn & Co. In the fall of 1882 the entire business was purchased by Jno. Robison, the present proprietor. The works are located on Center Creek Mining and Smelting Co's land, near the Mo. P. and K. C., Ft. S. & G. depots. All kinds of heavy and light castings are manufactured. There is also a general machine repairing business done. Mr. Robison employs a number of first-class workmen.

The Transit House is located on Main Street. It was erected in 1875 by Smith & Fisburn at a considerable cost. Mr. P. Coyne took charge as landlord in June, 1878, and has since conducted the house, doing a good business. The building is one hundred and fifty feet long, fifty feet wide, and two stories high, and contains seventeen rooms well furnished and ventilated for the accommodation of guests.

The Webb City Hotel was erected in 1876 by John C. Webb. It has a frontage of sixty feet on Webb Street, with a south ell eighty feet, and north ell sixty feet. The lower floor is occupied with an office, baggage-room, sample-room, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, etc. Above there are eighteen rooms for the accommodation of guests. These are well arranged, furnished, and ventilated. March 14, 1883, Mr. E. A. Baker, the present lessee and landlord, took charge and is doing well.

The Pacific House was erected in the year 1877 by G. W. Scott, who was the first landlord. It was a two-story frame building, fifty feet long, and forty feet wide, and contained a spacious office, dining-room, parlor, and twenty good-sized rooms for guests, which were well-lighted, ventilated, and costly furnished. In 1880 the hotel was purchased by Dr. Thos. Donehoo, who leased it to E. M. Flenniken. The building and nearly all the furniture was destroyed by fire March 9, 1883.

The Webb City *Times* was established Dec. 11, 1879, by Messrs. Milholn & Lingle. The materials were purchased at Galena, Kan., being that formerly used in publishing the Galena *Messenger*. In March, 1880, Mr. Lingle purchased the entire interest, and has since had full control as proprietor and editor. In politics it is Democratic. It has a good circulation and is well patronized.

CARTERVILLE.—The prosperous and rising City of Carterville is situated just east of and adjoining Webb City, and about midway between Joplin and Carthage. It is on the lines of the Mo. P. and the K. C., Ft. S. & G. R'ys. The St. L. & S. F. R. R. also has a depot about one mile west of the city limits. The land on which Carterville is built was formerly owned

by a Mr. Carter, whom we understand still resides near the city. For several years the place was little more than a mining camp, but recently it has so grown as to be recognized as of considerable commercial importance. Its development has been truly wonderful, more so than that of its rival on the opposite hill. The plat of the town of Carterville was surveyed by Elijah Lloyd, in August, 1875, and recorded by L. E. Steinmetz, deputy recorder, Sept. 10, 1875. The first addition to Carterville was surveyed by John W. Irwin, deputy county surveyor, in May, 1876, and was recorded June 24, 1876. South Carterville Mining and Smelting Company's second addition to Carterville was surveyed April 7, 1880, by Elijah Lloyd, and recorded Dec. 9, 1880. Luscomb's addition to Carterville was surveyed June 17, 1881, by Kos Elliott, and recorded June 20, 1881, at 12 o'clock m., by J. W. Burch, recorder. South Carterville Mining and Smelting Company's third addition was surveyed in April, 1880, by Elijah Lloyd, and recorded Aug. 22, 1881, by J. W. Burch, recorder. South Carterville Mining and Smelting Company's fourth addition to Carterville was surveyed Nov. 26, 1881, by Kos Elliott, and recorded Dec. 27, 1881. South Carterville Mining and Smelting Company's fifth addition to Carterville was surveyed by Kos Elliott, Feb. 2, 3, and 4, 1882.

W. A. Daugherty erected the first house in the city, in the fall of 1875. It was a frame store building on the west end of Main Street. The first hotel was built in 1876, by a Mr. Church; it is also a frame building and is now occupied by Chas. Schoenherr with his saloon. The Tracy House was next erected by Owen Scibert, in the latter part of 1876. During this time buildings were going up in every direction. The mines were fast being developed and their astonishing richness was considered almost marvelous.

In the spring of 1877 a petition was presented to the county court for the purpose of securing incorporation. The rapid growth of the city had been such as to render this necessary. The petition was granted and Carterville became an incorporated town. J. A. Wilson, W. A. Daugherty, Joseph Manlove, A. N. McReynolds, and J. O. Rose, were appointed by the court trustees, to serve until their successors should be duly elected and qualified. The first meeting of this board of trustees was held at the drug store of D. F. Hainer, on April 17, 1877. The organization was effected by electing J. A. Wilson chairman; J. S. Wilson was appointed city marshal; J. H. Bailey, city clerk; E. S. Carrier, treasurer; Joseph Fountain, city attorney. The last meeting of this board was on the evening of Sept. 6, 1877. For some reason, unaccounted for to the writer, the city government was discontinued until the early part of 1882. Peace and quiet was preserved by the usual authority of justices of the peace. It is presumed that the failure to

elect city officers was a mere matter of neglect. This may not reflect creditably on the character of the citizens, but when it is observed that for the most part they were men of great enterprise and excellent business qualifications, the inference must be drawn that the magnitude of their interests so engrossed their time as to render attention to public matters undesirable if not unnecessary.

In June, 1882, a petition was presented to Mr. J. G. W. Hunt, a justice of the peace for Joplin township, asking that an election for officers be had and the city government resumed. Mr. Hunt thereupon ordered such an election to be held on June 24th, 1882, for the purpose of choosing trustees and other officials. The result was as follows: Trustees, F. M. Hagaman, J. P. Walker, H. M. Gray, B. D. Morrell, and F. A. Darrow. On the evening of January 25th the new board met in Dr. J. W. Hutchins' drug store for the purpose of effecting an organization. F. M. Hagaman was elected chairman; J. A. Poundstone was appointed city marshal; and J. G. W. Hunt, city clerk. On Feb. 21st, 1882, an election was held to determine whether the city should be incorporated as a city of the fourth-class. The result was an almost unanimous affirmative vote and on April 4, 1882, another election took place for choosing city officers under the new organization.

1882.—Mayor, J. M. Straight; aldermen, first ward, J. S. Wilson, two years, H. M. Gray, one year; second ward, C. W. Hannum, two years, and G. F. C. Corl, one year; W. G. Bailey was chosen city marshal. At eight o'clock on the evening of April 5th, 1883, the new board met in the I. O. O. F. hall and was duly sworn in. Mr. J. G. W. Hunt was appointed city clerk; P. E. Hannum, treasurer; S. N. Andrews, city attorney. Allen Street formed the division line between the two wards. That part of the city on the west being the first ward and that on the east the second ward.

1883.—Mayor, J. A. Wade; aldermen, first ward, J. S. Wilson and E. S. Casner; second ward, C. W. Hannum and Geo. Roberson. John B. Cox was chosen marshal. On the evening of April 5th the board met and effected an organization. C. W. Hannum was elected chairman. J. G. W. Hunt was re-appointed city clerk, and P. E. Hannum, treasurer; B. F. Billingsly was made city collector; J. D. Nelson city attorney. Carterville now contains three dry goods and clothing stores; three boot and shoe stores; three drug stores; seven grocery establishments; one hardware store; one barber shop; three boot and shoemaker shops; three saloons; a machine shop; three blacksmith and wagon shops; two livery stables; three confectionery and lunch-rooms; three boarding houses; three good hotels; one real estate office; two attorneys at law; four doctors;

one live newspaper; two churches; excellent schools; three railroads have their depots within or near the city limits; and above all an active, energetic, and enterprising class of citizens. Their two mines, which have contributed so largely to her upbuilding, are seemingly exhaustless.

The St. James Hotel was erected in the fall of 1882 and the spring of 1883 by a Mr. Keller, of this city, at a cost of about \$7,000. It has a frontage of fifty feet on Main Street, is seventy-two feet long, and two stories high. On the lower floor we find an office, with baggage-room in connection; spacious parlors, costly furnished, large dining-room, kitchen, laundry-room, etc. On the upper floor are twenty-two well furnished, lighted, and ventilated rooms for the accommodation of guests. There is a veranda extending in front on Main Street, and also on the west, the entire length of the building. There is also a large cellar in connection, and a cistern of immense capacity. The first landlords were Messrs. Brunson & Martin. On Jan. 23d, 1883, Mr. T. S. Holaday, the present lessee and landlord, took charge. He is a gentleman of experience in the business, and by his courteous treatment and attention, is receiving a liberal patronage. The St. James is undoubtedly one of the finest and best arranged hotels in southwest Missouri, if not in the state.

Carterville Lodge No. 271, A. O. U. W., was instituted under charter April 26, 1883, by Philip Arnold, D. D. G. M. W., with the following officers and members: E. True, P. M. W.; F. S. Helm, M. W.; H. S. Watson, T.; J. C. Blount, G.; J. H. Smith, O.; C. H. Lillibridge, R.; L. M. Watson, T.; M. H. Watson, R.; T. H. Harland, I. W.; A. W. Watkins, O. W.; Dr. R. B. English, M. E.; W. T. Duncan, R. S. Cathers, Joseph S. Wilson. Meetings bimonthly, in the I. O. O. F. hall, Main Street. Although but recently organized the lodge gives every evidence of a bright and useful future. Indeed, with the class of men which now make up its number, there is but little doubt but that great good will be accomplished.

Oronogo Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 314, was instituted under special dispensation May 23, 1874, with charter members as follows: D. G. White, A. A. Case, John Block, W. S. Poundstone, and M. L. Powell. The first officers were D. G. White, N. G.; A. A. Case, V. G.; W. S. Poundstone, T.; John Block, S. In the summer of 1880, on petition from the members, the lodge was removed to Carterville by authority of the grand lodge. The first meeting of the order in Carterville was on the evening of Jan. 6, 1880, and in a hall over Lillibridge & McCarty's drug store. The lodge continued to meet in that place until April, 1882, at which time they moved into their new hall, which had just been completed. It is fifty-six feet long by twenty-four wide, is well furnished, and a credit to the fraternity. The present

officers are J. S. Wilson, P. G.; D. F. Wertz, V. G.; I. W. Jackson, T.; D. Brown, S.; C. E. Staller, W. The lodge is composed of many of the leading citizens of Carterville, and is in a very flourishing condition.

Ault Post G. A. R., No. 55, Carterville, Mo., was established Jan. 24, 1883. under charter, with the following officers: R. B. Dodge, C.; Joseph S. Wilson, S. V. C.; G. H. Armstead, J. V. C.; L. W. Spencer, O. D.; Jas. A. Jackson, O. G.; J. J. Jeffrees, C.; C. H. Lillibridge, S.; George Roberson, Q. M.; J. E. Harbaugh, A.; G. W. Knight, S. M.; Chas. A. Meeker, Q. M. S. Comrades, Asa Miller and John Wheeler. Members, Thomas Brown, John Brown, John Rogers, and Cary Knox. Present membership, twenty-four. Initiates, Samuel W. Chism, Wm. T. Lemmens, John A. Depriest, Simon B. Smith, Wm. F. Bishop, S. G. Franklin, Daniel Fox. The present officers same as above. Meetings in the I. O. O. F. hall, Main Street. The post is progressing finely.

The M. E. Church of Carterville, was organized in the spring of 1876 by Rev. Jasper A. Smith. Among the original members were J. N. Foster, Samuel G. Franklin and wife, and T. S. Holaday and wife. The edifice was nearing completion and was soon to be dedicated, but was entirely destroyed by the terrible tornado which visited this vicinity on the evening of May 13, 1883. It was a substantial frame building, sixty feet long by thirty-six feet wide, with an arched ceiling eighteen feet in the center. It had not yet been received from the hands of the contractors, but the society, we understand, will sustain nearly the entire loss. Notwithstanding the above unfortunate circumstances a new church building will immediately be erected. On the evening of May 16th, a meeting of the building committee and trustees was held for the purpose of taking steps toward rebuilding. The new church-house will be after the pattern of the former and will cost, probably, building and furnishing, three thousand dollars. The pastors who have occupied the pulpits are Jasper A. Smith, Jacob Miller, J. J. Martin, and J. N. Moore, who has present charge. Present membership one hundred and forty-five. Trustees are Thomas Holaday, W. H. Stephenson, J. P. Walker, H. B. Mountain, and H. H. Aylor. Stewards are J. P. Walker, and E. H. Hafford. There is an interesting Sunday-school in connection, with an average attendance of seventy pupils; Mr. W. H. Stephenson is superintendent, and Miss Allie B. Holaday secretary. Teachers, E. H. Hafford, H. B. Mountain, H. H. Aylor, H. Martin, and Misses Clara Fountain and Maggie Black. Several important revival meetings have been held; one conducted by Rev. J. N. Moore, in October and November, resulted in one hundred and twenty conversions, and ten accessions to the church.

JOHN ANDERSON, merchant, Webb City, is a native of Schlaveg, Germany, born Oct. 3, 1841, and is the son of C. and E. Anderson. He came to America in 1865 and stopped in Indiana, where he worked at shoe-making. In 1866 he came to Kansas City, Mo., remaining for two years, and then went to Parsons, Kan., where he worked at his trade until 1877, when he came to Webb City and engaged in the mercantile business. He was married Dec. 18, 1881, to Miss Anna Cook. He is a member, in good standing, of Parsons Lodge, No. 94, I. O. O. F., and also of the Good Templars; is also a member of the Congregational Church.

JOSEPH W. AYLOR, miner and capitalist, Webb City, was born in Rappahannock county, Va., Sept. 29, 1839. His father, Stanton Aylor, was a native of Madison county, Va., and his mother, whose maiden name was Malinda Quaintance, was also a native of Virginia, of German-Irish descent. They still reside in Virginia. Joseph left his native state in 1859, and came to the central part of this state (Missouri), stopping in Howard county, remaining there until 1861, when he entered the army, joining Pindall's Battalion of Sharp Shooters. They were attached to General Parson's Corps. He was actively engaged at the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Pleasant Hill, La., and Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., and numerous other places. He served throughout as a private, and was mustered out with his command at Shreveport, La., in 1865. Mr. Aylor is largely interested in mines in this city, and a partner with Mr. A. McCorkle, and he also owns a fine farm of 120 acres in the county, and 117 acres of mining land on Turkey Creek, southwest of Webb City, which is crossed by the Mo. P. and Gulf R. R.'s. He was married Jan. 21, 1866, to Miss C. M. E. Webb. They have two children living: Ada, aged 14, and Benjamin, aged 12. Mr. Aylor is a self-made man, having spent but two months and nineteen days in school. He is a fine business man, and one who keeps his word the same as a bond.

DAVID E. BACON, grocer, is a native of Dayton, Ohio, born Feb. 22, 1848, and is the son of Thomas and Nellie (*nee* McCarty) Bacon. Thomas is a native of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Bacon of Ohio. They were married in Ohio, and moved to Sangamon county, Ill., in 1852, where the subject of this sketch was raised and educated. He came to Polk county, Mo., with his parents in 1867, and they moved to Joplin in 1879, where they still reside. Mr. Bacon engaged in mining and followed it with varying success for a number of years. In 1882 he opened the grocery store, which he still occupies, and has built up a fine trade.

SAMUEL S. BARCLAY, marshal of Webb City, is a native Missourian, born in Dallas county, Feb. 2, 1845, and is the son of Daniel and Jane E.

Barclay. His father (Daniel) was a native of Alabama. They came to Polk county at an early day, and were among the early settlers of that county. When seventeen years of age young Samuel entered the Eighth Missouri State Militia, under Colonel McClurg, and served throughout the war, but was most of the time on duty in the state. He was married in November, 1866, to Miss Martha S. Michael, of Newton county, Mo. They have three children: Charles W., William W., and F. D. Mr. Barclay was first elected marshal of Webb City in April, 1882, but had served as marshal of Granby in 1875-76. In politics he is a Republican.

HENRY BARNES, restaurant and grocery, was born in DeWitt county, Ill., June 26, 1836. His parents' names were George and Rebecca Barnes. They came to Illinois at an early day from Ohio, and were among the first settlers of that state. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in DeWitt county, and remained there until 1869, when he came to Missouri and located in Burton county, and remained there, working at his trade (carpenter) and farming for three years, and then came to Jasper county, where he farmed for four years. He came to Webb City in February, 1876, and engaged in working at his trade for a short time, and then purchased the City Restaurant, in which business he is still engaged. In August, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary Wheeler, a native of North Carolina.

NATHANIEL N. BIRKHEAD, is a native of Buchanan county, Mo., born Jan. 22, 1852. His parents were N. N. and Rhoda Birkhead, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri at an early day. When the subject of this sketch was ten years of age his parents removed to Logan county, Ark., where he resided until coming to Jasper county, Mo., in 1876. He has since been engaged in mining, with success. He is a member of Webb City Lodge No. 512, A. F. & A. M.

WILSON BLANTON, Webb City, Mo. Mr. Blanton is a native of east Tennessee, born in Severe county, June 4, 1840. His parents were Gaway and Mary Blanton (*nee* Mary Baker). They were both North Carolinians by birth, being natives of the original Burk county (which has since been subdivided). Grandparents on both sides were natives of North Carolina, and Thomas Baker, an ancestor, was a Revolutionary soldier under Sumpter. His grandson (Mr. Blanton's uncle), Thomas Baker, was a member of Congress from one of the southern districts of N. C. The subject of this sketch was raised in east Tennessee. The breaking out of the war interfered with his completing an education begun in the common schools. In 1860 he started for Illinois, but a call for troops to defend the Southern states changed his purpose, and being at Helena, Ark., in May, 1861, he enlisted with the first company that was raised in that state for the Confeder-

ate army (Capt. W. S. Oty's company, afterwards attached to the First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry). With his command he went through some of the most fiercely fought battles of the war; viz., Shiloh, Corinth, Mobile, Chattanooga, and with Bragg's expedition into Kentucky, being fortunate in never receiving a scratch. In 1863 the regiment was disbanded at Knoxville and out of 1,100 men that went in only eighty able-bodied men were left to be mustered out. In 1870 he came to Missouri and has since been a resident here, though not all the time in Jasper county. In 1876 he came to this county and engaged in mining, and has since followed it. Was married in McMinn county, Tenn., July 2, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth A. Cass, a native of that county. They have six children, all living; viz., William A., Martha J., John N., Lewis M., Mary A., and Edward W. Himself and lady are both worthy members of the M. E. Church (South), and he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding his membership with Webb City Lodge, 512.

JOSIAH VAN BUSKIRK, grocer, Webb City, is a native of Delaware county, Ind, born Oct. 11, 1844, and is the son of Isaac and Laurahamah Van Buskirk. Mrs. V.'s maiden name was Jacobs, and she is still living near Muncie, Ind. Mr. Van Buskirk is of German-English descent, his mother being an Englishwoman and his father, as the name indicates, is of German descent. The subject of this sketch was raised in Indiana and educated in that state and Greene county. He left his native state in 1870 and came west to Kansas, and in 1871 came to Jasper county, Mo., stopping at Joplin and engaging in mining and smelting. Came to Webb City in 1876 and engaged in smelting, and in 1879 went into the grocery business and has built up a first-class trade. He was married in Delaware county, Ind., Oct. 14, 1869, to Miss Laretta Trimble. They have three children living; viz., Martha, Theodore, and Jeannetta, and Ira, deceased. Mr. V. is a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics a Democrat. Socially pleasant, he has made for himself a wide circle of friends.

JAMES P. CHILDRESS, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Joplin, was born in Green county, Ky., June 4, 1818. When forty-two years of age he moved to Kansas and lived there twelve years, engaged in farming; then came to Jasper county, Mo., and engaged in mining, at which he had very good success for one year; then tried another place and lost almost all he made the first year, but still continued, with varying success, for eight years. In 1882 he located on the present farm and engaged in farming. He was married to Miss Jane Scott, daughter of Hardin and Sallie Scott, who were natives of Kentucky. She was born in Green county, Ky., Oct. 10, 1823; her parents both died before she was seven years of age, and she

lived with her grandmother until married. They have four children: W. H., Mattie R., John R., and Billie Dean. Mr. Childress is an honest, upright man, and himself and family stand high in the county.

C. R. CHINN, dry goods merchant, Webb City, Mo., is a native of Henry county, Ky., and was born where the town of Eminence now stands, Aug. 17, 1833. His father, W. S. Chinn, was from Norfolk, Va., coming to Kentucky in an early day. C. R.'s grandfather, Thos. Chinn, was also a Virginian, who, coming west in the early times, stopped first in Kentucky, then in Indiana, at Indianapolis, and from there to Muscatine, Iowa, where he died in 1837, at the age of eighty-five. Shortly after their marriage in Kentucky, W. S. and family came to Missouri and settled in Shelby county, where he assisted in laying out the county seat, and was one of the first judges of the county court. He gave it the name of Shelby in remembrance of his Kentucky home, which was Shelbyville. C. R. Chinn, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of a family of ten children, six of whom are now living. He was reared and educated in the schools of Shelby county, this state. He engaged in the mercantile business first at Kirksville, Mo., in 1855, and for three years he followed the dry goods trade in that place. In 1860 he was elected treasurer of Adair county on the Independent ticket, and served two years. In the spring of 1862 he went west and spent a few months among the mountains, but finding no place to suit him so well as Missouri, he returned to Shelby county, and for seven years engaged in the mercantile trade at Clarence, Shelby county. He then returned to Kirksville, doing business in that city for three years. In 1877, seeing a favorable opening at Webb City, he located here, and now carries the largest stock of dry goods in the city. August 3, 1853, he was married to Miss Milissa Sodowsky, in Jasamine county, Ky. She is of Polish descent, but the family settled in Kentucky at an early day. They have one son, W. S., born Jan. 16, 1855, now a partner in the clothing firm of Parker, Chinn & Co., of this city. C. R. and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Master Mason, and now S. W. of the Webb City Lodge, of which he is a charter member. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and is an active, progressive man, taking an interest in all that tends to advance the community in which he resides.

ROBERT CLARK, post-office Joplin; business, farmer. The subject of this sketch is one of the very early settlers and pioneers of this part of the country. He was born in Haywood county, N. C., March 18, 1819, and is the son of James and Mary Clark, natives of North Carolina. Of seven children our subject is the third child; was reared on a farm, and at the age

of nineteen left his home and went to Cherokee, same state, and lived there until 1855; was married to Miss Cynthia Watkins, daughter of David and Elizabeth Watkins, natives of North Carolina, in 1840, and in 1845 moved and settled in Newton county, Mo. In 1861 he moved to Mt. Downing county, Mo., and in 1866 settled on his present farm of eighty acres, which contains a good orchard. Mr. Clark has six children: Mary A., Martha J., William H., James M., Sarah E., Amanda A., and George W.; his grandchildren that live with him are named Martha E., John H., and Sam R. Mr. Clark is an honest, upright man, and respected by all who know him.

J. CHRIS. COLUMBIA, Webb City, Mo., is a native of Ft. Wayne, Ind., born Sept. 1, 1849. His parents, Christopher and Martha Columbia, were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. In 1852 they moved to Council Grove, Kan., where they were among the pioneers of that section. Mr. C. was a member of the first territorial legislature of that territory, taking an active part in the organization of it as a free soil state. He was also one of the first to cross the plains to California, going there in 1849, with a wagon train. J. C., the subject of this sketch, was raised in Kansas and principally educated there. He attended one of the first mission schools and was one of three white boys who attended, the balance being Indians. At the age of seventeen he attended the state normal school at Emporia, where he remained nine months, after which he attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College at St. Joseph, Mo., where he graduated in 1874. Leaving there he went to Colorado, where he remained sixteen months, and then came to Jasper county and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed until 1881. In connection with his brother Charles, and Lon. Hunt of Columbus, Kan., he opened the large billiard and pool hall of Columbia, Hunt & Co. He is also engaged in mining, owning a third interest in Brown & Co's mine, Columbia, on the South Carterville tract. He was married Oct. 12, 1877, to Miss Angeline Wright of Webb City. They have an interesting family of three children. Mr. C. is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Webb City Lodge, No. 512, and a Republican in politics.

BENJAMIN A. DAUGHERTY was born in McMinn county, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1852, and was the son of Wm. and Nancy Daugherty, who were born in Tennessee. Of seven children, our subject was the third child. When eleven years old he moved to WASHINGTON county, Ill., and lived there three years; he then moved to Austin, Texas, where his mother died July 8, 1867, after which he moved to Jasper county, Mo. Mr. Daugherty was married to Miss Missouri T. Caldwell, who was born in Dade county, Mo., Jan. 4, 1851, and was married June 9, 1875. Mr. Daugherty located on his present farm in 1875. It comprises 120 acres, all under cultivation; also a fine

two-story frame residence and good out-buildings, and a good young orchard. Mr. Daugherty has four children: William F., Mary I., Louetta M., and Benjamin A. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty stand high in the community.

JOHN DUNLAP, wagon maker and carpenter, Webb City, was born in Adams county, Ohio, May 5, 1830. His father, William Adams, was a Virginian, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Beedle, was a native of Kentucky. He was raised and educated in Ohio, where he attended the common schools, and followed farming until nearly manhood, when he learned his trade. After finishing his apprenticeship he came to Scotland county, Mo., where he resided until 1856, when he went to Andrew county, and worked at his trade for five years; spending a short time in Kansas, he returned to Scotland county, and from there he went to Marion county, Iowa, where he remained ten years, and then returned to Missouri, coming to Jasper county in 1876, and has since worked at his trade. He was married in Scotland county, Mo., Oct. 5, 1851, to Miss S. Callaway. They have four children living; viz., W. J., M. E., Margaret V., and Paulina G. Two have died: Anna B., and John H. Mr. D. is a member of Webb City Lodge, No. 512, A. F. & A. M., of which he now holds the office of S. W.

DR. R. B. ENGLISH, Carterville, is a native of Illinois, born in Jersey county, July 6, 1849. His parents were natives of Illinois, and among the descendants of the early settlers. He was raised and educated in his native county, and read medicine with Dr. C. D. Hadway of Jerseyville, Ill.; attended St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated in 1872. Began practicing medicine in Newton county, Missouri, where he remained until the summer of 1882, when he located in Carterville. Was married July 12, 1874, to Miss Theo. Frost, daughter of Wm. H. Frost, an early settler of Jersey county, Ill. They have two children, Gracie and Blanche.

JOSEPH FETTERS, justice of the peace, is a native of Ohio, born in Carroll, December 6, 1831. His father's name was Jacob Feters, born in Germany in 1806, and came to this country when but a boy, with his parents. Mother's name was Mary A. Shoemaker, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1808. Squire Feters came to Missouri with his parents in 1839, and settled in Scotland county, north Missouri, where he remained until 1869, going thence to Crawford county, Kan., remaining for four years, then coming to Jasper county. He settled in Webb City, in 1877, and has since resided here. Since being in Webb City he has engaged in mining, and very successfully. He was married in 1856 to Miss Elizabeth Myers of Scotland county, Mo. They have three children living; viz., Osmer, Joseph M., and James T. Mr. Feters was elected justice of the peace in 1878, and has by

his just decisions and pleasant demeanor so installed himself into the people's graces that they will not allow him to retire from office. In politics he is a Democrat; in religious views, liberal. In 1860 he was a member (from Knox county) of the Clayborn F. Jackson legislature, but was elected on the Douglas ticket. He was a strong Union man and strenuously opposed to all acts tending toward secession.

ROBT. C. FITZPATRICK, was born March 14, 1846; was raised and educated in New York; came to Missouri in 1869, and settled in the northern part of Jasper county in 1879, and has since been here; has been most of the time engaged in mining, and for one year was marshal of Webb City, and one year constable of Joplin township, and is now engaged in prospecting in one or two localities. Is an enterprising, pushing gentleman, and a man of keen foresight and business ability.

JOSEPH FOUNTAIN, postmaster, Carterville, is a native of Indiana, born in Jackson county, Sept. 1, 1845, and is the son of Thomas F. and Jencie Fountain. Thomas F. was a North Carolinian, born in 1809; mother Jencie, *nee* Owen, was a native of Kentucky, born 1818. They were married in Indiana. The subject of this sketch is the seventh of a family of twelve children. His parents came to Missouri when he was only thirteen years of age, settling in Jasper county and engaging in farming. He grew to manhood in the county, and has seen it grow from when not a tame animal's track could be seen until it now has a population of 40,000. In 1862 he enlisted in the Sixth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry and served throughout the war. Came to Carterville in 1876, and has since resided here. On March 7th, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary Laxson, of this county; they have four children, Clara D., Alba T., Laura M., Stella M. Mr. Fountain is a Master Mason, and at present W. M. of Mineral Lodge No. 417 of Oronogo, and is also a member of the G. A. R. Of him it can justly be said that he is a self-made man. His entire schooling comprised about six weeks of country school. While in the army he procured such books as he could and read and studied them, while in the saddle and at all spare moments. Since, he has studied law and read extensively, and now has a vast store of information, at once practical and valuable. He takes an active interest in all public affairs and is a wide-awake, enterprising citizen, such an one as is valuable to a community.

DR. HENRY J. FREEMAN, post-office Joplin; business, farmer; located on section sixteen. The subject of this sketch was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 25, 1830, son of John D. Freeman, a native of New York, and was a merchant, and also manufactured the Freeman Family Medicines. In the latter part of his life he was a banker. Our subject moved

with his parents to several places, finally settling in Jerseyville, Ill., and lived there eighteen years, and was married to Charlotte Day, daughter of Samuel Day, who was a captain in the War of 1812. Of the eight children Mrs. Freeman was the youngest and the only daughter. Mr. Freeman had studied medicine for some time, but after his marriage he traveled and sold medicines three years, then farmed six years, then kept a grocery and drug store, and also studied medicine; he finally attended a course of lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, and then commenced the practice of medicine and also farmed. In 1870 moved to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm, and practiced medicine and farmed four years, and then returned to Illinois for four years; then returned to Jasper county, Mo., and has been engaged in farming exclusively. Now has 120 acres, ninety acres under cultivation and the rest in timber. Has a good orchard, with all kinds of fruit; good house, barn, and an apple house. Mr. Freeman has five children. The Doctor is going to sell his farm and move to Joplin.

VAN FREEMAN, of Freeman Bros., butchers, is a native of Adair county, Mo., born Nov. 22, 1852. Parents were Frank and Margaret Freeman. Mr. F. was a native of New York, and Mrs. F. a native of Ohio, of German descent, whose maiden name was Clem. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of the state. In 1871 he went to Sedgwick county, Kan., and engaged in buying and selling stock. In spring of 1882 he came to Webb City, and in connection with his brothers, Ira and Henry, carries on the most extensive meat business in the towns of Webb City and Carterville.

JAMES GAMMON, Webb City, grocer and miner, was born in Orange county, Ind., Nov. 15, 1837, and is the son of Silas G. and Margaret Gammon. Silas G. was a native of Pittsylvania county, Va., and Mrs. Gammon, whose maiden name was McLyra, was a native of east Tennessee. Shortly after being married Mr. and Mrs. Gammon moved to Indiana, and while it was yet a territory made them a home. In 1850 they removed their family to Clay county, Ill., and settled near Xenia, engaging in farming. James, the subject of this sketch, gave his early years to farm work, following it after he came to Missouri for six years. He settled in Jasper county in 1869 and engaged in stock-raising and farming, and in 1875 went into the mercantile business in Webb City when the mineral excitement was at its height. He took an active interest in the development of the natural resources, and is now a partner in several large companies. He was elected mayor of the city in the spring of 1882, but resigned in the fall. Mr. G. was married Jan. 10, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Flemming, a

native of Ohio. They have nine children: Levy, Cora, George, John, Lemuel, Lillie C., Silas O., Addie, Lewis, and Alfred, who is dead.

J. W. GLASSCOCK, post-office Webb City; business, farmer. He was born in Jasper county, Mo., March 20, 1856, and is the son of Eli and Nancy Glasscock, natives of Tennessee. Of four children our subject was the third child, and he was reared and educated in Jasper county. In 1877 he was married to Margaret Vancil, and in 1878 our subject moved and located on his present farm of fifty-five acres, well improved, with good buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Glasscock have two children, Norah and Zulu. Mr. Glasscock in politics is a Democrat. Himself and wife stand high in the community.

GEORGE GOODE, mining engineer, is a native of Ohio, born at Akron, Summit county, Sept. 25, 1851. His father, John T. Goode, was born in 1818 near Strasburg, France; his mother was a native of the same place, whose maiden name was Barbara Yost. They came to this country in 1840 and settled in Akron, and were the second family of French-Germans that settled in that place. George, the subject of this sketch, was raised and educated in Akron, and attended the commercial college, from which he graduated in 1869. He studied engineering under Prof. D. W. Steadway, of New York, and has followed mine engineering as a business since. He traveled extensively in the west from 1872 to 1877, visiting the states of Nevada, California, and the territories of New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, and Montana. He owns an interest in rich mining claims at Camp Halleck, Nevada, in connection with Lieut. George E. Iazer, formerly of the Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A. He has seen much of frontier life and had many narrow escapes from Indians. In 1876 he went east and sold an interest in one of their mining claims for a large sum and invested in Virginia City property; when that place burned he lost heavily. In 1878 he came to Joplin and engaged in mining, and in July, 1881, he came to Webb City. In the fall of 1882 he accepted the superintendency of the mines located at Springfield, known as the Camp Lyon mines, situated on the old battle ground of Wilson's Creek. Mr. Goode was married in Joplin July 3, 1879, to Miss Jennie McFall. They have one child, Fred Leon, aged two years. He is a member of Joplin Lodge No. 40, K. of P., and has held the office of K. of R. & S. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a man of liberal and progressive views.

LEANDER GREEN, druggist, Webb City, is a native of Woodford county, Ky., born Feb. 27, 1828, and is the fifth of a family of nine children, five of whom are still living. His father, Josiah Green, was a Virginian, and his grandfather, Jeremiah Green, was a North Carolinian, and

first cousin to Gen. Green of Revolutionary fame. Jeremiah was also a Revolutionary soldier, and served the entire seven years of the war. Leander's mother was a Kentuckian by birth, whose maiden name was Rebecca Long. Mr. Green's parents moved to Illinois in 1830, settling in Sangamon county, near Springfield, where they lived until their deaths, Mrs. Green's occurring in 1844 and Mr. Green's 1854. Judge Green came to Missouri in April, 1868, and settled at Medoc, in Jasper county, where he engaged in the general mercantile business for about ten years, and farmed for about five years. In 1880 he moved his family to Webb City and engaged in the drug business, and in a short time became interested in mining, and now, in company with Capt. J. G. Reid, owns two paying mines, which are supplied with all the latest improved machinery. They employ about twenty men constantly. Mr. Green was married in Dec. 1852, in Christian county, Ill., to Miss Mary E. Baker. They have two children, William, a prominent attorney of Carthage, partner in the firm of Thomas & Green, and Harry, who is now attending school at Drury College in Springfield. In 1872 Mr. Green was elected a member of the county court of Jasper county and served one term. He is a Republican in politics, and has been the nominee of his party for the office of member of the General Assembly of the State. He served for four years in the Forty-first Illinois Infantry, enlisting at Decatur, Aug. 5, 1861. In 1862 he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company I, and shortly after advanced to first lieutenant. He was soon afterward transferred to the quartermaster's department and stationed at Springfield, where he served till the close of the war. Both he and his estimable wife have been members of the Christian Church for thirty-five years.

DR. P. B. GREEN, physician and surgeon, was born in De Kalb county, Alabama, June 28, 1852, and is the son of Dr. A. B. and Ella Green *nee* Ella Bruce. They were both natives of Tennessee, and Dr. A. B. was assistant surgeon of Gen. Joe Johnson's army and was also regimental surgeon in the Mexican War. He was a graduate of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. Dr. P. B. Green received his primary education in the common schools of Alabama, and received his medical education at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and is a graduate of both schools. He began practicing with his father in De Kalb county; from there he went to Waco, Texas, where he practiced one year. He has since practiced in Pine Bluff, Ark., and Galena, Kas. He attended a special course of lectures at Nashville, and then located in Webb City in 1881. He is a young physician of recognized ability, who is fast winning his way to the head of his profession.

JOHN J. GREENWADE. The subject of this sketch is a native of Montgomery county, Ky., born Nov. 29, 1839. He is the son of Thomas and Sarah A. Greenwade. Thomas was a native of the same county, born Feb. 6, 1818, and his father Samuel Greenwade, was a native of Wednesor, Scotland, born in 1797, and died in Kentucky in 1854. Mrs. Sarah A. Greenwade's maiden name was Kring; was a native of Pennsylvania, born near Pittsbnrgh, March 21, 1819. John J. was raised and educated in his native county and came to Missouri in 1877, locating in Lafayette county, where he farmed for two years and then purchased the large grain elevator at Aullville, that county, and bought and shipped large quantities of grain for three years, when he traded his land adjoining Aullville for property in Jasper county, and moved to this county. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary C. Fitzpatrick, of Montgomery county, Ky. This union was productive of six children: Mary T., aged thirteen; John D., aged twelve; Sarah V., now deceased; Samuel, aged seven; Drnsie A., aged five; and Thomas, aged two. Mrs. Greenwade died Sept. 24, 1881, and is buried in her native county, in Kentucky. Mr. Greenwade traveled quite extensively over the country before settling in Missouri. For seven years he engaged in stock-raising and merchandising in Texas, and had been very successful. The war came on and with many others he lost nearly all he possessed, but since has accumulated another fortune, and in 1881 had the misfortune to lose a large amount of it, in wheat and stock, on account of sickness, which made it impossible for him to give his personal attention to business. He is recognized as a straightforward business man, and his native suavity makes him a pleasant companion.

JOSEPH W. GRUBBS, with W. A. Daugherty, grocer. He was born in Wayne county, Ky., Nov. 16, 1851. His parents were Abraham and Polly Grubbs, both natives of Tennessee; the former born in September, 1810, and the latter March 11, 1810. They were of German descent. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in Kentucky and Indiana, where his parents moved when he was ten years of age. They came to Missouri in 1869 and settled in Greene county. He was engaged in farming most of the time. From there Joseph went to Eureka Springs, Ark., and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1882 he came to Carterville. On Sept. 18th, 1881, he was married to Miss L. A. McCrary. They are both members of churches, he of the Congregational and she of the Southern Methodist.

ELAM HALL, post-office Joplin; business, farmer and stock raiser; was born in Barber county, West Va. His father, D. C. Hall, was justice of the peace in Kosciusko county, Ind., for several years, and was judge of the

Circuit Court for many years and finally a state senator. He had ten children, our subject being the second child. At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Lucy Long, daughter of Joel Long, a prominent farmer, and also represented his county in the legislature. Mrs. Hall was born and reared in Kosciusko county, Ind., and was married April 25, 1847. By this union they have seven children, named S. O., F. L., Jennie, Lizzie A., Mary A., Anna D., and Lucy M.; and four deceased, named Joel M., Kate M., and Lucinda E. In 1869 Mr. Hall moved and settled on his present fine farm of 520 acres, 420 under fence and well improved with good buildings. He also has a lead mine on his place. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Hall is very zealous in the cause of Sunday-schools and has always taken a prominent part in them. Himself and family stand high in the community.

JOHN W. HAIRE, miner. The subject of this sketch is a native of Cedar county, Mo., born June 20, 1848, and is the son of J. E. and E. C. Haire, both natives of Virginia, who came to this state in 1839, and settled in Cedar county. Both are now dead. John was educated in Dade and Pettis counties, attending the Sedalia High School from 1865 to 1870. After leaving school he clerked for four years, and then came to Webb City and engaged in mining. He has seen the city in the worst times and in its best, and believes firmly in its future prosperity. He is interested with other parties in several mining lots, on each of which is a paying prospect. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious views liberal.

JAMES C. HANCOCK, of the firm of Hancock & Lowe, is a native of Kentucky, born in Wayne county, Oct. 12, 1834. His father, Benjamin Hancock, was a native of South Carolina, born in 1779, and his grandfather, (Benjamin's father), was a Revolutionary soldier. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Vickery, a native of Kentucky, and of German descent. James was raised in Kentucky, and educated in the common schools and at Monticello Academy, and afterwards attended Columbia College, in Kentucky. His health failed him, and he began traveling and teaching, and for seventeen months taught in Duval's Valley, Ky. From his native state he came to north Missouri in the spring of 1860, and was there until the spring of 1864. He then went to Montana and engaged in the mining and stock-raising business successfully for three years, when he returned to north Missouri and farmed for six years. He then spent a year or two traveling, and finally settled in Arkansas, where he remained four years. He came to Webb City in 1878, engaging in the furniture business, which, in connection with his partner, he now carries on. He was married in Randolph county, Mo., to Mrs. Elizabeth Morris (*nee* Owen). She died in Arkansas,

June 13, 1876. He was married again in Boone county, Ark., to Miss Mary A. Lowe. They are both worthy members of the Christian Church.

PHILIP E. HANNUM, Carterville, is a native of Missouri, born in St. Louis, March 17, 1851, and is the son of P. E. and F. E. (*nee* Wilson) Hannum. Mr. Hannum, Sr., is a native of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. H. was from Baltimore, Md. He was for years engaged in running on the Mississippi River as captain and pilot of steamboats, and continued in that occupation until his death. Philip E., the subject of this sketch, was raised and educated in St. Louis, and for two years attended Wyman's University, corner of Sixteenth and Pine streets, St. Louis. He then entered the drug store of Edwin R. Small & Co., corner Twelfth and Olive streets, and remained three years. In the winter of 1869-70 he left St. Louis and went to Kansas City, remaining but a short time, and from there he went to Spring Hill, Kan., and engaged in the drug business. In 1873 he came to Joplin and opened the Palace Drug Store. His health failing him, he sold out and went on a farm for a short time. Carterville offering splendid inducements, he came here in 1875, and engaged in mining, and has met with abundant success. He is now a partner in and superintendent of the North Carterville Company, and also interested in the South Carterville works. In business he is recognized as a careful and enterprising young man. He was married in Spring Hill, Kan., to Miss S. C. Van Pelt, a native of Highland county, Ohio. They have four children: Fannie E. (deceased), Eddie A., Thomas F. (deceased), and Lelia Olive.

THOS. J. HARRINGTON, mayor of Webb City, was born in Clinton county, N. Y., July 8, 1825, and is the son of Timothy and Mary Harrington. Mrs. Harrington's maiden name was Mary Mandlen, of English nativity; and Timothy H. was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, Feb. 26, 1798, and came to America quite young. Mrs. H.'s parents came first to Canada West, but they were married in the United States. Both are now dead, Timothy being buried in Armstrong county, Pa., and Mary in Canada. Thomas J., the subject of this sketch, is the third of a family of nine children. He was raised and educated in Pennsylvania, where his father's family moved when he was quite small. He remained in that state until 1858, when he came to Missouri and settled in the southwestern part. In 1864 he went to Idaho and Montana, where he remained two years, and on returning to this state, settled in Franklin county. He came to Jasper county in 1868, and in 1877 came to Webb City, where he has since been engaged successfully in mining. He was married in Clyde county, Pa., Dec. 30, 1846, to Miss Eliza Watterson, a descendant of the first families who settled western Pennsylvania. She died July 20, 1853, in her native county. They

had four children, two of whom are living: Louisa J., Mary Emma, Arthur Lee, and Ella E. Mary E. is married and living in Garden Grove, Iowa, and Ella E. is married and lives in Pennsylvania. Mr. Harrington was first elected mayor of Webb City in 1880. When he took charge of affairs the city was in debt over \$2,000, and in one year's administration of public affairs he wiped the debt completely out. He was again elected in the fall of 1882 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the former mayor. Politically he sides with the Democratic party. He is not a member of any church, but holds that the highest aim in life is for every man to "Do unto others as you would be done by." He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities.

JOHN F. HATCHER, farmer, Joplin township, is a native of Overton county, Tenn., born Feb. 5, 1850, and is the son of Jabez and Paulina J. Hatcher, who settled in Jasper county, Mo., in 1857, one and one-half miles south of where Webb City now stands, and on the same farm on which the subject of this sketch still resides. Oct. 30, 1872, John F. was married to Miss Minerva Stubblefield, of Jasper county, Mo., at Waco, Texas. They have five children: Willie, born Aug. 11, 1873; J. Preston, Aug. 20, 1875; Benjamin, Feb. 20, 1878; Albert, Dec. 18, 1879; and Maggie L., Nov. 22, 1881. Mr. H. is a member of the C. P. Church, and adheres to the principles of the Democratic party.

JOHN A. HAYWARD, deputy postmaster, Webb City, was born May 20, 1850, in Springfield, Ohio, and is the son of H. T. and Sarah R. Hayward. H. T. was a native of Morris county, N. J., born Jan. 23, 1812, and Mrs. Hayward was a native of Clarke county, Ohio, born Aug. 15, 1822. J. A., the subject of this sketch, was raised and educated in Springfield, and remained there until he was eighteen years of age. In 1868 he went to Colorado and engaged in the freighting business in the mountains. From there he returned to Ohio; then came to Illinois, and thence to Missouri. In 1875 he located in Webb City and engaged in mining, and has since followed it successfully most of the time. He was married Sept. 2, 1877, to Miss Mattie A. M. Beasley, of Carterville. They have two children, Ward, aged four, and Arthur, aged one year.

WM. HILBURN, Webb City, Mo. Mr. Hilburn is a native of Jefferson county, Mo., born Dec. 10, 1849. His father, John Hilburn, was a native of Illinois, born Sept. 18, 1828, and his mother, Eliza Hilburn, was a native of Tennessee, born May 12, 1830. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of a family of three children, all of whom are living. He was raised mostly in Illinois, where his parents moved when he was quite small, and received most of his education there. He returned to Missouri in 1866 and

settled in Newton county, and after remaining there four years went to Lawrence county, and from there came to Jasper county in 1881. In the interim of time between returning to Missouri and coming to Jasper county, he had learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he still works. He takes an active interest in Sunday-schools and all religious affairs; is assistant superintendent of the union sabbath-school and also the M. E. sabbath-school of Webb City. He was married Nov. 15, 1874, to Miss J. I. Foster, of Douglas county, Ill. They have three children: Harry, Charles, and Roy.

J. G. W. HUNT, real estate agent and justice of the peace, Carterville, is a native of Kentucky, born in Butler county, July 15, 1848. His parents' names were J. D. and Rebecca R. Hunt. J. D. was born Nov. 11, 1808, in Kentucky. His father, Reuben, was a native of South Carolina, and was a member of Sumpter's famous battalion in the Revolutionary War. He came to Kentucky with Daniel Boone on his third trip to that territory, and settled in the neighborhood of Harrodsburg, but afterwards went to Montgomery county, where J. D. was born. Being an early settler, he saw all the trials and hardships of a frontier life. Mrs. Rebecca R. Hunt was a daughter of Rev. Dr. James G. Williams, of Bath county. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in Kentucky, attending Licking Union Academy a number of years. In 1863 he entered the Federal service, enlisting in the Second Kentucky Scouts, commanded by Col. J. C. Edwards, and served throughout the rest of the war. He returned to Montgomery county after the war and remained one year, after which he came to Neosho, Mo., and engaged in teaching; came to Jasper county in 1875 and erected the third shanty that was built in Carterville and engaged in mining. In 1881 he was appointed justice of the peace, and was elected in 1882. He was married in Jasper county, Mo., June 1, 1876, to Miss Maud L. Baker. They have two children: Oliver O. and Irena F. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held the office of N. G.; is at present lodge deputy. Is also a member of the Knights of Labor.

JOHN G. LOFTON, liveryman, Webb City, is a native of Macoupin county, Ill., born Feb. 17, 1841, and is the son of A. B. and L. Lofton (*nee* L. Chapell), a native of England, who came to this country when she was very young. They at present reside in Audrain county. In 1871 the subject of this sketch moved to Barton county, where he remained for six years, and then came to Webb City in 1877, and engaged in the livery business. May 26, 1870, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Wilton, of Litchfield, Illinois. They have two children, Lester and Guy. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Thirty-second Illinois Infantry

and served three years. In politics he is a Republican, and in business is recognized as one of the leading men of the city.

JOSEPH R. LOWE, of Hancock & Lowe, furniture, was born in Barren county, Ky., Feb. 9, 1850, and is the son of Caleb and Mary P. Lowe. Mrs. Lowe's maiden name was Crabtree. Both were natives of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in his native county, and remained there until he came to Missouri in 1875, at which time he came to Webb City and engaged in mining for nearly one year, when he went to Lawrence county, Mo., remaining a short time, and from there returned to Webb City, and for a short period engaged in photography. He then went into partnership with Mr. Hancock and together they have built up a fine trade, carrying the only stock in their line in the city. Mr. Lowe was married in Barren county, Ky., March 16, 1870, to Miss Elmira Huckleby. They are both members of the United Brethren Church.

GEORGE B. LOWRY, grocer, is a native of Cedar county, Mo., born July 30, 1858. His father, William D. Lowry, is a native of Tennessee, born Dec. 22, 1822. His mother's maiden name was Margaret A. Killingsworth, and she was also a native of Tennessee. The parents of both came to Missouri when they were quite young, William D. coming in 1846 and settling in Greene county. They were married in Greene county. George B. is the fourth of a family of eight children. He was educated principally in the schools of Jasper county. After leaving school he engaged in teaching in the schools of the county and for five terms followed this vocation successfully. In the spring of 1882, in company with his brother, formed a co-partnership and engaged in the grocery business, buying the stock of James Mansfield, which was located in the post-office building, and are receiving a fine trade. Mr. Lowry was married April 10, 1881, to Miss Clara Rothenbargar, daughter of Solomon Rothenbargar, one of the oldest settlers of Jasper county. They have one child, Effie Gertrude, aged one year.

ELIJAH LOYD, post-office, Joplin; business, mine superintendent. Among the rising young men of Jasper county is the subject of this sketch. He is one of the most successful miners of this county; was born in Marion county, Ky., Jan. 13, 1843; son of Ila M. and Charity Loyd, natives of Kentucky. Our subject was the youngest of three children and was reared and educated in Kentucky. In 1861 he left his home and worked out by the month for six years, then came to Jasper county, Mo., and located in Carthage and engaged in civil engineering for three years, then railroaded and surveyed for about ten years. In 1871 came to Joplin and helped to lay out the town. Leased his present mine in 1874 and struck the paying lo-

cality in March, 1882. After spending \$20,000 has made it all back, and is taking out more mineral than all Joplin together. Mr. Loyd in politics is a Democrat. He takes quite an interest in political affairs and is well liked by all.

REV. J. S. McABOY, is also one of the early settlers of Jasper county. He was born on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1811, in Fauquier county, Va. His father, Dr. Thomas McAboy, was a celebrated physician, who had but one brother, James, after whom the subject of this sketch was named; he was a Presbyterian clergyman of no ordinary ability. Mr. McAboy moved with his father from Virginia to Ohio in the spring of 1815, and settled in Athens county, where he obtained a good common school education under all the difficulties incident to a new country, and without one dollar of public school fund. He taught his first school before he was twenty years old, and at the age of twenty he entered the Ohio University as a student; remained there one year. In August of this year he was baptised and united with the Primitive Baptist Church, of which he has remained an honorable member. The next year he entered the Granville College, at Granville, Ohio, because it offered more favorable inducements, and remained there two years. In his 22d year he entered the ministry, and on the 26th day of August, 1834, was married to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Rev. Samuel Carpenter, of Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, and settled there. On the 3d day of March, 1842, his beloved wife died, and left him two lovely daughters, the eldest Maria Louise, born July 4, 1835, who at the age of twenty years was married to Capt. T. S. Slaughter, son of Judge Slaughter, of Lancaster, Ohio. Captain Slaughter served in the Union army through the Rebellion, part of the time as captain and the rest as provost marshal. They are now living in Johnson county, Kan., and are very prominent citizens there. His second daughter, Mary S., was born Dec. 10, 1838. She was first married to Mr. Philip Wellington, and afterwards to Dr. Gonzales, of Key West, Fla., where they now live as highly respected citizens. On the 15th of Nov., 1842, Mr. McAboy married a second time, marrying Miss Susie C. Pearce, daughter of Andrew Pearce, Esq., a prominent farmer of Fairfield county, Ohio, where he has been a justice of the peace for sixteen consecutive years. The offspring of this marriage was two sons, J. Hervey and John F., who are highly respected citizens. It is a fact generally known that the Primitive Baptists are not celebrated for the support they give their ministers, so he also engaged in civil engineering in the construction of canals and railroads, and spent twenty years in that business, and in the spring of 1863 he moved from Ohio to Jasper county, Mo., and settled on the farm on which he now resides in

section 24, township 28, range 33. His farm consists of 320 acres, eighty acres in timber, forty in pasture, and 200 acres in cultivation, with good orchards of excellent fruit, four wells of living water, and good substantial farm buildings. When he first came to the farm he found that it had been devastated by fire during the war, especially the fencing, but he has now got it well improved and in a high state of cultivation. He has been fully alive to all the public issues of the times, both in politics and religion; has written many telling articles for the public press on both subjects. In politics he warmly espouses the cause of the National party. He has also prepared two books on religious subjects, which are now ready for the press. On the 7th day of July, 1870, his second and also beloved consort departed this life. Since then he has had a pleasant home with his eldest son, J. Hervey, and his excellent wife, where he has seven lively grandchildren to cheer his old age, all of whom love grandpa.

J. S. McBRIDE. Among the many early settlers whose biographies appear in these pages none are more worthy than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Clay county, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1830; is the son of Amos and Margaret McBride, who were natives of Tennessee. Of nine children our subject was the fourth child; was educated in the common schools of Tennessee. When nineteen years of age he left his old home and went to Dade county, Mo.; was there one year. He then drove an ox team across the plains to Oregon; was on the road six months; was attacked by Indians several times. When he got to Oregon he worked in the mines for about three years. During that time he was in the Rogue River war. During the war he had a great many adventures with the red-skins. At one time during the war he was going through a ravine and met an Indian. They saw each other at the same time, and both jumped to cover. They tried every way they could to draw each other's fire, and were in that position for some hours. Finally there was a rock rolled down the bank and the Indian turned to see what it was, and as he turned Mr. McBride shot him. Our subject was noted as being a good shot with either rifle or revolver. He killed the first black bear he ever saw, and a few days afterward he started out of camp and told the boys he was going to kill a grisly. He finally came upon one very suddenly. He had to kill it or it would kill him. He fired at its head and killed it instantly. During the Rogue River war he served as second lieutenant. After the war he engaged in the stock business until 1859. He then returned to Missouri and located in Jasper county for a short time. He then took a trip to Texas. From there he returned to his old home in Tennessee. Then returned to Jasper county, Mo., and was married to Ann, daughter of Elijah and Martha Webb, who were

natives of Tennessee. They moved to Jasper county Dec. 2, 1856. Her parents had often wished that they might die at the same time; they were taken sick the same day and died the same day; a wish which was strangely fulfilled. Our subject located in 1860 on his present farm of 185 acres, 140 acres of which is under cultivation, is well watered, well improved, has a fine two-story residence, good barn and out-buildings, and has a good orchard, and raises all kinds of fruit common to this country. Mr. and Mrs. McBride have five children: Izora Belle, Maggie, John A., Eliza D., and William H. Mr. and Mrs. McBride are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. McBride has held the office of county sheriff one term and gave universal satisfaction, and his reputation for fair and honest dealing has won him the esteem of all who know him.

ANDREW McCORKLE, miner and capitalist, Webb City, is a native of Suffolk county, N. Y., born May 1, 1828. He is the son of James and Lilian McCorkle, both natives of New York and of Scotch descent, as the name indicates. Mrs. McCorkle's maiden name was Lilian Mathews. In the original family record but little tracing back has been done, but that the grandparents came from Scotland is known; both James and his wife lie buried at Schenectady, N. Y. At an early age Andrew, the subject of this sketch, was thrown upon his own resources, and in 1848 he came to Wisconsin, and stopped in Richland county and engaged in trading in wild lands and lumbering. He remained in Wisconsin until 1870, when he came to Missouri, and located in Jasper county and engaged in farming. When mineral was discovered in Webb City he took an active interest in its development, and now owns in connection with his partner eighty acres of land which is yielding large amounts of mineral. He laid out McCorkle's addition to Webb City, the year after the town was laid out. He has always been a liberal, enterprising, public spirited citizen, one of whom any community may well feel proud. In appearance he is tall and well proportioned, and in conversation, pleasant and affable. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, though his views are very liberal. He was married a third time in September, 1880. By his former wives he has had three children, two of whom are still living; viz., Charlie, who is general manager of his father's interests; and Alice, aged 16.

JAMES E. McNAIR, postmaster, Webb City. The subject of this sketch was born near Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C., Dec. 12, 1833, and is, as his name indicates, of Scotch descent, being the son of Daniel and Ann McNair, both natives of Glasgow, Scotland. The father of Daniel McNair, Hugh, came to this country prior to the Revolutionary War, in which he took part, espousing the side that he, by birth and training con-

sidered just, enlisting in the Colonial army and serving throughout the entire seven years' war with honor and distinction. At the close of the war he returned to Scotland, and in a few years brought his family to this country, to find a home on the soil which he had so bravely assisted to make free, and settled in North Carolina, where he lived until 1812. He was the first man to run a "horse-boat" on the Cape Fear River, and the pleasant old Scotchman was kindly remembered years after his death by the numerous ones he had befriended. In 1835 Daniel McNair emigrated with his family to Mississippi, and located in what is now Tallahatchie county, near Charleston, remaining there until the spring of 1852, when he settled in Gibson county, west Tennessee. In the fall of that year, the California emigration being at its height, Mr. McNair immediately started overland for the land of gold, allured by the inviting prospect then offered those who braved the dangers of the route. When the party started from west Tennessee they took an almost direct course west, arriving in Bates county, Mo., in December the same year, where on account of bad health he remained until the spring of 1854, when he hired to Henry Childs Riggs to help drive cattle across the plains, arriving at Sacramento in September, the same year. After reaching California he remained until 1859, when he returned to Tennessee, and began the study of medicine under Dr. J. W. Smith, and remained with him until the war. In July, 1862, in response to the call for troops to defend the government, he enlisted in the First West Tennessee Infantry, United States Army, which was afterwards consolidated with the First West Tennessee Cavalry, and known as the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, and under which name it was mustered out in the year 1865. On account of sickness Mr. McNair was discharged from service in 1864. In 1865 he was elected to the legislature of Tennessee from Gibson county, which office he filled until 1869. In 1865 he was a delegate to the Southern Loyalists' Convention held at Philadelphia. At this time the question of reconstruction of the Confederate states was being agitated and Mr. M. took an active part in the interests of the measure, exerting his influence for the reorganization of his state and its recognizance as the first Confederate State to come back into the Union. In these measures he advanced what he saw was to the interest of his native section, and the history of the past few years has clearly demonstrated that the stand which his cotemporaries and himself took was the best, wisest, and most advisable that could have been adopted. In 1869 he moved to Missouri, and was with the carpenter corps of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. He settled at Oronogo, Jasper county in 1874, and in 1875 moved to Webb City, and in 1877 was appointed postmaster of this place, which office he still holds. He was the

first mayor of the city, being appointed when the town was incorporated in 1876. On January 15, 1862, he was married to Miss Patience E. Flippen of Gibson county, Tenn. This union has been blessed with seven children, five of whom are now living: viz., Annie, Minnie, Jessie, Callie, Myrtie. Mr. M. is a member of the Masonic order. He was raised an Andrew Jackson Democrat, but when Ft. Sumpter was fired upon he left the party and has ever since worked and voted with the Republican party. He is a social and a pleasant conversationalist, takes an active interest in public enterprise and whatever tends to the advancement of the city and her people.

C. E. MATTHEWS, Webb City, Missouri. The subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio, born in Huron county, Feb. 4, 1854. His parents Francis and Mary Matthews, came to this county from Somersetshire, England, about 1852, and settled in Ohio; and from there came to Missouri in 1859. At the breaking out of the war they moved to Hancock county, Ill., and remained there until 1869, when they returned to Missouri, and are now living in Carthage, this county. C. E. was educated in the common schools of Illinois, and followed farming until he attained his majority; he learned the engineer's trade and for nine years followed that business. In April, 1881, he engaged with S. A. Brown & Co., lumber merchants of Chicago, and was sent to Webb City to manage their branch yard at this place, in which capacity he has proved himself very efficient. He is a member of Carthage Lodge No. 47, A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Nellie C. Forbes of Carthage, Mo. They have one child, Frank.

ROBERT MILLER, post-office Webb City. Prominent among the retired farmers and early settlers of Jasper county is the subject of this sketch; his birthplace, Shelby county, Ky., and date 1821; son of Abner and Betsy Miller, natives of Virginia. Our subject was the third of a family of seven children. When about ten years old he moved to Indiana with his parents, and was reared in Marion county; has a very limited education; at the age of twenty-one moved to Morgan county and resided for five years. Was married to Miss Charity Myers, daughter of John and Jane Myers, who were natives of Tennessee. Mr. Myers was a prominent farmer and preacher. Mrs. Miller was born in east Tennessee, Jan. 20, 1829, and reared in Indiana, and was married Feb. 9, 1845, and in 1849 Mr. Miller moved to Logan county, Ill., and engaged in farming and stock-raising until coming to Jasper county, Mo., in 1859. Now has 520 acres, 340 under fence, 200 under cultivation; splendid prospects for mineral; two orchards, fine residence, and fair out-buildings. Mr. Miller has seven children, named John E., Elizabeth, Russum, Sarah J., James, Thomas J., Nettie, Robert H., and Uceba. Mr. Miller takes a prominent part in public affairs, and in politics is a Re-

publican. In 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Miller took a trip to Oregon, intending to stay, but came back satisfied that Jasper county was as good a place, if not better, than they had seen.

THOMAS J. MILLER was born in the state of North Carolina, Aug. 19, 1828. He is the son of Louis Miller, who was a native of North Carolina, moved to Indiana in 1832, and was one of the large and successful farmers of Hamilton county. He had eight children, our subject being the fifth child. At eighteen years of age he ran away from home and staid one year, then returned and staid with his father until twenty-one years of age. He was then married to Miss Eliza Snider, who was born in North Carolina, March 17, 1830, and was reared in Indiana; from which place our subject moved to Iowa and farmed there sixteen years; then moved to Nebraska, and farmed three years; then moved to Newton county, and in the spring of 1867 located on his present farm of 180 acres, which is well improved and well watered; also has forty acres in Newton county. Mr. Miller has eight children, named John W., Rhoda M., Mary, Nancy, Jessie, Franklin, Ida, and Ella.

ARTHUR J. MYERS, clothier. He is a native of New York City, born April 22, 1839, and is the son of John M. and Phœbe Myers, both of English descent. His early education was obtained in the schools of New York City. At the early age of thirteen he started out to make a way for himself in the world, and came to St. Louis; thence to Denver, and in all, spending four years in the west. Returning to New York he enlisted in Durea's Fifth New York Zouaves. He served several months on the plains under Colonel Moonlight. When the war broke out he enlisted and served two years under General Hancock, participating in some of the hardest battles that were fought; his command being engaged at Malvern Hill, Big Bethel, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Chickamauga, and others. He was mustered out with his regiment and immediately took a position in the pension office at Washington, which position he held for a long period. He then engaged in book-keeping in Chicago at which occupation he was engaged at the time of the great fire. After this he traveled extensively in the South, and in 1877 came to Joplin. In April, 1882, he came to Webb City and engaged in the clothing business. Mr. Myers is a member of Renold's Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, Chicago; Endowment Rank, No. 318, Knights of Pythias, Carthage, Mo.; Excelsior Lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias, Chicago, of which he is Past Chancellor; Member of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of Illinois; Abraham Lincoln Lodge, No. 49, I. O. F. S. of I., of Chicago, of which he is Past V. P.; Duane Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F. of Chicago, of which he is Past N. G.;

and is a member of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Illinois; and also a member of Galena Encampment, No. 80, I. O. O. F., of Joplin, Mo., of which he is S. W. Mr. M. is a gentleman of culture and rare social qualities and has an inexhaustible fund of wit and humor, and as a companionable person has few superiors.

EDWARD MYERS, clothier. The subject of this sketch is a native of England, born in Lemington, Warwickshire county, Dec. 25, 1882. He was born in the castle of the Earl of Warwick, one of the peers of England. He is the fourth of a family of thirteen children, whose parents were Jacob and Rosa Myers, both natives of Holland, but married in England in 1802. Jacob Myers's parents were Meyer and Prescilla Myers, both natives of Holland. Edward was educated in England and remained in that country until twenty-three years of age, when he came to this country, landing in New York City June 27, 1847, where he secured a position with Aaron Jacobs, on Chatham Street, as salesman. After a few months in this house he went into business for himself on Packe Slip, remaining about a year; then he engaged as traveling salesman, which occupation he followed several years. Stopping in St. Louis he remained a year with Raphael Keiler, clothier, as salesman. He then went to California, crossing the plains with a wagon train, which took the company over five months to accomplish, and reached Sacramento City Oct. 3, 1852. The party he started with divided at the mouth of the Platte, one going the north trail, the other the south. They reached Sacramento the same day and almost the same hour and stopped at the same hotel. Mr. Myers remained in California until 1865, most of the time in the hotel business, which he made very successful. He had the misfortune to lose considerable by fire, but always rebuilt his houses. He was in business a while in San Francisco as clothier. From there he went to another part of California, and for eight years carried on business. He then moved to Stockton and took charge of the New York Hotel and Peoples' Clothing House, which he managed for two years. He then traveled over parts of Oregon and Vancouver's Island and returned to San Francisco where he remained a short time; then went north again and remained a year; he then returned to San Francisco and fitted out his theatrical business, and made his *debut* at at Luekery Hall, in that city, and was known as Professor Myers, the "American magician." With this business he traveled all over the West, giving his last exhibition at Ft. Leavenworth, Lang's Hall, before Generals W. S. Hancock, Hoffman, and St. Clair. He then retired from the stage, returned to St. Louis, and engaged in business for several years, and then came to Joplin where he carried on a very large auction business, having branch stores in several towns.



Yours very truly

S. C. Price, M.D.



He met with business reverses, however, and lost heavily. In 1882 he came to Webb City and engaged in the clothing and saloon business, which he now carries on very successfully. He has invented during his leisure time a safety attachment for cars, which renders it almost impossible for them to leave the track; and also a patent switch, which dispenses with the "frog." These are pronounced by experts to be very valuable inventions. Mr. Myers has been twice married; the second time in St. Louis, to Miss Sarah Jacobs. They have had three children, only one of whom is living, Evadne, wife of Dr. W. M. Whitely. In his travels he has been a close observer and has an inexhaustible share of information.

JOSEPH B. OVERSTREET, liveryman, Webb City, was born in Macoupin county, Ill., Nov. 10, 1837, and is the son of Leroy and Carrie Overstreet. Leroy was a native of Kentucky, born in 1812, and Mrs. O. was a native of Tennessee. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in his native county, and came to Barton county, Mo., in 1872, and from there to Jasper county, in 1877. In Barton county he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and when he came to Webb City he engaged in the livery business, which he still follows. He was married the second time Dec. 7, 1864, to Miss Agnes Lofton, a native of Illinois. They have two children: Carrie L. and Elsie M. His first wife was Miss Marina McDaniels, of Ill. She died in 1861. By this marriage he has one child, now Mrs. David Brinkley, of Columbus, Kas. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is in politics a Democrat.

THOMAS OSBORN, post-office Joplin; business, farmer and stock-raiser; was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1820, and is a son of William and Margaret Osborn, who had fourteen children. Our subject was the tenth child, and was reared and educated in Steuben county, N. Y. His father was an old hunter and trapper. At the age of sixteen he left his home and lived with his uncle, Louis Tom, who was one of the leading men of the county. For five years he lived there, and then went to learn the trade of carpenter, and worked at that for ten years. Then he was married to Miss Evaline Gales, daughter of William and Lydia Gales. She was born in Washington county, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1821, and was reared and educated in Steuben county, N. Y., and taught school for several years. They were married Oct. 18, 1845. In 1846 our subject went to Illinois and put up a sash and blind factory, and was doing a large and extensive business when he was burned out and lost almost everything. He then returned to New York and farmed for seven years; then moved to Cedar county, Iowa, and lived for eight years; thence to Kansas and lived there one season, and then returned to Iowa, and in 1869 moved to Jasper county, Mo., and lo-

cated on his present farm of forty acres, all under cultivation and well improved, with a good orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have five children: Alice Scott, killed in Kansas, Dec. 25, 1879; Francis (deceased); William and Agnes, twins; Charles T., and Cora E. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn are members of the M. E. Church, and stand high in the community.

JOSEPH A. RICE, came to Jasper county, Mo., and settled on his present farm, and has proved himself a good and successful farmer, and is quite well identified with the growth and prosperity of the county. He was born in Blunt county, Tenn., July 20, 1830. His parents, Alexander and Elizabeth Rice, had nine children, our subject being the second child, and was reared in Cass county, Mo., and received a limited education; but he is a great reader and has studied and improved it, and keeps himself posted on the topics of the day. Our subject was married to Miss Flovilla St. Ledger, Dec. 10, 1854. Her parents, John and Mary, were natives of Virginia, her father having served in the War of 1812. He had fifteen children, Mrs. Rice being the youngest child, being born May 5, 1834, in Pennsylvania, and reared in Virginia. Our subject moved to Kansas, and was next neighbor to John Brown, and lived there twelve years. During the war he was freighting for the government across the plains. He next moved and located on his present fine farm of 120 acres, all of which is under cultivation. He has a fine two-story frame house, and the necessary out-buildings. Mr. Rice has four children: Alice, Lizzie Spurgeon, Mollie, and Sadie, who are ladies of refinement and culture, and great favorites in society. Mr. Rice's reputation for upright and honorable dealings has won him a foremost place in the community.

WALTOUR M. ROBINSON, attorney at law, Webb City, is a native Missourian, born in Paris, Monroe county, Nov. 27, 1851, and is the fifth of a family of seven children. His father was a native of Virginia, who came to Missouri about 1835. His mother's maiden name was Clara Moss, a native of Boone county, this state, and is of a family of the oldest settlers in that county, and is herself extensively connected with the descendants of the pioneers of that part of the state. Waltour, the subject of this sketch, was raised in Monroe county and educated in the public and private schools of Paris, and afterward attended the William Jewell College, at Liberty, Clay county, Mo., for three years—1869-70-71—when he went to the Union College of Law at Chicago, where he graduated in 1875. He was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1875, and practiced in the courts of that city until he finished his course. He came to Webb City in January, 1876, and has since resided here, building up a steadily increasing practice, and is regarded as one of the leading young attorneys of the county. On October 12th, 1881,

he was married to Miss Jennie Reynolds, daughter of William Reynolds, of this city. Mr. Robinson is a Republican in politics, a rapid and concise talker, and a rising man in his profession.

GEORGE R. SCOTT, machinist and engineer, is a native of Jasper county, Mo., born at Sarcoxie, March 26, 1851, and is the son of Wm. R. and Sarah M. Scott, both of St. Clair county, Ill. On his father's side the family are of Scotch descent, and were formerly from Virginia, and in that state his ancestors were among the early settlers. George R.'s parents came in 1848 to Jasper county, where Wm. R. engaged in mercantile business when the town was founded. There George was raised and received the rudiments of his education. He attended the high school of Carthage for a number of years, and graduated there in 1872. In 1877 he went to Pennsylvania and learned the machinist's business with Phillips Bros. at Titusville, remaining in that state until 1881. Mr. S. is a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 239, I. O. O. F. In politics a Democrat, though liberal in his views, and a young man who devotes himself to the enjoyment of his friends as well as himself.

JOSHUA SHAFFER, post-office Webb City, business farmer and stock-raiser, was born March 15, 1843, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and is the son of John S. and Sarah Shaffer, natives of Ohio. They were the first settlers of Lancaster. Of ten children the subject was the seventh child, and was reared and educated in Ohio. He graduated in Springfield in the winter of 1866, and in 1867 he came to Jasper county, Mo., to look at the country, and the following year he returned to Ohio, but soon came back to Jasper county and engaged in farming. On July 1, 1868, he was married to Miss Fannie Koontz, daughter of Judge Koontz, who was one of the leading men of Jasper county. Mrs. Shaffer was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1848, and was there reared and educated; she moved with her parents to Jasper county, Mo., in 1857. In 1868 our subject located on his present farm of one hundred and eighty acres in section twenty-seven, and has one hundred and thirty-eight acres in other parts of the township; his present farm is well improved and well watered, and has a splendid orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer have four children, named Stella, John F., Harry G., and Russell.

ELIAS B SHOEMAKER, post-office Joplin, farmer and miner, was born in Mercer county, Ill., April 18, 1840. His parents, John and Elizabeth Shoemaker, were natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject was the fifth of nine children, and was reared on the farm. In 1868 he came to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm of eighty acres, seventy under cultivation; has a good small orchard, and a good frame residence situated

on high ground, commanding a fine view of the city of Joplin and the surrounding country. Our subject was married to Miss Sarah J. Snead, daughter of William and Caroline. By this union there are four children, named Mary E., Annie B., Curtis T., and William H. Mr. Shoemaker has been engaged in farming until about a year ago, when he commenced prospecting for lead, and has just struck a very rich lead, and is now doing well.

W. M. D. SNEAD was born in Hopkins county, Va., April 28, 1818, and was the son of Benjamin and Priscilla Snead, natives of Virginia. Our subject was reared on a farm, and in 1832 he immigrated to Lincoln county, Mo. He was married to Miss Caroline, daughter of Silas M. Davis, a native of Maryland. By this union they had fifteen children, eight now living, named Robt. W., Sarah J., Susan E., Ellen L., Francis L., Chas. C., B. D., and James H. Mrs. Snead died in the fall of 1863, and the same year Mr. Snead moved to Illinois and kept a toll gate for three years; he then started for Texas, getting as far as Arkansas, and then turned back and came to Jasper county, and was the first one that found mineral where Joplin now stands. After the war, Messrs. Moffet & Sergeant having just leased the land, Mr. Snead commenced prospecting with a pick and shovel, and in six weeks thereafter had struck mineral in paying quantities. Mr. Moffet agreed to pay him \$30 a thousand for all lead taken out on their lease, but as Mr. Snead did not strike it on their lease they gave him \$25 a thousand. Lead was worth seven cents then, and it has stood at that ever since. In the month of April Mr. Snead took out 4,000 pounds and sold that, and the second lot he took out the great firm of Moffet & Sergeant could not pay for, and he had to trust them. Mr. Snead continued to mine with varying success for fifteen years. In 1879 he married Mrs. Ann M. Miller, daughter of John and Jane Cart, natives of Indiana. Mrs. Snead was formerly married in 1841 to David Miller, and by this union had twelve children, four now living, named Emily, Mary, George L., and Thomas B. Mr. Miller died Feb. 12, 1870, in Jasper county, Mo. Our subject has one hundred and twenty acres, sixty-five under cultivation, and is well watered, Turkey Creek running through the farm, which has fair improvements. Mr. Snead in politics is a Democrat, and is well known and universally respected.

HAMILTON SNODGRESS, grocer, was born in Randolph county, Ind., Aug. 23, 1833, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Gray) Snodgress. His father was a native of Jefferson county, Tenn., and his mother was born near Pittsburgh, Pa. They were married in Indiana, to which state their parents removed when they were each quite young. Mrs. Snodgress's father, Andrew Gray, was one of the very first settlers on White River, Ind., and John Snodgress, William's father, was an early settler of the Flat Rock

River country. When they came to what is now Indiana, these were the only two eastern tiers of counties open for settlement. Hamilton Snodgrass was raised and educated in the common schools of his native state and in Iowa, where his parents came in 1854, settling in Webster county, near Fort Dodge. Here he engaged in farming and teaching, and was fitting himself for a collegiate course when the war broke out and frustrated his plans. For four years he was in the mercantile business at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and in 1868 he came to Jasper county and settled on a farm five miles southwest of Carthage where he remained nine years. He then moved to Webb City in 1877 and engaged in the grocery trade, being next to the oldest merchant now in the place. He was married in Webster county, Iowa, Aug. 17, 1865, to Miss Mattie E. Karr, a native of Indiana. They have an interesting family of three children: Ida E., Dicie F., and William A. Mr. S. is not a member of any of the sectarian denominations. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party and in all things is liberal and progressive.

PROF. L. J. SPENCER, principal Webb City schools, is a native of Pulaski county, Ky., and was born March 30, 1851. His father, Wm. Spencer, was a native of Kentucky, and was also born in Pulaski county, as was also his mother, who before her marriage with Wm. Spencer was a Miss Louisa J. Cooper. Mr. Wm. Spencer's father, James, was a native of Indiana, as was also his grandfather, Amasa. Prof. L. J. Spencer is the fourth of a family of six children, four of whom are now living. In 1855 his parents removed to Illinois and settled in Platt county, where the subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and educated in the schools of the county. In 1869 he attended the state normal school at Normal, Ill., where he graduated in 1877 in a class of twenty-three. He has since been teaching in the schools of Illinois and Missouri, and in 1882 was elected principal of Webb City school. He was married July 4, 1877, to Miss Anna J. McGregor of Austin county, Texas. They have one child: Jewel, aged four years. Mr. S. and wife are members of the Baptist and Presbyterian churches, respectively. He is a gentleman who is thoroughly up in school work, and under his efficient management the schools are very prosperous.

E. E. SPRACKLEN, photographer, is a native of the Island of Guernsey, and was born Dec. 7, 1853. When six years of age his parents removed to London, Canada, where he was raised and educated. He learned his profession in that city, and in 1868 came to the United States and to Chicago, where he remained two years, and in 1870 he came to Kansas City, but remained there only a short time when he went to Texas and other Western states taking stereoscopic views, etc. In the fall of 1881 he located in Webb

City, and has since built up a flourishing business in connection with his partner Mr. Hann.

WILLIAM F. SPURGIN, post-office Webb City; business, farmer, was born in Christian county, Ill., June 14, 1857. He is the son of James and Mary E. Spurgin, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky. Our subject is the eldest of four children, and was reared in Bloomington, Ill. In 1870 he moved to Carthage, Mo., with his parents, and attended the high school one year, and then went to work in the woolen mills. In 1874 he moved on his farm, and has been engaged in farming ever since. On October 5, 1882, he was married to Lizzie Rice. Her parents were natives of Tennessee. She was reared and educated in Jasper county, Mo. In 1877 she taught school, and continued to teach until she was married. Their farm consists of 120 acres, well improved and well watered; have a good house, barn, and granary. Mr. and Mrs. Spurgin are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and are highly respected by all.

THOMAS J. STUART, contractor and builder, is a native of Ohio, born in Fairfield county, Nov. 13, 1844. His father's name was Samuel Stuart, and he was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1801. Samuel's father was from Scotland, and was born near Edinburgh, but emigrated from there to the north of Ireland and from there to the United States, settling in Lancaster county, Pa. Thomas's mother's maiden name was Catharine Musser, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, and of German descent. Thomas came to Miami county, Ind., in 1859, with his parents, and received his finishing education at the schools of Peru, Ind., and at the Indianapolis Commercial School. When he left here he began the carpenter's trade, but with the breaking out of the war he responded to the call for troops, and in September, 1861, he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and served till the close of the war. He was engaged with his regiment at the battles of Fort Pillow, New Madrid, Memphis, Fort Charles and Black River, Ark., Fort Gibson, Champlain, and Vicksburg. He had several offers of promotion for meritorious service, but refused them all, preferring to serve as a private, which he did throughout the war. After the fall of Vicksburg his regiment was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi department, under the command of General Banks. They were in the Red River expedition, and at Sabine Cross-Roads engagement the regiment went in with 230 and came out with but 136. Mr. Stuart was mustered out Sept. 8, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. In 1875, in company with his brother, he purchased and ran the Bunker Hill, Ind., *Press*. He came to Jasper county in 1881, and engaged in his trade, and in the fall of 1882 accepted a position with the S. A. Brown Lumber Company.

JAMES R. TAYLOR, post-office Joplin; business farmer, and stock-raiser, was born in Casey county, Ky., Sept. 16, 1835. He is the son of Louallen and Elizabeth Taylor, natives of Kentucky. Our subject was the eldest of three children, and was reared on a farm. He moved to Missouri with his parents in 1841. His parents died before the war. When thirteen years old our subject worked out and made his home with his uncle until 1852. He was married to Miss Sarah J. Winter, daughter of Samuel and Mary Winter, natives of Tennessee. Our subject moved and located on his present farm in 1856, and is one of the oldest settlers of Jasper county, Mo., and the first man that settled out on the prairie away from the timber. In 1862 he moved to Kansas, and in 1863 enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and served two years. He was in the battles of Prairie Dean, Cabin Creek, and Saline River, and a great many skirmishes. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865, and returned to Kansas, and soon after moved to Jasper county, Mo. He now has 110 acres, well improved, good house and fair out-buildings, and a good small orchard. Mr. Taylor has four children: William O. T., Walter S., Samuel J., and Marion M. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in the community none stand higher.

JAMES R. TROUP, post-office Webb City; business, farmer and miner; was born in Monroe county, Mo., Nov. 16, 1835. He is the son of Jacob and Catharine Troup, natives of Virginia, and the third of eight children. He was married to Lucy J., daughter of James and Elizabeth Green, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Troup was the fourth of six children. In 1867 Mr. Troup moved to Jasper county, Mo., and rented a farm for three years, and then located on his present farm of forty acres, which is well improved, with good house and barn, etc. He has just opened a lead mine, and is taking out a large quantity of lead, and future prospects are splendid. Mr. Troup has seven children: Emma J., James T., Mattie, Oscar, Maggie, Carrie, and Walter. Mr. and Mrs. Troup are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and stand high in the community.

JAMES TURNER, contractor and builder. The subject of this sketch was born in Switzerland county, Ind., April 13, 1837, and is the son of Matthew and Elizabeth Turner, of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. James is the second of a family of five children, three of whom are living. James remained in Indiana until he was eighteen years old, and then came west to reap his fortune in the new country. He had learned the trade of carpenter, and worked in Douglass county, Kan., and in Colorado until 1860, when he returned to Indiana. In that year he went to Vicksburg, and spent nearly two years. He then returned to Indiana, where he married Miss

Nancy Robbins, a native of Breckinridge county, Ky. They remained in Indiana a number of years, and from there moved to Sullivan county, north Missouri, and from thence to Bloomfield, Davis county, where Mr. Turner followed his trade for seven years. He then spent one year in Franklin county, and from thence moved to Joplin, and since has resided in that and Webb City. Mr. Turner and wife have six children; viz., Louvina, Ida Ora, Royal F., Lucy, Richard M., and Ella Arta. Mr. T. is a man of broad views and takes an active interest in all things pertaining to the public welfare.

JEREMIAH TURK, post-office Joplin; business, farmer and stock-raiser; was born in Chenango county, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1818. His parents were natives of New York. His father, Thomas, was in the Revolutionary War. Our subject was the sixth of seven children. Was educated in the common schools of New York. At the age of twenty-three he left home and worked on the rivers and canals, and traveled all over New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Ohio. Worked some in the pineries, and rafted and anything that he could get to do. In May, 1852, was married to Eliza J. Peck, daughter of Tenant and Derenda Peck, natives of New York and Connecticut. Her grandfather, John Sutton, was in the War of 1812. Mrs. Turk was born in Steuben county, N. Y., near the noted watering-place Watkins' Glen, and was there reared. Mr. Turk moved and lived in Illinois one season, and then moved and settled in Bremer county, Iowa, and was the first settler of the eastern part of the county. They had to go eighteen miles to a post-office, and forty-five miles to a grist mill, and helped to lay out the county seat. Lived there fourteen years. Has four children, named James T., who was the first child born in the eastern part of Bremer county, was born Jan. 1, 1855; Frank A., Wallace S., and Miranda C. In 1868 our subject moved to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm of 240 acres in 1869. Sixty acres is under cultivation; good orchard and fair buildings, good dwelling-house. Mr. Turk farmed and also carried on a dairy until 1880. He lost thirty-two head of cows and that broke him up in the dairy business. Mr. Turk is an honest, upright man, and stands high in the community.

J. E. VAWTER, cashier Center Creek Mining and Smelting Company, Webb City, was born Feb. 19, 1838, in Bond county, Ill. His father, P. G. Vawter, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ellenor Floyd, was a native of Virginia. J. E. was raised until eighteen years of age and principally educated in the common schools of Illinois. From that state he went to Iowa and spent three years and a half in clerking at Winterset for the Western Stage Company, and then spent a

year at Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, Chicago. From there he went to Colorado and engaged in the mercantile business in Denver for three years. During this time he was elected mayor of the city of Denver, the second one of the city. Mr. V. was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. A. Cook. Nearly the whole time Mr. V. was in Denver he was a member of the city council, and part of the time chairman of the financial committee. In 1862 three regiments of troops were raised in Denver, and Mr. V. was influential in having the full quota made out and arming and equipping them. In 1863 he left Denver and traveled over nearly the whole west and stopping for a short time in Salt Lake City and Virginia City, at which latter place he was engaged in business. In 1865 he returned to St. Joe, Mo., and purchased teams and wagons and went to freighting from St. Joe to Denver, and often received as high as twenty-five cents per pound for freight. He was engaged in this business for two years and then returned to the west, and went to Virginia City and Helena, where he remained until 1877. He came to Webb City in February, 1878, and engaged as book-keeper of the Center Creek Mining and Smelting Company, in which capacity he still remains. The company consists of William M. Wyeth, of St. Joe, president; J. E. Vawter, secretary and cashier; J. C. Stewart, superintendent.

JOHN C. WEBB. The growth of Webb City has been as rapid as its mineral wealth has been astonishing in its richness. It is only a few years since mineral was discovered, and its actual development began, and now Webb City has nearly three thousand inhabitants, with many substantial buildings, and every evidence of solid and lasting prosperity. The place has grown up with unexampled rapidity; its business, resting as it does on the richest deposits of mineral yet discovered in the county, must be permanent. Mr. Webb was the original proprietor of the town, and left to his heirs a large body of mineral lands which are leased by a mining company. He was a native of Tennessee, born in Overton county, March 12, 1826. The Webb family were old residents of North Carolina, his grandfather being a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His father, Elijah C. Webb, was born in North Carolina, and married Martha Johnson, and a short time before the birth of the subject of this sketch immigrated to Tennessee. J. C. was the second of a large family of children. He was raised in Tennessee, and obtained what education he had an opportunity of in the ordinary subscription schools of that county—log school-houses, split log benches, and all the rude appliances for school purposes common in Tennessee fifty years ago. He worked on the farm with his father until January, 1849, and was married to Ruth F. Davis, of Overton county, Tenn. He then went to

farming on his own account, and was engaged in that pursuit until he came to Missouri in 1856. He came directly to southwest Missouri and Jasper county, and stopped for a short time at the head of Turkey Creek, and in February, 1857, he entered two hundred acres of land on which Webb City now stands. Of course at that time he was totally ignorant that his investment of a few hundred dollars was to bring him thousands in return. He kept adding to his first entry until he accumulated three hundred and twenty acres, of which about one hundred was under cultivation. At Gov. Jackson's call for troops he entered the State Guards, and was south during the greater part of the war. The first discovery of lead was made by him accidentally while plowing corn in June, 1873. He began prospecting the following October, but was not able to accomplish much on account of water. In November, 1874, a large engine was procured, and the second day after it had began work a chunk of pure lead was struck weighing one thousand pounds. Such was the beginning of the industry that is now carried on to such an enormous extent. Mr. Webb did not carry on his mining business himself, but leased his land to a company, and enjoyed an almost princely income. He has done much toward building up the city which bears his name. His beautiful brick residence stands on an elevated part of the city, and just across the street, east, is the bank building owned by himself and son, which is one of the neatest pieces of architecture in the county, and across the street, south, stands the substantial brick Methodist Episcopal Church (South), which was erected and presented to the congregation by him in 1882. Mrs. Ruth F. Webb died March 20, 1876. They had four children, three of whom are living; viz., Elijah T., cashier of Webb City Bank; Martha Ellen, now wife of Wm. E. Hall; Mary Susan, the wife of J. M. Burgner; and John B., who died in 1874. Mr. Webb was married the second time on March 4, 1877, to Mrs. S. M. Canchman. They are both members of the Southern Methodist Church, and Mr. W. was also a member of the Masonic fraternity; in politics a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Lewis Cass for president in 1848. The following in reference to the death of Mr. Webb was taken from the *Carthage Banner* of April 13, 1883: "Word was received at the *Banner* office, over the telephone wire this morning, of the death of John C. Webb, of Webb City. Mr. Webb has been afflicted with consumption, and died of that disease this morning at seven o'clock. He was fifty-seven years of age the twelfth of last month, an old resident of the county, and one of the many who have lived along in homely comfort for years over the wealth which the mining industry of Jasper county is just beginning to develop. He died to-day

proprietor of some of the richest zinc mines in the world. He was a man much respected, and his loss will be felt throughout the county."

From a long article in the *Carthage Transcript*, morning daily, of April 14, 1883, we clip the following: "He has always been a Southern Methodist; and when he laid out the town of Webb City he reserved one whole block for a Methodist church and a place for a school. Afterwards, the church space was sought and given for the city school, and he then bought back a well-located lot adjoining, 100 feet square, and set it apart for a church lot, and the beautiful brick structure just dedicated he built thereon at his own individual expense, and deeded lot and church freely to the M. E. Church (South). This princely gift cost him nearly \$5,000, and is a monument to his memory more imposing, lasting, and beautiful than the highest, brightest shaft of marble ever designed. It has been named by the present pastor "Webb Chapel," in honor of the deceased. Mr. Webb has been most generous in his gifts to the church, averaging about \$300 a year past to the ministry and missions, besides contributing liberally to other religious purposes. He was well-known and beloved by the ministry and membership of the Southern Methodist Church throughout the Southwest. He was a Mason always in good standing and honored, and will be buried to-day by that fraternity with due ceremony. The deceased has suffered for several years with bronchial troubles and Bright's disease, and since December last has been gradually sinking. He spent January and February in Texas without relief, and since his return home has not been able to go about. For four weeks he had been confined to his bed, but has been wonderfully patient and peaceful under his affliction. He died in great peace, confident of a bright immortality, and with the assurance of a well-spent life, and with three well-raised, dutiful, obedient, loving children around him. He will be buried this morning from Webb Chapel by the Masonic fraternity. The pastor, Rev. Ben Deering, will preach the funeral sermon at 9.30 A. M., at the church, after which the remains will be conveyed by the Masons to Harmony Grove cemetery and there interred."

E. T. WEBB, cashier Webb City Bank, the subject of this sketch, was born in Overton county, Tennessee, Aug. 24, 1851, and is the son of John C. and Ruth F. Webb. Mr. Webb came to Missouri with his parents when they located in Jasper county, and was raised and educated in the common schools of this county; he also attended the State University at Columbia in the years 1877-78-79, and from there went to the Gem City Commercial College at Quincy, Ill., where he graduated in 1879 with the highest honors of his class. Of him, Prof. D. L. Musselman, A. M., says: "He is one of our very best graduates, thorough in all branches." After finishing

his business education he returned home, and shortly after entered the county collector's office at Carthage, where he remained two years as deputy. June 2, 1882, he went into partnership with his father and opened the Webb City Bank, of which he is now cashier. He is a member of the M. E. Church (South), a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, and at present holds the office of secretary of the lodge at Webb City. He is also treasurer of the city and a member of the school board, of which body he is at present clerk. He is a young man of recognized financial ability, and an enterprising, careful business man.

WILLIAM J. WEBB, of Webb City, was born in Overton county, Tenn., July 2, 1846. He is the son of Elijah C. and Martha (Johnson) Webb. They were both old settlers of Tennessee but came to Missouri when the subject of this sketch was quite small. He was raised principally in Jasper county, and attended the common schools of the county until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Pierce's Brigade, General Shelby's command, C. S. A., and served throughout the war with this gallant division. When the war closed he went to Texas, where he spent seven years, and in that time he learned the trade which he has since followed, *viz.*, blacksmithing. He returned to Webb City in 1873, and when the town of Webb City was started he established himself here and has since been engaged at his trade. He has been married three times, the last time to Miss Alice Ball of Jasper county, Oct. 8, 1881. They have one child: Alonzo. By his former wives he has three children: Lillie, Annie, and Alta.

GUSTAVUS A. WEYMANN, of Glendale Zinc Works, St. Louis, Mo. The subject of this sketch is a native of Prussia, born July 2, 1854, and is the son of J. H. and Ida Weymann (*nee* Ida Haspelmath), and is the fifth of a family of seven children. J. H. Weymann was born March 17, 1796, and Mrs. W. Aug. 28, 1820. They were both natives of Germany. Gustavus was raised and educated in Germany and came to this country in 1872, and engaged in the mercantile business in St. Louis and other points. In 1874 he came to Dade county, Mo., and engaged in mining, and has since followed the business more or less extensively. He is now employed by the company mentioned above as their ore agent at Webb City. He is a young man, thoroughly posted in his business, and enjoys the full confidence of those with whom he comes in contact.

DR. DAVID M. WHITWORTH was born in Overton county, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1826. His father, Thomas, and mother, Judith Whitworth (*nee* Weatherford) were both natives of Henry county, Va., of English-Scotch descent. Thomas's father, John W., was a Revolutionary soldier, and served throughout the war under General Green and other prominent officers.

His mother carried Thomas all day in her arms at the battle of Guilford, N. C. Thomas served his country throughout the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of middle Tennessee and attended lectures at Nashville Medical University, Nashville, Tenn., where he graduated in 1859, since which time he has attended three partial courses at St. Louis Medical College. He came to Jasper county May 27, 1867, and purchased the farm where he now resides, and has since lived in the county farming and practicing his profession. He was married in Overton county, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1855, to Miss Sarah C. Chandler. They have four children, three of whom are living: William B., John T., Albert M., and Verleria Jane (deceased). The Doctor is a Sir Knight and in politics is an old line Whig, but since that party disorganized he votes for the men and not the party. He voted for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, and in 1880 for General James A. Garfield. Before and during the war he was opposed to the seceding of the Southern states. He is a true type of a southern gentleman, hospitable and entertaining at his home, and pleasant and agreeable in society. His farm lies in one and a half miles of Webb City and three miles of Joplin, and contains 200 acres, all under fence. 160 under cultivation, with a good orchard. It is probably one of the best mineral localities in the county, and will doubtless be wonderfully productive at no distant day. Besides the above named tract he has 200 acres, of which 100 acres are under fence. All this property is in the mineral region and is mostly also superior farming land.

DR. W. M. WHITELEY is a native of Kenosha county, Wis., born Sept. 19, 1845. His father, Joshua Whiteley, is a native of Yorkshire, Eng., born in 1803. His mother's maiden name was Mary Roberts, a daughter of Dr. Richard Roberts, of New York City, and a cousin of Commodore Perry. Dr. Whiteley was educated at the University of Michigan and received his medical education at the Missouri Homeopathic College in St. Louis, where he graduated in 1874. He began practicing in his native county in Wisconsin, and for four years he practiced in Joplin, and then removed to Webb City. He was married March 10, 1875, to Miss Evadney Myers, in Joplin. They have three children: Albert, Daisy, and Nora Gray. Dr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a liberal Republican.

MINER J. WILKS, farmer and mine superintendent. Was born in Sumner county, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1822, the son of Wm. and Mary Wilks, who were natives of Tennessee, and moved to Perry county, Ill., in 1829, where our subject was reared and educated. At the age of sixteen he left home and farmed one season; then lived with his brother three years. In 1843

was married to Miss Eliza A. Jones, and by this union have four children living, Mary E., Nancy E., Martha J., Serena V. Mrs. Wilks died in 1861 in Illinois. In 1862 Mr. Wilks married for his second wife, Martha Wilburn. By this union they have seven children, named Sarah E., Charles P., Bernetta, Miner H., James E., Emma J., and Richard C. Mr. Wilks has followed the ministry for many years and is a Baptist minister. In 1868 he moved and located on his present farm of 219 acres, 80 acres under cultivation, and 50 acres thrown open for mining purposes; has just opened a good mine. Mr. Wilks has been preaching for the last forty years, and devotes all his leisure time to preaching.

REV. MARTIN L. WILLIAMS, minister of M. E. Church (South), was born Aug. 16, 1857, in Cockle county, Tennessee, and is the only child of James B. and Jane Williams. James B. was born in Severe county Tenn., Dec. 31, 1835, and was of South Carolina lineage. Mrs. Williams, whose maiden name was Harper, was a native of Tennessee, born in Cockle county, May 8, 1833. They were married in Cockle county, in 1856, and now reside in Benton county, Ark. Martin L. received his primary education in the schools of Tennessee, and attended Forest Grove Seminary, in Giles county for four years, two of which were spent in the Theological department. He was admitted on trial to the Arkansas Conference in 1877, and ordained a deacon in 1878, and made an elder in 1881; he has been in charge of Marshall and Yellville, Ark; and Marshfield, Joplin, Webb City, Carterville, and Pierce City, Mo., at which latter place he is at present. He was married October 17, 1878, to Miss Mary Jane Robertson of Green county, Tenn. They have two children, Myrtle K., aged three years; and Beulah May, aged one year. Mr. Williams, although a young man, is recognized by the conference as one of its most prominent members. It has been his fortune to be put in charge of places where the work of organizing classes and building churches has had to be done. In this work he has been very successful. Through his efforts in 1882 a fine brick church has been erected in Webb City, at a cost of \$4,500; also in Carterville and Joplin, new and tasteful edifices of worship were built; in all at an expense of over \$7,500. From a class of only seven in Webb City, when he came here, he has raised the membership to over forty. As a speaker he ranks high, always commanding the closest attention of his audiences. In logic he is clear and concise; in his views, liberal, and in personal association, plain and unassuming.

JOE S. WILSON, Carterville, miner, is a native of Camden county, Mo., born Aug. 15, 1846. His parents were Sampson and Eliza Wilson, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri at an early day, settling in Cam-

den county. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in his native county and in Laclede county, where his parents moved and where he lived until his majority. He came to Joplin, Jasper county, in 1872, and engaged in mining; then came to Carterville in 1877 and was one of the first prospectors on what is now known as the north Carterville lease, on the east side. He is now a partner in a valuable lease at Blende City in this county. He was married in Jasper county, Jan. 21, 1875, to Miss Rebecca Cassidy. They have two children: Charlie and Pearl. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is now V. G. of Oronogo Lodge, No. 314, of Carterville.

DR. J. J. WOLF, physician, Webb City, was born in Harrison county, Ind., June 11, 1835. His father, John Wolf, was born in Pennsylvania, and is of German descent, whose ancestors immigrated to America from the province of Hesse Cassel, in Germany, at an early day of the Americas. Mrs. Wolf's maiden name was Mary Miller, a native of North Carolina, who died when Dr. Wolf was only a babe. Dr. W. was raised and educated in Harrison county, Ind., and attended the Keokuk, Iowa, Medical College, where he graduated in 1863. He began practicing in 1856 after reading a few years in Rock Island county, Ill. He located after graduating in Marion county, Iowa, and practiced there until 1873; he then removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, and remained there until 1875. In that year he came to Missouri, and in 1876 came to Webb City, and has since practiced here with an exception of two years, when his health was poor. He was married the first time in Indiana, Sept. 9, 1850, to Eliza Dunn, a lady of Scotch-Irish descent, but a Marylander by birth. She died Feb. 24, 1866. They had six children, three of whom are now living. His second marriage was in Marion county, Iowa, Nov. 18, 1866, to Miss Lucinda Anderson. They have had five children, four of whom are living, John A., deceased, Robert L., Lucinda, Agnes, and T. J. The Doctor is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a man of broad and thorough views.

CHAS. L. WRIGHT, druggist, Webb City, Mo., was born in St. Louis, Jan. 22, 1851. His father, Lewis C., is a native Missourian, born in Lincoln county, in 1822, and is the son of Thos. J. Wright, a Baptist minister, formerly of Kentucky, who came to Lincoln county, Mo., at an early day, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1868. Lewis C. was raised in Lincoln county, and moved to St. Louis in 1843, and near where Chas. L. was born. He is the fourth of a family of seven children, five of whom are still living. His father's family returned to Lincoln county in 1855, and it was there he was raised and educated at Lincoln Academy, situated at Troy,

in his native county. After his school days were over he took a situation in a drug store in his native town, remaining there for three years. In 1869 he went to St. Louis and took a situation in the drug store of F. Ells for three months, and then engaged with J. S. Merrell, wholesale and manufacturing druggist, remaining here for three years and a half, when he went over the road in the capacity of traveling salesman for Donnell, Tilden & Co., wholesale druggists. In the spring of 1875 he went to Kansas City and opened a real estate and brokerage office, and remained there until 1877, and then came to this county where he engaged in his profession, taking charge of W. E. Hall's drug store, conducting it successfully through the commercial crisis of 1877 and 1878. In that year Mr. Hall took in a partner and Mr. Wright returned to his old home and there remained until May, 1879; he then returned to Webb City and again took charge of the business for Mr. Hall. He continued to manage the business until February, 1880, when Judge Leander Green purchased the stock and retained Mr. Wright in his services until 1881, when he opened business for himself and has in a short time built up an excellent trade. Mr. W. was married Dec. 9, 1880, to Mrs. Fannie E. McPherson, of St. Louis. The result of this union is one child, Burt Lewis, born Sept. 30, 1881. Mr. Wright is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, and also a member of the Baptist Church; in politics, a Democrat. He is an enthusiastic worker in the Sunday-school and in 1888-79 was assistant superintendent of the Webb City union Sunday-school at the Presbyterian Church, and in 1880-81, was superintendent and is now, 1882, superintendent of the Methodist union school. He works hard and conscientiously in the good work, and is very successful. In business he is careful, and his long experience enables him to handle a stock of drugs to the best advantage. He also carries a fine stock of jewelry, which is managed by his brother, Will H. Mrs. Wright is a daughter of Dr. Pettigrew, of St. Louis, who was formerly a Presbyterian preacher, but on account of loss of voice he is now practicing medicine in South St. Louis.

MRS. SARAH ZIMMERMAN, post-office Joplin, was born in Montgomery county, Mo., Jan. 1, 1851, and is the daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Murphy, of Kentucky, and moved to Newton county, Mo., in 1860. They had ten children, our subject being the fifth child. In 1862 she moved to Kansas and remained until the end of the war, and then came to Jasper county, Mo., and was married to Henry Zimmerman, who was born in Pennsylvania, and who located on his present farm of eighty acres in 1874, which is very well improved. He died Sept. 10, 1879. Benjamin Murphy

is now carrying on the farm for his sister. He is a young man of energy and pluck and soon bids fair to become one of the successful farmers of Jasper county. Mrs. Zimmerman is a member of the Baptist Church and well respected in the community.

CHAPTER XXXI.—SARCOXIE TOWNSHIP.

Introduction—Organization—Physical Features—Cemeteries—Early Settlers—Post-offices—Town of Sarcoxie—Sarcoxie in 1876—Banks—Victor Mills—Sarcoxie Vindicator—Societies—Sarcoxie Nurseries—Reed's Station—Biographical.

As age after age rolls on man feels the need of records containing the events that have marked eras of the past. What we shall attempt to narrate in the following pages of Sarcoxie township may be fresh in the memory of the few remaining pioneers, but they shall pass away as others have gone, to swell the innumerable army of the dead, while these pages remain to tell their story. Notwithstanding the most careful and vigilant efforts on the part of the writer, it must be admitted that much history of the early pioneers is necessarily lost. It is, therefore, fitting that those facts which are given permanent record should be cherished the more that generations following may profit by the past and be better able to steer clear of breakers in the great sea of life.

Sarcoxie township is particularly historical. Here the first settlements in what is *now* Jasper county were made. Here the hardy sons of toil braved all the hardships of pioneer life, building homes, transforming a wilderness into a garden, and preparing for their children far more than they realized themselves. In the location and physical features of the township we will confine our readers mainly to the surface, soils, rocks, and the general trend of the ground. Fine limestone and sandstone quarries exist in many places. The water supply, and the advantages derived therefrom, although not treated of elaborately, will be seen to be far greater than in other townships. Numerous never-failing springs are found in ever water-course. The statistical tables are not exhaustive by any means, but sufficient are given to show that the township has kept pace with the world of progress and that the people are greatly blessed in natural resources which reward them for all their toils. Enough is said of early settlers and pioneer life to point the reader back half a century to the habits and surroundings of the men who ventured to turn the wild lands into use. Many of those

hardy pioneers have lived to see the beautiful, waving, golden grain where once grew the forest or waved the sea of prairie grasses, and instead of puny hamlets, flourishing towns, as if by magic, have sprung up at their thresholds. The mail-boy with his scanty half dozen letters per week has been retired, and in his stead are found mail-trains which distribute hundreds of pounds of mail-matter over the West. We have given the name, its significance, and attending circumstances which tradition affords. Other important features of the general township history follow which, while occasional errors may be found because of indefinite and meager information, are in the main correct. That understanding may be more clearly had we ask the reader to patiently study the connective links of the successive steps that have so rapidly enhanced the value of lands, opened up trade, and apparently developed the inexhaustible natural resources that everywhere await the hand of civilization to stir them from their terrestrial slumbers. The township is well supplied with churches, schools, cemeteries, secret and benevolent societies. Shipping facilities are excellent, and above all the people are happy, contented, and prosperous. Our sketch, while necessarily incomplete, has been carefully studied, that it may always be a relic of pride to those who are to live in future making this their home.

NAME.—From the most authentic sources it is learned that sometime previous to the first white settlements in this vicinity, and indeed while the entire Southwest was yet unclaimed by civilized man, a young Indian chieftain, named Sarcxie, built his fort near the spring which is now within the corporate limits of the flourishing town which bears his name. Thus the village which sprung up and the township subsequently organized derived their name.

Sarcxie township was first laid off March 25, 1847; again defined in May, 1868, when the territory embraced has varied considerably from its present area. It is situated in the southeast corner of Jasper county, with geographical boundaries as follows: On the north by McDonald township, on the east by Lawrence county, on the south by Newton county, and on the west by Union township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The township is rectangular in form, having a length from north to south of seven miles, a width from east to west of six and a half miles, and embracing about forty-five square miles. A bird's-eye view of the surface would present a varied appearance. In the main it is gently rolling. The northern boundary line is frequently cut by Spring River, which finds its source in Lawrence county, and flows almost directly westward through this county into Kansas. Near the southeast corner Center Creek enters the township, running almost parallel with the south line

for about two miles, thence northwest and west into Union township. In the east central part another water-course begins, which is fed by springs until it becomes a considerable stream. It flows west and southwest, emptying into Center Creek. Thus the territory is divided into three parts. The land near these streams is principally timbered and rocky, excepting a narrow strip on either side, which is subject to inundation. This latter, however, is very fertile and is usually profuse in vegetation. There are three prairies which make up for the most part the agricultural portion of the township. These are the "Round Prairie," in the east; the "Sarcoxie Prairie," in the southwest, and the "Haskin's Prairie," in the west and northwest. There are almost innumerable springs in the township. The celebrated Cave Springs, near the Lawrence county line, are truly wonderful. (See sketch of William Duncan elsewhere in this volume.) The Gum Springs, in the north central, the Spout Springs, in the northwest, and the Sarcoxie Springs, at Sarcoxie, are also worthy of note. Kinds of timber represented are all varieties of oak, black and white hickory, red and white elm, walnut, cherry, sycamore, ash, hackberry, mulberry, maple, sassafras, etc. The soil is what is known as the "mulatto soil," except in certain districts, where a rich black loam is found. The former is found on the higher grounds, and the latter along the creeks. Concerning the mineral resources, it may be said that from the report of the geological surveying party to the General Assembly, it appears that such indications were found near Sarcoxie as to receive special notice. Considerable lead and zinc ores have already been mined, and extensive preparations are being made by old and reliable companies, among them the Picher Lead and Zinc Company, of Joplin, for further development.

THE CEMETERIES of the township are the oldest in the county. In these were interred many of the pioneer settlers of this vicinity, who came and made new homes near by in Jasper, Lawrence, and Newton counties. Always about the sleeping-places of the dead there are solemn associations. Here the strong grow weak, mirth turns to sadness, and the giddy-minded person is transposed to a hypochondriac. Here those who are usually lost in the activities of life pause to consider the end of each and all.

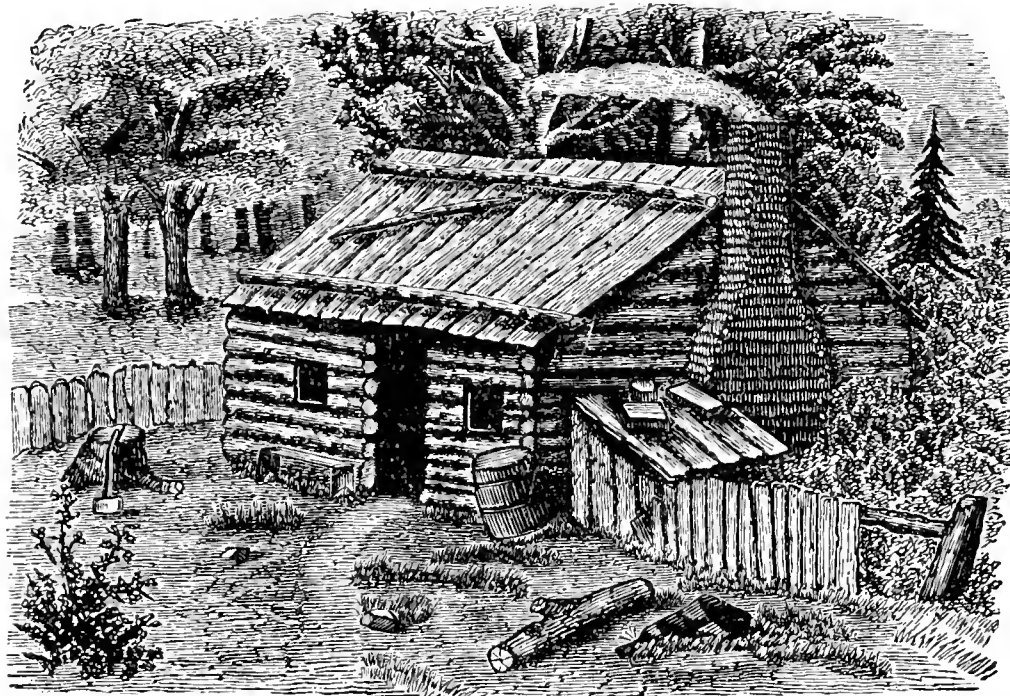
The school advantages are most excellent. The first one opened in the township, and probably the first in the county, was on Center Creek, about three miles below Sarcoxie. It was taught by one Samuel Teas. The second one opened, according to the best authority, was near Cave Springs, about the year 1840. The school buildings are for the most part good, above the average, and the people seem to take more than ordinary interest in providing for their maintenance. A very noticeable feature, and one

which is especially worthy of note, is the fact that only the best teachers are employed and the wages are correspondingly high.

EARLY SETTLERS.—It is to the pioneer we owe a debt of lasting honor for his successful struggles in opening the way to a fertile agricultural country. But the secret of his enduring power and love for adventure will never be rightly understood, even by his children; nevertheless his simple, domestic life will go down to history with a record untarnished by the many follies of his age.

Thacker Vivion located at Sarcoxie in 1831, coming from Tennessee, and died in the western part of this county. John M. Fullerton came about the same time and settled a little southeast of Sarcoxie, and there died. John Haskins, about three miles northwest of Sarcoxie, coming in 1834, from Tennessee, and died in Bates county. William Duncan came from Tennessee in 1833, locating at Cane Spring, purchasing a partly improved farm of Mr. Ratliff, who preceded him about two years. Samuel Powers came from Tennessee in 1832, and settled near the present site of Sarcoxie, where he died. Jackson Mills came in 1832 from Kentucky, locating on Center Creek, below Sarcoxie, and died there. A Mr. Hodge came in 1832 from Kentucky, settling at the north end of the town, and subsequently he removed to Texas, where he died. E. W. Beasley came in 1833 from Tennessee, settling on Center Creek two and a half miles from Sarcoxie, and died in 1848, on his farm. Joseph and Samuel Malugin settled here about 1833, on Spring River. Dr. Abner Wilson, the first physician, settled in Sarcoxie in 1833. Benjamin F. Massey came in 1834 from Kentucky, and settled in Sarcoxie. William Tingle came from Kentucky at the same time, settling here, and he now lives on Turkey Creek, near Joplin. J. P. Boyd came with his father in the year 1833. Joseph Harvey came from Virginia in 1834, and died here. John Fishburn came from Kentucky in 1836, and settled in the north central portion of the township, but is now dead. Thomas Buck came to Sarcoxie in 1836, and remained here till his death, which occurred in 1882. Jerry Craven came in 1837, and settled two miles below Sarcoxie, on Center Creek. Gilbert Schooling came with his father from Indiana in 1837, and settled near Sarcoxie, where he is now engaged in business. Many others came and settled here during and subsequent to this period, among whom are Thomas Paul, from Ohio; Peleg Spencer, died in 1858; Dr. Prickett came in 1838 from St. Louis, and has since died in Texas; Daniel Prigmore, S. R. Beasley, D. K. Hood, Stephen Hood, James Hazzard, William LaFever, Clement Coats, Stephen Vititow, and William Reed. November 4, 1839, Thacker Vivion entered the land on which his mill stood, the southeast quarter of section 8, township 27, range 39.

Probably the first marriage performed was in 1835, the contracting parties being Moses Powers and Miss Boyd. This was on Center Creek, about two miles below Sarcoxie. The first child born was John Powers, son of Samuel Powers, in 1834. The first minister was of the Christian denomi-



THE PRIMITIVE LOG CABIN IN SARCOXIE TOWNSHIP.

nation, Rev. Nathan Buchanan. The first lawyer was John R. Chenault, and then Bob Crawford. The first teacher was Samuel Teas, who taught the first school on Center Creek, three miles below Sarcoxie, and here was the first school-house. The first regular church edifice was erected in 1867, by the Cumberland Presbyterians, at Sarcoxie. The first post-office in this whole southwest was at Sarcoxie, in 1832-33. The first hotel was kept by a Mr. Holman, in Sarcoxie. The first store was kept by Abner Wilson, in 1833, and the second store was opened by Messrs. Massey & Tingle, the year following.

POST-OFFICES.—There are two post-offices in the township, Sarcoxie and Reed's. The writer has been unable to ascertain the exact date of the establishment of the former. It was probably in 1833.

A careful writer in July, 1876, makes the following comments on the town: "It is situated on the line of the M. C. & N. W. Railroad, near the southwest corner of the county, at the foot of an amphitheater of hills, about a quarter of a mile west of Center Creek. It is environed with timber on all sides except on the southeast, which opens out into an easy grade to the prairies. It is a good business point and destined to become an important town. Its merchants are wide-awake and honorable, and its society good.

The following is a summary: Population four hundred, five dry goods and grocery stores, two drug stores, one hotel, four blacksmith shops, one restaurant, one saddler, one millinery shop, one printing office, five physicians, two lawyers, good school-house, and one church—the latter under the care of the Cumberland Presbyterians. Other denominations, however, have organizations here and regular service.”

Mr. Timothy Meador relates the following: On the 9th day of Dec. 1848, it began to sleet, and it remained on the ground nine weeks, some times solid ice about four inches in depth, and at times not over two inches and most of the time dark and cloudy; when the sun would shine it was the most beautiful sight that my eyes ever beheld, and the timber was so heavily loaded with ice that an immense quantity was destroyed by breaking down. A single blade of grass would be as large as common size candles, and in the sun it was the most dazzling sight that I ever saw.

SARCOXIE TOWN. — This beautiful and flourishing town is situated in the southeastern part of Jasper county, on the main line of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. It is thirty-five miles north of the Arkansas state line and thirty miles east of the Kansas state line. The first house was built near the Sarcoxie Springs in 1831, by Thacker Vivion. Shortly after he constructed a small log water-mill on Center Creek, near where the present Victor Mills stand. The first mercantile house was opened by Abner Wilson, and the second by Messrs. Massey & Tingle. The town of Sarcoxie is the oldest in Jasper county; the plat and field notes were made out and signed before the county of Jasper was organized. The plat bears date of Aug. 6th, 1840, and signed by William Tingle and Ben F. Massey. The plat is designated as “situated on the southeast quarter of section eight, of township twenty-seven, range twenty-nine, and consists of sixty-eight lots.” In February, 1849, the General Assembly of Missouri authorized Samuel D. Sanders and Andrew Wilson to record the plat above referred to and legalized all the acts and sales of lots which were made before the plat was recorded in Jasper county. Day’s addition to the town of Sarcoxie was surveyed Sept. 6, 1881, and recorded Sept. 8, 1881, at 2:35 P. M. B. F. Paxton’s addition to Sarcoxie was surveyed by Kos Elliott. The act of the county court incorporating the town bears date of Aug. 29, 1868.

Thus was a city government instituted. It was carried on for a time and finally dropped because of considerations unnecessary to mention. In 1881 the city government was again instituted and at an election held trustees were chosen to serve until April, 1882. The following board of trustees were elected: Dr. J. F. Scott, J. S. Day, Sanford Brown, T. B. Wormington and R. L. Hottel. The board organized by electing Dr. J. F. Scott, presi-

dent; J. W. Davis was appointed city clerk, and W. W. Fewell, city marshal. 1882: Trustees, J. W. Davis, Gilbert Schooling, Chas. Pettit, Sanford Brown, and J. C. Reynolds. J. W. Davis, elected chairman, M. A. McKnight, city clerk; Wm. Webster, marshal; resigned and J. M. Crooks appointed to fill vacancy. 1883: Trustees, Elias Bass, J. C. Auld, Gilbert Schooling, G. W. Pelsue, and R. L. Hottel. M. A. McKnight, city clerk; W. W. Fewell, city marshal. The town grew quite rapidly until the breaking out of the war, and was at that time one of the most important points in southwest Missouri. It was situated very near the center of old Barry county, which embraced all the territory now composing McDonald, Newton, Jasper, Lawrence, Barry, Dade, and Barton counties, and the people naturally supposed that it would eventually become the county seat.

It always has been, and is still, the gateway to Jasper county. Prior to the war it was of more political importance than Carthage, and was but a trifle behind it in business. It had a daily stage line—a convenience Carthage did not have. When Tom Benton was running for governor of the state he delivered one of his big speeches in Sarcoxie to one of the largest assemblies that had ever been seen in this part of the state. A great many persons are still living in the county who were present on that occasion, and all agree that Colonel Benton made a magnificent speech, and drank a great deal of buttermilk.

Sarcoxie was the hottest point in the Southwest at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and it had not been neutral on the exciting events that culminated in civil war, for several years before. We are informed that a Kansas school teacher was tarred and feathered here about the time of the Kansas troubles, because he was an abolitionist. This disciple of the rod afterwards passed through the town as a Federal soldier and quietly avenged his persecution by burning the village school-house.

It is thought by a great many that the first rebel flag in the state was fanned by the breezes that swept down the hill sides surrounding Sarcoxie. It is known that it was in existence before the commencement of hostilities, though it was not publicly displayed until on the reception of the news of the surrender of Ft. Sumpter. This flag was twenty-seven feet in length, and was unfurled only during the day-time, from a pole nearly 100 feet in height, for about nine weeks, when the pole was cut down by Colonel Sigel's troops on their way to Neosho.

There was also a company of eighty men raised and drilled there about the 1st of March, 1861, ostensibly for home protection, but afterwards mustered into Confederate service. James Rains, who held the rank of brig-

dier general in the rebel army, and who was actively engaged in the battle of Carthage, and other campaigns, was a citizen of Sarcoxie.

Nearly all the large bodies of troops that operated in the Southwest passed through or stopped there, and the town suffered greatly in consequence thereof, though it was not wholly destroyed.

After the war very little was done toward rebuilding the town for a number of years. Recently, however, it has gained a new impetus and is having a wonderful growth. New and valuable enterprises are constantly being added. There are now five dry goods stores, three clothing stores, five groceries, two furniture, two hardware, three drug stores, two meat markets, two good hotels, one livery stable, four boot and shoe shops, two saloons, one barber shop, one packing establishment, one elevator, one lumber yard, three carpenter shops, four blacksmith shops, flouring mills, one newspaper, three of the leading secret fraternities, two school buildings, one of which has just been completed at a cost of \$6,000; three church edifices, seven doctors, four millinery stores, two harness shops, brick-yard, lime-kiln, and the most extensive and best arranged nursery in the state of Missouri.

STATISTICS.—The following statistics have been carefully approximated: Population of township, 2,508; population city of Sarcoxie, 1,000; voters in township, 465; voters in Sarcoxie, 159; dwellings in township, 375; families in township, 397; farms, 201; acres in cultivation, 12,000; acres not in cultivation, 12,777; horses in township, 700; mules in township, 200; milch cows, 750; calves, 500; other cattle in township, 700; sheep in township, 1,000; hogs in township, 3,000; fowls in township, 11,000; value of farm land and improvements, \$500,000; value of farm implements, \$17,000; value of live stock, \$75,000; value of farm produce per year, \$85,000; number bearing apple trees, 7,038; number bearing peach trees, 5,148; school children in township, 600; school children in city of Sarcoxie, 225.

ENTERPRISES.—Sarcoxie Brick Company, organized in March, 1882; present members of company, C. P. Duncan, R. P. Cooper, J. D. Vititow, J. B. Stephenson. Sarcoxie Lime Company, organized in October, 1881, with the following officers: P. P. Cooper, president; W. H. Travis, secretary; Gilbert Schooling, treasurer. Present officers: G. Schooling, president and treasurer; W. H. Travis, secretary. Kiln located one and a fourth miles southeast of Sarcoxie; capacity, 200 bushels per day; shipments, three car loads per week; quality of lime the best.

Necessary steps have been taken to establish a banking-house at Sarcoxie. There is little doubt but that before this is in print the doors of one

will have been opened to the public. The stock, we understand, has been all subscribed.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.—This popular line of railway passes through the western portion of the town. A good freight and passenger depot is conveniently located. It is fifty-three feet long by twenty-two feet wide. It is under the efficient management of R. P. Martin, who also has charge of the telegraph and express office.

Sarcoxie has two good hotels, the Hammar House and the Farmer House. The Hammar House is situated on North Main Street, is a good two-story frame structure, supplied with all necessary appurtenances, and will accommodate about twenty-five guests. The Farmer House is situated on the corner of Main and Center streets, a two-story frame about 36x40 feet, and is provided with office, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, and sleeping-rooms above. It was built in April, 1883, by J. M. Ingram.

VICTOR MILLS.—About the year 1838 Thacker Vivion built a small log water-mill on Center Creek, near where the present Victor Mills stand. This was the first mill erected in what is now Jasper county. In 1841 Messrs. Massey & Tingle purchased the property and had the grinding facilities somewhat enlarged. They, however, disposed of the mill, and the succeeding proprietors until 1872 are wanting. At that time Messrs. Pettit, Payne & Swindle took charge, and shortly afterward erected the present mills. In 1874 they were purchased by Mr. W. H. Perry, of Keokuk, Iowa, and two years later Messrs. Schooling & Pettit, of this city, bought and enlarged them. In February, 1878, Mr. J. P. Boyd, the present proprietor, purchased the entire interest, and has since had them in charge. He at once erected additional buildings and secured new and improved machinery. The mill proper is fifty feet long, thirty feet wide, and three stories high. On the lower floor are three burs, office, and packing-rooms. On the second floor are bolters, purifier, etc. On the third floor are cleaners, Victor brush, etc., etc. J. C. Ault, an experienced mill-wright, and who has been for years in the milling business, holds the position of head miller. The capacity of the mill is sixty barrels of flour, sixty barrels of meal, and sixty barrels of feed per day. They do a general custom and merchant business.

The *Sarcoxie Vindicator* was established in December, 1881, by J. C. Ault & Co. The first issue appeared on the 13th. T. M. Garland, now of Carthage, was the editor. The paper was to be neutral in politics and conducted in the interests of Sarcoxie and vicinity. J. M. Rice was principally instrumental in organizing the company and raising the necessary funds. He also wrote the contract for the limited copartnership which

has subsequently existed. At the expiration of the year 1882 Mr. Garland retired and Mr. J. M. Rice was placed in charge when the paper had only 150 subscribers. At this writing, May 15, 1883, the average issue is 600 copies. The paper is more than paying expenses, besides constantly adding to the stock of type and fixtures. Work which has heretofore been done at Carthage is now as cheaply and neatly executed at home. In the first four months of 1883 Sarcoxie gained thirty per cent in taxable property, and twenty-five per cent in population, under the help of the *Sarcoxie Vindicator*, and the good will created through its good offices. The present management is J. C. Ault & Co, publishers, and J. M. Rice, managing editor. The name has recently been changed from the *Vindicator* to the *Sarcoxie Vindicator*. It is issued weekly.

Sarcoxie Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 283, was instituted under charter dated Oct. 15, 1868, by the Right Worthy Brother J. C. Gaston, D. D. G. M. of the twenty-third Masonic district, Missouri. There were twenty-four charter members. The first officers were: G. M. Roper, W. M.; G. R. Huds-peth, S. W.; Wm. M. Warrington, J. W.; Jas. Haggard, Treas.; D. T. Dodson, Sec.; J. M. Rentfro, S. D.; A. J. Shelton, J. D.; S. R. Beasley, tyler. They first met in a hall on the corner of Main and First streets. In 1877 the lodge erected the present Masonic building on the corner of Main and Center streets. It is fifty feet long, twenty feet wide, and two stories high. The lower room is rented at present to Messrs. Stafford & Garnett, drug-gists. The hall is commodious, well furnished, and presents a very credit-able appearance. Present membership, fifty-five. Present officers: I. T. Read, W. M.; J. H. Simmons, S. W.; L. C. Wormington, J. W.; L. D. Osborn (deceased), Treas.; R. L. Hottel, Sec.; J. W. Davis, S. D.; Thos. D. Snow, J. D.; Wm. P. Simmons, tyler. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition.

Sarcoxie Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 248, was organized March 4, 1871, by Lyman J. Burch, D. D. G. M.; charter received July 10, 1871; charter members, ten. First officers under charter were as follows: S. L. Morgan, N. G., J. W. Patterson V. G., W. H. Tilton, secretary, John Rentfro, treasurer. The lodge first met in a hall on the corner of Jefferson and Cross streets, now occupied by the *Vindicator* office. About three years there-after the place of meeting was changed to rooms over Gilbert Schooling's store, south side public square. In the spring of 1880 the present hall on Main street, between Cross and Center streets was erected at a cost of nearly one thousand dollars. It is large, well ventilated and neatly furnished. Present membership forty; present officers are H. Hubbard, N. G.; Thos. Baker, V. G.; J. H. Simmons, P. G.; C. B. Davis, secretary; J. S. Day,

treasurer. The lodge is entirely out of debt and has considerable money out at interest.

Sarcoxie Lodge A. O. U. W., No. 262, was organized Nov. 4, 1882, under special dispensation, by Philip Arnold, D. D. G. M. W. Charter members, fourteen. First officers were J. C. Ault, P. M. W.; Sanford Brown M. W.; T. Swindle, G. F.; J. M. Crooks, O.; G. W. Mehl, recorder; P. N. Hazel, receiver; F. O. Gustafson, financier; Robbert Gustin, guide; W. H. Bender, I. W.; G. M. Wood, O. W.; Dr. W. H. Roper, M. E. Present membership eighteen; officers same as above. The lodge is in a prosperous condition; meetings semi-monthly in I. O. O. F. hall on Main street.

The Centennial M. E. Church was organized in 1876 by Rev. H. H. Ashbaugh, and among the early members were James Haggard and wife, J. P. Boyd, Elizabeth Boyd, W. T. Burkholder, L. D. Osborn, J. M. Davidson, H. M. Cole, J. Lundy, and others. The church edifice is situated about two and a quarter miles west of the village; it is a frame, 32x44 feet, will seat 300, and cost \$1,200. It was dedicated in June, 1877, by the Rev. J. J. Bently, of Springfield, Mo. The pastors have been Revs. H. H. Ashbaugh, E. Hopkins, R. W. McMaster, and Wm. Buck. The present membership is thirty, and the church being free from debt its future prospects are good. The officers of the church are W. T. Burkholder, James Haggard, J. H. Davidson, and J. P. Boyd. There is a flourishing sabbath-school connected with the church, numbering sixty, with the following persons officers and teachers: W. T. Burkholder, James Harrel, Miss Clara Osborn, Mrs. Cummings, and J. P. Boyd.

SARCOXIE NURSERIES.—In attempting a history and description of these important and extensive nurseries, the writer fully realizes that time and space will not admit of entire justice being done. They are not only the largest and most complete in the Southwest, but in the State of Missouri. They are located about one-half mile southwest of Sarcoxie, in one of the finest agricultural regions west of the Mississippi. The proprietors, Messrs. James B. Wild & Bros., are of German descent and are gentlemen of energy and experience. Their father, Herman Wild, is a native of Saxony, Germany, and immigrated many years ago to America, settling near Fon du Lac, Wisconsin. They came to Jasper county in 1868, and purchased about eight acres of land adjoining Sarcoxie. The father having had a taste for horticulture and a valuable experience, the sons inherited similar proclivities, and in 1875 conceived the idea of establishing a first-class nursery in which they have thus far succeeded most admirably. It is truly a matter of wonder that an enterprise of such vast proportions should have been so long established within the borders of this county without attracting

greater attention and being more generally known. The nursery grounds proper consist of one hundred and sixty acres of land beautifully situated on the Sarcoxie and Joplin road, which passes on the north. This land is highest in the center and slopes gently in all directions. Nearly centrally located, and running north and south is a drive-way sixty feet wide along which are set at convenient distances, shade and ornamental trees. On either side of this and extending in the same direction are thirty-foot drive-ways; these are perhaps twenty rods from the main one. For the purpose of avoiding unnecessary words in describing it is only necessary to observe that like drive-ways extend from east to west, and the whole presents the appearance of a city plat, whose streets cross each other at measured and uniform distances. The blocks thus formed are equal in size and each variety of tree or shrub is staked off and numbered, a record of which is kept, thus rendering it possible for the superintendent of each department to turn in a moment to anything wanted, and give directions which cannot fail in correctness. On these grounds, in the different plats, systematically arranged, are as follows: 140 varieties of apple; 30,000 three years old, 400,000 two years old, 500,000 one year old; 200,000 pear stocks; 80,000 peach, one year old, besides 800,000 to be budded this fall; 25,000 plum budded and grafted; 200,000 plum stocks; 150,000 grape, two years; 1,000,000 strawberry plants, representing the leading varieties, among which are: 400,000 Crescent, 200,000 Kentucky, 100,000 Sharpless, 120,000 Crystal City, 80,000 Capt. Jack, 70,000 Chas. Downing, 30,000 Wilson. The Messrs. Wild consider the Crescent the best for all purposes; the Crystal City, is, however, the earliest. They are all equally adapted to this latitude, and also north and south. The red and black-cap varieties of raspberry receive special attention; of these there are upwards of 100,000 plants; also black-berry in abundance. Of shade, ornamental, and nut-bearing trees there are: oaks of all species; Chinquapin, *Castina Pumilla*, pecans, chestnuts, wild black cherry, *Prunus Seralina*, red bud or Judas tree; 50,000 ash. Of forest tree seedlings there are at least 100,000. They have also an endless variety of flowering shrubs; besides these we find of mulberry, nearly 1,000,000; Norway spruce 60,000 three years, 100,000 two years, and 200,000 one year old; Scotch pines 5,000 three years, 20,000 two years, and 200,000 one year old; Austrian pines 40,000 one year old; White pine 3,000 three years, 5,000 two years, and 10,000 one year old; hemlock 2,000 three years old; balsam fir 3,000 three years, 10,000 two years, and 25,000 one year old; arbor vitæ 5,000 three years old, and a great number of year-lings. The above will give a somewhat general but by far inadequate idea of the extensiveness of these nurseries which are, and justly too, the pride

of southwest Missouri. The firm consists of James B., Henry N., and Frank H. Wild, sons of Herman Wild.

These gentlemen have studied the effects of climate, soil, and the adaptation of trees and varieties of fruits for the various localities. The location and soil of the nursery is such as to make a healthy and vigorous growth to the plants and trees. The most rigid attention is given to the correctness and distinction of varieties so that customers may be assured of getting exactly what they order. The Wild Bros. have on their pay-roll the names of thirty-three hands in their employ. James B. Wild is in charge of the office, books, and correspondence. The other brothers each have their respective departments, all of which are conducted in the best of order and system. A telephone is connected with the office leading to the San Francisco depot, where telegrams can be communicated, orders received, and forwarded with dispatch. A large foreign trade has been opened with this firm from California, Texas, and other states and territories. To California alone they ship frequently by the car load. In connection with the nursery Mr. Herman Wild, the father, has a nice assortment of green-house plants and considerable of a vineyard from which he manufactures wines for domestic and medicinal purposes. The brothers propose extending the green-house stock by building two brick buildings the coming fall, each 100 feet in length. There are many points of interest that are worthy of further mention connected with this growing and prosperous enterprise, but our limited space forbids. The fact that Jasper county has such a nursery, growing into a mammoth institution within its limits, is one of vital importance to the fruit-growers of the county and the Southwest, where they may so readily obtain the stock for planting. It is already demonstrated that we are in one of the best fruit-growing belts of the United States, and the fact that we are immediately to have evaporators and canning factories established within our midst, which will result in a good home market for all the varieties of fruit we may choose to grow, is full of promise for all who may give their attention to this pleasant and profitable avocation. We are informed by those experienced that the leading varieties of apples, early summer and fall fruits will be in great demand, such as Early Harvest, Maiden's Blush, Belmont, Pennsylvania Red-streak, and Rambo, peaches, cherries, raspberries, and blackberries.

SARCOXIE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Armstrong, J. M., drug. and phys.	Behaven, S., carpenter.
Armstrong, K., groceries.	Biddlecome, D. S., hardware.
Armstrong, Sebastian, attorney.	Boyd, J. P., prop'r Victor Mills.
Ault, J. C., head miller, Victor Mills.	Brown, A. M., saddles and harness.

- Brown, S. M., saddles and harness.
 Buck, Rev. W., pastor M. E. Church.
 Caler, John, barber.
 Chandler, S. W., physician.
 Davis, J. W., postmaster and grocer.
 Day, James S., dry goods, etc.
 Dawson, J. B., boot and shoemaker.
 Dew, L. A., furniture.
 Fewell, Mrs. Elizabeth, millinery.
 Fewell, W. W., constable and marsh'l.
 Filler, J. W., physician and surgeon.
 Garnett, J. M., druggist.
 Gustafson, F. O., carpenter.
 Hagar, W. A., gen. merchandise.
 Hall, Joseph, bakery and carpenter.
 Hammar, Tom J., hotel.
 Harvey, J., blacksmith.
 Hartman, J. D., lumber dealer.
 Hazle, P. N., hardware.
 Hibler, J. M., grocer, boots and shoes.
 Holmgren, P. L., boot and shoemk'r.
 Holton, Wallace, livery stable.
 Hottel, R. L., merchant.
 Houk, George, contractor.
 Jones, B. M., dry goods.
 McNallie, D., Hardware.
 Martin, R. P., St. L. & S. F. R. R.
 Orchard, C. O., dry goods, clothing.
 Osborn, J. L., with G. Schooling.
 Pelsue, C. F., Pelsue Bros., druggist.
 Pelsue, G. W., Pelsue Bros., dr'g'st.
 Pettit, C., general merchandise.
 Prigmore, C. E., dry goods, clothing.
 Prigmore, F. W., dry goods, clothing.
 Powell, W. B., of A. & P., groceries.
 Rice, J. M., *Sarcoxie Vindicator*.
 Rice, Mrs. Viola, millinery.
 Richardson, J. W., cooper.
 Reynolds, J. C., merchant.
 Riley, J. E., groceries and market.
 Roper, Dr. W. H., physician.
 Schooling, Gilbert, gen'l merchant.
 Scott, Dr. J. F., physician and surg.
 Simmons, J. H., with G. Schooling.
 Simmons, Miss Grace, dressmaker.
 Smith, Dr. R. R., physician and surg.
 Sprague, Joseph, at Victor Mills.
 Stemmons, A. C., principal schools.
 Swindle, H. F., S. & Co., groceries.
 Swindle, T., McN. & S., hardware.
 Swindle, W. J., S. & Co., groceries.
 Travis, W. H., with G. Schooling.
 Van Curren, P., bl'ksmith, wagon m.
 Vogle, Geo., meat market.
 Weber, Mrs. J., restaurant, wine hall.
 Wetzell, W. H., saloon.
 Wild, Herman, florist.
 Wild, F. H., Wild & Bro., nursery.
 Wild, H. N., Wild & Bro., nursery.
 Wild, James B., W. & Bro., nursery.
 Whistler, F. P., restaurant.
 Wood, G. M., blacksmith.
 Wormington, E. H., blacksmith.
 Wormington, L. C., D. & W., grocer.

REEDS.—This station, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, is near the northwest part of the township, about six miles from Sarcoxie and eight miles from Carthage. Mr. Wm. Reed bought the land and settled here before the Civil War. He is a native of Massachusetts. He was fortunate in securing a large tract of land upon which a station of the Frisco Road is

located, and is a promising point for business and shipping facilities. Up to the present there has been comparatively little effort made in the way of building up a town, yet the surrounding country and the favorable location justifies extended improvements and the opening of several branches of business. There is one business firm here, Whitaker & Davis, which has been, for a year or two past, engaged in general merchandise and doing a good business. They buy and ship stock, grain, and all kinds of produce. They say a much larger business could be done if men of capital would invest here. Mr. I. N. Thornburg is postmaster for this station and checks the travelers' baggage. The Cumberland Presbyterians have a neat and commodious church-building under construction. R. A. Stevens & Son contractors. The town of Reeds, according to the record, is "located in Jasper county, Missouri, upon the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six, and upon the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five, township twenty-eight, range thirty," and bears date of Oct. 10, 1872, and recorded on the fourteenth day of the same month, in the same year.

W. F. ARCHER, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Jasper county, Mo., Oct. 11, 1844. His parents, Michael and Effie Archer, were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. Our subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. He engaged in farming until the breaking out of the war, when he moved with his parents to Kansas, and soon after to Menard county, Ill. In 1863 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and served one hundred days; was mustered out at Camp Butler, and returned home in the spring of 1864 and moved to Sangamon county, same state, and engaged in farming two years and a half; then returned to Jasper county, locating near where he now resides. Mr. Archer was married in this county Feb. 25, 1869, to Miss Amanda A. Stephenson. Mrs. Archer was born March 31, 1850, in Newton county, this state. This union has been blessed with eight children: Chas. W., born Nov. 26, 1869; Finis E., born June 10, 1871; Harvey M., born March 26, 1873, died April 5, 1873; Etta O., born Feb. 22, 1874, died April 26, 1876; Lura Ethel, born July 11, 1876; Ralph O., born June 21, 1878; Lillie F., born July 21, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. A. are members of the M. E. Church. They have a good farm of 137 acres, situated two miles and a half east of Sarcoxie, well improved, good fence, house, barn, young bearing orchard, etc.

JAMES MADISON ARMSTRONG, M. D., resident physician, Sarcoxie, was born in Madison county, Ky., June 2, 1815. His father, Mason

Armstrong, was a native of the Old Dominion. His mother was born in Kentucky. Our subject grew to manhood in his native county where he attended school. When he was twenty-three years of age he entered the Transylvania Medical College at Lexington, Ky., graduating from that institution in the spring of 1844, when he returned home, and soon after commenced the practice of his profession at Liberty, Casey county, same state. He continued in practice there until the spring of 1855, and then came to Missouri and located at Jefferson City, where he practiced until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted as a surgeon, and served in that capacity until June, 1865, when he returned home and soon after moved with his family to Sarcoxie, where he has since resided and assiduously attended to his professional duties, which comprise a large and remunerative practice; he also engaged in the drug business in the spring of 1878. Dr. Armstrong was married Oct. 27, 1837, to Miss Mary J. Searcy. From this union there are ten children: John W., born Sept. 26, 1838; Mason, born April 24, 1840; Elizabeth, born May 15, 1842; Kavanagh, born April 17, 1844; Sebastin, born October 27, 1846; Leonidas, born Feb. 5, 1849; Octavius, born Sept. 22, 1851; Osianda, born June 19, 1856; James H. born May 26, 1858, and George H., born Aug. 12, 1866. Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong are, and have been for fifty years, acceptable members of the M. E. Church (South). The doctor was licensed to preach in 1846 by Bishop Ware, at Lexington, Ky.; he was also ordained as an elder. He has taken particular interest in church and educational matters. He gave to each of his children a liberal education, nearly all of them having diplomas from leading collegiate institutions. He is an active worker in the temperance cause, and a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F.

SEBASTIAN ARMSTRONG, attorney at law, Sarcoxie, was born in Casey county, Ky., Oct. 27, 1846. His parents, Dr. James M. and Mary J. (Searcy) Armstrong, were also natives of the Blue-grass State. When nine years of age subject came with his parents to Cole county, Mo., locating near Jefferson City; there he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Four years thereafter the family moved to Pettis county, then to Morgan county, and afterward to Henry county. At the breaking out of the war Dr. Armstrong enlisted as a surgeon and served until its close. In September, 1862, the family went to Severe county, Ark., and there the doctor joined them after hostilities had ceased. They at once returned to Missouri, locating at Sarcoxie, this county. Here for a time subject engaged in farming in summer, and clerking in a general store during the winter months. He studied diligently while in the common schools, and in the fall of 1870 entered the Quitman College, Quitman, Ark., graduating from that institu-

tion in June, 1874. While in college he also took up the study of law, and after graduating from the college proper, was admitted to the bar. On leaving school he went to Camden county, Mo., and engaged for two years as principal of the Stoutland schools. He then returned to Sarcoxie and started the *Sarcoxie Democrat*, the first newspaper printed there. One year thereafter he moved to Lebanon, Mo., and engaged as local editor on the *Lebanon Rustic*; continued in that position one year. He then commenced the practice of his profession, and shortly after returned to Sarcoxie, where he has since resided. Mr. Armstrong was married in September, 1875, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Abraham and Letitia LaGrande, of Newton county, Mo., but natives of Kentucky. They have three children: Valeria May, Octavia, and James Z. Mr. and Mrs. A. are members of the M. E. Church (South). Our subject is a man of energy and enterprise, and takes great interest in matters political and otherwise.

J. C. AULT, mill-wright, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1832. His parents, John and Nancy Ault, were natives of the Keystone State; his father was born in 1793, and died in California in 1853; his mother was born in 1803, and died in St. Louis in 1865. When eleven years of age subject moved with his parents to Cincinnati, where the father, being a mechanic, engaged at his trade. There young Ault attended school, receiving a very liberal education. In the spring of 1856 he moved to Iowa, locating at Davenport; constructed several mills in and around Davenport; also one at Coal Valley, Ill. He then went to De Soto, Dallas county, same state, and engaged in the mercantile business for several years. During that time he erected a mill at Dexter, and one at Afton, Union county, Iowa. In the winter of 1877 he moved to Van Buren, Crawford county, Ark., where he erected the Callahan Mills and engaged in other carpentering; also remodeled the Sulphur Springs Mills near Ft. Smith. He came to Jasper county in the summer of 1880, and engaged as head miller in Sarcoxie Mills, which position he still holds. Was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth E., daughter of John and Elizabeth Hood, of the Buckeye State. Mrs. A. was born in September, 1833. This union has been blessed with four children: Clara B., Luella M., Annie J., and Edith M. Mrs. Ault died Nov. 7, 1881. She was a consistent member of the Christian Church. Subject was again married June 7, 1882, to Mrs. Nancy A. Davis, *nee* Carter, of Sarcoxie. Mr. Ault is a man of excellent business qualifications, has a thorough knowledge of his profession, and has contributed no inconsiderable amount to the success of Sarcoxie Mills. He is also a man of energy and enterprise, assisting in

matters of consequence for the upbuilding of public institutions, and takes great interest in matters educational and otherwise. He has membership in the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

JOSEPH BAKER, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Alabama, Sept. 23, 1822. His parents, John and Susan Baker, were natives of Tennessee. During infancy our subject moved with parents to McMinn county, Tenn. There he was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1852 he moved to Adams county, Ill., and for twenty years engaged there in agricultural pursuits. Came to Missouri in 1872, locating in Jasper county, where he now resides. Mr. Baker was married in McMinn county, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catharine Derick, of that county. This union has been blessed with ten children: James A., born Nov. 24, 1845, died Jan. 1, 1848; John C., born Nov. 28, 1847; Samuel H., born Jan. 31, 1850; Leah C., born March 11, 1853; Thomas J., born Jan. 26, 1855; Mary A., born Feb. 3, 1857, died Oct. 20, 1861; Joseph A., born May 6, 1859; William R., born Feb. 9, 1862; Julia A., born Dec. 2, 1863, and Louisa E., born April 16, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Farm consists of 220 acres of choice land, well fenced and watered, mostly in an excellent state of cultivation; large residence, with beautiful yard set in shade and ornamental trees; good barn and other out-buildings; one of the finest young bearing orchards in southwest Missouri. Mr. Baker is a practical farmer as well as an experienced horticulturist, and is considered one of the most substantial and wide-awake citizens of Jasper county.

STEPHEN R. BEASLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Pike county, Mo., Nov. 9, 1824. His father, Ephraim Beasley, was a native of North Carolina. His mother was a native of the Bluegrass State. When nine years of age subject came with his parents to what is now Jasper county, locating two and one-half miles west of the present site of Sarcoxie, on Center Creek. There he grew to manhood, receiving a limited education in the common schools, for in those days school advantages were hardly worthy of the name. The father died when young Beasley was about sixteen years of age, thus leaving him in charge of the farm. The family was large and our subject necessarily labored very hard for their maintenance. To add a double misfortune then came the ravages of war. Since, he has engaged in agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1881, when he retired from active work and moved to Sarcoxie, and has since made this his home. Mr. Beasley was married in this county, Dec. 11, 1851, to Miss Mary, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Perry, formerly of Ten-

nessee. From this union there have been eight children: Theron A., born April 21, 1853, died Nov. 3, 1856; George W., born July 6, 1856; Genoa, born Sept. 18, 1858, died, April 18, 1877; Claudius A., born Sept. 2, 1860; Florence L., born Oct. 20, 1862; Amanda G., born March 21, 1864, died in October, 1868; Wm. R. T., born May 12, 1866, and an infant born June 1, 1869, died June 11, 1869. Mrs. B. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and has been for thirty-three years. Subject is a man of good habits; has passed the meridian of life, having from his boyhood to the present time, been buffeted by storms of adversity, yet with unflinching nerve he has braved discouragements, surmounted obstacles, and achieved a remarkable degree of success. And now as the evening of life is fast approaching and its shades gathering around them, it is our earnest hope that he and his goodly wife may yet have many pleasures during their declining years.

D. S. BIDDLECOME, of Hazle & Biddlecome, hardware and implement dealers, Sarcoxie, was born in Lawrence county, Mo., July 26, 1861. His parents, William E. and Mary Biddlecome, were natives of Indiana and Kentucky. Subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of Lawrence county. He was of a family of ten children; viz., Calvin, Sarah, Seigle, John, Mary, Ellen, Harriet, Rosetta, Amos, Ethel, and our subject. In February, 1882, he embarked in the hardware and implement business with Mr. P. N. Hazle, under the firm name of Hazle & Biddlecome, and has since continued. Mr. Biddlecome, although yet a young man, possesses good business qualifications, and by his energy and strict attention to business has materially aided his worthy partner in acquiring a very liberal trade.

T. J. BOYD, farmer, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Christian county, Ky., Aug. 27, 1835. His parents, Josiah and Jane Boyd, were natives of North Carolina. Subject came with his parents to what is now Newton county, Mo., during infancy, and when four years of age to Jasper county. Here he was raised and educated in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he went to Monroe county, this state, and engaged as a mechanic until the close of the war. In June, 1865, he moved to Howard county, Mo., and there engaged for fourteen years in agricultural pursuits; he then went to southwestern Texas, and three years later returned to Jasper county, locating at Sarcoxie. Mr. Boyd was married in Monroe county, Mo., to Miss Mary L., daughter of David and Evaline Overfelt, of that county. Mrs. B. died Sept. 30, 1857. Subject was again married Aug. 20, 1860, to Miss Maria J. Woodson, of Monroe county, but a native of Virginia. She departed this life Aug. 8, 1862. Mr. B. was again married in Howard county,

Mo., March 1, 186-, to Miss Eliza A. Wood. From this union there are six children: J. W., born May 8, 1865; Eliza Jane, born March 29, 1873; Martha E., born Nov. 19, 1875; James C., born March 10, 1877; Emily G., born Dec. 6, 1878; and John R., born Sept. 19, 1880. Mrs. B. is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Subject, though now retired from active work because of ill health, is a man of energy and enterprise.

J. P. BOYD, miller and farmer, Sarcoxie, was born in what was then Barry county, Mo., near the present site of Joplin. His parents, Josiah and Jane, were natives of North Carolina; subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry and served until the close of the war; participated in a number of battles of considerable importance; mustered out at Springfield, Mo., July 1, 1865, and returned to this county; engaged in agricultural pursuits and soon after in the mercantile business with Gilbert Schooling, at Sarcoxie; continued thus until 1879 when he disposed of his interest in the store to Mr. Schooling, and purchased the Sarcoxie Mills. The name has since been changed to the Victor Mills, a history and description of which will be found in Sarcoxie township, page 665. Mr. Boyd was married Feb. 13, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. James Haggard, at present associate judge of Jasper county. From this union there are six children. Mr. and Mrs. B. are both members of the M. E. Church; they have a beautiful home about one and a half miles west of Sarcoxie. Mr. Boyd is a man of energy, enterprise, and excellent business qualifications; besides his large milling interests which he personally superintends, he owns a large farm and is engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Sarcoxie Lodge No. 248.

S. M. BROWN, saddler and harness maker, Sarcoxie, was born June 26, 1843, in Fountain county, Ind.; his parents, Stephen and Jane Brown, were natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio. Our subject came with his parents to Missouri in 1850, locating on a farm near Sarcoxie. Here he grew to maturity; engaged in agricultural pursuits and in attending school. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry and served until the close of the war; participated also in engagements at Kansas City, Newtonia, California, Boonville, Jefferson City, Mine Creek, and others. Mustered out at Springfield, Mo., July 1, 1865, and immediately returned to this county. In the fall of 1868 he commenced to learn his present trade, and has since continued. Mr. Brown was married in this county Dec. 6, 1866, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Moses and Nancy Gregg, natives of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are consistent members of the Presby-

terian church. Business in Sarcoxie, west side square; carries a full line of saddlery, harness, etc.; is a practical workman, and is receiving a very liberal support. Mr. Brown is a man of good business qualifications, takes great interest in public matters, educational, etc.; is at present mayor of Sarcoxie and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

JAMES COLLINS, shoemaker, Sarcoxie, was born in Dorcestershire, Eng., April 14, 1839. His parents, John and Mary (Stephens) Collins, were also natives of Dorcestershire. While in England subject attended school, receiving a liberal education. He also commenced learning the trade of shoemaker. Immigrated with parents to America in 1855. Came from New York City direct to Cleveland, Ohio, and for several years worked at his trade in that city. He then engaged as sailor on the northern lakes for two years, after which he returned to Cleveland and made that his home until coming to Sarcoxie in the spring of 1880. Mr. Collins was married in Cleveland April 3, 1880, to Miss Flora, daughter of Thomas and Mary Stephens, of that city. Mrs. C. Died Oct. 21, 1881, leaving an infant child, which soon followed its mother to the grave. Mr. Collins is a man of good habits and an excellent workman. He takes great interest in educational and church affairs, is now superintendent of the Sunday-school of this place, and is held in high esteem by all with whom he is engaged, socially and otherwise.

CAPT. B. J. COOPER, of Cooper & Meador, farmers and stock-raisers, post-office Bowers' Mills, was born in Macon county, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1834. Parents, Dabney and Leuvina Cooper, were also natives of Tennessee. Father died Feb. 29, 1844. Mother died Sept. 23, 1866. Subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In fall of 1865 he came to Missouri, stopping for a time near Jefferson City, and in spring of 1866 came to Jasper county, locating near where he now resides. In October, 1863, enlisted in Comany E, First Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Col. A. E. Yaret commanding, and was shortly afterward commissioned first lieutenant Company F. Served in that capacity one month; was then elected captain of same company and served until close of war. Mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1865. Mr. C. is a jovial old bachelor, and seems to enjoy his chosen single blessedness. He is a member of the Masonic order, and the owner of half an interest in one of the finest farms in Jasper county.

JAMES M. DAVIDSON, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Macoupin county, Ill., Dec. 3, 1834. His parents, Joshua and Elizabeth Davidson, were natives of Virginia. Subject was the tenth of a family of eighteen children. He was raised on a farm, receiving a limited

education in the common schools; also learned the trade of carpenter. Came to Jasper county in 1867, locating where he now lives October 27th of that year. Mr. Davidson was married in Macoupin county, Ill., March 18, 1858, to Miss Louisa M., daughter of James and Louisa Newell, of that county. From this union there are twelve children: Lavina E., born May 22, 1859; Melissa E., born Nov. 10, 1860; Castilla A., born Sept. 6, 1862; an infant, born Sept. 8, 1863, deceased; Ida M., born April 17, 1865; Elmer J., born April 30, 1867; James C., born April 21, 1869; Henry E., born Jan. 27, 1872; Luther A., born Feb. 14, 1874; L. E., born May 28, 1876; Cyrus P., born Oct. 7, 1878; and Grace, born Dec. 8, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are members of the M. E. Church. Subject is a member of the A. O. U. W.; also the P. of H. He has a splendid farm of 260 acres, well fenced, in fine cultivation, good residence, barn, and other out-buildings, yard set with shade and ornamental trees, etc. Mr. D. is a man of good business qualifications, and takes great interest in matters educational, political, and otherwise.

JAMES W. DAVIS, postmaster, Sarcoxie, is a native of Tennessee, born in Jefferson county Jan. 5, 1838. His father, Thomas T. Davis, was born in North Carolina. His mother, Sallie Davis, in Virginia. During infancy subject was taken with parents to Cleveland, Bradley county, Tenn. While there he attended the city schools. In 1852 the family came west to Cass county, Mo., where young Davis learned the trade of wagon-maker with his father, who was a mechanic. Three years later family came to Jasper county, locating at Sarcoxie. After coming here our subject commenced blacksmithing for a time, but subsequently re-engaged at his trade. During the years 1859-60 he engaged in milling operations, in which he continued until the breaking out of the war. He then moved to Bunker Hill, Ill., where he remained for a time. Returned to Missouri in 1862, and shortly after enlisted in Company A, Fifth Missouri Cavalry, and served two years. His military experience was principally in operations against Quantrell and Jackson. Hence he knows of the hardships and dangers of guerrilla warfare. After the war he engaged in farming in Saline county, Mo. In November, 1865, he returned to Jasper county, locating on a farm one mile east of Sarcoxie. A decade later he moved to Sarcoxie and followed wagon-making until Dec. 1, 1882, when he took charge of the post-office at this place. Since he has added a full line of groceries, stationery, etc. Mr. Davis was married in Saline county, Mo., Dec. 10, 1857, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Levi and Mary E. Andrews, of that county. From this union there were nine children: Thomas W., born March 31, 1859, died May 22, 1862; Charles P., born Oct. 20, 1861; Sallie R., born

Feb. 25, 1864; John A., born Aug. 29, 1866, died Oct. 5, 1867; Mary E. A., born Dec. 17, 1868; Maria F., born Feb. 1, 1872, died Feb. 15, 1872; Margaret J., born Jan. 31, 1873; James C., born Dec. 12, 1875, died Jan. 14, 1876; and Joseph E., born July 24, 1876. Mrs. D. died Nov. 11, 1878. Subject was again married in Saline county Oct. 12, 1879, to Mrs. Catharine Gott, of that county. They have two children: Leslie F., born Aug. 1, 1880, and William, born Oct. 1, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have a quiet pleasant home in Osborne's addition to Sarcoxie. Subject has held numerous political positions.

JOHN DENNEY, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Reeds, was born in Green county, Pa., July 27, 1821. His parents were also natives of the Keystone State. When our subject was nine years of age the family moved to Knox county, Ohio, and located on a farm. There he grew to maturity, receiving a fair education in the common schools. At the age of fifteen he commenced milling, and a little more than a half decade later took charge of his father's mill and continued in that capacity four years. In the fall of 1846 he moved to Green county, Wis., and followed the same business until the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted in Company G, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and served until the cessation of hostilities. He was with General Sherman in all of his campaigns, and was taken prisoner at Brentwood, Tenn., by the rebel Forest, and confined in Libby Prison, but he was soon after exchanged and returned to his command. He was mustered out in June, 1865, and immediately returned to his home in Wisconsin. In the fall of 1866 he moved to this county, where he now lives, and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Denney was married in Knox county, Ohio, April 13, 1843, to Miss Susanna, daughter of Adam and Susanna Earleywine, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Denney was born in the Buckeye State, July 8, 1822. This union has been blessed with ten children: Isaac M., born Feb. 4, 1844; Nancy M., born Feb. 6, 1846; Sarah J., born Feb. 12, 1849; Thomas W., born Aug. 29, 1851; Julia E.; Rebecca A., born Dec. 1, 1856; Ida Mabel; Mary M., born Feb. 17, 1862; John Sherman, born July 25, 1868; Mary Miranda and Mary Amanda. Mr. and Mrs. Denney have a beautiful home, situated about three and a half miles west of north of Sarcoxie. The farm consists of 300 acres of fine land, well improved, under good fence, commodious dwelling, barn, and other buildings, and an orchard containing a general variety of peach, apple, and other fruits. Mr. Denney is a man of industry, integrity, and enterprise, and is considered one of the most substantial farmers of Jasper county.

CHRISTIAN DEONIER, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Switzerland, March 29, 1843, and immigrated with his parents

to America when two years of age, they locating in Highland, Madison county, Ill. Shortly afterward his father returned to the "old country" and engaged in teaching. Our subject was liberally educated in the common schools. At the age of eighteen he commenced to learn the trade of cooper, and continued at that for a time. He then crossed the plains to Colorado, and nine months thereafter returned to the states, locating in Montgomery county, Mo. There he learned wagon-making, and for two years was thus employed. He then moved to Lincoln county, this state, and engaged in farming. In 1875 he returned to Illinois, and farmed until coming here in the fall of 1879. Since then he has made this his home. Mr. Deonier was married in Montgomery county, Mo., Feb. 7, 1868, to Miss Abigail Brown, of Lincoln county. They have six children: William P., born June 13, 1869; Mary Ellen, born Aug. 13, 1870; John F., born Sept. 12, 1872; V. May, born Aug. 12, 1874; Cora E., born June 13, 1877; and Joseph N., born June 12, 1881. Our subject is a member of the Protestant Church, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. He has a fine farm of 225 acres, well improved, good fences, orchard, etc. Mr. Doenier is a man of good habits, industrious, and enterprising, and he is considered one of the most substantial farmers and stock-raisers in Jasper county.

WILLIAM DUNCAN. Prominent among the pioneer settlers of Jasper county is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Duncan was born in Sumner county, Tenn., March 4, 1806. His parents, Moses and Sarah Duncan, were natives of South Carolina. Our subject grew to manhood in his native state, receiving a liberal education in the common schools. In 1828 he moved to Sangamon county, Ill., and engaged in farming near Springfield. He came to Missouri in 1836, locating in what was then Barry county, near the noted Cave Springs, where he now resides. Mr. Duncan was one of the first settlers in southwest Missouri, and of course experienced all the hardships of pioneer life. At the time of his coming here the Cave Springs were, as indeed they are yet, quite noted. Oftentimes as many as twenty immigrant wagons could be seen around them, sometimes remaining for days. Game was plenty; so, too, were the Indians, although not hostile, except to the corn-crib, smoke-house, etc. William Duncan and the Cave Springs have been so long associated that the name of the individual at once suggests the name of the place, and *vice versa*; in fact they are in a sense synonymous. We therefore venture to give here briefly, though perhaps somewhat out of place, a description of them. The hills surrounding are a part of the Ozark range, and are in many places exceedingly rocky. The springs flow from an immense ledge of rock at the base of a very precipitous bluff or hill. The flow of water is almost sufficient to run a mill

at times, and again not so profuse. The cave from which it comes, although rather small at the entrance, so much so as to require one to stoop slightly on entering, becomes quite large as the individual proceeds, and in places presents the beautiful spectacle of an immense cavern, irregular and artistic in the extreme. How far this cave extends is not known. One-fourth of a mile distant a neighbor in digging a well struck the spring stream at a place where the water was many feet deep. This was ascertained in rather a novel way. A hog belonging to the neighbor in venturing too close to the unguarded well fell in and after some days wandering around came out at the mouth of the cave. During the war Mr. Duncan tried to be neutral, preferring unconcerned quietude at home to the carnage of unnecessary war. Both armies stole from him, however, and to such an extent that at one time he was compelled to yoke up several calves with which to plow his ground. He was taken prisoner by the Federals as a Southern sympathizer, but soon after dismissed. He was married in Sumner county, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1828, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Thomas and Judith Potts, natives of Virginia. Mrs. D. was born April 19, 1812. This union has been blessed with twelve children: Lucinda, born May 1, 1829, now relict of Price Henry, who was killed at the battle of Carthage; Thomas W., born Oct. 6, 1831, now of Pierce City, Mo.; John W., born November 22, 1834, died May 7, 1866; Nancy E., born May 1, 1837, now wife of Harris Forsyth, of Pierce City; Wm. Dryden, born Nov. 14, 1839, now of Pierce City; Eliza J., born Jan. 14, 1842, now wife of Wm. Sparks, of this township; James Henry, born Dec. 7, 1844, died June 20, 1867; Mary E., born March 27, 1847, now wife of Wm. Morgan, of Cave Springs; Linneus Cass, born Jan. 16, 1845, now of Kansas; Millard Fillmore, born Jan. 7, 1852, died August 26, 1854; Sarah A., born Aug. 10, 1854, now wife of William Rutherford, of Sarcoxie township; and Charles Pierson, born Jan. 1, 1856, now of Sarcoxie. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, are and have been for forty years, consistent members of the M. E. Church. In 1846 our subject was licensed as an exhorter, and in 1862 was licensed to preach. Although he and his estimable wife are growing quite old, they retain in a surprising degree their vigor of mind and body, and we sincerely hope they may yet live to enjoy many happy years in our midst. Mr. D. is a man of excellent business qualifications and noted for his philanthropy.

CAPT. W. W. FEWELL, millinery and notions, Sarcoxie, was born in Benton county, Mo., Feb. 7, 1832. His parents, Richard K. and Mary B. Fewell, were natives of North Carolina. When nine years of age, our subject moved with his parents to Saint Clair county, this state. There he grew to maturity and acquired a very liberal education in the Osceola

schools. After quitting school he engaged in teaching until the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted as corporal in Company A, Fourth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Col. O'Kane commanding, and served until its close. Participated in the battle of Carthage, after which he was given a lieutenancy; at Wilson's Creek, where he was promoted to captain of the company; at Lexington, Elk Horn, Lone Jack, Prairie Grove, and others of considerable importance. At Prairie Grove he was transferred to the quartermaster's department, because of wounds received. Mustered out at Shreveport, La., in the spring of 1865, and in the following fall came to Jasper county; made this his home two years; then moved to Madison, Ark. Returned to this county in the fall of 1871, locating at Sarcoxie; soon after he engaged in his present business. Mr. Fewell was married in Paraclyfta, Ark., to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. James M. Armstrong, now of Sarcoxie. From this union there have been eight children: Charles A., born Dec. 13, 1865; Loretta, born June 3, 1867, died Dec. 19, 1870; Richard M., born Aug. 24, 1869; Luola, born Jan. 30, 1862; Osiebeth, born July 22, 1874, died Sept. 5, 1878; John W., born July 26, 1877; Lizetta, born Oct. 22, 1879; and Elizabeth, born April 2, 1882. Mrs. F. is a member of the M. E. Church. Subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities. He is man of public spirit and enterprise, and is certainly worthy of the patronage which he is receiving.

JOHN WESLEY FILLER, M. D., physician and surgeon, Sarcoxie, was born in Lawrence county, Mo., Aug. 13, 1850. His parents, John M. and Emma A. Filler, were natives of Virginia; they came to Missouri in 1846, settling at Cassville, Barry county. Three years later they came to Lawrence county, locating on Spring River, near Mount Vernon. Subject was raised principally on a farm, receiving a very liberal education in the common schools and under the tutorship of his father. In the fall of 1872 he entered the St. Louis Medical College and attended one course of lectures, then returned to Lawrence county and engaged in the practice of his profession. Came to Sarcoxie in the fall of 1875, and in December following was appointed United States revenue gauger for this district. Served in that capacity until Sept. 1876, then returned to Sarcoxie and has since engaged in practice. Dr. Filler was married in Jasper county, Mo., April 14, 1878, to Miss Mary, daughter of Clayborn and Isabella Osborne of this county. From this union there have been three children: Ralph Waldo, born June 18, 1879; Harry Clyde and Henry Clifford, born March 9, 1881, died Oct. 16 and 28, 1881. Mrs. F. was born July 21, 1851. The Doctor, although comparatively a young man, has by his energy and devotion to his

calling obtained a high standing among the practitioners of the Southwest. He has already built up quite a large and increasing practice.

ROBERT H. FULLERTON, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in what was then Barry, now Jasper county, Mo., March 13, 1838. His parents J. M. and Ann R. Fullerton, were natives of Kentucky. Subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. During the years 1856-57 he engaged as clerk in a drug store at Sarcoxie; then went into the employ of Messrs. McCurdy and Shannon, dry goods merchants of the same place, and continued one year, in the same capacity. After this he returned to the farm and engaged in farming until 1863; he then went overland to California, but eighteen months thereafter returned and settled where he now lives. Mr. Fullerton was married in Lawrence county, this state, May 14, 1868, to Miss C. J., daughter of W. L. Elliot, formerly of Tennessee. They have one child, born Sept. 4, 1872. Two died in infancy. Mr. Fullerton has a fine farm of one hundred and thirty-three acres, nearly all improved and under good fence, comfortable house and out-buildings, orchard, etc. He is a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JAMES M. GARNETT, of Stafford & Garnett, druggists, Sarcoxie, was born in Glasgow, Barren county, Ky., Dec. 24, 1860. His parents, James P., and Josephine Garnett, were also natives of the Blue-grass State. Subject grew to maturity in Glasgow, receiving a very liberal education in the city schools and the normal school at that place. He came to Missouri and at the age of eighteen he engaged as salesman in the mercantile establishment of Gibbons & Co., Joplin, and continued in their employ six months; then engaged in buying stock for a time. In the spring of 1880 he commenced in the drug business with M. W. Stafford, present postmaster at Joplin. He remained there a short time in business then moved the stock to Exeter, Barry county, where he continued eight months; he then returned to Joplin and for five months was with W. J. Carter. He then came to Sarcoxie and embarked in his present business with M. W. Stafford, of Joplin, under the firm name of Stafford & Garnett; business on the southwest corner of the square. The firm carries a complete stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, etc., in fact everything usually found in a first-class drug establishment. Mr. Garnett, although a young man, possesses excellent business qualifications; is a practical apothecary, which together with his energy and strict attention to business cannot fail to win him success.

ANDREW M. GUSTAFSON, farmer, stock-raiser, and land agent, post-office Sarcoxie, was born near Senkopeng, Sweden, Jan. 27, 1827. His parents, Gustaf and Annie Peterson (in Sweden the given name of the

father, with the suffix *son*, constitutes the surname of the child) were also natives of Sweden. Our subject was raised on a farm, and educated in the Swedish schools. He immigrated to America in 1851, landing at New York harbor July 4th of that year. He came west directly to Henry county, Ill., and engaged in farming and stock-raising near Andover. He remained there until 1874, and then came to Jasper county, locating where he now resides. Since coming here he has successfully been farming, raising stock, and engaged in the sale of land. Mr. Gustafson was married in Sweden, Nov. 1, 1839, to Miss Annie S. Hansson, daughter of Hans and Carrie Johnson, of that country. From this union there have been ten children: Andrew M., born June 27, 1840, and died in October, 1880; Gustaf V., born Oct. 10, 1841; John J., born April 20, 1844; Annie C., born May 2, 1846; Francis O., born Aug. 8, 1848; Hans C., born Dec. 19, 1850; Alven R., born April 26, 1853; Otto W., born March 3, 1856; Charles T., born March 4, 1858; and Albert R., born April 4, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Gustafson are members of the M. E. Church. They have a pleasant home, situated about one mile southwest of Sarcoxie. Their farm contains 240 acres of choice land, well improved, good residence, fences, orchard, etc. While in Henry county, Ill., Mr. Gustafson was assessor twelve years, justice of the peace nine years, and member of the board of supervisors two years.

WILLIAM A. HAGAR, of Hagar, Reynolds & Hottel, merchants and grain dealers, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Jasper county, Mo., May 20, 1846. His father, Anthony Hagar, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and his mother was a native of Missouri. Our subject was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He engaged in farming until 1861, and then went to Douglass county, Ill., and in 1865 enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, serving until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and discharged at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., in October, 1865. He returned to Jasper county and engaged in farming until 1872, when he commenced handling stock and grain, and engaged in his present business in March, 1881, with Messrs. Reynolds & Hottel. Mr. Hagar was married in this county, Oct. 2, 1866, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Laban and Margaret A. Fullerton, of Sarcoxie township. Mrs. Hagar was born Sept. 9, 1846. From this union there are seven children: Laura F., J. P., Stephen T., Charles, Oscar, Earl, and an infant. Mr. Hagar is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, Sarcoxie Lodge, 248.

JAMES WILSON HAGGARD, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Jasper county, Mo., March 5, 1854. His parents,

James and Anna Haggard, were natives of Tennessee. Our subject was raised on a farm, devoting his time to agricultural pursuits and in attending the common schools. He finished his education at the McKendrie College, Lebanon, Ill. After leaving college he returned home and re-engaged in farming. Mr. Haggard was married in Jasper county, Mo., Nov. 26, 1873, to Miss Alice, daughter of Moses A. McKnight, of Sarcoxie. This union has been blessed with three children: Laura Louella, born Dec. 5, 1874; Jene Ernest, born May 9, 1878; and Edgar H., born Dec. 7, 1881. Mrs. Haggard is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South). They have a very pleasant home, two miles northwest of Sarcoxie. Their farm consists of eighty acres of choice land, in good cultivation, well watered and fenced, neat cottage, and other buildings, orchard, etc. Although young they have a good start in life, and we certainly wish them abundant success.

JAMES HAGGARD, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Sevier county, Tenn., May 22, 1821; his parents, James and Mary (Atchley) Haggard, were natives of Virginia; father died in the winter of 1851 or 52. He was one of a family of nine children of Henry Haggard, of Virginia, who served during the Revolutionary War under the immediate command of Gen. Washington; mother died in the spring of 1846. When sixteen years of age our subject moved with his parents to what is now Bradley county, Tenn. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools and at home; came to Missouri in the fall of 1850, locating in this county, where he now resides. Having been born and raised in the South, where also were all his interests, his sympathies were of course with the Southern cause during the war; he did not, however, encourage secession. His position was the nearest possible neutrality; notwithstanding, he sustained great loss and thefts by both armies. Judge Haggard was married in Bradley county, Tenn., April 9, 1839, to Miss Anna, daughter of Elizabeth (Golden) Humbard, of Kentucky. From this union there have been eight children. Three are now living. One died in infancy; Elizabeth, born April 19, 1841, now wife of J. P. Boyd, of Sarcoxie; William H., born May 4, 1843, fell at the battle of Jenkins's Creek, Ark., in May, 1864; Mary born April 4, 1846, died July 2, 1848; Minerva A., born Dec. 22, 1848, now wife of A. W. White of this township; Caswell D., born Sept. 1, 1851, died Sept. 7, 1856; James W., born March 4, 1856, a resident of Sarcoxie; and Andrew A. B., born Dec. 5, 1857, died Nov. 3, 1860. Judge and Mrs. Haggard are members of the M. E. Church. They have an excellent farm of four hundred and forty acres, situated about three miles northwest of Sarcoxie, mostly in a fine state of cultivation, well stocked and watered and fenced; fine residence, with yard set in shade trees; large barn recently

erected, good bearing orchard, etc. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Haggard was elected county judge for the eastern district Jasper county. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, energetic and enterprising, possessing exceptionally good judgment, a practical farmer, and universally considered one of the most reliable and substantial citizens of Jasper county.

ATCHLEY HAGGARD (deceased) was born in Kentucky, May 9, 1806. During childhood he moved with his parents to Severe county, Tenn., where he was raised on a farm and educated liberally in the subscription schools; also learned the trade of brick-mason. In 1855 he moved to Missouri, locating in this county, where his relict, Mrs. Sarah Haggard, now resides. After coming here he engaged in farming and raising stock with abundant success. During the war, however, he lost a great deal from depredations on the part of the armies and the bands of plunderers which followed them. Mr. Haggard was married in Severe county, Tenn., to Miss Hulda, daughter of William and Kate Hardin, of that county. Mrs. H. died in the summer of 1846. Mr. Haggard was again married in Severe county, Tenn., in February, 1847, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Jesse and Basha Morris, of that county. Mrs. H. was born May 12, 1822, in Alabama. From this union there were five children: John, born May 12, 1848; Louisa L., born Jan. 24, 1850; Jane, born Nov. 13, 1852; Randall, born Sept. 21, 1853; and Jasper, born March 23, 1858. Jasper Haggard now has entire charge of the farm and is meeting with good success. The farm consists of one hundred and eighty acres choice land, one hundred and twenty acres of which is in a fine state of cultivation. He is a young man of good habits, energetic, industrious, and careful in his work, and he cannot fail to make it win.

TOM J. HAMMAR, of Hammar House, Sarcoxie, Mo., was born Jan. 19, 1838, in Indiana county, Pa. His parents, Francis and Margaret G. Hammar, were natives of Maryland. Our subject was reared in his native state, and educated in the common schools and at Blairsville (Pa.) Academy. In 1865 he moved with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged as clerk in a store belonging to Francis Hammar, Jr. He remained in that position about five months, then came to Jasper county, Mo., and located at Sarcoxie; commenced business in a general store, and shortly afterward entered into business with H. Hubbard, present county collector; continued in business about one year, when he sold his interests to Mr. C. Pettit, of this place. He re-engaged in business five years thereafter with his former partner and B. E. Hammar, a brother; two years later he purchased the entire stock and continued alone until 1875; has since been engaged in the hotel business and in farming. Our subject was married in 1858 to Miss

Sarah E. Love, also a native of Pennsylvania. From this union there were four children, three of whom are now living: Margaret A., now wife of J. C. Reynolds, of this county, was born Oct. 7, 1859; Lida J., now wife of W. W. Williams, of Mt. Rose county, Mo., was born May 4, 1861; Sarah E., born April 19, 1863; and Christopher G., born Oct. 29, 1864, and died Oct. 2, 1865. Mrs. H. dying, subject was again married Feb. 19, 1868, to Miss Alice M., daughter of Clayborn and Isabella Osborn, of this county. This union has been blessed with six children: Thos. T., born Feb. 25, 1869; Minnie A., born Dec. 30, 1870, and died Oct. 1, 1875; Naomi Hester, born Dec. 12, 1874; Francis C., born Nov. 17, 1877, and died Oct. 25, 1879; Benjamin W., born Nov. 29, 1879, and died April 2, 1881; James Albert, born Nov. 2, 1881, and died March 13, 1882. Mrs. H. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Sarcoxie. Mr. Hammar is a member of the Masonic order.

WILLIAM J. HORRELL, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Morgan county, Ill., Jan. 20, 1833. His father, James L. Horrell, was born in Virginia June 4, 1795; his mother was a native of Kentucky, born Oct. 17, 1797; their family consisted of six children: Eliza J., Angelina C., Robert L., Cleever C., James N., and William J. During infancy subject was taken to McDonough county, same state, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools. He came to Missouri in 1877, stopping for eighteen months in Lawrence county, near Pierce City, and then came to this county, locating where he now resides. Mr. Horrell was married in McDonough county, Ill., April 20, 1862, to Miss Elsie, daughter of G. W. and Rebecca Shoopman, of that county. From this union there have been four children: George W. and James L., born Dec. 19, 1862, and George W. died Dec. 21st, same year; Mary L., born Nov. 12, 1864; and William C., born Aug. 30, 1872. Mrs. Horrell is a consistent member of the M. E. Church. They have a very pleasant home and a splendid farm, situated about two miles west of Sarcoxie. Mr. Horrell is a practical farmer, has held numerous political positions, and is one of Jasper county's most worthy citizens.

DR. M. D. HARVEY, post-office Bower's Mills, was born in Kanawha county, West Va., May 27, 1829. His parents, Jasper and Rebecca Harvey, were natives of the Old Dominion. When about fifteen years of age came with parents to Jasper county, Mo., locating where subject now resides. Subject attended the common schools and high school in Kanawha county. Commenced the study of medicine in 1851, continued his studies three years, then attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Returned and commenced practice of profession at Sarcoxie. Continued in

practice there one year, then went to Bower's Mills, Lawrence county, but soon after to Newtonia, Newton county. One year thereafter returned to Bower's Mills, and soon after to the old homestead, where he now resides. Dr. Harvey was married in Jasper county, Mo., September, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Lafever, of this county. This union has been blessed with seven children: Stanley R., born Jan. 23, 1862; William H., born February, 1864; Mary R., born July 17, 1865; Betty, born Nov. 1, 1866; Kate, born April 4, 1868; Virginia L., born Sept. 16, 1869; Theresa, born Jan. 30, 1871. The Doctor has a fine practice, and also conducts a fine farm of 192 acres, 110 in good cultivation, comfortable dwelling, and other out-buildings, orchard, etc.

PHILIP N. HAZLE, of Hazle & Biddlecome, hardware and implement dealers, Sarcoxie, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1846. His parents, Augustus C. and E. A. Hazle, were also natives of the Buckeye State. When eight years of age our subject moved with parents to McLean county, Ill., where father engaged in farming and the milling business. There young Hazel grew to manhood, acquiring a liberal education in the common schools and the Leroy Seminary. In March, 1876, he went Champaign county, same state, and a half decade later came to Missouri, locating in this county. Engaged in agricultural pursuits until September, 1881, then made a business trip to Kansas, and in February, 1882, came to Sarcoxie. Shortly after he embarked in the hardware and implement business with present partner. Mr. Hazle was married in Champaign county, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1871, to Miss Emma J., daughter of Isaac and Catharine Ames, of that county, but formerly of Pennsylvania. Mrs. H. was born in Illinois. From this union there are three children: Percy Lee, born Aug. 24, 1876; Harry C., born March 7, 1878; and Alta M., born Oct. 24, 1881. Mrs. Hazle is a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Subject is a member of the A. O. U. W. Business on southwest corner public square. The firm carries a complete stock of shelf and heavy hardware stores, tinware, all kinds of agricultural implements, etc. Both members of the firm are courteous, obliging, and possess the requisite energy and enterprise to insure them a reasonable success.

C. T. HEGWER, farmer and stock-raiser; post-office Bower's Mills; was born in Schlesien, Germany, June 8, 1833. His parents, Carl B. and Mary Hegwer, were also natives of Germany. When six years of age our subject immigrated with his parents to America, sailing from Hamburg, and after a voyage of about seven weeks arrived at New York City, and came west immediately to Wisconsin, locating on a farm near Milwaukee. There young Hegwer grew to manhood, receiving a fair education in the common

schools. In the spring of 1857 he moved to Kansas, and for nineteen years engaged there in agricultural pursuits. He then went to Oregon, but a month later returned and came to Missouri, locating in Lawrence county on Spring River. He purchased his present farm in March, 1882, and shortly after took possession. Mr. Hegwer was married in Grafton, Wis., Nov. 26, 1856, to Miss Wilhelmina, daughter of Samuel and Charlotte Foy, also natives of Germany. From this union there have been eleven children: Carl, born Aug. 22, 1857, and died in September, 1857; one died in infancy in 1859; Louisa, born June 17, 1860; Frank, born March 7, 1862; August, born April 30, 1884; Edward, born Feb. 5, 1866; Reinholdt, born Aug. 23, 1868; Rosena, born May 26, 1870; Henry, born June 13, 1873; Charles, born Jan. 3, 1876, and died June 19, 1876; and Helena, born Sept. 10, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Hegwer are members of the Lutheran Church. They have an excellent farm of 348 acres, 200 of which are well improved, under good fence, large residence, barn, orchard, etc., in fact all the requisites of a comfortable home. Mr. Hegwer is a man of integrity and good business qualifications. He is a practical farmer, which, coupled with his industry, cannot fail to make a success.

A. W. HENRY, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Jasper county, Mo., July 15, 1845. His parents, John and Melissa Henry, were natives respectively of the Old Dominion and the Blue-grass State. They came to Missouri in 1834. Our subject grew to manhood in this county, engaged on a farm and in attending the common schools. At the breaking out of the war he joined the Missouri State Militia and served about eighteen months. He then returned home and engaged in farming, and has since made that his business. Mr. Henry was married Jan. 3, 1867, to Miss Emily J., daughter of Alvin and Elizabeth A. Shepherd, of Lawrence county, this state. They have had three children: Justina A., born Nov. 26, 1867; Eva Belle, born July 11, 1869, and died Nov. 13, 1881; and James Elmer, born Nov. 16, 1870, and died Dec. 20, 1871. Mrs. Henry died Dec. 6, 1870. Our subject was again married in Taney county, Mo., Oct. 16, 1873, to Miss Alice, daughter of Lysander and Lucy Stowell, of that county. Mrs. Henry was born in Madison, Wis., March 28, 1848. From this union there have been four children: Ebbe A., born Aug. 10, 1874, and died Jan. 2, 1876; George F., born Dec. 18, 1875; Albert E., born Feb. 9, 1878; and one (not named) born Sept. 23, 1880, and died Sept. 26, 1880. Mrs. Henry is a member of the M. E. Church. They have a good farm and pleasant home, situated near Cave Springs.

C. L. HENRY, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Lawrence county, Mo., Feb. 22, 1851. His parents, Brice and Lucinda

Henry, were natives respectively of Ohio and Illinois. They came to Lawrence county at an early day. Our subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In the spring of 1876 he purchased his present farm and shortly afterward took possession. Mr. Henry was married in Jasper county, Mo., Feb. 2, 1875, to Miss Annie, daughter of William and Elizabeth Edwards, of this county. They were natives of London, England, and immigrated to America in 1851. This union has been blessed with three children: Ethel May, born Oct. 29, 1875; Leon Victor, born March 2, 1879; and Nellie V., born Jan. 29, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are consistent church members. They have one of the finest farms in Jasper county, situated about two and a half miles east of Sarcoxie. He and his excellent lady have everything nicely arranged about the premises; good orchard, yard set with shade and ornamental trees, etc. We wish them, and fear not but that they will attain, a reasonable degree of success in life.

GEORGE C. HENRY, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Sangamon county, Ills., July 10, 1834; his parents, John and Melina A. Henry, were natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. When three years of age our subject came with his parents to this state, locating in what was then Barry county, near the Cave Springs; subject grew up and engaged in the quiet pursuits of the farm and received a fair education. In 1861 he moved to Allen county, Kan., but at the close of the war returned to Jasper county, and has since made this his home. Mr. Henry was married in Lawrence county, Mo., Dec. 14, 1865, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of A. C. and Elizabeth A. Shepherd of that county. Mrs. H. was born in Greene county, Mo., March 2, 1844. This union has been blessed with seven children: Lavina F., born Nov. 18, 1866, died Dec. 26, 1866; John Alviss, born Nov. 29, 1867; Orange F., born March 25, 1869; Corda Emily, born April 11, 1871; George Elmer, born April 5, 1873, died May 29, 1875; Wm. Jones born July 20, 1874; and Nora Ellen, born Nov. 25, 1879. Mrs. Henry is a member of the M. E. Church. They have a pleasant home, farm consists of eighty acres of excellent land, well improved, fenced, watered, etc.

JOHN. W. HENRY, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in this county Nov. 4, 1841; his father, John Henry, was a native of Virginia; mother, Melina Henry of the Blue-grass State. Our subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of Jasper county. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, First Kansas Cavalry, and served three months; then returned to Missouri and enlisted in Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment, M. S. M., Col. Jno. D. Allen commanding, and

served until the close of the war; participated in a number of important engagements; mustered out at Bower's Mills, Lawrence county, in the summer of 1865, and returned home. Mr. Henry was married Feb. 6, 1866, to Miss Harriet Dickeson, of this county, but a native of Indiana; born July 16, 1847. From this union there have been six children: Orah Alice, born March 25, 1867; Julina Ann, born March 6, 1869; Brice W., born Dec. 23, 1873, died Dec. 1, 1879; Richard W., born April 14, 1875; Avonia Gertrude, born Oct. 28, 1878, and Emma V., born July 1, 1880. Mr. Henry is a man of good business qualifications and is considered one of the most successful farmers in Sarcoxie township; he and a brother, A. W. Henry, have an excellent farm near Cave Springs, well fenced and improved.

JOHN M. HIBLER, merchant, Sarcoxie, was born in Cass county, Mo., April 16, 1856; his parents, Wm. M. and Sarah A. Hibler, are also natives of Missouri. During his infancy our subject moved with his parents to Ft. Worth, Texas, and about one year later returned to Arkansas, locating at Ft. Smith; there they remained about six years; they afterwards went to Paris, Texas, making that their home a short time, then came to Jasper county, and located near Sarcoxie. Mr. Hibler's boyhood was spent almost entirely on a farm, and his education acquired in the common schools. In the spring of 1878 the family went to Colorado, but three years later returned, stopping for a time near Windfield, Kan., then to Jasper county in the summer of 1882, locating in Sarcoxie. Soon after coming here our subject embarked in the mercantile business, and has since continued. He was married in this county Sept. 16, 1878, to Miss Hattie J., daughter of Benton and Nancy J. Wormington. From this union there is one child, Ethel, born in Colorado, Dec. 28, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. H. have a very pleasant home and are surrounded with a large circle of friends. Business southeast corner public square, Sarcoxie; carries a complete line of all goods usually found in a first-class grocery store. Mr. Hibler is a man of good business qualifications, courteous, obliging, energetic, and enterprising.

T. J. HOLLAND, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Bower's Mills, was born in Macon county, Tenn., July 9, 1837. His parents, Pleasant and Maria H. Holland, were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Tennessee. Our subject grew to manhood in his native state, receiving a limited education. When nineteen years of age he came to Missouri, locating in Jasper county. In 1861 he enlisted in the Home Guards and served a short time; in June, 1862, he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, and one year thereafter in Company L, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out at St. Louis, Aug. 11, 1865, and returned home and has since engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr.

Holland was married in Jasper county, Mo., Oct. 5, 1865, to Miss Mary E., daughter of John and Elizabeth Dunnivan, who came to southwest Missouri at a very early day from Tennessee. Mrs. H. was born Aug. 11, 1833. From this union there have been seven children: William M., born Sept. 10, 1866; John M., born Feb. 14, 1868; Rachel Elizabeth, born March 7, 1870; Timothy, born May 18, 1872; J. F., born in Dec. 1873, died Aug. 1, 1875; Ellen, born Aug. 16, 1876; and Charles, born Feb. 1, 1879. Mr. H. has a fine farm of 160 acres, 100 of which is well improved, fenced, watered, etc. He has a membership in the I. O. O. F.

W. L. HOLTON, liveryman, post-office Sarcocie, was born in Rutland county, Vt., Feb. 25, 1854. His parents, L. T. and L. A. Holton, were also natives of the Green Mountain State. His father was born Feb. 20, 1818, and died Nov. 26, 1867; his mother was born Oct. 28, 1818. During infancy our subject came to Illinois with his parents, who located on a farm in McDonough county. There young Holton engaged in farming and attending the common schools. He completed his education in the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In September, 1877, he came to Missouri, locating in Union township, this county, where he purchased a farm and continued in agricultural pursuits. Three years later he sold his farm and moved to Sarcocie, but shortly after bought another farm in the neighborhood of the former one and farmed for two years. In March, 1882, he returned to Sarcocie, engaged in the livery business, and has since made this his home. Mr. Holton was married in Fulton county, Ill., Jan. 29, 1873, to Miss Sylvia, daughter of J. N. and Melissa A. Parrish, formerly of Ohio. Mrs. H. was born July 30, 1854. Her father was born March 25, 1827; her mother, Sept. 26, 1827. Our subject and Mrs. Holton have three children: Myrtia A., born Nov. 10, 1873; Charlotte L., born Oct. 26, 1875; and Etta Maude, born March 20, 1880. Mr. Holton is a man of excellent business qualifications, and as a liveryman is a success.

STEPHEN M. HOOD, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcocie, was born in Monroe county, Tenn., March 2, 1833. His parents, Norris and Melinda (Bond) Hood, were natives respectively of South Carolina and Virginia. His father's family consisted of nine children: Stephen M., David C., Joel P., Martha R., Lucy L., Thomas C., Elizabeth, Amanda, and Esther. Our subject grew to manhood in his native state, engaged in agricultural pursuits and attending school. He came west with his parents in Nov., 1852, locating in this county, where he now resides. He completed his education after coming to this state in the Newtonia College, Newtonia, Mo. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Provisional State Troops, and one year thereafter re-enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Mis-

souri Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Hood was married in Jasper county, Mo., March 10, 1859, to Miss Miriam, daughter of Josiah and Jane Boyd, of this county. From this union there were seven children: Norris B., born Aug. 3, 1860; Melinda J., born March 22, 1862; J. G., born April 10, 1864; Kate, born May 10, 1866; Lucy, born April 8, 1869; Charles C., born Sept. 2, 1871; and Edward C., born July 11, 1873, died Feb. 11, 1875. Mrs. Boyd died April 15, 1877. She was, and for years had been, a devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hood was again married September 6, 1879, to Elizabeth McGonagal, of this county, but formerly of Ohio. They have one child, Wesley E., born Jan. 19, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Hood have a very comfortable home situated about three miles west of Sarcoxie. The farm consists of 360 acres of choice land, mostly lying on Center Creek, the most fertile land in the Southwest; good residence and out-buildings, orchard, etc. Mr. Hood is a man of public spirit, taking an active part in matters of common as well as of individual interest. He possesses an extraordinary memory, and having been one of the earliest settlers in the county, his reminiscences are truly entertaining. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic order.

ROBERT L. HOTTEL, of Hagar, Reynolds & Hottel, merchants and grain dealers, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1840. His parents, Lewis and Mildred Hottel, were natives of Virginia. His father was born Jan. 15, 1808, and died April 21, 1879, in Newton county, Mo. His mother was born Aug. 15, 1809, and died April 19, 1853, in Lawrence county, Mo. Subject moved with his parents to Lawrence county, Mo., when about two years of age. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Subject grew to maturity in Lawrence county and engaged in agricultural pursuits until the breaking out of the war. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the state service and continued until the spring of 1863; he then enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Springfield, Mo., June 30, 1865. He then returned to Lawrence county, and soon after came to Sarcoxie and engaged in the mercantile business with Messrs. Willbanks and Schooling, under the firm name of Willbanks, Hottel & Schooling. He disposed of his interests in a few months and engaged as clerk for Gilbert Schooling in the same business. In March, 1871, he again commenced farming and followed that calling several years. On March 8th, 1880, he engaged in his present business. He was married in Jasper county, Mo., Aug. 3, 1869, to Miss Rhoda, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Simmons, of Sarcoxie, but natives of Tennessee. Mrs. H. was born Dec. 10, 1846, in Bradley county, Tennessee.

This union has been blessed with two children: Edgar Vinton, born May 27, 1870, and Henry Frank, born Oct. 13, 1876. Mrs. H. is a member of the Methodist Church; Mr. H. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic orders. Mr. and Mrs. Hottel have a pleasant home surrounded with a wide circle of friends and enjoy the fullest confidence and esteem of all.

B. W. JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Bower's Mills, was born in Blount county, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1852. His parents, W. T. and C. J. Johnson, were also natives of Tennessee. Subject was reared on a farm and attended the common schools. He finished his education in Ewing and Jefferson colleges, Blount county, and Laurel Hill Academy. In May, 1875, he went to Texas and engaged in shipping cattle for a time from Texas to St. Louis. He came to Missouri in July, 1875, locating in Lawrence county, where he engaged in feeding and shipping stock; then came to his present location in February, 1879, and has since been engaged in farming and handling stock. He has a farm consisting of 240 acres, 185 in good cultivation, well fenced, excellently watered, etc. He has a fine dwelling, and though a young man, is counted one of the most worthy and successful farmers of Sarcoxie township.

THOS. W. JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Maury county, Tenn., April 9, 1838. His father was born in Virginia, Feb. 29, 1812. His mother is a native of North Carolina, born in 1813. When about eleven years of age his parents moved to Wayne county, same state, and locating near Clifton engaged in farming. In the fall of 1852 he came to Missouri, locating in Jasper county. Subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Missouri State Guards, serving a term of six months; then enlisted in the Confederate service under Gen. Jo Shelby, and served until the close of the war. He was with Shelby on his celebrated raid through Missouri, and participated in the battles of Marshall, Westport, Little Blue, Independence, Newtonia, and many others of minor importance. In May, 1865, at Ft. Smith, Ark., Shelby told his men to look out for themselves, and his forces were disbanded. Our subject was married in Jasper county, June 26, 1860, to Nancy A., daughter of Ishmael and Mary Stephens, of this county. From this union there were ten children, nine are now living: Ishmael P., born July 1, 1861; William J., born Dec. 17, 1862, died April 11, 1865; Louisa E., born May 8, 1866; David P. born Oct. 14, 1867; Carrie A., born Aug. 10, 1869; Mattie May, born Aug. 25, 1872; Lulu K., born June 26, 1875; Lizzie L., born April 12, 1877; Ida E., born Jan. 25, 1879; and Genoa P., born Jan. 9, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. J. are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and

Mr. J. is now an elder in that church. He is also a member of the Masonic order. He has a fine farm of 120 acres under fence, and 70 acres in good cultivation; an excellent dwelling, surrounded with shade and other trees, orchard and all the other necessary requisites for a pleasant home.

BENJAMIN M. JONES, merchant, Sarcoxie, was born in what was then Tishomingo county, Miss., Jan. 20, 1844. His parents, Benjamin M., and Avarilla Jones, were natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee. When thirteen years of age subject moved with his parents to the Choctaw Nation, locating at the Choctaw agency. Two years later they moved to Boggy Depot, and there subject engaged as clerk in the mercantile establishment of Mitchell & Phillips. He continued in that position for several years; then went to McAlister, same nation, and embarked in the mercantile business with Mr. J. J. Phillips, under the firm name of B. M. Jones & Co. Subsequently he purchased the entire stock and continued alone about three years; he then disposed of his entire interests there and went to California for the purpose of taking a rest, but owing to his natural inclinations he soon drifted into business again. He came to Sarcoxie in November, 1882, and shortly after purchased property here and engaged in his present business. Mr. Jones was married in the Choctaw Nation, Nov. 1, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of J. R. and Catharine Parsons, of Boggy Depot. Mrs. Jones was born Aug. 15, 1850, and died May 12, 1875. From this union there were two children: Charles H., born May 31, 1872, and Arthur P., born Jan. 13, 1874. Mr. Jones was again married in Benton county, Ark., Oct. 29, 1876, to Miss Lutie, daughter of Jacob and Cynthia Shell, of that county. They have two children: Edith A., born June 4, 1879, and Pearl, born May 18, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Christian Church.

THOMAS A. JONES, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Spencer county, Ind., Nov. 27, 1838. His parents, William and Hannah Jones, were natives respectively of North Carolina and Kentucky. When thirteen years of age subject moved with parents to Lawrence county, this state. Remained there until the year 1859, then came to Jasper county, locating near where he now resides. His education, though very liberal, was obtained in the common schools. In the fall of 1860 he moved to what was then Lyons county, Kan.; two years later to Ft. Scott, same state, and one year thereafter returned to former place of residence in this county. Mr. Jones was married in Jasper county, Mo., Feb. 1, 1860, to Miss Vellinder, daughter of Michael and Anna Archer. This union has been blessed with six children: Smith A., born Nov. 17, 1860; Cornelia F., born Aug. 17, 1862; Millie, born Jan. 13, 1866; George S. and William M., born

July 20, 1870; Minice N., born July 2, 1874; and Thomas E., born April 4, 1882. William M. died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. J. is a member of the I. O. O. F. They have a good farm and very pleasant home about three miles southeast of Sarcoxie. Mr. Jones is a practical farmer and takes great pride in improvements. Educational, political, church, and other interests have an earnest exponent in the person of our subject.

WILLIAM HALL JONES, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Spencer county, Ind., Sept. 11, 1834. His father, W. K. Jones, was a native of North Carolina, born in Iredell county, Aug. 5, 1800, and died March 10, 1865. Mother a native of the Blue-grass State, born Feb. 1, 1803, died Jan. 1, 1864. Subject grew to manhood in Spencer county, engaged in agricultural pursuits and attending school. When eighteen years of age he came with parents to Missouri, locating in Lawrence county. In 1856 he came to Jasper county, bought a tract of land, and made this his home until the breaking out of the war. In the spring of 1861 he moved his family to Lyon county, Kan. In the fall of 1865 he returned to this county and purchased the farm on which he now resides. Mr. Jones was married in Jasper county, Mo., July 17, 1855, to Miss Fannie, daughter of John and Melissa Henry, who were among the first settlers of Sarcoxie township. Mrs. J. was born near the Cave Springs, this county, April 12, 1839. From this union there are five children: Charles E., born June 15, 1857; Franklin S., born Nov. 19, 1861; Frederick W., born March 31, 1870; Lucius M., born Dec. 6, 1875; and Marcellus Q., born Sept. 28, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are, and have been for years, consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They are very pleasantly located about two miles east of Sarcoxie, on a fine farm of 160 acres, well improved, fine residence, barn, and other out-buildings, orchard, etc. Mr. Jones is considered one of the most substantial farmers in Sarcoxie township.

MOSES A. McKNIGHT, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., April 10, 1826. His parents, Moses and Erexine (Roseborough) McKnight, were natives of the Old North State. Father was born Aug. 5, 1791, and died Nov. 20, 1843. Mother born in July, 1797, died March 20, 1847. Subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. Came to Missouri in the fall of 1849 and stopped for a time in Franklin county. Four years later he came to Jasper county and located at Sarcoxie. Mr. McKnight was married in Franklin county, Mo., Feb. 20, 1850, to Miss Rachael L., daughter of Lazarus and Elizabeth Holman, of that county, but natives of North Carolina.

From this union there were seven children: Henry M., born March 15, 1851; Erexine E., born Aug. 2, 1852, now wife of Charles Pettit, of Sarcoxie; Louisa A., born Dec. 28, 1854, now wife of James W. Haggard, of Sarcoxie township; Laura K., born Dec. 21, 1856, now wife of Henry N. Wilde, of Sarcoxie; Mary E., born Dec. 26, 1858, died Dec. 30, 1870; Charlotte J., born April 16, 1863. One died in infancy. Mrs. M. died in February, 1872. She was a member of the M. E. Church (South). Mr. M. was again married June 24, 1877, to Mrs. Nancy L. Bass, *nee* Powell, of this county. Mrs. McKnight was born March 2, 1848. They have one child, Minnie, born May 10, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. M. are both members of the M. E. Church. Subject has held different positions of importance. Has been commissioned a notary public and has been justice of the peace for Sarcoxie township for six years.

DR. R. H. D. LONG, physician and surgeon, post-office Bower's Mills, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born in Pickaway county, Oct. 14, 1853. His father, Kendall Long, was a native of Maryland; his mother, *nee* Macura Clarkson, was a native of Ohio. When two years of age subject moved with his parents to Iowa, locating near Burlington, where he was reared on a farm, and attended common schools; he also attended a private school in Burlington under the tutorship of Dr. Graff. In the fall of 1869 he went to Ashland, Neb., and engaged as clerk in a general store, where he remained two years. He commenced the study of medicine in the fall of 1870, and one year thereafter returned to Burlington, Iowa, where he continued his studies under Dr. John Scarff. In the fall of 1873 he entered the medical department of Michigan State University, took one course, and then entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1874. He returned to Burlington, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of his profession with Dr. Scarff, his former preceptor. He came to his present location in 1875, and has since built up a large and increasing practice. Dr. Long was married in Lawrence county, Mo., Dec. 16, 1877, to Miss Susie, daughter of R. P. and Millie Colley, of Lawrence county. The doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic orders. He now has a store at Bower's Mills, carrying a full line of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, drugs, etc. Dr. and Mrs. Long have a pleasant home and enjoy the respect and esteem of all with whom they are associated, socially and otherwise.

DENNIS McNALLIE, of McNallie & Swindle, hardware and furniture dealers, Sarcoxie, was born in Compton county, Province of Quebec, Oct. 17, 1847. His parents, John and Rose McNallie, were natives of the Emerald Isle. When thirteen years of age subject went to Sherbrook, and for

several years attended the city schools. He came to the States in 1863 and engaged for a time in farming at White River Junction, Vt. He then went to Ilion, Herkimer county, N. Y., and commenced work in the Remington Gun Shops; he continued thus employed eighteen months, and then entered the Whitestown Seminary, where he pursued his studies one year. After quitting school he returned to Canada, and two years thereafter to Ilion, N. Y., where he re-engaged in the Remington Gun Shops. He came west to Butler county, Ohio, in the spring of 1868, and in the fall following, to Jasper county, locating near Avilla, McDonald township, where he farmed for about four years. In the winter of 1873 he went to Joplin and engaged in prospecting, and as clerk for W. J. Swindle in the grocery business. One year later he moved upon a farm five miles east of Sarcoxie, where he engaged in farming four years. He then moved his family to Sarcoxie, and leaving them there comfortably situated made a trip to Colorado. He returned in August following, and soon after he engaged in the furniture business in Sarcoxie with Mr. L. A. Dew, under the firm name of Dew & McNallie; continued a few months, and then he purchased the entire interest and conducted the business alone. In August, 1882, present partnership was formed, and the new firm at once added a large stock of hardware, and increased the furniture until they now have an establishment which is not only a credit to the enterprising town of Sarcoxie, but would be to one of far greater pretensions. Mr. McNallie was married in this county, in 1874, to Miss Nancy, daughter of W. J. and Rachel Swindle, of Sarcoxie. From this union there have been four children. Mrs. McNallie is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. M. belongs to the A. O. U. W. The place of business is on the northwest corner of the square, Sarcoxie, where can be found everything in the furniture and hardware line.

LEWIS M. MARTIN, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in St. Louis county, Mo., March 10, 1821. His parents, Sarah and David Martin, were natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. Our subject grew to maturity in St. Louis county and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attended the common schools. When seventeen years of age he moved with his parents to what was then Crawford county, Mo., and located on a farm, where they remained about seven years. The family then went to Moniteau county, this state, and purchased a farm and continued farming, and came to Jasper county in the fall of 1872, locating where he now resides. Mr. Martin was married in Moniteau county, Aug. 7, 1845, to Miss Sarah A. Williams of that county. From this union there have been twelve children: George W., born June 27, 1846, died in May, 1872; Desdemonia

C., born Dec. 15, 1848, died May 4, 1863; Pardina S., born Sept. 27, 1849; Sarah J., born June 10, 1851; John D., born April 1, 1852, died in the fall of 1860; Addison G., born May 14, 1854, died Sept. 22, 1863; Mary C., born Nov. 3, 1855; Parthena J., born Feb. 12, 1859, died July 15, 1860; Robert L., born Aug. 4, 1860; Cordelia, born June 25, 1862; Olive, born April 9, 1863; James S. and Franklin W. (twins), born April 5, 1867; and one who died in infancy. Mrs. M. died in Aug., 1868; she was a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Martin was again married in Moniteau county Dec. 8, 1870, to Mrs. Rebecca Sandy. From this union there have been four children: Libbie P., born Aug. 19, 1871, died Dec. 8, 1874; Chas. G., born July 17, 1873; Permelia M., born Aug. 20, 1876; and Lilly B., born July 29, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. M. are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. They have a very pleasant home two miles west of Sarcoxie, where they have a splendid little farm, well improved.

R. P. MARTIN, station agent, Frisco Road, Sarcoxie, was born in Casey county, Ky., Feb. 27, 1853. His parents, Jesse and Eliza Martin, were also natives of the Blue-grass State. When five years of age our subject moved with his parents to Missouri, locating in Camden county, where he grew to manhood and engaged in agricultural pursuits and attended the common schools. He finished his education in the Lebanon High School, graduating in the spring of 1874. After quitting school he engaged to learn the art of photography, but three years later commenced to learn telegraphy at Lebanon. In Nov., 1879, he took charge of the telegraph office at Neosho, Newton county, and six months after he went to Stoutland, Camden county, and took charge as station agent and operator for a time; he then engaged as night operator at St. Clair, Franklin county. He then went to Fredonia, Kan., and shortly after came to Sarcoxie, taking charge of the station as agent and operator, Aug. 14, 1881. Mr. Martin was married in Neosho, Newton county, this state, Feb. 6, 1879, to Miss Fannie Jordan. They have one child: Virgil Edward, born April 11, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have a very pleasant home in Sarcoxie, and are surrounded by a wide circle of friends. Mr. M. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

CAPT. GOLDMAN G. MEADOR, of Cooper & Meador, farmers and stock-raisers, post-office Bower's Mills, was born in Macon county, Tenn., July 25, 1826. His parents, Lewis and Sarah F. Meador, were natives of the Old Dominion. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, Col. Ben. Grider commanding, and served twelve months; he was then discharged because of disability, and re-enlisted in the First Tennessee Mounted Infantry, and was elected first lieutenant in Company E,

and was mustered out at the end of one year; enlisted again in the Eighth Tennessee Mounted Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Cleveland commanding, and was elected captain of Company A, and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in August, 1865, and returned home. He came to Missouri in the fall of 1865, and located in Jasper county near where he now resides. He was married Nov. 23, 1851, to Miss Velira Cooper. From this union there are seven children: Arzila F., Sarah L., Lewis P., Jas. M., Bennet H., V. G., and Geo. Riley. Mrs. M. died March 24, 1881. Messrs. Cooper & Meador are now very pleasantly situated on a fine farm, well improved, a beautiful residence, large barn, and other out-buildings, and are counted among the most successful farmers of southwestern Missouri.

TIMOTHY MEADOR, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcocie, was born in Macon county, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1823. His parents, Jehu and Frances Meador, were natives of Virginia. Our subject grew to manhood engaged on a farm, acquiring a liberal education in the common schools. He came to Missouri in 1849, locating in this county, near the mouth of White Oak Creek. Three years later he moved on Spring River, six miles east of Carthage, and in 1852 came to his present location. In November, 1862, he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia and served four months. He moved to Lawrence in the summer of 1863, but returned in 1866. Mr. Meador was married in Macon county, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Celia Long, of Robertson county, same state. Mrs. Meador was born Nov. 5, 1827. This union has been blessed with ten children: Susan F., born July 21, 1846, and died in July, 1851; Minerva A., born Jan. 23, 1848, and died in June, 1859; A. E., born April 8, 1851, and died in June, 1859; Mary J., born Sept. 11, 1853, now wife of Joseph Lundy, of this township; Julina E., born Feb. 7, 1857, now wife of John B. Osborn, of Avilla; James W., born Oct. 1, 1858, and died July 2, 1859; Laura, born Sept. 20, 1860, now wife of D. M. Roper, of Sarcocie township; Ira T., born Jan. 6, 1862; Nancy E., born Oct. 16, 1864; and William P., born Aug. 7, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Meador are consistent members of the Baptist Church. Their farm consists of 224 acres of choice land, well improved, good dwelling, barn, an orchard containing a general variety of fruits, and other requisites of a comfortable home. Mr. Meador takes great interest in public matters—educational, political, and religious—and has been frequently honored with positions of importance.

J. W. MELUGIN. Prominent among the pioneer settlers of Jasper county is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Melugin was born in Dixon county, Tenn., Nov. 22, 1818. His father, Joseph Melugin, was a native of

North Carolina, born near Guilford Court-House, in 1773, and died March 11, 1845. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia in 1775, and died in December, 1838. His grandfather on both sides participated in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather Melugin was a native of Scotland. When twelve years of age our subject moved with his parents to Sangamon county, Ill., and there engaged in farming for a half decade. In 1835 they came to Missouri, locating in what was then Barry county, near where he now resides. Our subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. His experience during the war was somewhat varied. He proposed to be neutral, but neutrality on the field of revolting sections was difficult to maintain. He was taken prisoner and held as a hostage by Col. John M. Richardson, but subsequently released. Mr. Melugin was married in Jasper county, Mo., Oct. 23, 1843, to Miss Eliza A. C., daughter of Hugh and Sarah Allison, natives of North Carolina. From this union there have been five children: William Benton, born Oct. 15, 1844; John Thomas, born Feb. 11, 1846, and died Dec. 28, 1870; James Albert, born Jan. 30, 1850; Franklin, born Oct. 28, 1855; and Samuel Joseph, born July 22, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Melugin are members of the Christian Church. They have a very pleasant home, situated about seven miles east of Carthage. Their farm consists of about 300 acres of improved land, well fenced and watered; also about the same number of acres unimproved adjoining. They have a splendid residence, situated in a natural grove; also a large barn and other out-buildings, orchard, etc. The farm is largely situated on the celebrated Spring River bottom, the most fertile land in the Southwest. Our subject is a man of good business qualifications, energetic, enterprising, and is always ready to aid pecuniarily and otherwise in every effort to promote the interest of state, county, and particularly the community in which he lives. He is considered one of the most practical and substantial farmers, not only of Jasper county, but of southwest Missouri.

WILLIAM MORRIS, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Butler county, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1809; his parents, John and Elizabeth Morris, were natives of the Old Dominion. When nine years of age our subject came west with his parents to Knox county, Ind.; there the father purchased land and commenced to improve it. Shortly after, however, he started on a trip and was supposed to have been drowned; subject being the eldest of the family of children necessarily had to take charge of the affairs, although, of course, directed by his mother in many things. Remained there engaged in farming until twenty-three years of age, during which time he received a limited education. In 1834 he moved to Davis

county, same state, but soon after returned to the old homestead; came to Missouri in the spring of 1869, locating in Jasper county about nine miles southeast of Carthage. He then purchased land and engaged in farming until February, 1880, when he came to his present location. Mr. Morris was married in Knox county, Ind., April 16, 1829, to Miss Lavina, daughter of Noah and Mary Roberts, formerly of the Empire State. From this union there were three children, John, Mary, and William C.; Mrs. M. died in the summer of 1834; subject was again married in the following November to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Ephraim and Margaret Thompson of Davis county. They have been blessed with five children; Mary, Lavina, Margaret, Elizabeth, and William T.; Mrs. M. died in October, 1858; again married in Knox county, Ind., July 24, 1859, to Mrs. Mary E. Robbins, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth McGovern. From this union there have been nine children: Marcellus, born June 19, 1860; Elmer E., born Oct. 24, 1861; Louis, born June 21, 1864; Oliver P., born April 9, 1867, died Jan. 26, 1875; Benjamin F., born Dec. 31, 1868, died Feb. 7, 1869; H. A., born May 23, 1870; Etta May, born April 3, 1872; James M., born Feb. 14, 1874; and Hugh H., born March 3, 1877, died Sept. 14, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the M. E. Church; they have a good farm and pleasant home, situated about two mile east of Sarcoxie.

JOHN PALMER, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Almanance county, N. C., Nov. 22, 1844. His parents, Thomas and Agnes Palmer, were also natives of North Carolina. When about fourteen years of age our subject moved with his parents to Missouri locating on a farm in Webster county; four years later the family moved to Batesville, Ark.; subject was raised entirely on a farm and received a fair education. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Second Missouri Cavalry, and served until the close of the war; participated in the battles of Augusta, Ark., Pilot Knob and Independence, Mo., Blue Mills, Kan., and others of considerable importance; came to Jasper county in 1874, locating on a farm near Reeds, and five years later purchased and moved upon his present farm, to which he has added many improvements, and has engaged in farming and stock-raising on a extensive scale. Mr. Palmer was married in Osage county, this state, July 11, 1868, to Miss Sarah F., daughter of Ryland W. and S. A. Giles, natives of Tennessee. Mrs. P. was born Sept. 5, 1851. From this union there have been two children: Thomas Ryland, born Aug. 13, 1870, and Mary Frances, born April 29, 1872, died March 29, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are members of the M. E. Church (South); they have a splendid farm of 140 acres, mostly well improved; neat dwelling, good barn, young orchard, etc. Mr. P. is a practical farmer.

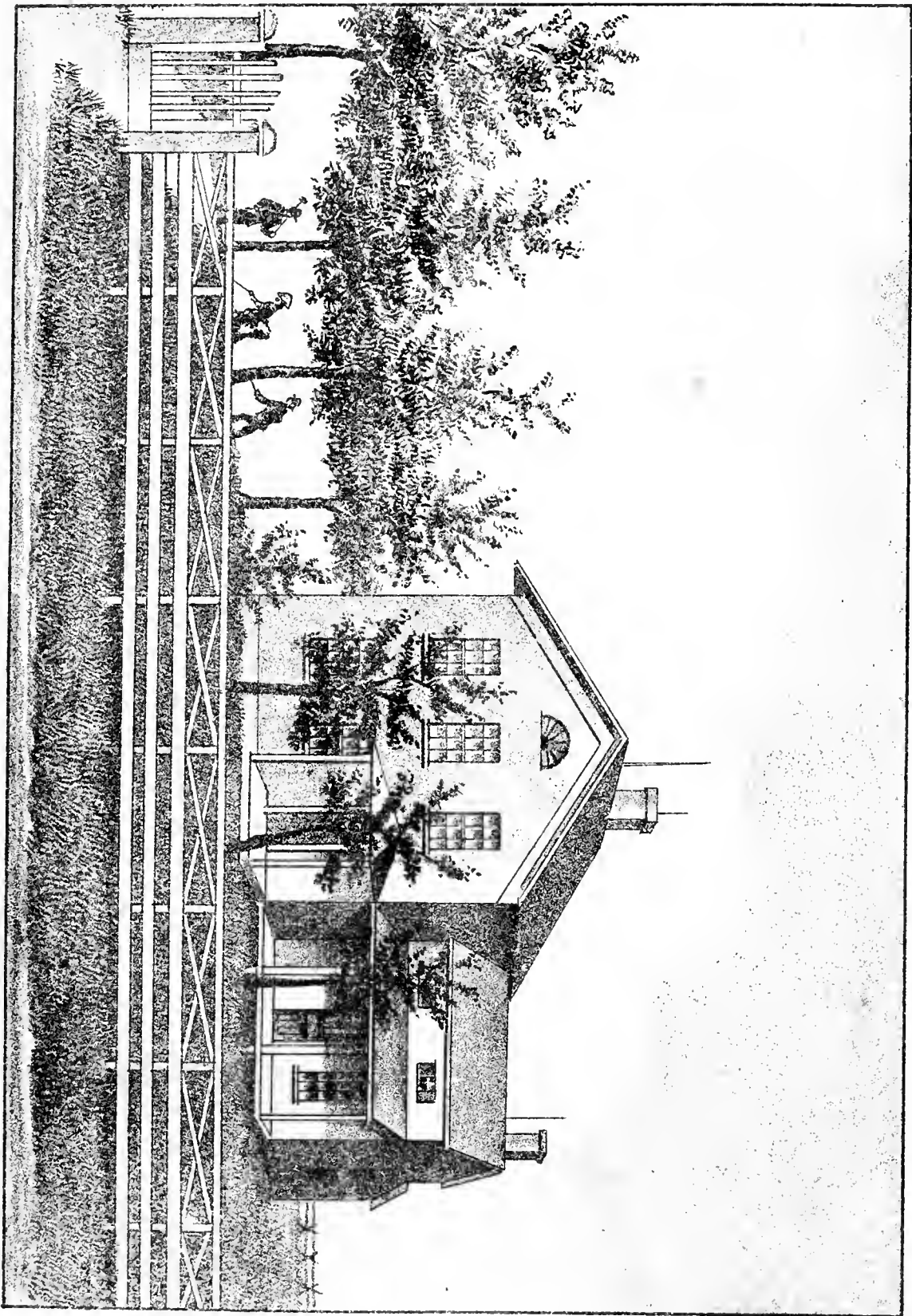
THOMAS PALMER, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in North Carolina, March 8, 1812. His parents, Thomas and Sarah Palmer, were natives of North Carolina. Subject was reared on a farm, receiving a limited common school education. Came to Missouri in fall of 1858, located in Webster county, near Marshfield, and engaged in farming until breaking out of war. In summer of 1861 subject enlisted in Colonel Snavel's Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and served six months. Discharged at Springfield, Mo., in spring of 1862; he returned home, but soon after moved to Arkansas. Remained several years, then returned to Missouri, locating in Osage county, and engaged in farming. While in Arkansas subject was captured, with several others, after being shot three times by Federal scouts. The latter, after having captured their man, attempted to place him on horseback. The animal, seeing the blood flowing from his wounds, turned quickly and kicked him, breaking his leg. Was exchanged, and returned home. Came to Jasper county in fall of 1874, locating on Center Creek, near Sarcoxie. Came to present location in spring of 1879. Was married Oct. 28, 1837, to Miss Agnes, daughter of Michael and Peggie Struther. From this union there have been twelve children: Adam, born Nov. 20, 1841; Edward, born Oct. 11, 1843; John, born Oct. 18, 1845; George, born July 31, 1847; Thomas, born July 23, 1850; Mary Ann, born April 23, 1852; Michael, born Feb. 23, 1854; David, born Dec. 4, 1855; Margaret J., born in September, 1857; Daniel, born March 7, 1859; Agnes, born July 20, 1861; Martha E., born Dec. 12, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the M. E. Church (South). They are comfortably located on a fine farm of nearly 200 acres, besides timber lands; have a good home, and are well situated to enjoy their remaining years.

CHARLES H. PEIRCE, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Stafford county, New Hampshire, Oct. 25, 1837. His parents, Andrew and Rebecca Peirce, were natives respectively of the Granite and Bay states. His father was born July 13, 1814, and is now living at Clifton Springs, N. Y. Mother was born June 25, 1811, died Nov. 6, 1860. When thirteen years old our subject moved with parents to Boston, where his father engaged in shipping and the commission business. Subject was liberally educated in the common and higher schools. In 1855 he went to Chicago and engaged in the wholesale mercantile business. A decade later he went to central Illinois and engaged in farming, near Christia. Continued there two years, then came to Missouri, locating in May, 1869, where he now resides. Since he has engaged quite extensively in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Peirce was married in Carthage, May 7, 1870, to Miss Lydia A., daughter of Loren and Sarah W. Hurlbut, of Sarcoxie township.

Mrs. Peirce was born in Green county, Wis., July 12, 1850. This union has been blessed with five children: Grace, born Oct. 13, 1871, died March 4, 1872; Frank H., born March 24, 1873, died Feb. 17, 1875; Andrew and Mary Frances, born April 22, 1878; and Lulu R., born Feb. 16, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Peirce are very pleasantly located five miles northeast of Sarcoxie, on a fine farm of 520 acres, three hundred of which are in good cultivation, well watered, under good fence, etc. The buildings are commodious and nicely situated, having a really beautiful view of the surrounding country. Mr. P. is a man of excellent business qualifications. Energetic and enterprising, he is one of the most practical and substantial farmers in Jasper county.

CHARLES T. PETTIT, merchant, Sarcoxie, was born in St. Joseph county, Mich., Nov. 4, 1840. His parents, John and Permelia Pettit, were natives respectively of the Empire State and New Jersey. Subject grew to manhood in the county of his nativity, engaged in agricultural pursuits and attending the common schools; completed his education in the Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Mich. After quitting school he engaged in teaching and farming for a time. Came to Jasper county in the fall of 1866, stopping about four months in Carthage; he then came to Sarcoxie and embarked in the mercantile business with Harry Hubbard, present county collector, under the firm name of Hubbard & Pettit. Eighteen months thereafter he purchased the entire interest and continued alone. In 1872 he built the present Sarcoxie mills; in the summer of 1874 he disposed of them to Mr. W. H. Perry for \$9,000, and one year later he and Gilbert Schooling became their proprietors. Soon after they were again sold to J. P. Boyd, the present owner, and our subject has since given his attention principally to the mercantile business. At this writing he is engaged in constructing a large brick block on the northeast corner of the public square, which when completed will be the finest building in Sarcoxie. Mr. Pettit was married Dec. 14, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Moses and Louisa McKnight, of this county, but natives of Tennessee. From this union there are three children living: Ruth, born July 15, 1874; William, born July 2, 1876; and Charles, born Dec. 15, 1879. Three are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit have a very pleasant home in Sarcoxie. She is a consistent member of the M. E. Church (South). Mr. P. is a man of excellent business qualifications. Energetic and enterprising, he is ever awake to the interests of state, county, and especially of the community in which he lives. He is a member of the Masonic order.

DANIEL PRIGMORE, farmer and raiser of stock, post-office, Sarcoxie, was born in Roane county, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1827. His parents, Daniel and



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM REED.



Agnes Prigmore, were natives of Tennessee. Father was born Dec. 13, 1779, and died in the spring of 1859; mother, born Sept. 28, 1785, and died in the spring of 1859. During infancy, subject moved with his parents to what is now Cooper county; one year later the family moved to southern Illinois, and three years thereafter returned to Missouri, stopping on White River, where the father traded for a time with the Indians. In the spring of 1836 they came to what was then Barry, but now Jasper, county, Mo., locating five miles northeast of Sarcoxie. Here young Prigmore grew to maturity, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attended the schools. Since he has largely engaged in farming and growing stock. During the late war subject took a neutral position, notwithstanding he lost heavily from depredations and theft on the part of the armies. Mr. Prigmore was married in Jasper county, Mo., Dec. 29, 1848, to Miss Amanda M., daughter of Ephraim and Rebecca Beasley, of this county, but natives of Tennessee. From this union there have been thirteen children: Mary G., born Dec. 13, 1849, died in Oct., 1873; James W., born March 14, 1851, died in June, 1881; C. E., born May 24, 1853; Frances W., born Sept. 27, 1854; Lee H., born Jan. 12, 1858, died June 24, 1871; Aduella B., born Sept. 27, 1859, died in July, 1881; Fannie C., born March 21, 1862; John T., born Nov. 21, 1864; triplets, born in March, 1866, all died in infancy; Dick, born April 24, 1868; and Joseph D., born May 6, 1871. Mrs. P. died in June, 1876. Subject was again married in this county, Dec. 12, 1878, to Mrs. Margaret Dodson, daughter of Neil and Elizabeth Russell of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. P. have a splendid home, situated about five miles northeast of Sarcoxie. Fine farm of 311 acres, nearly all improved, well fenced and watered; two bearing orchards, in fact all the requisites of a comfortable home. Mr. Prigmore is a practical farmer and is considered one of the most substantial.

PELSUE BROS., druggists, southwest corner of the square, Sarcoxie. GEORGE W. PELSUE, of the above firm, was born in Rutland county, Vt., Dec. 26, 1847. His parents, Parker D. and Emeline Pelsue, were also natives of the Green Mountain State. When four years of age subject moved with his parents to Iowa, locating on a farm in Lee county. Seven years later the family came to Monroe county, this state. Subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1864 he enlisted in Company F, Forty-second Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Nashville, Franklin, and many others of minor importance. He was mustered out June 27, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and returning home, farmed until 1867. He then went to Topeka, Kan., and engaged as clerk in a grocery store for a

time; then to Monroe county, Mo., and in the fall of 1870 he went to Farmington, Grayson county, Texas, and engaged in the drug business; he continued there about fourteen months and subsequently he engaged in the drug business in Monroe county, this state; then at Moberly; thence to Cherry Vale, Kan.; and in May, 1881, came to Sarcoxie and has since continued in the same business with his present partner. Mr. Pelsue was married at Whitehall, Green county, Ill., April 24, 1873, to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Lucy Record, natives of Tennessee. From this union there are three children: Walter E., born March 19, 1874; George A., born Jan. 26, 1877; and Wilsie W., born Sept. 19, 1878. Mrs. P. was born Feb. 27, 1850. She is a member of the Methodist Church.

CYRUS F. PELSUE, of the above firm, was born July 7, 1856, in Lee county, Iowa. He was also raised on a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits and attending school. In 1859 he came with his parents to Monroe county, Mo., and remained there until 1879, when he went to Sandwich, Ill., and engaged as salesman in a mercantile establishment. One year later he returned to Monroe county, and in 1878 went to Kansas, engaging in the drug business with a brother, J. W. Pelsue, Walnut, Crawford county. He afterward went to Cherry Vale, same state, and continued in the drug business with his present partner. He came to Lawrence in the spring of 1881 and has since made this his home. Mr. Pelsue was married in Barton county, Mo., Oct. 18, 1882, to Miss Callie, daughter of John Sims, of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Pelsue have a very pleasant home in Sarcoxie. His business is on the southwest corner of the square; he carries a complete line of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, brushes, etc., in fact everything usually found in a first-class establishment.

WILLIAM REED. Prominent among the old and respected citizens of Jasper county, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Reed was born in Berkshire county, Mass., April 15, 1815. His parents, Elkanah and Laura (Crocker) Reed, were also natives of the Bay State. Subject remained in his native county until about twenty-two years of age. His early years were spent in agricultural pursuits and attending school. At sixteen he commenced to learn the trade of carriage-maker, served a full apprenticeship, and continued there for some time. He then went to New Orleans and worked at his trade until the summer of 1860, when he traded for lands in this county and soon after moved his family here, locating where he now resides. Since coming here he has engaged extensively in stock-raising. During the war our subject took no active part, but like most others in this and neighboring counties, he lost most every movable thing. He retained however, "his land and his scalp," and with his energy and enterprise he

soon amassed sufficient of this world's goods to place him again in a comfortable position. Mr. Reed was married in New Orleans, La., Oct. 12, 1853, to Mrs. Angelica Bond, daughter of John B. Waltz, of Virginia. From this union there were four children: Spencer, born Sept. 24, 1854; Anna, born Feb. 11, 1858, now widow of Solomon Woodmanse; Flora, born April 22, 1860, died Jan. 10, 1865; and Fred, born July 31, 1867. Mrs. R. died Jan. 21, 1874, in this county. Mr. Reed was again married in Lawrence county, Mo., Oct. 26, 1876, to Mrs. Emeline A. Spencer, daughter of Samuel and Esther Cross, of Vermont. Mrs. R. is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Reed owns nearly one thousand acres of choice lands, situated near Reed's Station, mostly in a fine state of cultivation. His home, a view of which is given in this volume, is beautifully located on an eminence one-fourth mile north of the station which bears his name. He is a man of extraordinary business qualifications, active, energetic, enterprising and philanthropic; few men have risen more rapidly or given more for benevolent purposes. His many deeds of kindness and generosity will ever be held in grateful memory by a large circle of friends.

JAMES C. REYNOLDS, of Hagar, Reynolds & Hottel, merchants and grain dealers, Sarcoxie, was born at Kanawha Falls, West Va., Feb. 20, 1844. His parents were also natives of West Va. When seven years of age our subject moved with his parents to Arkansas, locating in Independence county. There he grew to manhood, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and attended school. In the year 1853 his father, George W. Reynolds, died in that county. In the fall of 1863 our subject enlisted in Company A, Fourth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and served about eight months. He was discharged at Devall's Bluff, near Little Rock, because of physical disabilities. He then went to St. Clair county, Ill., and for a half decade engaged in farming near Mascoutah. He came to Missouri in 1868, locating in Lawrence county, three miles east of Sarcoxie. He remained there farming until the autumn of 1879, then came to Sarcoxie and engaged in his present business. Mr. Reynolds was married in Lawrence county, Mo., to Miss Emma K., daughter of R. Church, of Ohio. Mrs. R. was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, and died in this county Oct. 29, 1875, leaving one child, Harry S., born Aug. 5, 1873. Our subject was again married March 2, 1879, to Miss Maggie S., daughter of T. J. Hammar, of Sarcoxie. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have a very pleasant home in Day's addition, Sarcoxie. They also have an excellent farm of seventy acres, situated about three miles east of Sarcoxie, all in cultivation, good residence and other buildings, orchard, and yard set in shade and ornamental trees.

Business in Sarcoxie, northeast corner of square. Mr. R. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Masonic order.

G. M. ROPER, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Reeds, was born in Trigg county, Ky., May 20, 1830. His parents, H. C. and Nancy W. Roper, were natives of Virginia. His father was born Aug. 26, 1796, and died May 13, 1882; his mother was born March 8, 1793. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. When twenty years of age his parents moved to Montgomery county, Ill., and there engaged in farming. In the spring of 1867 he came to Missouri, locating in Jasper county, near Sarcoxie. He moved to Spring River in March, 1876, and three years thereafter to his present location. Our subject was married Aug. 12, 1852, to Miss Mary M., daughter of Wm. and Margaret Jones, of Illinois, but natives of Kentucky. From this union there are nine children: Wm. H., born Jan. 27, 1853; David M., born Nov. 28, 1855; Alvin C., born July 9, 1858; George Griffin, born April 29, 1861; Lewis F., born Oct. 7, 1863; Lowry B., born March 13, 1866; Mary E., born Jan. 7, 1869; Leroy C., born May 20, 1871; and Stella B., born September 11, 1874. Mrs. R. was born April 1, 1832, in Montgomery county, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. R. are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which our subject was elected an elder in 1867; he is also superintendent of Sunday-school, and takes an active interest in all church and educational matters. He is a member of the Masonic order.

W. H. ROPER, M. D., physician and surgeon, Sarcoxie, was born in Montgomery county, Ill., June 27, 1853. His parents, George M. and Mary M. (Jones) Roper, were natives respectively of Kentucky and Illinois. Our subject came with his parents to this county when fourteen years of age. He was raised principally on a farm, and educated in the common schools, Pierce City High School, and the Drury College, Springfield, Mo. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Blosser, now of Macon City, Mo. In the spring of 1878 he took a course of lectures at the American Medical College, St. Louis, graduating in the spring of 1881. Dr. Roper was married at Avilla, this county, Dec. 25, 1877, to Miss Laretta C., adopted daughter of Judge William H. Rusk, of Sarcoxie. From this union there are two children: Pearl Rusk, born April 28, 1880; and Lytleton H., born Aug. 24, 1882. Mrs. Roper is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The doctor has been a close student, and consequently has armed himself with a fund of knowledge in the different branches of his profession which cannot fail to win him a reasonable degree of success as a practitioner. He is a man of energy, and by his strict attention to his chosen work has acquired a good practice.

WILLIAM H. RUSK, farmer and stock-raiser (retired), post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Frederick county, Va., May 27, 1815. His parents, Benjamin D. and Mary Rusk, were also natives of the Old Dominion. When thirteen years of age our subject came west with his parents to Sangamon county, Ill., locating on a farm near Springfield. There he engaged in the healthful pursuits of agriculture, and attending school; completed his education in an academy near Springfield, under the tutorship of W. D. R. Trotter, a son-in-law of the Rev. Peter Cartwright. Came to Missouri in 1840, locating in what is now Schuyler county, where for nearly a quarter of a century he engaged in farming and milling. In 1845 Mr. Rusk crossed the plains to California on an exploring expedition with Col. John C. Fremont. Returned during the following winter, and soon after enlisted under Capt. Moss in the First Missouri Cavalry, Col. A. W. Doniphan commanding, and served in the war against Mexico. At the breaking out of the late war subject enlisted under Col. Haywood, and served until its close; was mustered out in Schuyler county, Mo., in the winter of 1865, and shortly after moved to Lafayette county, Mo., stopping ten miles southwest of Lexington. Came to Jasper county in 1870, locating near Avilla, McDonald township. There he engaged in farming and stock-raising until January, 1882, when he disposed of his interests and came to Sarcoxie. Judge Rusk was married May 7, 1839, to Miss Martha J., daughter of David and Jane Conkling, of Miami county, Ill. Mrs. Rusk is a relative of ex Senator Roscoe Conkling, of the Empire State. Judge and Mrs. Rusk have a very pleasant home in Sarcoxie, with a well cultivated farm in connection. In 1873 subject was elected associate judge of the county court, in which capacity he served acceptably for three years. Although retired from active life, Judge Rusk yet takes great interest in public affairs. He is a man of exceptionally good business qualifications, and during his eventful life has not only attained individual success, but has lent his influence and means for the upbuilding of beneficent institutions.

JAMES W. SAGAR, farmer, post-office Sarcoxie, is a native of the Old Dominion, born in Loudoun county, April 26, 1827. His parents, George W. and Delia (Carter) Sagar, were also natives of Virginia. His father's family consisted of two children: George W. and our subject. About the year 1837 his parents moved to Ohio, locating on a farm near Fredericktown, Knox county. There young Sagar grew to manhood, engaged in agricultural pursuits and attending school. In the spring of 1853 he went to California via the Isthmus of Panama; engaged in mining for a time, and then went upon a ranch and commenced farming and dealing in stock, giving his attention principally to the raising of sheep. In Decem-

ber, 1872, he disposed of his interests there and came to the states, and to this county, for the purpose of locating. He then made a short visit to his old home in Ohio, and returning, purchased and improved the farm on which he now resides. His is one of the best farms in Sarcoxie township, being well fenced, watered, etc., having good orchard, residence, and out-buildings. In fact, all that is necessary to make Mr. Sagar one of the happiest homes is—that which he has not and never had—namely, a wife. He is a man of good business qualifications, industrious and enterprising; he is ever ready to aid, pecuniarily and otherwise, all measures calculated to promote the interests of state, county, and particularly the community in which he resides.

GILBERT SCHOOLING, merchant, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Edger county, Ind., Aug. 26, 1831. His father, William F. Schooling, was a native of the Blue-grass State. His mother, Elizabeth Schooling, was from North Carolina. When six years of age our subject came with his parents to what was then Barry county, locating on a farm. He was raised and engaged in agricultural pursuits, attending the common schools, and receiving a liberal education. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He participated at Jefferson City, Independence, Mine Creek, and Newtonia, besides others of minor importance, and was mustered out at Springfield, Mo., July 3, 1865, and returned home near Sarcoxie. In the fall of 1866 he came to Sarcoxie and engaged in the mercantile business, and continued until Feb. 20, 1867, when his store, stock, and fixtures were entirely destroyed by fire. In April following he moved to Pierce City, and there engaged in the shipment of grain. In December, 1871, he returned to Sarcoxie, and with other gentlemen embarked in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Schooling, Boyd & Co. Shortly after Mr. Haggard retired, and Messrs. Schooling & Boyd continued until Feb. 3, 1877, when our subject purchased the entire interest. Mr. Schooling was married in 1850 to Miss Nancy H. Biddlecome, a native of Vermillion county, Ill. She is a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Business on south side of the public square, Sarcoxie. He carries a full line of goods usually found in a first-class general store, including dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, groceries, queens and wooden wares, agricultural implements, etc. During the past year his business has amounted to over \$31,000. He also has a fine farm of 239 acres, situated six miles east of Sarcoxie. He is engaged, too, in the shipment of grain and in a general packing business. Mr. Schooling is a man of excellent business qualifications; takes great interest in public matters, educational and otherwise. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAS. F. SCOTT, M. D., physician and surgeon, Sarcoxie, was born in Knox county, Ky., July 9, 1841. His parents were Dr. Abraham C. and Hannah (Denney) Scott. Abraham C. Scott was a son of the Rev. James Scott, a prominent educator of the Middle states, who was a son of Josiah Scott, one of the two sons of Hugh Scott, who came from south Scotland early in the seventeenth century, and settled in Pennsylvania east of the Alleghanics. Subject was the eldest of a family of seven children, James F. (date above given), William B., born July 23, 1843; Sarah V., born March 28, 1846; A. C., born Nov. 12, 1848; John W., born Nov. 13, 1850; Elizabeth, born Jan. 13, 1853, now wife of F. M. Ramsey, of Ohio; and Belle, born July 15, 1855, died July 16, 1857. Subject was educated at Bladensburg and Mount Vernon, Ohio. After quitting school he learned the trade of printer, but shortly after engaged in teaching and commenced the study of medicine. In Sept., 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and went to Cleveland, where by a consolidation he became a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio Infantry, Colonel Opdyke commanding, and served until the close of the war; participated at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Faced Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Nashville, and numerous others of importance; mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1865. Returned home and resumed the study of medicine; completed his medical studies at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. Commenced the practice of his profession with his father. Came to southwest Missouri in the fall of 1868, locating in Jasper county; two years later he came to Sarcoxie and has since resided here. Dr. Scott was married Sept. 20, 1866, to Miss Frank A., daughter of Andrew and Margaret Elliott, of Coshocton county, Ohio. From this union there were three children, Lilly Belle, born July 19, 1867; Andrew C., born May 29, 1869; and one died in infancy. Mrs. Scott died March 26, 1877; she was a member of the Episcopal Church. Dr. S. was again married at Pierce City, Mo., April 15, 1880, to Miss Nora, daughter of Thomas and Josephine Newlett of Lawrence county; they have one child, Hattie Foster, born June 18, 1881. Dr. and Mrs. Scott have a very pleasant home in Sarcoxie. The Doctor is a man of energy, enterprise, and undoubted ability, both as a professional gentleman and as a citizen, having a common interest in the political, educational, and other matters of state, county, and particularly of Sarcoxie and vicinity; he is acknowledged one of the leading physicians of southwest Missouri, and enjoys quite a large and remunerative practice. A member of the Masonic fraternity.

RICHARD R. SMITH, M. D., physician and surgeon, Sarcoxie, was born in Kalamazoo county, Mich., Aug. 20, 1854. His parents, Sanford M. and Catharine Smith, are natives respectively of New York and the Emerald Isle. During infancy subject was taken with parents to Iona county, same state, where they located on a farm. In 1864 the family came to Missouri, locating in this county near Carthage. Subject was raised principally on a farm and educated liberally in the common schools. In December, 1880, he entered the American Medical College, St. Louis, and graduated from that institution in June, 1882. Returned immediately to this county and engaged in the practice of his profession at Sarcoxie. Dr. Smith was married Dec. 26, 1873, to Miss Mollie A., daughter of Ferdinand and Rebecca Hollingsworth, of Jasper county. Mrs. Smith was born near Vincennes, Knox county, Ind., July 7, 1853. They have one child, Garrett Rowley, born Dec. 31, 1878. The Doctor, although a young man, has by his energy and assiduous study acquired a fund of knowledge pertaining to his profession which, coupled with his practical tendencies, can not fail to eventually gain him prominence as a practitioner. He is truly what may be termed a self-made man.

JOSEPH J. SPRAGUE, miller, Sarcoxie, was born in Duquoin, Perry county, Ill., Sept. 17, 1859. His parents, Alva J. and Mary E. Sprague, were natives of the Empire State. When about ten years of age subject moved with parents to Springfield, Mo., and one year thereafter to Marionville, Lawrence county. There he engaged in agricultural pursuits and attended the common schools for a time. In 1871 he entered the Marionville Collegiate Institute and pursued his studies for a half decade, completing his education in June, 1876. After quitting college he commenced to learn the trade of printer, serving an apprenticeship in the office of the *South Missourian*. He subsequently became foreman of that paper. Continued in that business two years, then went to Colorado, but one year thereafter returned and engaged in agricultural pursuits near Marionville. Came to Sarcoxie in 1881 and engaged at milling, in which employment he has since remained. Mr. Sprague was married in Sarcoxie Oct. 17, 1881, to Miss Lora M., daughter of J. P. and Elizabeth (Haggard) Boyd, of this county. They have one child, Nellie May, born Sept. 8, 1882. Mrs. S. is a member of the M. E. Church. Subject is considerable of an artist having several excellent specimens of sculpture work. He is at present leader of the Sarcoxie brass band.

ROBERT A. STEVENS, carpenter, Reeds, was born in Maury county, Tenn. Feb. 15, 1837. His parents, Ishmael and Mary Stevens, were natives of North Carolina. Subject grew to manhood in his native state, and at-

tended school receiving a considerable education; when thirteen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of carpenter and has since followed that occupation most of the time. In the fall of 1857 he came to Jasper county, locating near the present site of Reeds. He was married in this county May 2, 1858, to Miss Margaret L., daughter of Robert and Lavina Whitaker, formerly of North Carolina. From this union there have been eight children: Mary A. L. E., born Feb. 3, 1859; Benjamin M., born July 9, 1861; Martha A., born Dec. 11, 1862; William A., born Jan 19, 1865; Sarah J., born Sept. 23, 1867; Robert T., born Nov. 24, 1870, died March 11, 1873; Margaret E., born Feb. 9, 1874; Minnie, born July 25, 1878, died Aug. 11, 1878. Mrs. S. died July 26, 1878; she was a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Subject was again married near Reeds, Feb. 19, 1879, to Miss Martha A., daughter of Thomas and Mary Whitaker, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In November, 1882, subject was elected justice of the peace for Sarcoxie township; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

W. J. SWINDLE, merchant, Sarcoxie, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1829. His parents Pelage and Nancy (Hickman) Swindle were also natives of Tennessee. When sixteen years of age our subject moved with his parents to Macon county, same state, where for a decade he remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits; was educated in the schools of counties above named. In the fall of 1855 he moved with family to Jasper county, locating about five miles east of north of Sarcoxie; there he engaged for sixteen years in farming and stock-raising. During the great excitement over the rich lead ore discovered at Joplin in 1871, Mr. Swindle proceeded to that place and engaged in mining, on what is yet known as Swindle Hill, with abundant success; continued thus employed four years, engaging at the same time in the mercantile business at that place; returned to his farm in Sarcoxie township in 1875, where he remained until February, 1882. He then came to Sarcoxie where he established himself in the mercantile business. Mr. Swindle was married in Macon county, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1849, to Miss Rachel, daughter of John and Nancy Dodson, of that county. From this union there are seven children: Timothy, born Aug. 24, 1850; John T., born Feb. 4, 1852, died Feb. 1, 1874; Nancy, born Aug. 11, 1853; William B., born June 26, 1855, died April 10, 1881; Henry F., born Dec. 9, 1856; Mary E., born Feb. 6, 1861; and one, name and date of birth not given. Mrs. Swindle was born July 24, 1820, and died Nov. 19, 1876. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, having become a member of that denomination when but fourteen

years of age. Mr. Swindle has been a man of untiring energy and ceaseless activity; has taken the greatest interest in all matters of enterprise, being liberal almost to a fault. Although now somewhat enfeebled with age and the applications which his industry has brought upon him, we most earnestly hope that there may yet be many years of happiness allotted him, and that the universal esteem in which he is held may comfort his declining years.

A. S. TILLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Henry county, Ky., Sept. 7, 1837. His parents, William and Mary Tilley, were natives of the Old Dominion. Subject was raised on a farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits and attending the common schools. He went to Illinois in 1860, and locating in Christian county engaged in farming. Eight years thereafter he came to this county, and in the spring of 1871, to his present location; since he has engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Tilley was married in Henry county, Ky., Jan. 2, 1859, to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Aaron and Casander Sagasser, also natives of the Blue-grass State. Mrs. T. was born May 25, 1846. From this union there have been six children; two are now living: Alice C., born April 2, 1860, now wife of Robert W. Deputy, of Illinois; Clara Bell; Ada Lee; Charles Luther; Bertha M., born April 11, 1869, and Nora Dill, born June 9, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Tilley have a beautiful home about two miles east of Sarcoxie. Their farm consists of two hundred and twenty acres of choice land well fenced and mostly improved; fine residence, good barn and other buildings, orchard, etc. Mr. Tilley is a practical farmer. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

STEPHEN T. VITITOW, farmer (retired), post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Davis county, Ky., Dec. 29, 1816. His parents, Daniel and Sarah V. (Jones) Vititow, were also of Kentucky. Subject was raised on a farm and educated in the subscription schools of his native state; came to Missouri in 1837, locating in this county near the present town of Reeds. Took a claim, but because the land was yet unsurveyed could not enter it until the year 1840. He engaged in farming for a time, then opened a general store, and for three years sold goods at Sarcoxie; he then returned to his farm, but two years later commenced clerking for Messrs. Tilton & Sanders of Sarcoxie. In 1852 he sold his farm near Reeds, moved to Round Prairie and farmed for a half decade. Came to his present location in the summer of 1861. Mr. Vititow was married in Jasper county, Mo., March 12, 1847, to Miss Sarah T., daughter of James and Elizabeth Scott of this county, but formerly of Virginia. Mrs. V. was born Feb. 7, 1827. From this union there have been thirteen children: Sarah E., born Dec. 23, 1847, now the

wife of John Forsyth of Lawrence county; James P., born June 19, 1849; Ellen A., born Nov. 15, 1850, now wife of Newton Forsyth of Lawrence county; Kate, born March 1, 1852, now wife of Joshua Vineyard of this county; one died in infancy; William T., born Dec. 28, 1854; Fannie J., born Nov. 25, 1856, died Sept. 5, 1861; Stephen K., born July 21, 1858; Samuel W., born Sept. 11, 1860, died Nov. 14, 1861; Fannie, born April 21, 1862, now wife of Chas. Duncan of Sarcoxie; U. S., born Aug. 29, 1864; Frank, born July 18, 1866, died Oct. 13, 1873; and Addie, born Feb. 8, 1869. Mr. V. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has a good farm on the road leading from Sarcoxie to Bower's Mills, and although retired from active work has it under his personal supervision.

WM. W. WHITAKER, farmer, merchant, and grain dealer, post-office Reeds, was born in Maury county, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1845. His father, Thomas Whitaker, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1812, and died May 19, 1856; mother, Mary Whitaker, *nee* Perry, a native of Tennessee, born in 1815, died March 11, 1882. When about ten years of age, subject came with his parents to Missouri, locating in Jasper county, where he now resides. His boyhood was spent in the quiet pursuits of the farm and attending school. At the age of twenty-one he commenced to learn the trade of wagon-maker with Mr. Wm. Reed, a mechanic of experience, and for twelve years thereafter continued in that occupation; he then re-engaged in farming. In the fall of 1880 he commenced shipping grain in connection with his duties on the farm, and in January embarked in the mercantile business; since he has engaged in the three-fold capacity above named. Mr. Whitaker was married in Jasper county, Mo., March 30, 1867, to Miss Martha J., daughter of Randall and Mary Bagby of this county, but natives of Illinois. Mrs. W. was born Sept. 13, 1847. They have six children: Mary A., born March 5, 1868; Waldo, born March 13, 1870; Warren, born March 16, 1872; Ada E., born May 8, 1874; Laura F., born April 13, 1877; and Florence R., born June 8, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They have a pleasant home near Reeds. Mr. Whitaker has a splendid farm of 260 acres, well improved, under good fence, commodious dwelling, and out-buildings, orchard, etc. Business in Reeds, where he with a partner, Mr. Davis, carries a full line of dry goods, hats, caps, staple, and fancy groceries, boots, shoes, etc.; he is a member of the Masonic order.

HERMANN N. WILD, farmer, fruit-grower, and florist, Sarcoxie, was born in Saxony, Germany, Dec. 24, 1824. His parents, William and Henrietta Wild, were also natives of Saxony. Subject grew to manhood in the old country, receiving a liberal education in the German schools. Immi-

grated to America in 1846, sailing in the *Miles of Hamburg*, and after a voyage of fifty-eight days arrived at New York City. Remained there for a time, then came west to Milwaukee, Wis., where he engaged about two years. He then went to Sheboygan and established the first tobacco and cigar manufactory in northern Wisconsin. Eighteen months thereafter he disposed of interests there and moved to Fond du Lac, same state, continuing the same business for a time. After this he went to what was called the Indian Lands, and for eight years engaged in agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he commenced steamboating, and in 1859 moved his family to St. Louis and again went into the manufacture of cigars. Came to Jasper county in 1868, and located where he now resides. Mr. Wild was married Nov. 22, 1848, to Miss Maria, daughter of Gottlieb and Christina Hase, natives of Prussia. From this union there have been eight children: James B., born Sept. 26, 1850; Henry N., born Sept. 4, 1852; Linna M., born Feb. 18, 1854, now wife of A. V. Wiese, of Sarcoxie; Frank H., born March 20, 1856; Emma T., born May 22, 1858, now wife of John Cannahan, of this township; Louis W., born May 13, 1861, died May 23, 1863; Albina, born Aug. 28, 1863, died Sept. 29, 1863; and Mollie Henrietta, born Nov. 24, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Wild have a beautiful home opposite the Sarcoxie nursery, adorned with flowers, shade and ornamental trees, etc., and are well situated to enjoy the comforts of life. For description of vineyard, floral gardens, etc., see history of Sarcoxie Nurseries, page 667.

HENRY N. WILD, of James B. Wild & Co., proprietors Sarcoxie Nurseries, was born in Marquette county, Wis., Sept. 4, 1851. His parents, Herman and Maria Wild, natives of Saxony, Germany, immigrated to America in the spring of 1846. When he was nine years of age he moved with parents to St. Louis, Mo. There he was raised, receiving a liberal education in the city schools. He also acquired a good business education in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, St. Louis. Came to Jasper county in the spring of 1868, locating where he now resides. Mr. Wild was married June 21, 1876, to Miss Laura K., daughter of M. A. and R. L. McKnight, of Sarcoxie, both natives of Tennessee. From this union there have been two children: Charles, born Oct. 22, 1879, and Myrtle, born Oct. 11, 1882. Mrs. W. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Wild is one of the proprietors of the Sarcoxie Nurseries, a description and history of which will be found on page 667 of this volume. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES B. WILD, of James B. Wild & Co., proprietors of the Sarcoxie Nurseries, Sarcoxie, was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., Sept. 26, 1849. His parents, Herman and Maria Wild, were natives of Germany. Our

subject remained at the place of his birth until about ten years old; he then came with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., where he attended the city schools and the Bryant & Stratton Business College, receiving a very good education. He came to this county in the spring of 1868, locating near where he now resides. For a time he engaged with an uncle as foreman in the saw-mill and lumber business; afterwards in the manufacture of cigars and dealing in tobacco; then in agricultural pursuits until 1875, when he, with his brothers, Henry N. and Frank H., embarked in the present business under the firm name above indicated. Mr. Wild was married Aug. 22, 1875, to Miss Rosa Belle, daughter of Isaac Monhollen, of Newton county, Mo. This union has been blessed with two children, Guilbert H., born June 20, 1876, and Edward A., born Sept. 1, 1878. Mrs. Wilde is an acceptable member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They have a pleasant home, near the nurseries, over which Mrs. W. presides with true womanly grace and dignity. Mr. Wild is a man of superior business qualifications, energetic and enterprising, and thoroughly devoted to his chosen work, and with the aid of his associates in the firm he cannot fail to make it win. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the P. of H. For further personal mention see page 667.

GEORGE M. WOOD, blacksmith, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., Oct. 13, 1845. His parents, William and Lucretia Wood, were also natives of the Blue-grass State. When nine years of age our subject moved with his parents to Sangamon county, Ill., and three years later came to Missouri, locating in Jasper county on Spring River. He was raised on a farm, receiving a common school education. In April, 1863, he crossed the plains to California, and engaged in farming near Chico until Oct., 1870; he then returned to Missouri and stopped two years in Lafayette county, after which he came to Sarcoxie and engaged in his present business. Mr. Wood was married in Jasper county, Mo., Feb. 9, 1863, to Miss Alice, daughter of Richard and Mary Burgess, of this county. This union has been blessed with four children: William A., born Nov. 29, 1873; Charles E., born Aug. 24, 1876, died April 7, 1877; John L., born March 27, 1878, died Nov. 7, 1878; and George Leo, born July 12, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are consistent members of the M. E. Church (South). Our subject is an excellent workman and is receiving a liberal patronage. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

E. H. WORMINGTON, blacksmith, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Newton county, Mo., Nov. 10, 1852. His parents, Wm. and Julia Wormington, were natives of Tennessee. Our subject was reared in Jasper county and received a liberal education in the common schools. When fifteen years

of age he commenced learning the trade of the blacksmith, and has since engaged in that business. He was married in this county in January, 1876, to Miss Julia B., daughter of Elias Bass, of Illinois. From this union there are three children: Bertie, Susie, and Lee. Mrs. Wormington is a member of the M. E. Church (South). Our subject is an excellent workman, frugal and industrious.

CHAPTER XXXII.—UNION TOWNSHIP.

Introduction—Name—Organization—Physical Features—Early Settlers—Churches—Old Freedom Baptist Church—The Cemetery at the Baptist Church—Central Christian Church—Emanuel Evangelical Church—Schools—Post-office—Occupations and Industries—Biographical.

IN this brief history of Union township we shall give the reader such facts as we have been able to collect, without apology or ostentation. As an organized civil township it is perhaps the youngest in Jasper county, though settlements were made within its bounds at a very early date, as early as 1833, eight years before the county was organized. Much, doubtless, in reference to Union township will never be written, but what space has been allotted will be filled with the most important historical facts we could collect. This township enjoys all the privileges that a wealthy farming and mining community can possess. Many of the farmers have become wealthy, and their nearness to Carthage on the north and Sarcoxie on the east makes their country homes more and more attractive and desirable to them.

NAME.—Being set off from a portion of two other townships, Sarcoxie and Jackson, it was created by the "union" of two tracts of land, hence named Union township, and very appropriately, too, for not only the territory, but also the people are united in purpose and interest. If anywhere the expression, "In union there is strength," will apply, here we have a striking example. As far as need be, in every direction looking to the greatest good of its inhabitants, the people of this township are practically a unit, while the inherent right of every freeman to the exercise of conscientious scruples in religion and politics has nowhere greater liberty nor is kept in more sacred principle.

ORGANIZATION.—This township is bounded north by Madison township, east by Sarcoxie township, south by Newton county, and west by Jackson

township, and the organization was effected by an order of the county court, bearing date of February 7, 1873, when its technical boundaries were defined for the first time as follows: "The township of Jenkins Creek (Union) shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the west half of section 14, township 28, range 30; thence west to the northwest corner of section 14, township 28, range 31; thence south to the county line; thence east to the southeast corner of the west half of section 14, township 27, range 30; thence north to the place of beginning." The name was changed from Jenkins Creek to Union by order of the county court, February 22, 1873, and the first election was held at the house of Benjamin F. Johnson, April 1, 1873, with Wesley Ralston, James Spence, and David Hood appointed judges of election. The second election held in Union township was on June 3d, 1873, and the judges of election were Philip Knight, William Stevenson, and Daniel Prigmore. The present justices are William Brummett and Isaac Givler, and constable Pat Mullen.

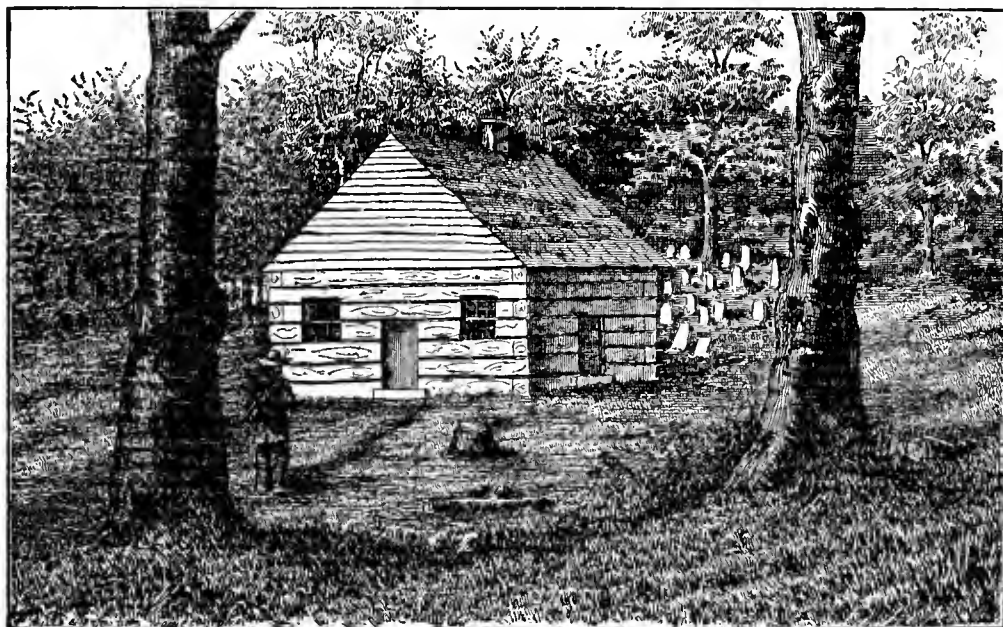
PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The form of the township is nearly that of a square, being six and one-half sections east and west, and seven sections in extent north and south. The surface is somewhat diversified, though nowhere except on the borders of the streams is the land too uneven for cultivation, and a large portion of the township, both north and south of Center Creek, is a beautiful prairie of some of the finest and most productive land found in this state. The streams are Center Creek, Jenkins Creek, and Jones Creek, and the bottom lands along the water-courses are never known to fail in crops. Center Creek derives its name, it is said, from the fact that it flows about midway between two other considerable streams. Center Creek is a clear stream of water with a rapid current and large flow. Its bed is universally gravelly and can be forded almost anywhere if the banks are not too precipitous, hence bridges are not needed except in exceedingly high water or times of a freshet. Commencing in an enormous spring in Lawrence county, it receives the waters from a hundred more until in reality its whole volume may be said to be clear spring water. Jenkins Creek, so named from the first settler on its banks, Ephraim Jenkins, rises in the southern portion of this township and flows northwest uniting with Jones Creek in section two. This creek has an interesting history connected with it which, if recorded in full would make an entire volume. Jones Creek, named after John Jones, the first settler there, rises in Newton county, flows north, and in section two unites with Jenkins Creek. Both of the last named creeks are kept in good stage of pure water the year round by springs. The timber is principally confined to the vicinity of the streams and is of such quality and abundance as to supply all the

needs of farm or building use. The soil of this township is mulatto, and extremely well suited to wet or dry seasons. Several quarries of good building stone are worked for the neighborhood supply. At the eastern border of the township in section thirty-five, there is a lead and jack deposit, called Mossville Mines, where considerable paying mineral is taken out. There is a large, never failing, spring bubbling up from the rocks at the very door of Dr. D. F. Moss's residence on the east side of Jones Creek. No better spring and surroundings are found in Jasper county, though there are many springs in Union township, of which this is a fair sample.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Here, as in other localities, the first settlements were made on the banks of streams in or near the timber, and as crystal springs were abundant, near proximity to one was the rule of the settler. Among the names of the early settlers we give the following: William Spencer, John R. Moss, David Moss, Daniel Jones, Elias Moss, David Spence, W. G. Ralston, D. K. Hood, Andrew McKelvey, the Lewis family, and others. The following named persons settled here at the date indicated: Wm. P. Ralston, 1837, from Sangamon county, Ill.; A. J. Ralston, 1855, native of this (Jasper) county; John Kinney, 1870, from Stark county, Ohio; James Spence, 1866, Adams county, Ill.; Robert Hughes, 1876, from Boone county, Mo.; Wm. Barris, 1866, from Ohio; Thos. Dodson, 1857, from Tennessee; John Gates, 1867, from Illinois; J. N. Hood, 1837, from Tennessee. Land was entered by Samuel Spence Dec. 15, 1846, southwest quarter, section one, township twenty-seven, range thirty-one; Daniel Spence, Dec. 2, 1846, west half section twelve, township twenty-seven, range thirty-one; Woodson Angel, June 29, 1840, east half of the northwest quarter of section seven, township twenty-seven, range thirty; William Smith, Feb. 17, 1845, west half of the southeast quarter, section seven, township twenty-seven, range thirty; Gibson Jenkins, March 18, 1840, the west half of the southeast quarter of section eight, township twenty-seven, range thirty; Thomas Mosely, May 27, 1840, southwest quarter section seventeen, township twenty-seven, range thirty; Nathan Buchanan, Dec. 24, 1840, south half section fifteen, township twenty, range thirty; Daniel Prigmore, Dec. 17, 1839, on the southwest quarter of section two, township twenty-seven, range thirty; Benjamin L. Moore, April 19, 1842, on the northwest quarter of section fourteen, township twenty-seven, range thirty; Harvy Stevenson, March 6, 1841, on the northwest quarter of section thirty-four four, township twenty-eight, range thirty; J. H. Haden, May 27, 1840, northeast quarter, section thirty-one, township twenty-eight, range thirty; William Bradley, May 27, 1840, southeast quarter section thirty, township twenty-eight, range thirty. The following named persons settled here,

some early, others at more recent dates: B. F. Johnson, 1866, from Tennessee; Philip Knight, 1844, native of Jasper county; D. O. Lowery, 1866, from Caldwell county, Ky.; S. G. Whitlock, 1858, from Tennessee; William Spence came to this part of the county in 1837; Joseph Stoltz from Illinois, was an early settler on Center Creek, near the eastern line of the township. He and his brother came in 1836 or 1837. John Haskins was the first settler on the prairie that afterwards bore his name, coming in 1833.

CHURCHES.—To this township belongs the honor of having the first church edifice in Jasper county, namely, the old Freedom Baptist Church, situated on the southwest corner of section one on the bank of Jones Creek.



OLD FREEDOM BAPTIST CHURCH ON JONES CREEK, UNION TOWNSHIP.

Freedom Baptist Church was built in the spring of 1841, and now stands in a good state of preservation, though no services have been held for two years. The house was built of hewed logs and chinked with mortar. Its length is thirty-four feet, width, twenty-four feet, and height to the apex of the roof, twenty feet; there is one door and two windows in the south end, one door in the east end, and two windows in the north end. The pulpit-platform is set back in the west wall six feet deep, and is eight feet wide, one foot high, and is built around with logs like the other walls of the church. The ceiling is eight feet from the floor, being in easy reach of a tall man anywhere in the church. In the center was placed the stove, whose pipe went vertically to the brick chimney above. At first a double stone chimney occupied the center of the house, with the pulpit on one side facing the chimney. The flooring is of oak and ash inch planks, the board doors

swing on strap hinges, and are fastened with a wooden button. The church was built among the giant forest trees, only a few of which now remain standing; just a few rods in the rear of the church is a cemetery. Those who aided in the construction of this primitive and revered house of worship were Samuel Spence, Daniel Spence, Jerry Gillstrap, Ephraim Jenkins, Jacob Hammer, Lewis Jones, John Jones, William Clow, James Jones, Woodson Angel, and one or two others. The logs were for the most part cut on the premises of those who aided in its construction and hauled by ox-team. Greenville Spencer was the man who organized this band of Christians and preached the word of life to those assembled there. Here, too, was the scene of many Baptist camp meetings, when for forty miles around the saints and sinners assembled, often thousands in numbers, and dwelt in booths for a week or more. For upwards of forty years the walls of that house of God, made dear to hundreds of souls, echoed to the voice of prayer and praise, and now many of the early settlers shed tears of genuine sorrow when they gaze upon the declining glory of that sacred spot. They remember that within those walls they listened to the reading of God's Word and the message of salvation to a sinful and dying world. In those days everybody attended church and gave heed with the deepest reverence to the gospel of free grace proclaimed in simplicity and earnestness.

The cemetery in the rear of the church contains about one hundred graves, and here rest the remains of some of the early settlers, also those who have been called away at a more recent date. Some of the slabs are without inscriptions, while some are marked by a common flat stone taken from the adjoining creek, others are without mark or monument, while some are marked by chiseled white marble slabs. Benj. D. Murry, died Oct. 4, 1856, aged twenty-eight years; Martha Ann Murry, died Oct. 24, 1856, aged eight years; Laura E. Ellis, aged eighteen; Elizabeth, wife of J. H. Spencer, died March 10, 1872, aged twenty-nine years; Daniel Bryant, died Sept. 15, 1858, aged fifty-five years; Frances E., wife of Philip Knight, died Jan. 7, 1881, aged twenty-nine years.

The Central Christian Church was organized by elder Carr. The house of worship was built in the spring of 1880, on the northeast quarter of section twelve, about one mile east of the old Freedom Baptist Church. The early members were Dr. D. F. Moss and wife, John Knight and wife, B. F. Paxton and wife, H. Fenton and wife, David Moss and wife, Wm. Hickson and wife, J. R. Moss and wife, and Jefferson Hall and wife. The new house of worship is neat and convenient, 36x44, seating four hundred, and cost \$1,275. The following named persons were prominent in building this church: D. F. Paxton, John Kinney, Hiram Fenton, David Moss, J. R.

Moss, and D. F. Moss. It was dedicated on the fourth Lord's day in April, 1880, by elder L. Z. Burr, just eight weeks from the day the project was entered upon. Elders Burr, Watson, Carr, Harmon, and others, have presided over this branch of God's people. There was a church organization of Disciples at Fidelity, a few miles west in Jackson township, and some of these members formerly attended there. At present this church has a membership of one hundred and thirty-two, and the sabbath-school numbers fifty, with Mrs. Sarah Lunday, superintendent, and T. McKelvey, secretary. The officers of the church are elders B. F. Paxton, Elias Marshal, and D. F. Moss; deacons, John Kinney and Horatio Brown.

Emanuel Evangelical Church is situated about two miles east of the Jackson township line, about midway in the township from north to south, on land formerly owned by Andrew McKelvey. It is a beautiful structure, with tall spire glistening in the sunlight, a sentinel in the midst of a beautiful cultivated prairie. The church is finished inside and out in the most tasty manner, the best modern seats, pulpit, chandeliers, stove, and large bell. This is truly a beautiful picture, standing near the sacred fane and beholding the fields and farm-houses on every side. The church cost \$1,700, and will comfortably seat 300 persons. A good sabbath-school of about sixty members meets here every Sunday under the supervision of Isaac Givler.

The schools and school-houses of this township are in excellent condition. Several of the school-houses cost from \$1,000 to \$1,200 each. Most of them are now new and in good repair. The early schools were widely different from those now conducted in this township. A post-office was established in the winter of 1883 at the ford on Center Creek, called Flornoy, with Mrs. S. A. Norris appointed postmistress. At this point is situated the water-power mill of Mr. Norris, called Pleasant Grove Mills. This township is most emphatically a farming community, though stock of all kinds and of the very best breeds is raised in abundance. Fine horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are exported in great numbers. Nearly every farmer has a fine orchard of different kinds of fruit, and it may be truly said that probably no township in Jasper county is better fitted by nature nor cultivation for horticultural purposes than Union township. Among the large and successful farmers are Thomas Grieb, John Royer, David Moss, Dr. D. F. Moss, David K. Hood, A. W. Onstott, and others. This township, being situated between Carthage and Sarcoxie, has excellent railroad and commercial facilities. Station privileges are also enjoyed at Knights and at Reeds, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, which runs through the north part of the township. Cave Spring, on Jenkins Creek, is an interesting

spot. This large spring flows from a cave, which has two large apartments, 200 or 300 feet under ground.

CHARLES BISSELL, farmer and fruit-grower, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., March 20, 1815, where he was reared to manhood, and acquired a good common school education. Was married March 29, 1836, to Miss Julia A. Allen, of the same county and state. Moved to St. Lawrence, New York, in 1842, and engaged as a carpenter and builder, having mastered that business in his youth. Immigrated west in 1867, locating in Marion, Linn county, Iowa, where he lived two years. Became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., in 1869, locating at Carthage, where he followed contracting and building until 1875, when he moved to where he now lives, and became a tiller of the soil. His farm consists of forty acres, beautifully situated, two miles from Reeds station, and has natural groves of timber on the east and north. Mr. Bissell is turning his attention to horticulture, and has the largest and best orchard in the township, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, cherries of many varieties and good quality, and small fruits in great abundance; also a vineyard which yields large quantities of grapes of excellent quality. He is operating an evaporating kiln which turns out fruits and berries in much better condition than sun-dried fruits. He has a family of three sons and two daughters: Clara A., now Mrs. J. H. Madock, of Gouverneur, N. Y.; Caroline, now Mrs. Allen Young, of Jasper county, Mo.; Charles V. and Elliott H., contractors and builders, of Carthage, Mo., and Fred, at home on the farm. The elder son served in a New York volunteer regiment during the war of the Rebellion.

PHILIP BORGER (deceased) was a native of Germany; came with his parents to the United States when but two years old; settled in St. Clair county, Ill., where they engaged at farming. Here our subject attained his manhood; went overland to California in 1850, and engaged at mining and freighting, and subsequently at stock-raising. He was married in Sacramento, Cal., to Miss Mary Devault, who was born on board a German emigrant ship on the Atlantic Ocean. Of this marriage there are five children living: George W., Philip, Elizabeth, wife of James Smith; Henry, born in Colorado; and Mary A., born in Jasper county, Mo. During the last years of his residence at the Golden Gate Mr. Borger was proprietor of a brewery in Jackson, Amador county, which was destroyed by fire in 1868. He then, with what means he had saved, came east via Panama and New York. Stopping for a brief visit with old-time friends in Illinois, he came to Jasper county, Mo., and purchased a tract of unimproved land, where he died Feb. 9, 1872. He was during life a man of much energy, business

tact, and sagacity. His widow and family still reside on the farm, and are quite prosperous. The eldest son, George W., was married Dec. 3, 1883, to Miss Rosanna Hall, a native of Missouri, daughter of Jefferson Hall, a resident of Jasper county.

JOHN L. BRADLEY, farmer and blacksmith, section 31, post-office Carthage, was born in Sangamon county, Ill., Dec. 20, 1846. His father, Wm. Bradley, was a native of North Carolina, who moved to Sangamon county, Ill., at an early day. He came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1854, and settled on the farm where the subject of our sketch now lives, where he died in April, 1878, aged sixty-five years; he was during life a quiet, unassuming man and a good citizen. John, our subject, was here educated at the pioneer schools. In his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade, which business he has since carried on in connection with his farming. Was married here Dec. 24, 1874, to Miss E. M. Mears, a native of Polk county, Mo. Of this union there are three children: William H., Isaac E., and Gracie. His farm, situated on Center Creek, is nicely sheltered on the north by a grove of natural timber. It contains ninety-five acres of good land. Mr. Bradley is a good citizen and a trustworthy mechanic.

EDWARD BUCKBEE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, post-office Carthage, is a native of the Empire State, born in Livingston county, Nov. 6, 1834. When he was but six years old his parents immigrated to Ohio, where he attained his manhood and acquired a common school education, and also learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of twenty-one he immigrated to Missouri, locating in Livingston county, where he engaged as a carpenter and builder. He was married there Feb. 27, 1859, to Miss Sarah Barnett, a native of Hancock county, Ill. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, and settled in Illinois at an early day. Our subject served under the Stars and Stripes during the war of the Rebellion, first becoming a member of Captain Stall's company of Colonel Shanklin's regiment of Guards, and was called into active service on several occasions. He enlisted in October, 1862, in Company H, Sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, going into active service. He participated in many skirmishes and engagements of a minor character, and during this service Mr. Buckbee got his first sight of Jasper county, and being impressed with its many advantages determined, "When this cruel war is over," to cast his lot here. So, almost before the echo of the last gun had ceased to reverberate or the smoke of battle had entirely cleared away he became a citizen of Jasper county, locating on Spring River, seven miles below Carthage, on what is known as the Chester farm, one of the first settled farms in the county, where he lived four years. He then purchased the farm where he now lives, which was

then unimproved, but is now in a good state of cultivation, finely situated two miles from the good City of Carthage. A fine spring bubbles forth about the center of the farm, affording a constant supply of clear pure water. He has a family of two sons and three daughters. Their names are: Samuel, born Oct. 31, 1860; Marietta, born Feb. 3, 1865; Alice, born Sept. 26, 1867; T. Benton, born Jan. 7, 1873; and Daisy B., born June 4, 1875.

GEORGE BURGOON, farmer and fruit-grower, section 14, post-office Carthage, was born in Ohio, Dec. 23, 1832. When a child his parents immigrated to Iowa, and settled at Allen Grove, in Scott county. In 1852 he sold out and went to Texas, settling in Tarrant county of the Lone Star State, where our subject was married Oct. 26, 1856, to Miss Letta J. Fortener, a native of Arkansas. At the breaking out of the civil war, though not in perfect accord with the secession movement, his interests were in the South, and his wife and family were in sympathy with the movement, and Mr. Burgoon reluctantly took up arms under the Palmetto Flag, being a member of Company A, Nineteenth Texas Cavalry, known as Bufford's Texas Rangers. He participated in many campaigns, skirmishes, and engagements of different kinds. He served under Marmaduke in the Cape Girardeau raid, many brushes in Arkansas, and in the Red River campaign, where they had skirmishes and running fights for many consecutive days. His regiment was disbanded in Texas in May, 1865. Returning to his home in Tarrant county, he disposed of the residue of his property, and with his family came to Washington county, Ark., and stayed but a few months and then returned to Texas. Remaining there one year he came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1867, and has since been a permanent resident of this county. His farm consists of sixty acres, nicely situated two and a half miles from and in full view of the City of Carthage, on high and rolling ground. He has erected a cozy substantial stone house, and made many other material improvements. His family consists of four children: Alice, wife of Hiram Phillips; Florence R., wife of J. R. Hill; Mollie and Georgia.

GEORGE W. CLUBB, farmer, section 17, post-office Carthage, is a son of Peter W. Clubb, an old settler of Jasper county. Our subject was born in Union township, Jasper county, Nov. 7, 1854, and here he has spent his entire life. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native county. He was married April 7, 1879, to Miss Jenire Shephard, a native of Texas. They are the parents of one child, Murty May. His farm consists of forty acres, nicely situated, four miles southeast from Carthage, sheltered on three sides by groves of native timber. He is a young man of good sense and industrious habits, and is making his little farm have every appearance of a home.

WILLIAM M. CLUBB, farmer, section 29, post-office Carthage, was born in Lawrence county, Ark., Dec. 5, 1842. When but six years old he came with his parents to Jasper county, Mo., settling in Union township, where he was reared and educated. At the breaking out of the civil war our subject was of strong Union sentiments, and did good service for Uncle Sam during the late unpleasantness. He was a member of Captain Kemper's company of the Ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri State Militia. Subsequently he enlisted in Company M, Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, going into active service in the Department of the West, in the campaigns against the hostile Sioux Indians. He was in many skirmishes and some pitched battles during his service on the plains, and participated in the campaign against Price in Missouri and Kansas, and in all the engagements of that time. He was present at the house of Dr. Stemmons, in McDonald township, when the house was attacked in 1862; saw the Doctor and Lanton Duncan killed, and was himself severely wounded, but managed to escape, with several others. He was discharged from the United States service in January, 1866, and then went to Cole county, Mo., where he was married to Miss Mary E. McDonald, a native of Callaway county, Mo., on July 15th of the same year. The following year he returned to Jasper county, and has since been a permanent resident. His family consists of four children: James W., William M., Mary A., and Henry A. His father, Peter Clubb, was a native of Kentucky, and served during the war in the Ninth Regiment of the Missouri State Militia, and died while in the service on Sept. 17th, 1863.

MARQUIS L. DAVIS, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Carthage, was born in Madison county, Ky., April 12, 1823. In 1828 his parents immigrated to Missouri and settled in Cole county, where our subject was reared. His father met with severe losses in his native state, and was now unable to work, consequently Marquis being the eldest child soon assumed the responsibility of providing for the family, thus proving himself a dutiful son and brother. He remained with his parents until 1854, when he went overland to California and engaged in farming and stock-raising with varying success, until 1858, when he returned to Cole county, Mo., where on Jan. 8th, 1859, he was married to Miss Nancy Sailing, a native of Missouri, and moved to Bourbon county, Kan., the same year engaging in farming and stock-raising. His wife died Nov. 1, 1862, aged thirty. He was married a second time, to Miss Louisa Cayle, in Kansas, October 16, 1863. Of this union there are four children. Mr. Davis became a resident of Jasper county in 1867; he purchased and improved the farm upon which he now lives, situated on Center Creek, seven miles

from Carthage, consisting of 160 acres, with 100 acres in cultivation. He has during his day raised and marketed many hundred head of cattle, but is now turning his attention to sheep-raising, of which he owns a good flock. He also owns another farm of eighty-eight acres, well improved, on North Fork in Medoc township. Mr. Davis is an industrious, energetic farmer, and takes an interest in public affairs and the good of the community.

WILLIAM DUDMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Carthage, was born in Sussex, Eng., Dec. 18, 1822. When Mr. Dudman was an infant his parents immigrated to the United States, landing in New York in the spring of 1833. His father was a miller and cast about for a situation in that business, going to Bourbon county, Ky., from there to Charlestown, Clark county, Ind., and was drowned in Crawford county, when our subject was yet of tender years, leaving a family of four children. His mother not having the means to rear and educate him properly, he was adopted into the family of Absalom Wood, of Crawford county, Ind., where he was reared and received a limited education at the subscription schools. He also acquired the gun and locksmith trade, and on attaining his majority he went to Clay county, Ill., and opened a gun-shop near Xenia, investing his savings in land. He was married there in 1842 to Miss Sally Beatly, a native of South Carolina. She died in 1852, leaving seven children. From this time Mr. Dudman turned his entire attention to farming, and he owned and improved a farm of 300 acres. He was married the second time in this county March 25, 1857, to Mrs. Eliza Stipp, a native of Indiana. In 1870 Mr. Dudman sold his farm in Illinois, and immigrated to southwest Missouri, and settled in Newton county, where he engaged in stock-dealing quite extensively. He became a citizen of Jasper county in 1878, purchasing the fine farm he now owns and occupies, consisting of 530 acres of good ground, which contains some mineral, and is situated on Center Creek. He has recently turned his attention to raising and selling mules. His wife died in this county Jan. 1, 1879, leaving four children. Mr. Dudman was originally an Andrew Jackson Democrat, but has recently become identified with the Greenback, or anti-monopoly party. He is a self-made man, starting in life a poor boy, and by his own efforts and the blessings of a kind Providence to-day owns one of the best farms in Jasper county. He takes an active interest in affairs pertaining to the welfare of the county and public at large, is a good business man, and a highly respected citizen.

CHARLES EDWARDS (deceased) was a native of England, born Feb. 16, 1840. At the age of ten he immigrated with his parents to the United States, and settled in Hancock county, Ohio, where he lived for many years.

Did good service for his adopted country during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1861 in Company E of the Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service upward of four years, participating in many hard fought engagements. He is spoken of by his late comrades as brave almost to recklessness, and generous to a fault. He was mustered out with his regiment after the surrender of the Confederates in 1865, and, returning to his home in Ohio, was joined in marriage Dec. 25th of the same year with Miss Ruth Long, a native of Hancock county, Ohio. He came to Jasper county, Mo, in 1868, and bought and improved the farm upon which his family still reside, and where he died Feb. 1, 1883. He was during life an industrious, enterprising citizen, a kind husband and father, and a sincere Christian gentleman. Was for many years identified with the church of the United Brethren, and was ever active in its interests; was a member of the first congregation organized in the county, and assisted in the maintenance of the sabbath schools. He left an interesting family of two sons and three daughters: Eliza J., Mary E., Joseph, John F., and Clara Belle. His widow manages the farm and is a lady of many admirable traits of character and more than ordinary intelligence; she enjoys the unqualified esteem of her neighbors.

WILLIAM K. EELLS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 27, post-office Reeds. Subject is a native of the Keystone State, born in Crawford county, Jan. 23, 1851. When he was yet an infant his parents immigrated west and settled in Allamakee county, Iowa, where they lived till 1867, when they moved to Jasper county, Mo., locating where subject now lives. His father died one year later, since which time our subject has managed the farm profitably. He was married Jan. 23, 1873, to Miss Josephine Davis, a native of Illinois, daughter of Morgan L. and Catharine Davis, of Jasper county. Of this union there are two interesting children, a son and daughter: Katie, born Feb. 23, 1875; and Ward, born Aug. 16, 1878. Since the property has fallen into his hands Mr. Eells has succeeded in adding considerably to his possessions, as well as making many material improvements. The farm now consists of 240 acres, 175 under cultivation; also seventy-five acres in section 35, supposed to contain valuable mineral deposits. Mr. Eells is an enterprising, go-ahead business-man, and though young in years has made rapid strides towards wealth, and is fast taking rank among the solid men of Jasper county. He has two brothers and one sister. His brother Luther is superintendent of public schools in Iowa; Sidney, a resident of Joplin, Mo.; and Mary, wife of G. H. Hutchinson.

WILLIAM FOSTER, farmer, and stock-raiser, section 12, post-office Carthage, was born in Park county, Ind., Sept. 23, 1835. At the age of

eighteen, he immigrated with his parents to southwest Missouri, and settled where he now lives in Jasper county. His parents were natives of South Carolina; settled in Park county, Ind., at an early day; both died and are buried in Jasper county. His father, Robert Foster, died in 1865 at the age of seventy-three; his mother died Oct. 10, 1882, aged seventy-six. Our subject occupies the old homestead. Not being subject to military duty he remained in the county during the Rebellion, and therefore had to endure all the hardships and privations incident to those trying times; their horses, mules, wagons, grain, bedding, etc., were taken from them. At the close of the war, though much reduced in circumstances, he made a new start. His parents being old and decrepit, and his brothers being driven off by the war, he was obliged to provide for them; he proved a dutiful son, working for their maintenance and comfort under many difficulties and often dangers. He was married Feb. 17, 1876, to Miss Susan Fisher, also a native of Indiana, daughter of Jesse Fisher, a resident of Jasper county. They have two children: Minnie Estella and Mintie Belle. His farm consists of 127 acres, seventy acres under cultivation, well situated, on Jenkins Creek, and admirably adapted to stock-raising. Mr. Foster is a quiet, unassuming man and an industrious citizen; is getting a good start in life, and is in fair circumstances.

SAMUEL W. FULLER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, post-office Carthage. Mr. Fuller is a native of Jasper county, Mo., born July 6, 1846. He is a son of John L. Fuller, who is a native of Wayne county, Mo., coming to Jasper in 1843 and locating on Center Creek, having married a short time before coming here. His wife, Martha Fuller, *nee* Ragan, was a daughter of John Ragan, now of Benton county, Ark., was for many years a resident of this county. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Fuller was a member of Well's Arkansas Battalion, C. S. A. He was killed in a skirmish in Arkansas in 1864, leaving a family of five sons and one daughter, the second of which is the subject of this sketch. S. W. Fuller was reared in Jasper county and when of sufficient age also became a member of Well's Arkansas Battalion, C. S. A., and was in active service about one year. His regiment surrendered on the Red River. He lived one year in Texas, then re-located in Benton county, Ark., where he lived until 1877, when he returned to his first love, Jasper county, Mo. On the 14th of October, 1878, he was married to Miss Laura Allen, of Barton county, a native of South Carolina. They have two children, a son and a daughter respectively, Walter S., born Oct. 6, 1849; and Sinia Effie, born Oct. 29, 1882. His farm consisting of 160 acres, is well situated six miles southeast of Carthage, upon which Mr. Fuller is making many material improvements,

with the intention of making this a permanent and pleasant home. He takes an active interest in the public weal. His mother is still a member of the household, as is also one sister who is a widow lady. Mr. Fuller has taken care of the family since the death of his father.

THOS. H. GRIEB, farmer and stock-raiser, section 6, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch is a native of the Keystone State, born in Bucks county, Dec. 21, 1822. His parents moved to Clinton county when he was but an infant, where he was reared and received the advantages of a good business education. At the age of twenty-one he engaged at the mercantile business at Tylersville, Pa., also operated a grist and flouring mill, and managed a farm, and was successful financially. In 1868 he made a trip to southwest Missouri, and being so favorably impressed with the prospects here that on his return he disposed of his entire interests there and became a resident of Jasper county the following year. He purchased a tract of land and with true Pennsylvania thrift proceeded to make improvements. He has succeeded in making one of the finest farms in the county. He has built a fine commodious farm residence, monster barn, etc. The homestead consists of 320 acres, beautifully situated. Magnificent groves of native timber afford shade and shelter and lend beauty and variety to the landscape. Mr. Grieb was married in his native state, Dec. 2, 1855, to Miss Mary A. Royer, also a native of Pennsylvania. She died in Jasper county, March 14, 1875, leaving four daughters and five sons: Minerva, wife of Gibson Horton, Rachel E., Alfred C., Anson A., Thomas V., Sada A., Edgar R., Arie, and Loren. Mr. Grieb is justly considered one of Jasper county's most important citizens. His landed interests consists of 820 acres. He has ever taken an active interest in public affairs and that which pertains to the public good.

DAVID K. HOOD, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Reeds. Among the most prominent of the old settlers of this county is the subject of this brief sketch. His father, Thos. Hood, was a Virginian by birth, but settled in South Carolina at an early day. He was married in Edgefield of that state, to Miss Martha Onsby, a native of South Carolina, of an old Southern family. They lived for several years in Greenville, S. C., and immigrated to east Tennessee about the year 1813. They made their first settlement in Roane county, and subsequently moved to Monroe county, where he died in 1820. His widow survived him for many years, and died at the home of her son (our subject), in Jasper county, Mo., in July, 1870, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Our subject was the youngest of the family, and was born in Roane county, Tenn., Sept., 26, 1814. He moved with the family, when quite young, to Monroe county, where he was reared to manhood,

and acquired a limited education. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the saddle and harness-maker's trade at Philadelphia, Tenn., which business he followed for twenty-two years. He was married in Maury county, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1840, to Miss Martha J. Kinzer, a native of Tennessee. She died in March, 1852, leaving four children: Norris C., Joel T., Virginia T., wife of J. D. Davis; and Michael K., deceased. He was married a second time in Wayne county, Tenn., June 30, 1853, to Miss Susan J. Morris, who was a native of Tennessee. Of this union there were born eleven children, eight of whom are now living: Missouri C., wife of Joseph R. Robinson of Dade county; David K., died Dec. 26, 1881, aged 24; Daniel W., now of Dade county; Sarah E., wife of Wm. Hackney of Jasper county; Thos. S., Henry C., Cora C., John H., and Edward E. Mr. Hood became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., in 1853, and purchased the farm upon which he now lives, since which time he has turned his entire attention to farming and stock-raising. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Hood, though born and reared in the South and imbued with pro-slavery ideas, besides being himself the owner of slaves, still loved the Union, and was willing to sacrifice self-interests to its preservation. Outrages were rife in his immediate neighborhood, and being determined to remain neutral he moved his family to Ft. Scott, Kan., in May, 1862, but not finding a suitable location, returned the following year and raised a crop. One Sunday evening in October, 1862, a squad of Federal cavalry rode up to his house, and he knowing them to be friends, received them. His wife was preparing supper for them when another squad of mounted men rode up and called for him, he went out, and while talking to the officer in charge, a scout that was with the first squad that came, discovered that they were rebels and opened fire upon them. They had quite a lively skirmish in his door-yard. The following day Mr. Hood loaded up his wagons, and with what cattle he had left after repeated raids, moved his family to Cooper county, Mo., where he remained until peace was restored, when he returned to his home in Jasper county, since which time he has met with some severe reverses. Financially, he has been quite prosperous. His possessions consist of 606 acres of land. Rock Spring, a tributary to Center Creek, flows from his stock-yard. In politics, Mr. Hood was formerly an old line Whig. He has been identified with the anti-monopoly party since its organization. His principles and wishes now are "for the unity of the American people without contentions, except that noble contention as to who shall do the greatest good for humanity and the country's weal."

NORRIS C. HOOD, farmer and apiarist, post-office Reeds, was born in Maury county, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1843, and when ten years of age he came

with his parents to Jasper county, Mo. At the breaking out of the civil war he became a member of Captain Craven's Company of Guards, subsequently he enlisted in Company I, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and went into active service as body guard to General Herron. Afterwards he composed a part of General Davidson's cavalry division, and marched from Pilot Knob, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark., and was at the battles of Prairie Grove, Little Rock, Jenkins' Ferry, and many others of less importance in Arkansas and Missouri; was mustered out June 15, 1865, and returned to his home in Jasper county in August of the same year. He was married Feb. 27, 1867, to Miss Winnie F., daughter of Robert and Lavinia Whittaker. From this union there are two sons and three daughters: Marietta, born Jan. 3, 1868; Eunice H., born March 26, 1869; Almeda O., born Oct. 30, 1870; Ira V., born Jan. 19, 1872; and Constant B., born Nov. 28, 1878. He moved upon the farm where he now lives in 1872; it is situated on Center Creek, two miles southwest from Reeds. For the past four years Mr. Hood has turned his attention to bee culture, and now owns an apiary of thirty-five colonies. He uses an improved hive of his own invention, designed especially to protect the bees from the inclemency of the weather. Evidently it is a valuable adjunct to bee-keeping, as his bees are healthy and remarkably productive.

ISRAEL HOOFNAGLE, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Carthage, was born in Union county, Pa., July 15, 1828, and was there reared to manhood, and in his youth learned the trade of house carpenter, at which business he worked many years. He was married in Snyder county, Pa., in 1856, to Miss Matilda Keller, also a native of the Keystone State. Of this marriage there are eight children: William H., John J., Daniel, Mary E., Susan, Harvey, Fanny C., and Thomas E. He immigrated west in 1876, settled in Jasper county, Mo., and purchased 132 acres of land, which he has improved, and also increased his stock of worldly goods. His farm now consists of 172 acres, upon which are some very good improvements, two good dwelling-houses, barns, orchards, etc. During the first years of his residence here he worked at his trade in connection with his farming operations. The fine farm buildings of Messrs. Grieb and Royer are evidence of his handiwork. He is now so situated as to enjoy life and the fruits of his labors.

BRADLEY HOWARD, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcxie, was born in Ray county, Tenn., Oct. 19, 1821, and there lived until thirteen years old. He was a farmer's son, and most of his time was spent on the farm and going to school, thus acquiring a common school education. In 1834 his father moved to the Hiawatha Purchase, Bradley county, Tenn.,

where he died in June, 1836. Our subject remained here with the family until Nov., 1850, when he left them and came to Jasper county, Mo., and staid here one year, going thence to Texas. He traveled overland through Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and back to his home in Tennessee, and returned to southwest Missouri in 1853 and located near the north line of Newton county. He was married in Jasper county, Dec. 20, 1854, to Miss Sarah A. Gray, a native of Virginia, daughter of Edward Gray, one of the pioneer settlers of Jasper county, now a resident of Newton county. He bought and moved on the farm where he now lives in 1857. Being strongly opposed to the war he undertook to observe a strict neutrality, and did so far as refraining from service in either army, but that, however, did not protect his property. He then owned a good farm, well stocked; his live stock was taken by Federal officers, and himself hunted like a wild beast. The family remained on the farm the greater part of these trying days, and often months elapsed without hearing aught from them. During this time he visited many parts of the country, and was in Cook county, Texas, when the glad news reached him that the war was ended. He then returned to the wreck of his home in Jasper county. His family having gone to Kansas near the close of the war joined him here the following September, and by their united efforts they managed to get a new start. His wife died Dec. 3, 1872, leaving a family of four children. In 1874 his house, with its contents, was destroyed by fire, and all was lost, Mr. Howard at the time being in the Indian Territory. Notwithstanding these severe reverses, he has by persevering industry accumulated a nice home. His farm consists of 260 acres of as good land as Jasper county can boast, romantically situated near the head of Jenkins Creek, upon which he keeps a good herd of cattle, also a number of horses and mules. Mr. Howard has traveled quite extensively, and thinks southwest Missouri ahead of all other portions of the country in natural advantages.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Carthage, was born in Washington county, Ark., Jan. 1, 1839, and was there reared to manhood. In his youthful days he was of delicate health. During the war, though of strong union sentiment, himself and two brothers were conscripted into the Confederate service. He was discharged shortly on account of poor health, and his brothers managed to escape with much difficulty. In 1862 the entire family fled to Kansas, and located near Fort Scott, where our subject was engaged in freighting for United States Government contractors. While at that business he was attacked on Cabin Creek by the Rebel Gen. Cooper, and the entire train of about 100 teams and wagons was captured. This was one of the richest hauls the Confeder-

ates made in the Southwest. Our subject and his brothers sustained a loss of several hundred dollars. In the spring of 1866 he became a resident of Jasper county. He was married here Nov. 20, 1867, to Miss Dicy Ralston, a native of Jasper county, Mo., daughter of Nathan Ralston, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children, Martha L. and Carl N. His farm consists of 128 acres, 100 of which are in cultivation; it is well situated and is five and a half miles from Carthage.

BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON (deceased), farmer and stock-raiser, section 32, post-office Carthage, was born in east Tennessee Oct. 14, 1803, and was one of twins, the other a sister. Their father died when they were infants and the subject of this sketch acquired his education at the subscription schools of their locality; his youth was spent on a farm. After the death of his father the family moved to Campbell county, and when he attained his nineteenth year he moved to Anderson county and engaged in farming; was married there Nov. 12, 1826, to Miss Martha M. Oliver, also a native of Tennessee. He held the office of sheriff of the county eighteen years; emigrated to Washington county, Ark., in 1829, settled near Cane Hill, and remained there until 1861; he was one of the pioneers of that county. Though born and living all his life in slave states was never favorable to the doctrine of slavery, and strongly opposed by voice and vote the ordinance of secession, which made him so many bitter political enemies that he thought best to seek safety in some adjoining state. His live stock, grain, and provisions were taken away by the enemies of himself and country. Two sons, though strong Union men, were conscripted into the Confederate service, but did not long remain there. In June, 1861, he went to Kansas. His wife and youngest daughter returned to their home in Arkansas, in November, 1865, with a view of settling up their affairs, being himself sick and unable to return with them; he joined them there Jan. 27, 1866. His wife's health had now given away, and two days after his return she breathed her last, in the fifty-seventh year of her age. During her life she was a very estimable lady, a kind indulgent mother and a true wife; was for many years a faithful member of the M. E. Church and died in the hope and confidence of a blessed immortality, leaving a family of four sons and seven daughters. The year after his wife's death he sold out in Arkansas and became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., and three years later settled where he now lives. Was married in this county Sept. 28, 1868, to Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, a native of Arkansas. Of this union there are two sons. Mrs. J. is the mother of four children by her former marriage. Since his residence here, though meeting with some reverses, has been in the main prosperous; his farm consists of 170 acres, 160 improved. Mr. J., for a man of advanced age, is robust

and active, thinks his good health and spirits is greatly due to his temperate methods of living, having never used tobacco in any form, or stimulants of any kind. Is very intelligent, of good judgment, and strong religious proclivities, has been an active and consistent member of the M. E. Church for upward of fifty years, and is now a faithful and earnest worker in the cause of religion.

JOHN KINNEY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, post-office Sarcoxie. Mr. Kinney is a native of Ohio, was born in Stark county, April 25, 1820, and there reared to manhood. He was married in his native county in June, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Swieheart, a native of Pennsylvania, who was reared and educated in Stark county, Ohio. In 1844 he moved to Wyandotte county, where he bought and improved a farm upon which he lived six years. In 1850 he went to Holt county, Mo., from there to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1852, where he lived several years; was there during the dark days of the Rebellion. From there he moved to Labette county, Kan., in 1866, where he lived until 1871, when he became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., and bought the farm on which he now lives, consisting of eighty acres, well improved, with good buildings, orchard, etc. His family consists of five sons and three daughters. Three of his sons served during the war of the Rebellion in an Iowa Volunteer Regiment. Mr. Kinney is a self-made man, commencing without means, and by perseverance, industry, enterprise and energy has accumulated a competency. He now owns 260 acres of good land in this and adjoining counties. Himself and family are consistent members of the Church of Christ; he is a man of sterling worth in the community in which he lives.

J. C. LEWIS, farmer and stock-raiser, a native of Jasper county, Mo., born Sept. 4, 1847, was reared and educated on Center Creek. His father, Hiddons Lewis came here from Indiana at an early day. Mr. Hiddons Lewis lived on Center Creek where he died in 1853. During the war our subject, though young, was for the Union; his eldest brother went into the Union army, thus leaving him and his brother, John, with the care of the family. They moved to Oregon for protection, and were there when that place was destroyed by Shelby's command in 1864. Was married March 4, 1877, to Miss Nettie Breeze, a native of Ill. Of this union there are two children: Martha V. and Rhoda J.; Mr. Lewis is working his interest in the Lewis estate, 200 acres, situated five miles southeast of Carthage.

DANIEL O. LOWERY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, post-office Reeds, is a native of Kentucky, born in Colwell county, Dec. 23, 1828, was there reared to manhood and received his education. His father was a farmer, and our subject spent his youth in assisting in the farm duties. At

the age of twenty-three he emigrated to Illinois, located in Macoupin county, where he engaged in farming four years, then moved to Macon county, where he lived nine years; also lived one year in Montgomery county. Became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., in 1866. Purchased farm upon which he lives, consisting of 200 acres, upon which he has made many fine improvements; erected a fine commodious frame house, unsurpassed by any between Sarcoxie and Carthage, with yard and lawn filled with shade and ornamental trees, flowers, and shrubs; a magnificent climbing rose covers the entire front of the house. The value of the property is further enhanced by good orchard and vineyard. Mr. Lowery was married in Green county, Ill., in 1853, to Miss Mary E. Fentress, a native of that county. She died in Jasper county, Mo., April 26, 1881, leaving a family of four. Their names are James, William, Henry, and Minnie. She was, during life, a very estimable lady, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was ever active in the cause of Christianity. Mr. Lowery is well known and highly respected by the residents of southwest Missouri. Is in well-to-do circumstances, enterprising, progressive, and takes a lively interest in the schools of his county, and has been for many years a school officer.

THOMAS B. MARTIN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, post-office Carthage. Is a native of Great Britain, born in the town of Ramsey, Isle of Man, Feb. 15, 1835; was there reared to manhood and acquired a business education. At the age of seventeen, was apprenticed to the boot and shoe maker's trade, which business he followed in his native Isle, as also in many of the manufacturing cities of England. Immigrated to the United States in 1855, locating in the city of Peoria, Ill., where he lived five years, then moved to Fairbury, Livingston county, where he engaged at farming. Was married in that place in Dec., 1862, to Miss Catharine Truman, a native of Champlain county, Ill. Of this union there are seven children: Lucy Mona, Horace W., Arthur P., Maud, Percy T., Blanche A., and Harry T. He moved to Champaign county in 1863, lived there two years; then in Fairbury two years; from there went to Nebraska, where he engaged in farming quite extensively; owned a farm of 1,400 acres in Gage county; not liking the country he disposed of his farm, as also some city property. Made a visit to southwest Mo., in 1868, and being favorably impressed with the beauty of the scenery and mildness of the climate, he determined to make Jasper county his future home. The following spring moved his avails here and engaged in farming and stock-raising; has handled stock quite extensively; was for some years the most important shipper at Carthage. His

farm consists of 240 acres, admirably situated, four miles from Carthage. The value of the premises is enhanced by good substantial buildings, a beautiful lawn in front of the house, shaded by magnificent forest trees. Keeps from 100 to 200 head of stock; also horses, mules, and swine in goodly numbers. Mr. Martin is a fine vocalist, and has ever taken deep interest in instructing the young in that most desirable accomplishment.

THOMAS MOTTLEY, dealer in groceries and provisions, Knight's Station, is a native of Kentucky, born in Allen county, March 4, 1843. He immigrated with his parents to southwest Missouri in 1849, settling near Carthage, in Jasper county, where his father died in 1852. Our subject lived with his mother on the farm until 1857, when they returned to Kentucky. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in Company F, Ninth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and participated at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tenn., and several skirmishes. Subsequently he became a member of Company C, Seventy-sixth Regiment of Missouri State Militia, and was engaged in scouting service principally in southwest Missouri. He was severely injured by a fall from his horse during a night attack at Lebanon, Mo., and was mustered out at Springfield, Mo., in 1865, when he came to Jasper county. He was married Oct. 8, 1870, to Miss Anna Clark, a native of Ohio. She died July 10, 1871. He was again married Dec. 14, 1879, to Miss Sarah Head, a native of Johnson county, Mo. She died Jan. 16, 1880. He married his present wife, Mrs. N. J. D. Allen, a native of Madison county, Ill., Aug. 28, 1881. He came to his present place of residence in 1880, where he engaged at blacksmithing and wagon-work, having learned and worked at the business in his younger days. Engaged in the grocery and provision trade in 1882, and carries a good stock in his line for a country store, to which he has recently added medicines, wood and willow-ware, etc., and finds the business profitable. Is well-known and respected in his locality. He also owns a fruit farm of twenty acres on section 21, well stocked with good and choice fruits.

DR. DAVID F. MOSS, physician and surgeon, post-office Carthage. Subject of this sketch is one of the oldest physicians now resident in the county, and is a native of Indiana, born in Washington county, Oct. 6, 1813. He was educated at Bloomington, in that state, and adopted the study of medicine at the age of twenty-three, in the office of Dr. Talbot, of Greencastle, Ind., and attended lectures at the Eclectic School of Physicians and Surgeons at Cincinnati, Ohio. Commenced practice under his old preceptor at Greencastle, Ind., and then in Clinton county, Ind., in 1842. He was married in Montgomery county, Ind., Feb. 30, 1839, to Miss Margaret A. Daugherty, a native of Kentucky. Immigrated to southwest Missouri in

1852, and located in the northern portion of Jasper county, and engaged in the practice of his profession in this and adjoining counties, investing largely in real estate, so that at the breaking out of the civil war his landed interest was considerable. He was a Union man in principle, and suffered many indignities and severe loss of property, and was present on the field during the battle of Carthage, but not an active participant. He was taken prisoner three different times, and his life repeatedly threatened. He fled to Kansas for an asylum for his family, going himself into the service as assistant surgeon of the Sixth Kansas Regiment, and was a very valuable adjunct to the command, being familiar with the entire southwestern country, and was frequently called upon to act as guide in the movement of troops, in addition to his duties on the medical staff. Was also connected with the United States Army hospital at Fort Scott, Kan. Participated at the battles of Newtonia, Cane Hill, and many skirmishes and forages; was ever present at the call of duty, and was indefatigable in his exertions in behalf of the cause and his professional attendance upon the men. He was mustered out in the spring of 1865, and returned to Jasper county in September of the same year, finding his property here in a distressing condition, his buildings, fences, etc., burned and destroyed. To add to these discouraging circumstances, previous to the war he had been security for many of his neighbors in large amounts of money, loaned out by the county known as the "Swamp Land Fund." During the war period the principals having scattered to all points many of them were killed during the troubles. The Doctor was obliged to refund to the county as security, which circumstance embarrassed him greatly, coming, as it did, at that particular time, and in connection with other important losses. Notwithstanding all these reverses, the Doctor is possessed of a fine property. The homestead consists of 440 acres, delightfully and healthfully situated near the confluence of Jenkins and Jones creeks. A fine spring of water gushes forth within a few feet of the house; the soil is unsurpassed for fertility or productiveness, and sheltered on all sides by groves of native timber. His son Samuel L., the only one of his offspring now living, is a farmer and respected citizen of the county, and is enterprising, public spirited, and prosperous. He was married Nov. 12, 1876, to Miss Georgia Elliott, a native of Missouri. They are the parents of two children: Murtie E. and Gertie I. The Doctor, during his long residence in the county, has been identified with every move that tended to its progress or improvement. Though one of the heaviest tax-payers he took an active interest in obtaining railroad aid for the first railroad to pass through the county.

ELIAS MOSS, farmer and stock-raiser, sections 12 and 13, post-office Carthage, born in Putnam county, Ind., May 1, 1830. In 1840 his parents immigrated to southwest Missouri, settled on Jenkins Creek and improved the farm now owned by W. H. Foster, where he lived until 1848, when he went into the government employ as a freighter. He started from Independence, Mo., with a wagon train, driving a team of twelve oxen through to southern California; engaged at mining for five years with varying success, and during that time visited Oregon, Old Mexico, Cuba, South America and Chili, and returned via New York in 1855, and engaged in farming near Jones Creek. He was married Feb. 21, 1856, to Miss Ethalinda Westfield, a native of Ohio. Of this union there are eleven children living, four of them married and are residents of Jasper county. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Moss was a Union man and strongly opposed the ordinances of secession. Knowing from observation the struggle was going to be a protracted one, he moved his family to Kansas, locating at Ft. Scott. While there he was a member of the Seventh Regiment Kansas E. M. Subsequently he enlisted in Company E, of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry. He was engaged in a number of battles and skirmishes, running fights, etc. He returned to his home in Jasper county, in September, 1865. Himself and James A. Westfall and their families were the first to return. Their trip through the country, though a happy one, was very lonesome, and the utter desolation on every hand was really appalling. Where once were happy homes there was nothing but bare chimneys, standing like sentinels guarding blackened ruins; fertile fields were lying waste, and fences razed to the ground. He re-commenced his farming operations and the following year harvested a good crop. The influx of population made a good market, since which time he has been reasonably prosperous. His real estate possessions now consist of 200 acres of good land, 115 of which are in a good state of cultivation; situated on Jones Creek. The farm is abundantly supplied with springs of pure water. Mr. Moss has seen the rise and progress of Jasper county, and takes a just pride in its advancement and many advantages. He has had much experience in his day and thinks Jasper county superior to any other within his knowledge.

P. Y. MULLEN, farmer, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch was born in Scott county, Ill., Sept. 12, 1848. His mother died when he was but an infant. A few years later his father started with a drove of cattle intending to go to California, but reaching Benton county, Ark., he disposed of his stock and concluded to remain there, where he died in 1855, leaving our subject an orphan at the tender age of seven. He then lived a while in the family of his uncle; then went back to Scott county, Ill.,

with the family of R. D. Wear, an old and esteemed friend of his father's. Subsequently he went into the family of another uncle in McDonough county, Ill., where he remained until he was thirteen years of age, when he enlisted as a drummer in Company D, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Regiment, going into active service. At the battle of Port Gibson his drum got lost, and picking up the rifle and cartridge box of a disabled comrade, he entered the ranks of his company and participated in the fight, his conduct exciting the admiration of his comrades and officers. Notwithstanding his extreme youth he was permitted to remain in the company and was afterwards promoted to the rank of sergeant for bravery and meritorious conduct. He was engaged in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Black River, siege and capture of Vicksburg, where he received a wound which disabled him for active service; he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, where he held his rank, and did guard duty at Indianapolis, Ind., in the Fifth Regiment, U. S. Veteran Reserve. He was mustered out July 4, 1865. He then spent some time visiting in the states of New York and Connecticut, returning to McDonough county, Ill., in 1866, and engaged at farming. He was married there Sept. 13, 1874, to Miss Martha E. Wade, a native of Schuyler county, Ill., a very pleasant and agreeable lady. Five years after their marriage they immigrated to Allen county, Kan., where they lived until 1881. They then became residents of Jasper county, Mo., settling in Union township, where the true worth of Mr. Mullen was sure to be appreciated in that intelligent community, as he was shortly called upon to exercise the functions of an important elective office. He is also an officer of the county grange. Looking back upon the career of this gentleman it must be admitted as something uncommon. Left an orphan at a very early age and becoming a soldier at an age when most youths require the utmost parental care to shape their young minds for the duties of life, his lot was cast among men of every social grade. Nothing but the inherent good qualities of his character was brought to the surface by these dangerous associations.

SAMUEL A. NORRIS, proprietor Pleasant Grove Mills, post-office Flornoy, was born in Perry county, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1829. His early life was spent in this and the adjoining county of Fairfield, where he received a common school education. He was married in Franklin county, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1853, to Miss Hannah Reece, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, who was reared and educated in Franklin county of that state, a lady of more than ordinary intelligence and business capacity. Of this union there were born two children: Laura, died in 1875, aged 19; and William L., who is now a resident and business man of Carthage, Mo. Mr. Morris owned and

operated a flouring-mill in Franklin county, Ohio, three years. Engaged at brick-making in Fairfield county, that state, two years; also contracting and building at VanWert, Ohio, with good success. Became a member of a joint-stock company and erected a woolen mill at that place, which proved unsuccessful, his losses during a period of five years being upward of \$8,000. Came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1880, purchased a site on Center Creek, and immediately commenced the erection of the Pleasant Mills, which was put in operation in September, 1881. It is well arranged for merchant or custom work, situated in the very finest wheat-producing locality in the country; has three run of burs for both corn and wheat. He also established a mercantile house for the convenience of the section. A post-office—Flornoy—is established here, receiving a semi-weekly mail. He also invested in real estate, owning 135 acres, to which he gives a portion of his time and attention. Mr. Norris is a public-spirited, worthy citizen.

A. W. ONSTOTT, farmer and stock-raiser, section 7, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch is a native of Jasper county, a son of Judge John Onstott, so well and favorably known in southwest Missouri. He was born at the Onstott homestead on Center Creek Aug. 27, 1849. His youth was spent on the farm assisting in the farm duties, and acquiring an education by the methods then in vogue by the early settlers for the improvement and development of the mind of youth. During the war times, being a mere lad, he was excused from taking an active part, yet his experiences were manifold, his father being obliged to leave the county for his own safety, leaving our subject as the virtual head of the family. It is a fact well-known that his mother and sisters carried the county funds (in specie) attached to their persons during all these uncertain years. Of course their loss in property was very severe. Quantrell's band, numbering some 400 men, at one time camped near the house. He well remembers the James and Younger brothers, who were then mere striplings, but famous as desperate and dare-devil fighters. Our subject, being the only lad in the community, was frequently called upon to assist the women in performing the last sad rites for some poor fellow who had met death, perhaps in his own door-way, at the hands of some band of desperadoes. Sometimes bushwhackers, and often Missouri or Kansas militia, would murder some one in cold blood; the women and children were obliged to bury them, there being no men in the vicinity. After Judge Onstott's property had been repeatedly raided, their house and outbuildings were burned by order of one Captain Sullivan, of the Missouri State Militia. The entire family were obliged to leave the county, going to Pettis county, where they remained one year. They returned to Jasper county in the summer of 1865, and were the first

family to return to this part of the county. It is impossible for pen to portray the desolation which met them on every hand. Where erstwhile were happy homes owls hooted from the bare chimneys which stood like ghostly sentinels over blackened ruins. The once fertile fields were weed-grown and desolate. After remaining a short time here our subject went to Texas and spent two years in the Kansas and Texas cattle trade. He then farmed and speculated in live stock in this county until 1874, when he went to the mountains of Colorado and took a government freight contract; also prospected for mineral. He returned to his native county in 1875, and was married Nov. 28th of the same year to Miss Mattie D. Corwine, a native of Ohio, daughter of George Corwine, a well known and highly respected resident of Jasper county. They are the parents of one child, an interesting daughter, Jessie C., born Oct. 16, 1879. The year after his marriage Mr. Onstott engaged at farming, and with eminent success. His farm consists of 200 acres, nicely situated on the border of Jenkins Creek timber. A magnificent lawn, shaded with grand old forest trees, occupies the south front of the dwelling. They have a pleasant home, and Mr. Onstott and lady are people blessed with a disposition to make it a happy one, surrounded as they are with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. "The stranger within their gates" is treated to hospitality the most abundant; not of the narrow, stinted sort, but the real, unaffected, generous, open-hearted, old-fashioned hospitality such as existed in the days of our fathers.

B. T. PARKER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 17, post-office Carthage. He is a native of the Hoosier State, born in Knox county, Jan. 12, 1832; was there reared to manhood and received a common school education; was a farmer's son and has followed that business through life. Was married Oct. 23, 1857, to Miss Mary J. Hollingsworth, also a native of Indiana. They are the parents of five sons, Francis M., born Aug. 3, 1858; Charles A., born Oct. 8, 1859; John, born March 17, 1861; William B., born Nov. 8, 1865; and Harland, born Jan. 12, 1879. Mr. Parker became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in 1869. Purchased the farm upon which he lives; consists of eighty-one acres of well improved land, situated four and one-half miles southeast of Carthage; well watered and calculated for stock-raising; also owns forty-five acres of woodland. His remote ancestors were Germans; his grandfather settled in Kentucky at an early day. His father was a pioneer settler of Knox county, Ind., where he still resides, aged and respected. Reared a family of four sons and eight daughters. The ancestors of Mrs. Parker were the Hollingsworths of South Carolina, a very old and respected family of the Palmetto State; her maternal ancestry were also

Hollingsworths of South Carolina. Representatives of both branches of the family settled in Knox county, Ind., in territorial days.

B. F. PAXTON, farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, post-office Sarcoxie, a native of Kentucky, born in Adair county, Dec. 2, 1829, and was there reared to the age of nineteen and received a rudimentary education at the subscription schools; immigrated with his parents to southwest Missouri in 1850, and settled in Lawrence county, near Oregon, where our subject lived many years; was there during the war of the Rebellion. Not being subject to military duty he was not disturbed by either party, though some of his property was sacrificed. Was married in Lawrence county, Mo., Nov. 30, 1854, to Miss Mary A. Moore, also a native of Adair county, Ky. She died in Lawrence county, in Sept., 1873, at the age of thirty-seven, leaving a family of four children. He was married again in Lawrence county, on July 2d, 1876, to Mrs. Mary S. West, also a native of Adair county, Ky. Mr. Paxton became a citizen of Jasper county in Oct., 1876, when he purchased the farm on which he now lives, consisting of 315 acres. Since his residence here Mr. Paxton has made many material improvements, among them a fine commodious residence, with yards and lawns. A large spring gushes forth within a few rods of the farm buildings, from which flows a magnificent stream of water, clear as a crystal, known as Jenkins Creek; a hydraulic ram throws the water from the spring to the house. The neighbors have a never failing supply of water and freedom to haul away as much as they choose. Mr. Paxton is a member of the Jenkins Creek Mining Company. Their mining prospects are now flattering. He takes an interest in what will redound to the public weal.

ALEXANDER PERRY, deceased, was born in Kentucky in 1793, moved to Tennessee at an early day and settled in Warren county; afterward lived in other parts of the state. Was married in Warren county, Tenn., about the year 1813, to Miss Elizabeth Woodlee, a native of Virginia. Shortly after marriage volunteered in United States army for the War of 1812, and was engaged at the battle of New Orleans. Came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1848. During the war of the Rebellion, though too old for service, was an ardent Southern man, for which he lost his life while on his way south. Was killed by a band of Pin Indians, near Marysville, I. T., Sept. 11, 1864, in the seventy-second year of his age, leaving a wife and eight children. His widow died in Ark., in 1876, aged seventy-six years.

GREER PERRY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, post-office Carthage. He was born in Marion county, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1828; was there reared and received an education at the subscription schools. In 1848 moved with his parents to southwest Missouri, and settled in Jasper county at the head

of Jenkins Creek. The spring which forms the head of Jenkins Creek still bears the name of Perry Spring. Our subject was married in Lawrence county, Mo., Nov. 13, 1856, to Miss Isabelle H. Angler, a native of North Carolina. Mrs. Perry died at the homestead in Jasper county January 21, 1872, leaving seven children. During the war Mr. Perry adhered to the principles inculcated by his birth and education, though never taking up arms. In 1862 the Sixth Kansas Regiment and Pin Indians camped upon his farm and pillaged his property, leaving them at their departure many hundred dollars poorer than at their advent, having destroyed nearly everything they could not take away. The following year he left the county, going to Lawrence county, where he remained until the close of the war, when he returned to the wreck of his former home, and though somewhat oppressed by causes engendered by the late unpleasantness, has been in the main prosperous. Was married the second time, May 30, 1882, to Mrs. Elizabeth Harama, a native of Pennsylvania, who is the mother of three children by former marriage. Mr. Perry's farm consists of 125 acres of good land, about sixty-five acres in cultivation, which is very productive.

JOHN C. POWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, section 4; post-office, Reeds; is a native of southwest Missouri, born in Lawrence county, Dec. 21, 1844. Was there reared, and received a common school education. Moved to Polk county, Mo., with his parents during the war of the Rebellion, where he was married Sept. 28, 1865, to Miss Frances Appleby, a native of Dade county, Mo., reared and educated in Polk county, Mo. By this union there are six children. Their names are Everett H., Sarah J., Leora E., John S., John R., and an infant. Mr. Powell became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., in 1867, located at Sarcoxie, and engaged in farming, living there until 1873, when he purchased the farm where he now lives, which consists of seventy-five acres, sixty-two acres well improved, with good house, barn, orchard, etc. His parents were natives of Tennessee and settled in southwest Missouri in 1839.

JOSIAH L. RALSTON, farmer and stock-raiser. Mr. Ralston lives in section thirty-six. His post-office address is Carthage. He was born in Jasper county, April 8, 1850. His father, Nathan Ralston, was a native of North Carolina; came to Jasper county, Mo., and settled on Center Creek, where he lived until the war drove them off, and he died July 27, 1864. During his life he was a man of extraordinary energy, coming to Jasper county with but a few hundred dollars and at the end of his life being the possessor of over 1,300 acres of good land. His horses, cattle, and sheep were mostly driven off by the bushwhackers during the early days of the war. His crops were destroyed and grain taken from his farm. At one

time fifty-two wagon loads of grain, each drawn by six mules, were taken from his farm to aid and comfort the enemies of himself and country, and many other indignities were the family compelled to suffer during these trying times. The family returned to their home in Jasper county in October, 1865, where the subject of this sketch was married, Nov. 1, 1876, to Miss Mary F. Johnson, a native of Arkansas, daughter of W. B. Johnson, of Jasper county. Of this union there are three children: Eva D., Bertha P., and Prentice A. Mr. Ralston's farm contains 137½ acres, sixty of which are improved, well situated near Center Creek, six miles from Carthage. His mother still lives on the old homestead on Center Creek. His brothers, three in number, and three sisters, are residents of Jasper county. Mr. Ralston is a highly respected citizen of Jasper county, and a worthy farmer.

J. M. RALSTON, farmer, section 4, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch was born in McDonough county, Illinois, September 8, 1847; was there reared to manhood and acquired a good common school education. He served his country during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting at the age of sixteen as a private in Company D, of the Twelfth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, participating at the battles of Bentonville and Kingston, North Carolina, and Sherman's famous march to the sea, and the engagements incident to that campaign, the return march to Washington, D. C., and the grand review of the armies at that city in May, 1865. He was discharged in July following and returned to his home and engaged two years as traveling salesman for E. C. Kellogg, of Rome, New York. He was married in his native county, Sept. 24, 1868, to Miss Helen R. Holton, a native of Rutland, Vt. Of this union there are five children: Minnie E., Centurius, so named in honor of the centennial anniversary of his maternal great-grandfather, William Holton, late of Boston, Mass.; Arthur L., Gracie A., and Ora M. After his marriage he engaged at farming and became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., in 1877, and purchased the farm upon which he now lives. From his first residence here Mr. Ralston took an active interest in public affairs and was elected county assessor on the straight Republican ticket in 1880. He administered the office with satisfaction to his constituents; is now turning his entire attention to farming and improving his place. He has recently built a fine commodious residence and intends making an elegant home. The ancestors of Mrs. Ralston were of the Plymouth Rock Colony. Her people were among the first settlers of Rutland, Vt. Mr. Ralston's father was a native of Kentucky and settled in Illinois at an early day.

WILLIAM P. RALSTON, farmer, sections 5 and 11, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch was born in Illinois, April 23, 1837. When an infant of three months old his parents immigrated to southwest Missouri, and settled on Center Creek, in what is now Union township, Jasper county. His father, Nathan Ralston, was born near Lexington, Ky., March 24, 1811. During the war, for the safety of his family, he went to Kansas; from there to Illinois, where he died in July, 1864, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and is buried by the side of his parents in Salem cemetery. Wm. P. spent his youth in assisting his father in the farm duties and acquiring an education by the limited means at his disposal. He was married Nov. 15, 1860, to Miss Meecy J. Whittaker, a native of Tennessee, and engaged in farming. Like his father he was a strong Union man, and a Democrat in politics. At the breaking out of the war he opposed by voice and vote the ordinances of secession, and went with the rest of the family to Illinois, where he staid until peace once more dawned upon the country, when he returned to Jasper county and resumed his farming operations. His wife died Jan. 11, 1866, leaving two sons. He was married the second time to Miss Sarah A. Ross, a native of Tennessee; of this union there are three children. Mr. Ralston is now possessed of 270 acres of good land, is well and favorably known in the county as a good citizen. He has held various offices of public trust; he is a member of the Methodist Church and an active worker in the sabbath-school, and is regarded in the community as one of Jasper county's prominent citizens.

WESLEY RALSTON, farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch was born in McDonough county, Ill., Aug. 19, 1836, where he grew to manhood and obtained a good business education. He was married at Alexandria, Mo., Nov. 2, 1855, to Miss Charlotte Wade, also a native of Illinois. Of this union there were the following children: Emma J., wife of S. W. Driesback; William D., George A., Edgar L., Hattie, wife of M. C. Young; John W., LaMont, Charlie E., Lizzie B., Walter F., and Freeman W. Mr. Ralston served his country during the war of the Rebellion. He was a sergeant in Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers; was mustered out March 16, 1866, at Montgomery, Ala., and returned to his home in Illinois and resumed his regular avocation of farming. He became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in 1869, and engaged at farming in Union township. His means did not admit of him making a very extensive start, but by persevering industry and good business qualifications he has prospered and added greatly to his worldly possessions. His farm consists of 165 acres; 140 acres well improved, with good house, barn, orchard, etc. The land is supposed to con-

tain rich mineral deposits. Mr. Ralston is a man of more than ordinary talent and ability; is enterprising and industrious, big-hearted, generous and hearty. He takes more than a passing interest in public affairs; has been honored by the people with places of public trust and responsibility; was a candidate of the anti-monopoly party for the office of sheriff in 1880.

MRS. ANNA RICKNER, section 17, post-office Knights. This lady has the distinction of being the oldest settler of Jasper county now living. Youngest daughter of William Brown, one of the pioneer settlers; is a native Missourian, born in St. Genevieve county, Jan. 15, 1821; came with her parents to what is now Jasper county in 1834, and settled on Spring River, being then but thirteen years old, since which time she has spent her entire life here, as maid and matron. Was married June 13, 1837, to Jacob Rickner, a native of Switzerland, born near Berne, in March, 1808. Immigrated with his parents to North America in 1818; were in charge of the Hudson Bay Company, and landed on the shores of Hudson's Bay. Moved into the interior and lived several years in Manitoba, on the Red River of the North; came to Washington county, Mo., at an early day, where his parents died and are buried. He came to Jasper county in 1836; was of a discontented roving disposition and ever had a desire, amounting almost to a mania, of visiting the unexplored regions of this great country, and during his life traveled over a great portion of the West, always by his own conveyance or on foot. His first trip after becoming a resident of this county was to Texas; returning, made a trip to the British Possessions and the Northwest Territory. After a short stay there he returned to Jasper county; next crossed the plains to Oregon Territory and returned in 1841; went overland to California in 1849, returning via New Orleans in 1850. During his many trips he rode or walked over every county in the great state of Missouri, long before the days of railroads; and a great portion of Arkansas and Texas. He was a tanner by trade, and established a tannery in Jasper county at an early day. He died at his home in this county Sept. 5, 1880, leaving a family of nine children: James, Martha, wife of D. E. Mottley; Francis, deceased; Ethan C., Moses P., Elizabeth J., deceased; John W., deceased; Mary E., wife of T. E. Melugin; and Lola V. Ethan C., and Miss Lola reside with their mother on the farm.

JOHN ROYER, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Carthage. Mr. Royer is a native of the Keystone State; was born in Center county, May 19, 1832. While he was quiet young his parents moved to Clinton county where he was reared and educated. His father was a farmer and our subject spent his youth in assisting in the farm duties; he was married in Clinton county, Pa., Oct. 31, 1854, to Miss Frances Custard, who is also a native

of Pennsylvania. In 1858 he moved back to Center county, and engaged in cattle droving for the eastern market, and later in farming. In 1867 he made a prospecting tour through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri, and finding no place in his travels that suited his idea of a future home as well as the fertile prairie and attractive woodland of Jasper county, he resolved to cast his fortune here. Consequently, returning to Pennsylvania he disposed of his interests there and moved his family and household goods to southwest Missouri the following year, since which time he has been a permanent and very prominent citizen of Jasper county; his purchase was raw prairie, upon which he made some fine improvements. His family consists of four sons and two daughters; viz., Thos. A., a farmer near Oronogo, William H., Mary A., Clark, Franklin, and Emma. Mr. Royer is of German decent. His grandfather came from Germany at a very early day, and settled in Berks county, Pa., being one of the pioneer settlers of that county. Mr. Royer is one of the most prominent farmers in this county, is enterprising, progressive, and takes an active interest in public affairs and anything that effects the public weal; his time and means are ever ready to further the interests of the community.

ALFRED C. THARP, farmer and stock-raiser, section 4, post-office Carthage, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Licking county, Oct. 9, 1846. When he was twelve years old his parents immigrated to Illinois, locating in Fulton county, where they died and were buried. Our subject immigrated to Missouri in 1865, locating in Buchanan county, and engaged at farming; was married there Feb. 18, 1866, to Miss Angaline Harliss, a native of Cass county, Mo. From there they moved to Arkansas in 1870 where they lived two years, coming to Jasper county in 1872; engaged in tenant farming in Union township. Purchased the farm on which he now lives, in 1881, consisting of ninety acres, well situated on Center Creek, three and one-half miles from Reeds Station, and nine miles from Carthage, sheltered on three sides by natural timber. He has a family of eight children: William H., Elizabeth E., Malinda I., Lula E., Viola, Alfred C., Philip E., and Carrie B. Mr. Tharp is well known and respected in this community as an honest, industrious citizen, a self-made man to all intents and purposes; gives Jasper county the meed of praises it so richly deserves.

JOSEPH M. SMITH (deceased) was born in Putnam county, Ind., Dec. 17, 1825, and immigrated with his parents to southwest Missouri in 1836, and settled on Jenkins Creek, in Jasper county, where his family still reside. He was married in Jasper county in 1849, to Miss Melissa Woodrun, also a native of Indiana, daughter of William Woodrun, one of the pioneers of Jasper county. Of this union there are eleven children, three sons and

eight daughters. Mr. Smith was a farmer all his life, and died at the family homestead, Dec. 17, 1877. During his life he was a public-spirited citizen, and for many years was a member of the Church of Christ, assisting at the organization of the first congregation of that denomination in the county. Two of his sons, John F. and Samuel, are residents of Jasper county. The homestead consists of 135½ acres of well improved land.

SANFORD M. SMITH, farmer and stock dealer, section 29, post-office Carthage, is a native of the Empire State, born March 6, 1820. In 1826 his parents moved to Ontario, Canada, and from there they moved to Michigan in 1835, settling in Kalamazoo county, and engaged in farming, where our subject was married Feb. 16, 1844, to Miss Catharine Rowley, of Schoolcraft, Mich., a native of Ireland. Of this union there are two sons, Lewis W. and Richard R. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, engaging in mining with good success, and returned via Panama next year. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, and served in the western department against hostile Indians. He was engaged in three fights, and promoted to first sergeant of the company, and was commissioned lieutenant in May, 1863, and mustered out in the fall of 1865, and returned to his home. Mr. Smith came to Jasper county in 1866, and the following year purchased the farm on which he now lives, very nicely situated on Center Creek, consisting of 240 acres, 200 of which are improved, and have good substantial farm buildings. Since Mr. Smith first came to the county he has been engaged in handling live stock and has been quite successful. In 1868 he introduced a flock of 400 sheep into Jasper county, driving them through from Kankakee, Ill., and always keeps more or less sheep for market. Mr. Smith has been honored by positions of public trust, and has inaugurated many progressive improvements in his locality in the schools and otherwise. He is well and favorably known in the county as an energetic and enterprising business man and a kind neighbor and friend.

WILLIAM NATHAN SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, section 20, post-office Knights. The subject of this sketch is a native of Jasper county. His father, James Smith, came from Putnam county, Ind., in 1840, and settled on Spring River, where our subject was born March 19, 1843. The following year the family moved to Newton county, where our subject spent his youth. As was usual with young men at that day, at the breaking out of the civil war, he was pronouncedly for the Union, and though not regularly mustered he did the state some service as scout to General Sanborn and in other useful and dangerous capacities. He was elected captain of an organized company of Enrolled Missouri Militia, but was never called

into active service. He was appointed registering officer of the Neosho district at the reorganization of Newton county in 1866. Was married May 15, 1867, to Miss Martha Johnson, a native of Arkansas, daughter of B. F. Johnson, deceased, for many years a respected resident of Jasper county. Since his marriage Mr. Smith has been a resident of Union township, Jasper county. His family consists of three sons and four daughters. Their names are Lolman W., Forester T., Maud M., Mary M., Cora Y., Nathan O., and Stella. His farm consists of eighty acres, well improved, three-fourths of a mile from Knights Station and five miles from Carthage. Mr. Smith is well known and respected in the county, and is looked upon as an energetic, public spirited citizen, and enjoys the esteem of his fellows. He has been repeatedly honored by places of public trust, and has ever rendered a good account of his stewardship, and has had a varied and exciting experience during his short life. During the war times, owing to the part he took, his life was always in danger, and desperate and determined men had vowed to kill him at sight. He made two trips across the plains to New Mexico and Colorado in government employ, his first trip being made through the hostile Indian country of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Utes. Was a companion of William Haycock, "Wild Bill." The trip was very remarkable in its varied experience. They feasted and starved, roasted and nearly froze. Mr. Smith has been an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry since its introduction here, and is steward of the county grange.

REV. JOHN W. STONE (retired), post-office Carthage, is a native of the Old Dominion, born in Frederick county, Nov. 10, 1813. He spent the first nineteen years of his life in the Shenandoah Valley. He was educated at Middletown, in the same county. At the age of nineteen he emigrated with his parents to Ohio and settled at Hillsborough, the county seat of Highland county, where he entered in the ministry of the M. E. Church. He was admitted on trial in the fall of 1836, and preached the gospel for many subsequent years. After fourteen years of arduous and unremitting labor, devoted to the cause of Christianity, his health failed, since which time he has held superannuated relations with the ministry proper. He was married at Zanesville, Ohio, August 3, 1841, to Miss Jane Hazlett, born and educated in Zanesville, daughter of Hugh Hazlett, one among the oldest merchants of that now populous city. Mr. Stone preached in several places in the state with much success and satisfaction. In 1861 he preached in Decorah, Iowa, whither he went to recover his failing health; he preached there one year, then moved to Waverly, Iowa, where by his efforts and under his supervision the finest church edifice west of the Mississippi River was

erected at a cost of \$22,000, a monument to his zeal and energy, and a fitting testimonial of the regard of his people. He also owned a farm in the vicinity, which he disposed of, together with some other interests, and became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in Aug., 1867. Though not actively engaged in the ministry, he shortly after coming to the county introduced "Northern Methodism," rather a bold undertaking at that unsettled time, but the genial, pleasant manner, social and friendly disposition, and withal the earnest eloquence of Mr. Stone caused the scowls on the faces of his first audience to relax into unmistakable smiles of satisfaction. He has during his useful life accomplished much good work. He has caused to be erected several houses of worship, some of them very pretentious. He was also known as a very successful revivalist, and has ever been modest and unassuming, considering himself an instrument in the hands of the Lord. In his good work, both spiritual and temporal, he has enjoyed the co-operation and assistance of "God's greatest and best gift to man," a noble woman. They have reared a family of one son and three daughters, known to many of the people of the county where they have lived some years: Mary A., wife of J. H. Cummins, of Waverly, Iowa; Charles F., for some years in business at Carthage, now of Waverly, Iowa; Lidie F., wife of S. H. Morse; and Maggie E., wife of Frank W. Dubois, both of Waverly, Iowa. Mr. Stone is now following the humble avocation of a husbandman.

JAMES H. SPENCER, farmer, post-office Carthage, was born in Putnam county, Ind., Aug. 9, 1836. When a child of five years his parents immigrated to southwest Missouri and settled in what is now Union township, Jasper county, and here our subject was reared to manhood, receiving such an education as the times afforded. He was married here Sept. 9, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Caseboalt, a native of Virginia. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Spencer was a strong union man, and thereby incurred the enmity and displeasure of the Confederates. His life was repeatedly threatened, and in Feb., 1862, he took up arms in defence of the Union and enlisted as a private in Company H, of the Sixth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, going into active service. He participated in ten hard-fought battles and many skirmishes of less danger and importance, and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in April, 1865. During his service his family resided at Fort Scott, Kan., where he lived until June, 1866, when he returned to his first love, Jasper county, Mo., since which time he has been a permanent resident. His wife died March 10, 1872, leaving two children. He was again married Jan. 30, 1873, to Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, a native of Jasper county.

BENJAMIN TROUTMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Sarcocie, was born in Knox county, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1822. His father was a farmer, and his youth was spent in assisting on the farm, and acquiring an education in the common schools. He was married in his native county Nov. 2, 1848, to Miss Eva Lybarger, who is also a native of Knox county. They have nine children, all living; viz., John Henry, Mary C., wife of J. T. Smith; Julia E., wife of Jerome A. Homes; Franklin P., Silas A. G., Charles A., George B., Elizabeth E., and Eva S. M. Mr. Troutman immigrated to Jasper county, Missouri, and purchased the farm upon which he now lives, which consists of 120 acres, with eighty acres well improved. The family are all residents of southwest Missouri, and are good and useful members of society. Mr. Troutman is an honest, upright, straightforward, good citizen.

JAMES A. WESTFALL, farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, post-office Carthage, was born in Ohio, April 12, 1840, and ten years later immigrated with his parents to southwest Missouri, and settled at Fidelity, Jasper county, where his father died in 1861. Our subject's early years were spent in going to the common schools and working at the carpenter's trade. He was married in Jasper county, June 2, 1861, to Miss Rachel Tareltown, a native of Illinois. Mr. Westfall was a Union man; witnessed the battle of Carthage in 1861, and shortly afterward started for Illinois, getting as far as Springfield, Mo., when he found it would be dangerous to attempt further travel in that direction, and returned to Jasper county. In February, 1862, he went to Ft. Scott, Kan., where he enlisted in June of that year in Company H, of the Sixth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; went immediately into service, and participated in many battles, skirmishes, etc. He was mustered out in Arkansas in June, 1865, and returned to Ft. Scott, Kan., where he remained until September of the same year; he then returned to Jasper county and engaged in farming near Center Creek, where he lived six years. He sold out and went to Arkansas in 1871, and not liking the situation, returned the same year. He bought the farm upon which he now lives in 1882, which consists of 160 acres of good land, seventy acres of it improved. His family consists of five children and his mother-in-law, a well preserved lady at an advanced age. Mr. Westfall is a hard working man and a good citizen.

SAMUEL G. WHITLOCK, farmer and stock-raiser, section 27, post-office Reeds. The subject of this sketch is a native of Tennessee, born March 12, 1832. When he was a child of three years his parents immigrated to southwest Missouri, settling near Springfield, in Green county,

where he attained his manhood and acquired a fair education for those days. At the age of twenty he crossed the plains and mountains of the West to the gold fields of California, where he remained three years; he returned via the water route to New Orleans and home to Green county, Mo. The following year he bought up a herd of cattle and drove them to Nappa county, Cal., and disposed of them to a good advantage, returning via Aspinwall and the island of Cuba, where he made quite an extensive visit; from Havana, Cuba, he came to New York and home via Niagara Falls, Chicago, and other places of interest. He was married in Jasper county, Mo., March 24, 1858, to Miss Margaret J. Hacknay, a native of Indiana, who was reared and educated in Johnson county, Mo. The same year he purchased a farm on Dry Fork, where he lived until the exigencies of war caused him to abandon his home and seek protection elsewhere, the actions and speeches of Mr. Whitlock in favor of the Union making it necessary that he "stop not upon the order of his going, but go at once." Being attacked upon the way by a band of bushwhackers, he managed to get his family through safely by forfeiting considerable of his property. Leaving his family at Springfield, which place was garrisoned by United States troops, he took up arms under the Federal flag, enlisting as a private in Company D of the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and went immediately into active service. He participated in the battles of Carthage, Springfield, Lexington, and Little Rock, Ark., where he received a severe gun-shot wound in the thigh, disabling him for some time; convalesced in time to participate in the raid against Price and Marmaduke in Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri. He was discharged at St. Louis, Mo., in December, 1865. The following spring he purchased the farm he now owns and occupies—Oakdale. His family consists of two sons and four daughters: Flora C., wife of Frank Garrison; James R., Rosetta L., George F., Mary E., and Alga. Mr. Whitlock is a self-made man with all the term implies. He started out in early manhood to carve out a fortune, and was succeeding when the war set him back to first principles. Not being discouraged he again started in, and has accumulated a fine property. He is interested in Clydesdale and thoroughbred horses and has on his farm some fine animals; also has a herd of well-graded Durham and Devonshire cattle. Mr. Whitlock is withal a clever, sociable gentleman and a prominent, public-spirited citizen.

JAMES E. WILLOUGHBY, farmer, section 21, post-office Reeds, was born in Allen county, Ky., Jan. 3, 1844. His parents immigrated to southwest Missouri and settled on Jenkins Creek in Jasper county when he was seven years of age, where he spent his time until the breaking out of the civil war. Though a young man and reared to pro-slavery ideas he was

from the first a strong Union man, and he early became a member of Captain Yamal's Company, Forty-second Regiment E. M. M., and subsequently went into the quartermaster's department, and served Uncle Sam in that capacity four years in Kansas and Arkansas. At the close of the war he returned to Jasper county, and was married Jan. 3, 1867, to Miss Martha A. Hood, a native of Jasper county, daughter of J. N. Hood, deceased. Of this union there are four children: Eldora, born April 10, 1870; Belle, born May 30, 1872; Austin, born July 20, 1874; and Hattie, born May 25, 1881. The year after his marriage he came to live at his present residence. His farm consists of eighty acres well situated on the Sarcoxie and Carthage road.

HON. JOHN T. WILLOUGHBY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, post-office Sarcoxie, was born in Allen county, Ky., Jan. 18, 1834, and was there reared to the age of seventeen. His youth was spent in acquiring an education with the limited means at his disposal, and working on the farm with his father, William Willoughby, a native of Kentucky, who though an owner of slaves was a staunch Union man. He immigrated with his family to southwest Missouri in 1851, and settled within one mile of where his son John now lives; he died in Newton county, Mo., Nov. 20, 1861, aged sixty-one years. Our subject went to Newton county in 1854, where he erected a saw-mill and engaged in the lumber business, and was married there Jan. 21, 1858, to Miss Ann Lawrence, a native of North Carolina. In 1859 Mr. Willoughby returned to Jasper county and commenced improving the farm on which he now lives, and was happy and prosperous at the breaking out of the war. Though born and reared in a slave state and nurtured in pro-slavery principles, he was never in favor of the doctrine of slavery, and opposed by voice and vote the ordinance of secession, which course made him many bitter political enemies, consequently his property was raided and his life repeatedly threatened, and he was hunted like a criminal for months. During the occupation of the country by the Second Ohio Cavalry, he succeeded in moving his family and part of his live stock within the Union lines near Jefferson City, where he became a member of Company F, Forty-third Regiment, E. M. M., and participated in many scouts, skirmishes, and the last campaign against Price in his last raid through Missouri. He returned to the ruins of his home in Jasper county in Sept., 1865, and assisted in the reorganization of the county, and has since held numerous offices of honor and trust in the county. His family consists of four daughters and five sons. His farm consists of 239 acres of as good land as Jasper county can boast of; 125 acres are in cultivation and well improved. Mr. Willoughby is a highly respected and valuable citizen of the county.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Introduction—Name—Organization—Physical Features—Phoenix Lead and Zinc Mines—Early Settlers—Early Entries of Land—Incidents in Early History—Burch City—Fidelity—Scotland—Diamond City—Township Justices of the Peace—Biographical.

THE attractions to this township in the early day were the abundant fine springs, good water privileges, and plenty of timber along the banks of its fine streams. No wonder then that the fathers of the county should congregate here, and where so many yet remain. The population in 1880 was 1,416.

NAME.—Although there is no historical evidence so far as we have been able to find either way, the preponderance of evidence would lead one to judge that it was named after some honored early settler; but, as there is no tradition or record to this effect, we conclude that it must have been named for Andrew Jackson. At least this version is not without the appearance of plausibility, and in some respects the township is as resolute in hidden barriers of rock and its towering sturdy oaks, and likewise as stern on the surface, because of its rocky and rather rugged exterior, while just beneath the surface is found the true inwardness of wealth. This township was cut off from Marion in 1847, and had been known as Robinson and Center Creek townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Probably no township, save Sarcoxie, is more rolling and undulating than Jackson township, especially along the central portion adjacent to the banks of the streams. The northern portion is a gentle rolling prairie, likewise the extreme portion of the south along the Newton county line. Perhaps there are few farms in Jasper county that excel these two sections. The largest fruit farm in the Southwest, Mr. Glassford's, is in this northern area, as well as those of Mr. Roos, while those of Messrs. Collings, Walls, Kyte, and Clow are well located and finely improved, as are many others, too numerous to give mention more than as examples. The tillable land of this township is very similar to that of other parts, and there is at present about seventy-five per cent under cultivation. The mining lands are numerous, and are located in the extreme northern part, within two and one-half miles of Carthage; in the extreme southwest are the Burch mines, and west of the center are Scotland and those along the western border. The soil in the central and western portions is quite broken and rocky, excepting along the streams, where it is very good.

PHOENIX LEAD AND ZINC MINES, formerly known as the Burch Mines, are located in the southwest part of Jackson township. They were first discovered in 1872 by Covington Burch, on his farm. They have been

more extensively worked, and been more productive for the amount of ground worked over, than any mines in the county. Murphy, Moffett & Sergeant worked them very successfully for a number of years, until the death of Mr. Burch. Some 7,000,000 pounds of lead had been taken out when the mines were abandoned, some years ago, besides tons of the best quality of zinc blende. Moffett & Sergeant gave a written testimonial to the superior quality of this lead, to the effect that the native ore was the freest from foreign substances of any brought to their smelting works. They are located in section 11, township 27, range 31. For some time these mines were abandoned because of litigation. The work was resumed in Oct., 1882, by the Phoenix Lead and Zinc Mining and Smelting Company, incorporated with a capital of \$30,000. The gentlemen composing the company are William Ellison, president; James Ellison, vice-president; William Smith, secretary; and S. S. Bice, superintendent of mines and director, all of whom are residents of St. Louis. The main shaft is eighty-two feet deep, which is being sunk and enlarged and greatly improved. They have two good engines, one forty and the other ten horse-power, which are kept constantly at work, and the improvements are being rapidly pushed forward under the supervision of the experienced and energetic superintendent S. S. Bice. There are 680 acres in this mining claim, held by fee simple and lease. There is abundant proof of exhaustless mines of zinc blende of the finest quality, the works are on a boom, and the prospects are flattering for a new era in the near future of these mines, which bid fair to become second to none in the Southwest.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Probably no township in the county has more old settlers than Jackson. John Onstott's father came to this township Nov. 13, 1833, memorable as the date of falling or shooting stars. He lived only a year. The father of Mrs. Jane Gibson came in the same year and settled about three miles from Mr. Onstott, on Center Creek, where she now lives, an inhabitant of the county one-half century this fall. Mr. James Hornback, the father of Judge and Samuel Hornback, came to this same neighborhood in October, 1838. Mr. Fullerton came in an early day. In 1837 William Kerr, James Walker, Elisha Rawles, John H. Kerr, and Matt Borland all arrived in the county. First death, in 1839, Nancy Biuny. First physician, Dr. Wilson. First attorney, Colonel McCoy. First teacher, James Nichols. First church at Fidelity. First child born in the township was Abraham Hornback. First marriage, Wash Mann and Clarinda Smith.

EARLY ENTRIES OF LAND.—We find from the official plats and records of first entries of lands that Jackson township comes in among the first, per-

haps because of her good springs, streams, and timber. Among the first entries were the west half of the southwest quarter of section 7, in 1840, by Jeremiah Gilstrap; and the east half of the same, in 1840, by James Nichols; also the east half of the northwest quarter of section 7, in 1840, by Woodson Angle; and the west half of same by Jacob Hammer, now owned by Mr. Hickey and Ben Bartley. The site of Diamond City and the near country was entered in 1840 by Thos. Moseley, Jr.; viz., the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 17. The south half of section 15 was entered in 1840 by James Bird, Nathan Buchanan, and Wm. Willoughby, and now owned by J. and Wm. Kyte and Walter Smith. John Fullerton entered nearly the whole of the north half of section 33, in 1847, and also the northwest quarter of section 34. The northeast quarter of section 32 was entered Dec. 15, 1846, by Abram Onstott.

BURCH CITY, once a flourishing mining town in the southwest portion of Jackson township. It was laid out in April, 1877, by Covington Burch, in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11, township 27, range 32. There were 108 lots, 50x120 feet in area. It was strongest and largest in its infancy, but other mines springing up on the west drew away its buildings and inhabitants, who were largely miners.

FIDELITY, one of the oldest towns of Jasper county, was laid out by Wm. Cloe in 1856. Geographically it is located on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 10, township 27, range 31. The original plat contained twenty lots, 65x150 in size. It is located on irregular and broken land, near the bottom-land of Center Creek. One of its greatest attractions was a fine, large spring in the midst of the town, issuing from one of the neighboring bluffs, giving forth a volume of water equal to a small creek or river. In 1867 Franklin Sides laid out an addition of eight lots, 60x100 feet, being part of the northwest quarter of section 10, township 27, range 31. This town was famous during the war, and was for many years one of the most enterprising and prosperous towns of the county. Only a residence, the school-house, and the spring mark the site.

SCOTLAND, named for Allen Scott, who laid off the town in 1873. The original plat comprised sixty lots. Lots 1 to 48 inclusive were 50x120 feet, and 49 to 60 were 50x180. Specifically the plat would be described as follows: situated on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1, in township 27 north, range 32 west of fifth principal meridian. Scotland's palmiest days were during the lead excitement there a few years since. But other mines at Joplin, Short Creek, and Blend City springing up has drawn off from the town, which numbers about 200 in population.

There is one hotel, a mill, a store or two, and a store and post-office kept by Mr. Patrick. There is still plenty of mineral about the site of the town, and should it attract the attention of miners, Scotland may yet even surpass her former self.

DIAMOND CITY, named for the grove near by, which is of diamond shape. There seems to be no recorded plat of the town, but it was surveyed and laid out by Franklin Sides in an early day. Like Fidelity it was most prominent just before the war. It is located in a fine farming community, but was started off from the regular line of travel, and has died a natural death. One blacksmith shop remains to mark the former business, and the residence of Franklin Sides, who hauled the lumber from Sedalia to build the house in an early day.

INCIDENTS IN EARLY HISTORY.—The most reliable anecdotes and incidents are often given by the participants of an act or event. We append this from one who experienced all contained in Cæsar's expression, *Veni, vidi, vici*. The writer arrived with his father in Oct., 1838, and was eleven years old at the time. The early immigrants had many hardships to



PRIMITIVE HARVESTING.

endure that the persons who arrive at the present time know but little about. All the dry goods and groceries had to be brought by wagons from St. Louis. Everything was very dear, and many times could not be had at any price. There was plenty of wild game to be found, such as deer, turkeys, prairie hens, wolves, and occasionally a panther; men who loved the sport of hunting could enjoy themselves. It was not an uncommon thing to see forty or fifty deer at one time; wolves would come almost to the door of the immigrant's cabin.

Mills and milling facilities were scarce; there was but one small mill that ground corn, called "Jones Mill," on the creek of the same name; the next nearest was at Sarcoxie, it grinding both corn and wheat; the flour was bolted by hand. In summer time the horse-flies were very bad—so bad that it was almost impossible to use horses or oxen in the day-time. The farmers had to plow their corn after night, by the moonshine, on account of them. And when we went to mill or town, if in the day-time, we went on foot, or by night with the horse and wagon. In 1840, and for several years afterwards, times were very hard, and money very scarce. Horses were worth \$25 to \$40; cows \$6 to \$10, and other live-stock in proportion; wheat was worth from 25 to 50 cents per bushel; corn 10 to 20 cents in trade.

There was no fruit except peaches, and some wild plums, and berries for several years. Nearly every family manufactured their own cloth and clothing at home. It was very uncommon to see a man wear any other than home-made clothing, and many of the women wore no dresses except home-made cotton or linsey goods. The people were nearly all poor, but they were very social and friendly. Many times they would go eight to ten miles to help each other build their cabins. The people were generally happy and contented, friendly and obliging. There were few places of amusements, no theaters, and but few great shows. Schools were not kept regular, many settlements had no schools. The farmers did not farm very extensively, as there was not much demand for their products. About 1848-49 times got some brisker and money more plenty. There was some demand for horses and mules to drive to the south; cattle increased in value. When the California gold excitement began, there was a good demand and trade, at good prices for cattle. Taxes were comparatively light, and money was easier, for there was not so much required as now.

HIRAM BARDOE, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pa., Dec. 9, 1839, and there raised. His father, Reuben, was a carpenter by trade, and died in Pennsylvania. Hiram Bardoe enlisted in Company F, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, serving three years. He was first married on March 11th, 1866, to Mary Koch, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in August, 1871. Mr. Bardoe was again married Aug. 31, 1872, to Mary E. Whittaker, a native of Pennsylvania. Their children are Effie J., Emma B., and Clara M. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order. By trade he is a blacksmith, and works some at his trade. He immigrated to Dickinson county, Kan., in 1870, and came to Jasper county in 1881, and now lives on a new farm seven miles south of Carthage, in section 10, township 27, range 31, in Jackson township. This farm formerly belonged to the Rail-

road Company, and under the industrious hand of Mr. Bardoe, is becoming well improved and valuable.

AMOS BARTLEY AND BENJAMIN BARTLEY, farmers and stock-raisers. BENJ. BARTLEY was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, in February, 1811, and there raised. In 1860 he removed to Piatt county, Ill., and came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1867. Mr. Benj. Bartley was married July 5, 1835, to Mary Newhouse, who was born in Ohio, Feb. 26, 1818. Their children are Amos, Abraham, Henry, James, and George. AMOS BARTLEY was married Feb. 4, 1864, to Julia Sutherland, who was born in Cass county, Ind. Their children are: Lemuel and Maud. He came to Jasper county in 1867. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He and his father own a farm of 220 acres, about 140 of it well improved, having a good orchard of 100 trees. This farm is located in section 12, township 27, range 31, in Jackson township, and is finely located at the edge of Diamond Grove.

JAMES L. BARTLEY, engineer and farmer, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, June 20, 1845, where he was raised until sixteen years of age, when he came to Piatt county, Ill. The subject of this sketch was married to Mary A. Burch, Jan. 20, 1872, who was born in Hardy county, Va., in 1855. Their children are June F., Claud, and William. Mrs. Bartley is a member of the M. E. Church (South). She is the daughter of Covington Burch, the late proprietor and discover of the Burch mines, in which she is heir to one-fifth. Mr. Bartley is also engaged in farming, but devotes his attention to engineering and interests in the Burch mines, leased to the Phoenix Lead and Zinc Company. These mines are very valuable, and great quantities of the finest ore has been extracted from them.

SAMUEL S. BICE, superintendent and engineer of the Phoenix Lead and Zinc Works, was born in Devonshire, England, Nov. 22, 1840, and raised in Cornwall. His father, William Bice, was agent of mines and a miner for forty years in England, and died in England in 1880. S. S. Bice came to America in 1865, and settled at various times in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Missouri, also Georgia, Virginia, and Mexico. The subject of this sketch was married in June, 1863, to Harriet Peake, who was born in Cornwall, England, in 1843. They have one daughter living, Fannie, and six children dead. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bice are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Bice is a member of the Odd Fellows, Independent Order of Red Men, Sons of St. George, Knights of Honor, and Mystic Band of Brothers. Mr. Bice has been for years engaged in mining interests, since a boy, even before coming to this country, and is therefore abundantly qualified to manage successfully such an enterprise as the

Phoenix Lead and Zinc Mines. He resumed this responsibility in October, 1882, and is also interested as a stock owner, holding one-fifth share. Mr. Bice is a man of great energy, and will undoubtedly make this enterprise succeed. A full description of the mines will be found on page 756.

OWEN L. BIRD, farmer and stock-raiser, residence four miles south of the city of Carthage, Jackson township, was born in Kalamazoo county, Mich., Nov. 24, 1839. When eleven years of age he immigrated with his father, Friend Bird, to Kankakee county, Ill., where his father, who was a prosperous farmer, died in 1855. In the year 1866 the subject of this sketch came to Jasper county, Mo., and two years later, Nov. 30, 1868, he was united in matrimony to Martha Maginnis, who was born in Jasper county in 1840. The names of the children are as follows: Morris C., Mary E., Oliver C., and Frederick I. Mr. and Mrs. Bird are both members of the Center Creek Church, in good and regular standing. The farm comprises eighty acres of the best bottom-lands of Center Creek, about forty-acres improved; twenty-seven acres of corn averaged forty bushels; five acres of oats averaged fifty-two and a half bushels per acre. He owns a fine flock of 260 sheep, besides other kinds of stock. The father of Mrs. Bird, Mr. Maginnis, was one of the earliest settlers of Jasper county. Her mother was left a widow with a large family of daughters, and saw some of the border incidents. When Price made his raid through southwest Missouri the country was sadly used. Two soldiers were found hung on a peach tree, on what is known as the Dale farm, now owned by Judge Geo. Cormine, and were buried under an apple tree near by. They were left hanging on the tree when the soldiers left, and Mrs. Bird and a sister were preparing to bury them, having cut them down, when some men appeared on the scene and interred them. One gave his name as Foster and said his home was at Pilot Knob. Such incidents of the war, although abounding in stern realities, rival the most highly colored tales of fiction.

GEORGE BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Howard county, Ind., July 23, 1849. In 1846 his father, William, went to Wabasha county, Minn., where he resided for a number of years. In 1870 he removed to Jasper county, Mo., and now resides in Carthage. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Mary H. Hubbard in June, 1875; she was born in Bond county, Ill., March 2, 1852. They have one little girl, Ethel. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Carthage. Mr. Brown has a fine farm of 280 acres; raising 525 bushels of wheat, 1,200 bushels of corn, and 120 bushels of oats; he has also a fine young orchard. Mr. Brown has been a justice of the peace for some time in this township. The farm is located in sections 20 and 29, township 28, and range 31 of

Jackson township. Mr. Brown has a fine flock of sheep, and deals also in stock. He is a man of systematic business principles, industrious, and generally respected and esteemed.

DR. JAMES W. BROCK, physician and surgeon, Jackson township, was born in Hopkins county, Ky., May 22, 1827, where he was raised. His father, James Brock, was born in North Carolina in 1788, and came to Cooper county, Mo., when it was a territory, and was one of the pioneers of Jasper county, having come there in 1844, and died in June of the same year. Dr. Brock was married Feb. 5, 1847, to Nancy F. Hickey, who was born in Overton county, Tenn., and died Feb. 27, 1877. She left two children: Wm. L., and an infant. Mr. B. married again in 1878 to Mrs. Eliza A. Hickey. They have five children: Wm. J., Nancy J., Charlotte, John, and Permele Hickey. Mr. and Mrs. Brock are both members of the Christian Church, and he is also a member of the Masonic order. Dr. Brock owns a fine farm of 180 acres, well improved, with good residence, and 1,000 bearing trees, raising 1,500 bushels of apples each season. The farm is located in section 7, township 27, range 31, and seven miles southwest from Carthage. Dr. Brock has diplomas from the Cincinnati Eclectic College of Physicians and Surgeons, and also the Joplin Medical College, and has practiced some twenty-five years. He enlisted in Company G, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, and also had charge of a hospital during the late war. In 1878-79 he operated a drug store in Carterville and practiced medicine, and also owned mines in Joplin. He was one of the first settlers of the county and has seen much of the pioneer life and the great development of the country. He at one time killed a panther near where he now resides, with a pack of hounds. Dr. Brock enjoys a good practice, is a good citizen, highly respected and a genial gentleman.

HENRY BUCHER, farmer, was born in Switzerland, in 1826. His father, Ulrick, was a farmer and died in Indiana, in 1858. He came to America in 1833, and went to California in 1859, as well as Oregon, Montana, and several other states. He was engaged in mining while in Idaho. He became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in 1870. Mr. Bucher owns one of the best farms in Jackson township. His farm comprises 121½ acres, about 80 of it improved. There were good crops the past season; there are one hundred bearing trees, and everything has the appearance of thrift and prosperity. Mr. Bucher is a single man and one of a family of seven. By trade he is a tanner, having engaged in this business in Indiana and Michigan. His farm is located in section 16, township 27, range 31.

JAMES H. CLOW, an early pioneer of Jasper county, was born Nov. 5, 1823. His father, James, was a farmer of Bourbon county, Ky., where

his son was raised. Mr. James Clow was a member of the Kansas State Militia, Douglass county, in 1862. He was married in April, 1841, to Lucy Triplett, who was born in Pike county, Mo., in 1829. Their children are Mary F., Anna E., John D., Thomas A., Sallie P., James A., and Lucy P., and all are now married. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clow are members of the Christian Church. He came when quite young with his father to Pike county, Mo., and settled near the south county line of Jasper county, in 1848, being obliged to leave during the war. He owns a fine farm of 282 acres, about 150 of which is well improved, grows good crops, and supports a fine orchard of apples, peaches, cherries, and plums. He is a blacksmith by trade, and has worked a good deal at mining in Wisconsin, Newton and Jasper counties. Mr. Clow's farm is located in sections 15, 10, 11, and 14, of township 27, range 31, of Jackson township; sections 11 and 14 are in Union township. Mr. Clow is one of the early settlers, and experienced the toils and hardships of early life, and has also seen the rapid development of the towns and country.

JOSEPH COLLINGS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Piatt county, Ill., Aug. 16, 1848, where he was raised. His father, Abraham, was a farmer, and died in August, 1870. He came to Jasper county in 1870, and settled one mile west of Diamond City, owning a tract of 633 acres. The subject of this sketch was married in December, 1881, to Abbie Keeler, who was born in Clearfield county, Penn. Their child is Stella May. Mr. Collings has a farm of 100 acres, his share of the estate, forty acres improved and two and one-half of orchard. He raises some of the best crops in this section of the county. There is almost a settlement of the Collings brothers, and their farms are finely located. This farm is situated in section 18, township 27, range 31, in Jackson township.

JOSEPH FLECK, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Huntington county, Penn., June 7, 1832, where he was reared and educated. His father, David, was a farmer and also a minister of the United Brethren Church, and deceased since 1841. The subject of this sketch was married in March, 1866, to Rebecca A. Beers, who was born in the same county in Pennsylvania, in 1836. Their children are Nannie M., Ward, and Cary. Mrs. Fleck is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Fleck came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1866, and settled upon his farm two miles east of Scotland. He owns a farm of 200 acres, about 100 improved, containing 200 bearing trees, and producing good crops the past season. His farm has been in cultivation some forty years, and under the present good management, will last many more. It is located in section 8, township 27, range

31, Jackson township. Mr. Fleck deals considerably in stock, and is one of the most enterprising and prosperous farmers of this section.

MARCELLUS T. FULLER, farmer, was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., Nov. 8, 1849, where he was raised. His father, Levi, was a farmer in Indiana, who died in 1851. The subject of this sketch was married Sept. 1, 1875, to Harriet Q. Wilson, who was born in Montgomery county, Ind., in March, 1857. Their children are Bertie K., Wm., R. S., David, and Levi. Mr. Fuller came to Jasper county in September, 1877, and now resides upon his farm south of Carthage. The farm comprises 110 acres and 19 acres of timber, and 100 bearing trees. It is near the bottom-land of Center Creek and produces abundant crops of grain. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Fuller was formerly engaged in mercantile pursuits and was a partner in the building of the City Hotel. Mr. Fuller's farm is located in section 28, township 28, range 31, and 19 acres in section 29 of Jackson township. He is a man of great energy, enterprise, and thrift, and is respected in the community as a good neighbor and genial gentleman.

MRS. ESTHER M. FURGESON. The subject is considered as one of the pioneer settlers of Jasper county, and came to this southwest country with her father, William Scott, in 1836, a native of Virginia, who died in 1855. Mrs. Furgeson was born in Tennessee, July 2, 1820. She was married to John Furgeson before the war. Their children are Mary and Phelps. Her father, Mr. Scott, entered a large tract of land, but it has been divided up among the family, and now Mrs. Furgeson has a fine tract of 360 acres, and holds a government patent on the land. In these early times Sarcxie was the nearest post-office and trading point, and Boonville the post for supplies. She remembers well the incidents of the battle of Carthage. Before the war she owned five slaves; one of them, Alfred Scott, has an interesting history. The writer of this article had the pleasure of meeting this colored boy, who said a cord was put around his neck to force him to make a confession of the whereabouts of bushwhackers belonging to the Federal force. Cocked revolvers, strangulation, and threats failed to make him divulge. He was left on the public square at Carthage for dead. A comrade, Cranshaw, ran himself to death from fright. Alfred wandered down into Texas and remained until the close of the war, when he sought his old mistress, with whom he now lives, and enjoys all the privileges of a son. It is hardly necessary to add that Alfred Scott was named after the family name of her father, Mr. Scott. He is a smart, intelligent, coal black negro, but he cannot read or write. He says his mother lives in Whiteborough, Texas. Mrs. Furgeson is

still a comparatively strong woman and has seen much of the havoc of war and the trials of pioneer life.

JOHN K. GLASSFORD, horticulturist, farmer, and fruit-grower, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in the town of Hamilton, in May, 1826. His father, Henry, was a farmer, and died in 1873. The subject of this sketch was married in August, 1848, to Augusta Lucas, who was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1825. Their children are William A., Ann Eliza, and four not living. His son is in the signal service of the United States. Mr. Glassford is an ordained minister of the United Brethren Church, and his wife is a member. He is an anti-Mason, both in theory and practice, and has renounced all its teachings and beliefs. He went to Indiana in 1836, and Iowa, Bremer county, in 1855. He migrated south in 1865 and settled two miles south of Carthage. His farm comprises 290 acres. Mr. Glassford has probably the finest fruit farm in Jasper county, having sixty acres set out to bearing trees, 3,000 apple trees, 1,500 peach trees, 500 pear trees, 500 cherry trees, 30 quince, five acres of blackberries, five of raspberries, one-half acre strawberries, one-half acre gooseberries, and 2,000 grape vines. In the season of 1882 he raised 6,000 bushels of apples, 200 of peaches, 250 of pears, 100 of blackberries, and 45 bushels of cherries. When we consider that his farm was wild land a few years since we are surprised at its wonderful productions, and that his hand has turned every furrow, trimmed and set every tree and shrub, we can form some conception of the work he has performed. He markets most of his fruit at Monterey, Mexico, Wichita, Kan., San Antonio, Texas, and his small fruits in Carthage and Joplin. For a time, in the early history of Carthage, Mr. Glassford was interested in selling groceries and furniture, and built a good residence in Carthage. Mr. Glassford is authority on fruit-growing in southwest Missouri, and is to be commended for his success and enterprise.

MRS. JANE GIBSON. It is half a century this fall, 1883, since Mrs. Gibson first landed within the borders of Jasper county, Mo., where she has lived almost uninterruptedly for fifty years. She is, therefore, almost the first white settler who came to this county, and one of a very few who still survive. Mrs. Gibson was born in St. Charles county, Mo., Oct. 28, 1817, where she was raised until quite a young woman. Mrs. Gibson was married July 23, 1835, to John W. Gibson, who was born in Tennessee, Nov. 10, 1815. Their children are Wesley, Benjamin F., John W., Isaac N., T. W., Rebecca A., Martha J., Eliza M., Mahala E., Mary A., and Sarah E. Mr. John Gibson, her husband, died in December, 1869, and with several of the family is buried near the house he built in an early day, in 1835, in which his widow still resides. Mrs. Gibson survives all her family but

three children, and is still smart and enjoys good health. Mr. John Gibson entered nearly a section of land on the banks of Center Creek, and it is unexcelled for fertility and location. The estate has been mostly divided up among the children and heirs. Only a small homestead is reserved by the widow during her life. Her father and father-in-law used to own slaves previous to the war, and they took them to Texas for protection. Mrs. Gibson has experienced the hardships and privations of pioneer settlement. She has planted corn in the sod with an ax, and the only bread the first season was made from corn pounded up into coarse meal. Indians, wild game of all kinds, and distant neighbors were the rule, with Springfield and Boonville their trading points. She has ridden to Sarcoxie horseback, about twenty-five miles, and paid fifty cents a yard for calico, and one dollar a yard for muslin for her wedding dress. Incidents in her life might be given indefinitely, illustrating the joys as well as toils of her early history, were there space. Mrs. Gibson is conceded to be among the oldest living settlers of the county, and its history were incomplete without a sketch of her life. She is a lady of great force of character, decided opinions, she dares to express, whose life is an open book, historic, yet ever new.

ISAAC HANDCOCK, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Campbell county, Tenn., April 9, 1820, and there reared and educated. Mr. Hancock emigrated to Holt county, Mo., in 1855, where he farmed ten years. In 1865 he again migrated to Nemaha county, Neb. His father, whose given name was William, was a farmer in Tennessee. The subject of this sketch was married Dec. 5, 1845, to Mary A. Norton, who was born in Anderson county, Tenn., in 1821. Their children are Nancy L., Keziah John, Sarah E., William H., and James P. Mrs. Hancock is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hancock was a member of the state militia. He became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in 1867. He owns a farm of eighty acres, and nine of timber. About sixty-five are under the plow, producing fine crops the past season, and there is a good orchard of 100 bearing trees. There are good buildings and general improvements. It is located three and a half miles southwest of Carthage, in section 28, township 28, range 31, in Jackson township. Mr. Hancock is a man of wide experience, a good farmer, and one of the substantial men of the county.

JOHN W. HARRISON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Greenville District, South Carolina, Jan. 9, 1833, coming to Marion county, Mo., when two years old. His father lives with him and is now, although quite hale and hearty, over eighty years of age. Mr. John Harrison enlisted from Marion county in the Second Missouri Infantry, serving two years. He was married July 15, 1855, to Mary Allen, who was born in Ralls

county, Mo., Dec. 29, 1837. Their children are Alice, John, Mary, Elizabeth, and Vincent. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are members of the Missionary Baptist Church in good and regular standing. Mr. Harrison became a citizen of Jasper county in 1876, and owns a fine farm of 135 acres on the bottom-lands of Pleasant Valley Creek. He raised good crops of grain and corn the past season and has a good orchard of 300 trees. Mr. Harrison is a stirring, industrious farmer, full of enterprise and thrift, and withal genial and courteous. He resides three miles southwest of Carthage, and his farm is in section 28, township 28, range 31, of Jackson township.

JAMES M. HICKEY. Mrs. Lou Hickey, the wife of Mr. James M. Hickey, who is doing business in California, was born in Overton county, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1833. Her father, Dr. Bolen, came to Missouri when she was ten years old, and practiced medicine from 1850 to 1873, when he died at Granby; he was the first physician to return to Carthage after the war, building a boarding house and drug store. Her maiden name was Lou Bolen, and was married Sept. 7, 1857, and born in Cooper county, Mo., March 2, 1833, but raised in Jasper county. Their children are Wm. B., John J., Mary Lou, James M., Middleton, and Murray. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hickey are members of the Christian Church; Mr. Hickey is also a Mason. For some years he was engaged in the grocery business in Fidelity. Has a farm of 160 acres, 100 acres of it improved, and six acres of orchard. Mrs. Hickey operated very successfully the Webb City Hotel and boarding house, some seven years with her son. Mrs. Hickey was previously married to Benjamin Murray, Oct. 7, 1850, who was born in 1826, March 5. They have a son Charles, a civil engineer in California. Mr. Murray was an early settler of Jasper county, Mo., and died on his farm Oct. 17, 1856. The farm is located in sections 9 and 16, township 27, range 31 of Jackson township.

JUDGE JOHN HORNBACK, judge of county court, pioneer settler, and farmer of Jasper county, is widely known as one of the early inhabitants of Jasper county, as was his father before him. He was born in Champaign county, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1827. At the age of four years his father, James, removed to Tippacano county, Ind., and in Oct., 1838, arrived at the then almost unknown Southwest, settling where his son Judge Hornback now lives in Jackson township, southwest of Carthage. James Hornback entered this land before the county was surveyed, which comprised a tract of 556 acres, and died on his estate, at the home of his son, July 29, 1877, at the age of eighty-one. The subject of this sketch was about eleven years of age when he came to this county, and has therefore been chiefly raised and educated in this county. He was united in the holy bonds of matrimony, Jan. 24, 1850, with Eleanor Walker, who was born in Highland county,

Ohio, in 1831, and has been deceased since May 2, 1877; she left eight children, whose names are as follows: James F., Mary I., William W., Malinda E., George D., John G., Eleanor S., Ira W. Mr. Hornback is a member of the Masonic order; he was a member of the Kansas Militiamen, with rank of first lieutenant. In 1862 he left Jasper county and settled in Douglas county, Kas., during the war, returning to Jasper county in 1866. Judge Hornback owns a good farm of 320 acres, raising 700 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, and a fine orchard producing quantities of fruit. Judge Hornback, in the earlier history of the county, was a judge of the county court, and has always been quite prominently identified with its public enterprises and improvements. He shared the peculiar experiences of pioneer life, so mingled with hardships and joys; as long and tedious journeys, by the slow ox team, to distant markets; and then the house-raising for a neighbor, ten miles distant; the hunting of game then so plenty, and the welcoming of the "tenderfoot," etc. Judge Hornback lives in the quiet of his rural home in sections 19 and 30, township 28, range 31 of Jackson township. He is quite prominently known as a Greenbacker, and commands the respect of all men and all parties.

SAMUEL HORNBACK, one of the early pioneers of Jasper county, was born in Ohio, April 5, 1838. His father (James) came to Jasper county when Samuel was a mere babe, and he has therefore been reared and educated here. The schools of this early day were very primitive, and held in log school-houses, having none of the modern conveniences; and for the most part the schools were select, where each paid a monthly tuition. His instructor was Peter Copelan, who had about thirty-five pupils, and charged \$1 a month for each scholar. At the outbreak of the civil war Samuel Hornback enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, acting as a scout. He was married March 18, 1866, to Rebecca Criss, who was born in Marion county, West Va., March 1, 1848. Their children are Benjamin, Leroy, William S., Albert A., and Ellery E. Mr. Hornback owns a fine farm of 100 acres, well improved, raising good crops of wheat, corn, and 1,500 bushels of apples, having four acres of the finest orchards in the county, besides an abundance of small fruit. This farm is located in section 19, township 28, range 31, of Jackson township, four and one-half miles southwest of Carthage.

BENJAMIN F. KESSLER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., Feb. 12, 1832, and there raised. His father (John) was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1872. The subject of this sketch was married in Dec., 1860, to Amanda T. Wing, who was born in La Salle county, Ill., in 1844. The oldest child is dead. The names of the others

are as follows: Julia E., Josephine V., Lydda J., Alfretta, Luella G., Effie, Ivy, and George F. Mrs. Kessler is a member of the M. E. Church. She went to Illinois in 1856, to La Salle county, and immigrated to Jasper county, Mo., in 1867. Mr. Kessler owns a fine farm of 200 acres, with about 150 acres improved, and five acres of fine orchard, bearing some 200 bushels the past season. The farm is one mile south of Fidelity. This is one of the best kept farms and the finest soil in the county, and is located in section 16, township 27, range 31, of Jackson township. Mr. Kessler is one of the hard-working, industrious, and thrifty farmers of Jasper county, Mo., and brings the boys and girls up to work; is also a genial man and commands the respect of all.

JAMES H. KYTE, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Washington county, Ind., Jan. 22, 1838, and there raised. At the age of fifteen he removed to Clarke county, Iowa, and in 1866 came to Jasper county, Mo. His father (Lewis) was a prosperous farmer in Indiana. James H. Kyte was united in marriage July 24, 1862, with Mary Orr, who was born in Ohio, Sept. 10, 1842. Their children are Louisa B., Thomas S., John L., William E. and Henry O. (twins), Allen S., Myrtie L., and Francis. Mr. Kyte is one of the early settlers of the second epoch in Jasper county's history, or immediately after the war. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres, bordering on the south line of the county, and overlooking for miles some of the finest land of Newton county. There are about sixty acres of well improved land, growing immense crops the past season, and producing some of the finest fruit from 300 bearing trees. This farm is nine and one-half miles south of Carthage, in section 15, township 27, range 31, of Jackson township, and everything indicates good farming, systematic industry, and real thrift.

GEORGE H. McCARTY, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Lewis county, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1838. The subject of this sketch removed to Michigan when a young man and there engaged in teaching school, but subsequently returned to New York. Mr. McCarty was married June 18, 1867, to Eliza Yale, who was also a native of Lewis county, and born April 24, 1841. The names of their children are Mary, Nellie B., George E., and Kate R. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCarty are members of the M. E. Church of Carthage, and he is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. McCarty came to Carthage in the spring of 1871, where he has since resided. He owns a farm near town of 120 acres, which has an orchard, raises good crops, and is near the Pleasant Valley Mining Lands, and there is every reason to believe that there are quantities of mineral under his farm. Mr. McCarty was engaged in tanning and the grocery business for fifteen years in Michi-

gan and New York. He was a very successful teacher for a number of years, and is a refined and genial gentleman, commanding universal respect. His farm is located in section 17, township 28, range 31, of Jackson township, two and one-half miles southwest of Carthage.

WILLIAM MCGOWAN, engineer and superintendent of Pleasant Valley Lead and Zinc Mines, was born in Licking county, Ohio, April 15, 1839. His father, Archibald, is a blacksmith by trade, and still lives in Indiana. He enlisted from Indiana in the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, serving three years. The subject of this sketch was married Oct. 20, 1864, to Mary T. Jones, who was born in Jackson county, Ind., in October, 1843. Mrs. McGowan is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. McGowan came to Jasper county in 1869 and has been engaged in mining at different places in various capacities; he is by trade a machinist and engineer, and now is superintendent of mines. He was formerly engaged in superintending the construction of railroads in Jasper county, with marked success. Under his directions and supervision these mines are being profitably worked and rapidly developed. Mr. McGowan is a genial accommodating man, and possesses a faculty of dealing with men.

ELD. MIDDLETON H. PATRICK was born in Jasper county, Mo., about two miles northeast of Scotland, March 5, 1847, where he has been raised and educated. His father, Wallace J. Patrick, is one of the pioneers of Jasper county, and is now one of the substantial farmers of the county. The subject of this sketch enlisted in October, 1864, from Boonville, Mo., in Shelby's command, serving until the close of the war. He was married July 2, 1874, to Mary W. Scott, who was born in Overton county, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1855. Their children are Virgil L., Justin E., John T., Jane R., and Allen S. Both are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Patrick is the acting elder of the Christian Church at Scotland, and devotes much of his time to ecclesiastical reading and work. He owns an interest in a farm and the valuable mining lands at Scotland, comprising some 145 acres. He operates the only hotel in Scotland. The farm and mining lands are in sections 1 and 13, of township 27, range 31, of Jackson township. Mr. Patrick is also engaged with his brother-in-law, Mr. Scott, in blacksmithing. Mr. Patrick is a man of considerable versatility and is widely known in this section of the county.

J. H. RALSTON was born in McDonough county, Ill., Feb. 20, 1839, and there for the most part raised. Enlisting from his native county he joined the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, the first to enlist from that county. Married March 1, 1865, to Malisa Garrott, who was born in Greencastle, Ind., Oct. 14, 1840, coming to Illinois when ten years of age. Mr. Ralston came to

Jasper county, Mo., in 1872, and lived on his farm until he accepted the superintendency of the poor-farm of Jasper county, located two and one half miles south of Carthage. As a testimonial of the acceptability of his services as superintendent of the county poor farm, the county court increased his salary \$100 per year, and this is the fourth term of his administration, filled with such acceptability to the county and credit to himself.

HENRY J. ROOS, farmer and fruit-grower. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 21, 1823. His father, Henry, came to America in 1836, and settled in Monroe county, Ohio, where he still lives on a farm, and is a man eighty-seven years of age. The subject of this sketch enlisted from Jackson county, Mo., in a volunteer company, serving two years, and was taken prisoner. Mr. Roos moved to Jackson county in 1859, from Ohio, and to Jasper county in 1869. He was married to Catharine Seebach Oct. 28, 1845, in Monroe county, Mo. She was also born in Germany in November, 1858. The children are, Jacob, William (deceased, in Arizona), Withemena, and Christian. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Roos owns a fine farm of 160 acres, about 75 improved. Mr. Roos has one of the finest of orchards, comprising three and one-half acres of apple, peach, and pear trees and a vineyard of 300 vines, from which he makes quantities of wine. He also raises considerable stock, and has a fine residence. This farm is nicely located three and one-half miles southwest of Carthage in section 19, township 28, range 31, of Jackson township. Mr. Roos is very industrious, generous, and hospitable.

THOMAS B. ROSS, born in Wayne county, Tenn., July 6, 1849, but principally raised in Jasper county, Mo. He was united in marriage to Isabella F. Fullerton, Dec. 23, 1869, a daughter of Mrs. Fullerton and sister of Mrs. Bird. The children of this union are Horace C., deceased, Frank F., Lena G., and Thomas M. Mrs. Ross is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ross came to the county in 1859; his father, Charles A., joined the Confederate army and died in the service. Thomas B. has a farm of eighty-five acres; thirty-three acres in wheat averaged twenty-nine bushels to the acre; corn, eight acres, averaged fifty; has an orchard of one and one-half acres; also has some sheep and other stock. He resides about four miles south of Carthage on part of the Fullerton homestead, and is an enterprising and industrious farmer.

WILLIAM W. RUSK, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Montgomery county, Ind., Aug. 29, 1833, and came to Jasper county when five years old. His father, John Rusk, was among the first settlers of the county, settling upon a claim in 1838, located two miles north of Joplin, for which

he paid a horse and \$100. He was a native of Brown county, Ohio, and died April 23, 1873. He was solicited to assume the honors of office, but always refused, preferring the care of his large stock interests. William W. Rusk, our subject, enlisted in the Seventy-sixth Missouri Regiment, and served nearly three years, being commissioned as first lieutenant of his company, C, and was with Ritchey's scouting party, and was for a time prisoner at Little Rock, Ark. He was married June 9, 1859, to Elizabeth J. Stevenson, who was born in Illinois, and daughter of the late J. G. Stevenson, so well known. Their children are Amanda, William, Ida E., Clinton, and Hiram. Mrs. Rusk is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The farm is three miles southwest of Carthage, in section 14, township 28, range 32. Mr. Rusk is interested in Joplin mines.

WASHINGTON L. SCOTT, merchant and farmer, of Scotland, was born in Overton county, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1839, where he was reared and educated until eighteen years of age, when he came to Jasper county. Allen Scott, his father, immigrated to Dade county, Mo., in 1859, and to Jasper county in 1866, and is now deceased. The subject of this sketch was married in November, 1860, to Eliza J. Maberry, who was born in Dade county in 1843. Their children are as follows: Thomas L., Minnie B., Cory D., Early E., Arlington V., and George F. Both are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Scott enlisted in the Confederate army in Brown's Regiment of Missouri Rangers under Livingston. Mr. Scott is interested in the mining land at Scotland, and proprietor of a store at the same place, where he began business in 1872, and is the acting postmaster. The mining lands, more fully described elsewhere, are located in sections 1 and 12, of township 27, range 31, of Jackson township. Mr. W. L. Scott is one of a large family of children, whose mother is still living with them. He is one of the early settlers of Jasper county.

HENRY C. SHIVELY, farmer, was born in Columbia county, Pa., Sept. 22, 1847, and was there raised. His father, George, is a farmer, and and is still living in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was married in April, 1868, to Emma Greninger, who was born and raised in Clinton county, Pa. She died in September, 1872. Mr. Shively was married again Jan. 1, 1874, to Minerva J. Spencer, who was born in Jasper county March 31, 1844. Their children are Rachel C., George A., Effie M., and one not living. Mr. Shively is a member of the Evangelical Church and Mrs. S. of the Christian. Mr. Shively came to Jasper county in 1868. He lived for a time in Oregon, and in California until within the last six years. He owns a good farm of eighty acres and raises good crops; also has a small young orchard; he has devoted some time to mining at Joplin. Mrs. Shive-

ley, being born and raised in the county, has seen some of its hardships and the stirring scenes of the war. She has carried meals to the men concealed in the brush during the war, and her father's house was burned down, and they were compelled to leave at night. This farm is in section 15, township 27, range 31, Jackson township.

FRANK SIDES. The subject of this sketch was born in Brown county, Ill., Feb. 2, 1835, where he was raised until eighteen. His father, John, was a merchant and traveling salesman, who died in 1860. Frank Sides was married in June, 1868, to Sarah E. Hoffman, who was born in the Buckeye State in 1842. The children's names are Cora E., Minnie, Guy L., William H., Frank, and two not living. Mr. Sides has been a member of the Masonic order. He came to Jasper county in June, 1866, stopping first at Fidelity, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, carrying a stock of \$7,000. In 1868 he came to Diamond City, and built a house from lumber hauled 160 miles, costing \$1,200. For a number of years he was postmaster, and enjoyed a good mercantile business. He owns a good farm of eighty-two acres, mostly improved, at the old site of Diamond City. This place was laid out by him and Mr. Phillips, and named after the grove bearing that name. He dealt quite extensively in cattle in former years. Mr. Sides's farm is located in section 18, township 27, range 31, of Jackson township. Mr. Sides has seen the rise and fall of several towns, is a man of wide experience, and given to social intercourse and good will.

NELSON M. SMITH. The acts of some men tell more than volumes of eulogy or biography. The subject of this sketch impresses us as one of those men whom Homer describes a strong and sturdy Ajax, able to cope with any foe or brave any danger. Born in Luzerne county, N. Y., in the town of Warren, Oct. 30, 1816, he spent his early life in his native state. His father, Horace Smith, was for many years a prosperous farmer in the Old Empire State, but spent the evening of life with his son, Nelson M. Smith, in Carthage, Mo., where he died in July, 1871. Nelson M. Smith was united in the holy bonds of matrimony, February 18, 1841, with Liza Lewis, who was born in Otsego county, N. Y., but married in Ohio. The children are Ulrick M., Lorinda G., and three not living. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic order. Was one of the pioneers of three states, immigrating to Illinois in 1843, and soon to Iowa, and to Jasper county, Mo., in 1866. During the war he held the responsible position of provost marshal, it being attended with many dangers; was county sheriff of Bremer county, Iowa, for a series of years, an office which he filled with great credit both to himself and the county. His farm, joining the corporation of Carthage, in sections 18 and 1, township 31, range 28, comprises a tract of 140 acres, and is

therefore both desirable and profitable. Mr. Smith spent some four years in Texas, where he laid out a town, besides traveling extensively in Oregon, California, and other states. Mr. Smith has been a hard-working man in his younger days, and although upwards of seventy has the vigor and sinew of forty years ago. He takes his annual hunting tour in the fall of the year, a sport in which he greatly delights. His genial, frank, and hale manner must render him a boon companion.

WALTER D. SMITH, farmer, was born in Cass county, Mich., July 8, 1841, and raised in St. Joseph county, Ind., where his father still lives. He enlisted from Niles, Mich., in the Second Michigan Cavalry, in which he served his country faithfully. Mr. Smith was married Oct. 27, 1869, to Martha Longley, who was born in St. Joseph county, Ind., Sept. 2, 1845, and died April 7, 1879. The children she left are named Havilah E., Wilfred N., and Thomas J. Mrs. Smith was a member of the Dunkard Church, and Mr. Smith of the Christian Church. The subject of this sketch came to Jasper county in 1870, and settled on a farm a mile south of Fidelity. The farm comprises eighty acres of fine plow-land; about fifty improved. Mr. Smith's health was injured in the war. He was in some eight engagements, and had a horse killed under him. He belonged to the Army of the Cumberland, in Sherman's command. Mr. Smith is a thrifty farmer, a genial gentleman of good habits, and commands the general respect of the community.

CURRAN SWAIM, farmer and carpenter, was born in Randolph county, N. C., Feb. 3, 1826, where he was reared and educated. His father, Moses, was born in North Carolina in 1788, and immigrated to Indiana in 1843. He was a lawyer by profession, though formerly engaged in farming; he died in 1870. The subject of this sketch was married in November, 1854, to Miss Mary Waite, who was born in Lewis county, N. Y., in 1830. Their children are as follows: Lucy, David, and Mary. Mr. Swaim removed to McHenry county, Ill., in 1870, and came to Jasper county, Mo., in the fall of 1878. His farm, comprising one hundred acres, is located within one mile of Fidelity; about sixty acres are improved, which produced good crops of grain and fruit the past season. Mr. Swaim is a cabinet-maker, wagon-maker, and carpenter, and a man of general versatility; at times devoting his attention to art. He has a daughter who is quite gifted as an artist, and most of the family are musicians. The farm is located in sections 9 and 16 of township 27, range 31, of Jackson township, on the Joplin and Sarcoxie road.

FLAVIUS J. WALKER, farmer, was born in Loudoun county, Va., Nov. 21, 1823. At eleven years of age he moved to Ohio, residing in Ross and

Pike counties, and came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1870. Craven, his father, was a carpenter. The subject of this sketch was married April 23, 1846, to Elizabeth D. Shade, who was born in Huntington county, Penn., Sept. 9, 1827. The children are Wilbur P., Henry C., Luther M., deceased, and Warren V., deceased. Both have been members of the M. E. Church since they were eleven years old, in which they are exemplary Christians. Mr. Walker has a farm of 120 acres, with good orchard and small fruits. By trade, Mr. Walker has been a cooper. His farm is located on the bottomlands of Center Creek, and is unsurpassed for fertility. There is one of the largest and finest springs in Jasper county upon this farm. Mr. Walker and lady are of the genial and thoroughly good style of people and their house is open to all. The farm is in sections 27 and 29, township 28, range 31, Jackson township.

LEVI WALLS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Edgar county, Ill., Feb., 14, 1835, where he was raised. His father, James Walls, was a farmer in Illinois, who died in 1877, and was born in Sciota county, Ohio, in 1806. Mr. Walls was married March 15, 1871, to Mary J. Collings, who was born in Piatt county, Ill., in 1839. Their children are Isaiah, Rosa L., Anna M., and Ada M. The subject of this sketch came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1869, and settled on his farm in 1870. This farm belonged to his wife, one of the Collings family, and comprises 100 acres; he has also an interest in an estate of 120 acres. There are eighty-four acres improved, with four acres of orchard, bearing some four hundred bushels of apples. Mr. Walls is quite an extensive stock-dealer. His farm is located in section 18, township 27, range 31, Jackson township. Mr. Walls is a good business man, genial and sociable, and commands the respect of the community.

CHRISTIAN WEGENER, farmer, was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 1, 1826, where he was raised and educated. Upon coming to America he settled in Illinois and Iowa, and was married April 14, 1858, to Miss Mary Ann Howell, who was born in Piatt county, Ill., Nov. 27, 1838. Their children's names are William, John, and Charles. Mr. Wegener was formerly a member of the Lutheran Church, and was one of the early settlers after the war, becoming a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in 1867. His farm is three miles southwest of Carthage, and comprises forty acres, and ten acres of timber. There were good crops on his farm this last season, and there is also a good orchard on the farm. Mr. Wegener is an industrious, thrifty farmer, and commands the respect of the community. The farm is in section 20, township 28, range 31, Jackson township.

ROBERT AND THOMAS WILSON, farmers and stock-raisers, of Jackson township. These brothers, who are known as the "Wilson Boys," are

the sons of Solomon W. Wilson, formerly largely engaged in stock-raising in Jasper county, and now a resident of Washington Territory. Robert Wilson was born July 1, 1854, in Moniteau county, Mo., and his brother, Thomas, Nov. 4, 1850. They came to Jasper county with their father in 1867, and have therefore been largely raised and educated in this county. Robert Wilson was married Jan. 14, 1881, to Cora Hill, who was born Nov. 15, 1860, in Indiana. They have one child, Bessie B. The Wilson Brothers have been engaged in livery business in Carthage for some time, but are now giving their attention to stock-raising, the shipping of cattle, and feeding of horses and mules for market. They operate the old home farm of 400 acres, about 280 of it being under cultivation, raising 2,500 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of corn, and 500 bushels of oats, besides 700 bushels of apples, five acres of orchard, a quarter of an acre of grapes, and all kinds of small fruit. They turn off each season seventy-five fat cattle, twenty-five horses and mules, and some hogs. The farm is located four miles south of Carthage, with good buildings that stood during the war. It is in sections 28 and 30, in township 28, range 31, Jackson township. The Wilson Brothers are young men of good business tact, good habits, industrious and thrifty, and command universal respect.

ISOM J. WOOD was born in Cherokee county, Ga., March 5, 1854. His father, Manley M., was a farmer in Georgia. The subject of this sketch was married Nov. 9, 1877, to Mrs. Eliza J. Alexander, who was born in Jasper county. Their children's names are Alice S., Florence J., Thos. M., Mary F., Alexander, Effie, and Oscar D. Mrs. Wood is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wood has a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres, about fifteen acres improved, raising the past season some 400 bushels of wheat, 750 bushels of corn, and 300 bushels of oats; there is also a small young orchard on the place. This farm is located in sections 13, 14, and 23, township 28, range 32, Jackson township. Mr. Wood's father, previous to the war, was a large slave owner and stock-raiser in Alabama, and died in 1862. Mr. Wood is a young man, energetic, industrious and prosperous.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—MARION TOWNSHIP AND CARTHAGE.

Introduction—Name—Organization—Physical Features—First Settlers—Early Land Entries—Quaker Church—Biographical.

PROBABLY no county in southwest Missouri is more widely or more favorably known than Jasper county, and likewise Marion township in the county. Being the township which contains the seat of justice, of necessity then, more people have come within its bounds than that of any other. Fortunately for the equal rights of all her citizens, Carthage was chosen in 1841 as the most fitting place for the county seat, probably because of its nearly geographical center as well as the attractions of its fine location. Marion township combines every quality of any other in the county, so far as we have been able to judge, in timber, streams, fine water-power, springs, fertile soil, mineral resources, and picturesque scenery. This is not claimed for Marion by way of any invidious comparison, but, as a picture, the salient points are brought in relief by contrast as well as unity of conception. In some other townships there is doubtless greater mineral wealth developed, and that is their main industry and dependence; while agriculture and general farming may be said to be the chief occupation of Marion township as a whole, and the rural districts surrounding the Queen City are second to none in the county.

ORGANIZATION.—Marion township, which had been a part of Spring River and Center Creek, in November, 1841, was set apart and named Marion township. Previous to this time the whole county had been divided into three townships, North Fork, Spring River, and Center Creek. Wm. S. McGinnis, John Pennington, and Marmaduke Orsborn were appointed judges of election. By referring to the county records we find the following order respecting the naming of Carthage: "Ordered that the seat of justice in and for Jasper county should be known and designated by the name of Carthage. March 28, 1842." Marion township, as it is now known, is bounded as follows: On the north by Preston, east by Madison, south by Jackson, and west by Mineral townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—This township may be said to be composed of broken prairie and gently rolling; broken by streams and their timbered banks, the greater portion comprising tillable land and some of the best bottomlands of the country line the river banks within her borders. The character of her soil is that of a light loam underlaid with a sandy and rocky subsoil peculiar to this section of country. Indications that would suggest sterility to other parts of the Union are true signs of good wheat-growing

soil in this locality. One forms the best and truest idea of the land, seeing it in its natural state, covered with igneous or volcanic rocks, and then witness the high rock fences surrounding a wheat field, where they have soil yielding from twenty to thirty-five bushels of fine wheat to the acre. Some of the finest springs of the country, as the Myers Springs in north Carthage, which furnishes the water for the city water-wagons, and the Hubbard Springs, just east of the town, located in one of the most picturesque spots in the country. There is plenty of good timber along the streams of the varieties common in the Western and Southern states. The pecan nut, the persimmon, the sassafras, and sycamore trees, are rather peculiar to this latitude, and are abundant in this locality. There is plenty of mineral in Marion township, and there has been some coal found a foot in thickness within twenty feet of the surface.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.—Among the early settlers of Marion township was Henry Piercy, who located on Spring River in 1833, at the springs near the corner of the present Carthage Woolen Mills, where Mr. Wm. Myers now lives, and the beautiful spring he has made invaluable as an attraction to the city. In the fall of 1842 or 1843 William and James Snodgrass settled on Spring River, about a mile and a half below the lower bridge. James Walker located on the river a mile below Snodgrass; C. A. Smith came to the county and settled in section 30, from Blount county, Tenn., in 1838; J. D. Kendrick became a citizen of Jasper county in 1837, and was a native of Kentucky; G. G. Gresham came in 1845; Elizabeth Hanby settled in 1849 in section 31.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.—Among the first tracts entered and deeded by the government in a patent, were the following described portions of land: The southeast quarter of section 31, in 1849, by John S. Motley; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 32, by Elizabeth Pennington, Jan. 27, 1854; Elizabeth Cagle entered the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 34, in 1847, and in February, 1857. Part of her entry and that of Sennet Rankin, which was the south half of section 33, is the tract occupied by the northern portion of the City of Carthage, Sennet Rankin and Jacob Rankin also entered in 1846 the south half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 33. Samuel B. LaForce entered the east half of the northeast quarter of section 27, and the northwest quarter and the north half and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 26, in 1837.

QUAKER CHURCH.—The Fairview meeting house belonging to the society of the Friends is in the northwestern part of the township, erected in 1870.

This society has recently divided or split, and the new organization is called the "Progressionists," and the old portion the Quakers or Radicals. The Friends as a sect combine usually what is good in any other church, but we speak the unvarnished truth when we say that some of the internal dissensions of their church have not been the most creditable. The history of the churches of Carthage will be found under a chapter by themselves, also the schools.

SILAS ALEXANDER was born in Mifflin county, Penn., Nov. 16, 1831, where he was reared and educated. His parents are both deceased, his father, Silas, having died Sept. 19, 1878, and his mother, Elizabeth, died when he was small. Having attained the age of manhood he enlisted at Darlington, Lafayette county, Wis., in the Third Wisconsin Infantry, serving more than four years. In 1869 he went to Pike's Peak. He was married in Montgomery county, Ill., Oct. 24, 1869, to Elizabeth Irving, who was born in Montgomery county, Ill., July 14, 1843. He became a citizen of Illinois in 1868 and of Jasper county, Mo., in 1880. Both Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are members of the M. E. Church. Farm comprises eighty acres, about forty-seven of which is improved, having raised, during the season of 1882, some 400 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of corn. There are about 200 apple trees, 200 peach trees, grape vines and all kinds of small fruits. There are good buildings and general improvements on the farm, which is located in section 20 township 29, range 31, of Marion township.

MRS. LEVINA BEAMER was born in Louis county, Ky., July 16, 1814. Her father removed to Green county, Ohio, when she was quite young, where she was reared and educated. She was married April 13, 1837, to Samuel Beamer, who was born in Frederick county, Virginia, May 19, 1813. Their children are as follows: Levi A., Sarah E., Fred G., not living, Samuel L., Milo, Mary A., Nancy A., and Olive E., deceased. Mr. Samuel Beamer has been dead since Dec. 18, 1881. He was a carpenter by trade, and was also engaged in milling, and in later life in farming. Mr. Beamer was raised after the good old discipline of Quaker morals, and was a citizen held in high esteem. Mrs. Beamer is a member of the M. E. Church. The farm comprises eighty-six and one-half acres, and there was raised in 1882, 200 bushels of wheat and 800 of corn. There is a good orchard on the place. The farm is in section 12, township 28, range 31, of Marion township.

WILLIAM BOWMAN was born in Columbia county, Penn., April 24, 1833, and raised there, where his father still lives, whose name is Thomas. The subject of this sketch came to Jasper county in the spring of 1878,

and settled five and one-half miles northwest of Carthage, in township 29, range 31, and section 8. Mr. Bowman was married March 18, 1858, to Edith Holmes, who was born Oct. 18, 1833, in the same county with her husband. The children are Frank, not living; Cora, Josephine, who died in September, 1865; Willie, who died in the same month and year; Chester, Harry, and Clarence. There are about seventy acres, of the farm of ninety-four, cultivated; thirty-three acres in wheat, averaging twenty-eight bushels; twenty-two in corn, averaging twenty-five bushels, and seven in oats, averaging thirty bushels. There is an orchard of 100 trees. Mr. Bowman is a member of the M. E. Church and his wife of the Presbyterian. Mr. Bowman worked at the trade of wheelwright for fourteen years in Bloomsburg, Penn., but is at present a prosperous farmer. There are good improvements, good buildings, and the whole farm bespeaks an air of comfort and general good management. Mr. Bowman is a man who believes in good society and public enterprise of all kinds.

WALTER BUCHANAN, farmer, was born in Alleghany county, Penn., Sept. 14, 1828. His father, Gilbert, went to Mahoning county, Ohio, where he died Oct. 8, 1864. The subject of this sketch received his education in Ohio, and was married June 23, 1869, to Mary A. Moore, who was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, May 3, 1837. Their children are James and Rose. Mr. Buchanan came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1876, and has a nice farm of forty acres, with good young orchard, fair improvements, and well located in section 32, township 28, range 31, of Marion township. Mr. Buchanan is a man of industry and enterprise, and is well acquainted with hard work and its results.

ROBERT N. CHESTER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Linn county, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1853, but raised and educated in Jefferson county, Iowa. His father, Joseph Chester, is now a resident of Jasper county, formerly of Iowa. The subject of this sketch was married Feb. 8, 1872, to Ellen Hartzerman, who was born in Fulton county, Ill., April 7, 1857. Their children are Minnie, Cora, and May. Mrs. Chester is a member of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Chester is a member of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Chester owns a fine farm of eighty acres, about forty of it improved, and raised good crops in 1882. It is located in section 29, township 29, range 31, of Marion township. Mr. Chester is a young man of energy and enterprise, and is making one of the best farms of this section.

JACOB F. ELLISON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1833. His father, Ira, still lives in New York. Mr. Ellison came to La Porte county, Ind., when young, where he received his education. He enlisted from La Porte, Ind., in the Fifth Indiana Artil-

lery. The subject of this sketch was married to Anna Everhart in December, 1863, who was born in May, 1841. Their children are as follows: Ira, and James. Mrs. Ellison is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The farm, which is one of the best in the county, comprises 240 acres, about 170 improved, raising 2,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 of corn, and 300 of oats, and besides an orchard of 100 bearing trees. Mr. Ellison deals considerably in stock, and is a very successful farmer. Previous to the war Mr. Ellison practiced in the profession of the law, and subsequently was engaged in mercantile pursuits. This is one of the finest located farms in the county, situated on an elevation near the banks of Spring River, four miles southwest of Carthage, in sections 25 and 36, township 28, range 32, of Marion township.

DR. J. C. ELLSTON, veterinary surgeon, post-office Carthage, was born at Navarre, Stark, county, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1850. His father was a heavy horse dealer, and for many years bought horses in the state of Ohio for the Eastern markets; was also owner of some fine blooded animals, trotters and runners. Our subject early in life acquired a knowledge of that noblest of man's servants, the horse, and soon developed an almost extraordinary genius in the management of vicious animals. At the age of eighteen he engaged with the veterinary surgeon, Dr. George O. Harlan, of Fremont, Ohio, in the study of veterinary science, taking a thorough course of anatomical lectures; also read and took a course of lectures under the tutorage of Dr. Marshal, of the Philadelphia, Penn., Veterinary Institute. Traveled three years in Ohio, Michigan, and Texas, training and treating horses. Kept a training, sale, livery, and treating stable at Will's Point, Texas, which he sold out in 1881, when he became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., and located at Carthage, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. Treats all diseases of the horse and has met with almost unparalleled success. Also has remarkable success in the training and management of vicious animals. Will guarantee to break and make perfectly tractable the worst and most unmanagable, vicious, or baulky horse, by a system peculiarly his own. Will not throw or injure the animal. Will be found accommodating and pleasant in his intercourse and gentlemanly in his deportment. The only man truly up in veterinary science in the county, and properly should receive the patronage and support of the people.

JAMES M. HICKMAN, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in Allen county, Ky., Oct. 7, 1841. Mr. Hickman removed to Moniteau county, Mo., where he was reared and educated. His father, Anthony, was a farmer, who died in Missouri, in 1881. The subject of this sketch enlisted in

the militia and served in the Thirty-second Missouri, Company H. Mr. Hickman was married in January, 1864, to Robinett Langley, who was born in Jasper county, in 1845. Her father, Jas N. Langley, came to Jasper county in 1840, settling on what is known as the Peterfish farm. Their children are James M., Liney, Grace, Mand, George, Pearl, and Macie. Mr. Hickman came to Jasper county in 1866, and is a large land owner, having 186 acres in section 26, 140 in section 35, 54 in section 22. He raised 2,100 bushels of wheat, 3,500 of corn, and 400 of oats. He turns off about eighty head of cattle, besides raising horses and mules. His farm is in Marion township, five miles northwest of Carthage, and is well located both for grain and stock. Mr. Hickman is a prominent Democrat and is held in general esteem for industry and good nature.

JESSE HITCHCOCK, was born in Clark county, Ohio, March 8, 1846, and there raised and educated. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Hitchcock removed to Pike county, Ill. He enlisted in the Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry, serving two years and eight months. The subject of this sketch was married in September, 1868, to Lucinda Bradbury, who was born in Brown county, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1842. Their children are Lewis E., Minnie A., Mary J., and Murray. Mr. Hitchcock came to Jasper county Mo., in April, 1881, and owns a well improved farm of 40 acres, raising 160 bushels of wheat, 250 of corn, and has a fine orchard of 225 apple trees, and 400 peach trees. He is an engineer by profession. This farm is located in section 29, township 29, range 31, in Marion township. Mr. Hitchcock is an industrious farmer and commands the respect of the community.

HUGH VINCENT HUGHES, born in Harrison county, Va., March 31, 1825, removing with his father to Muskingum county, Ohio. His grandfather, Elias, went to Ohio in 1796, settling on a grant of 1,000 acres given for services in the Revolutionary War, in which he participated, as well as the Indian wars. He died in 1844 and was buried with the honors of war. He was the father of fourteen children and known to be one hundred and fifteen years old at his death, having voted for every president up to 1844. Jonathan, the father of Hugh, is ninety years old and in good health. The subject of this sketch was married first in Franklin county, Mo., in March, 1854, to Matilda Everett, who died in April, 1855, leaving one child, Hugh. He was married again in the same county, in April, 1866, to Mrs. Mary Mansfield, who was born in Kentucky and raised in Mississippi. Her children are Edward, James, and William, by her first husband, and Jonathan and Clarinda by Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes came to St. Louis in 1850, engaging in bridge building for the Missouri Pacific R. R. In 1859 he came to Granby, Mo., from California, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Sev-

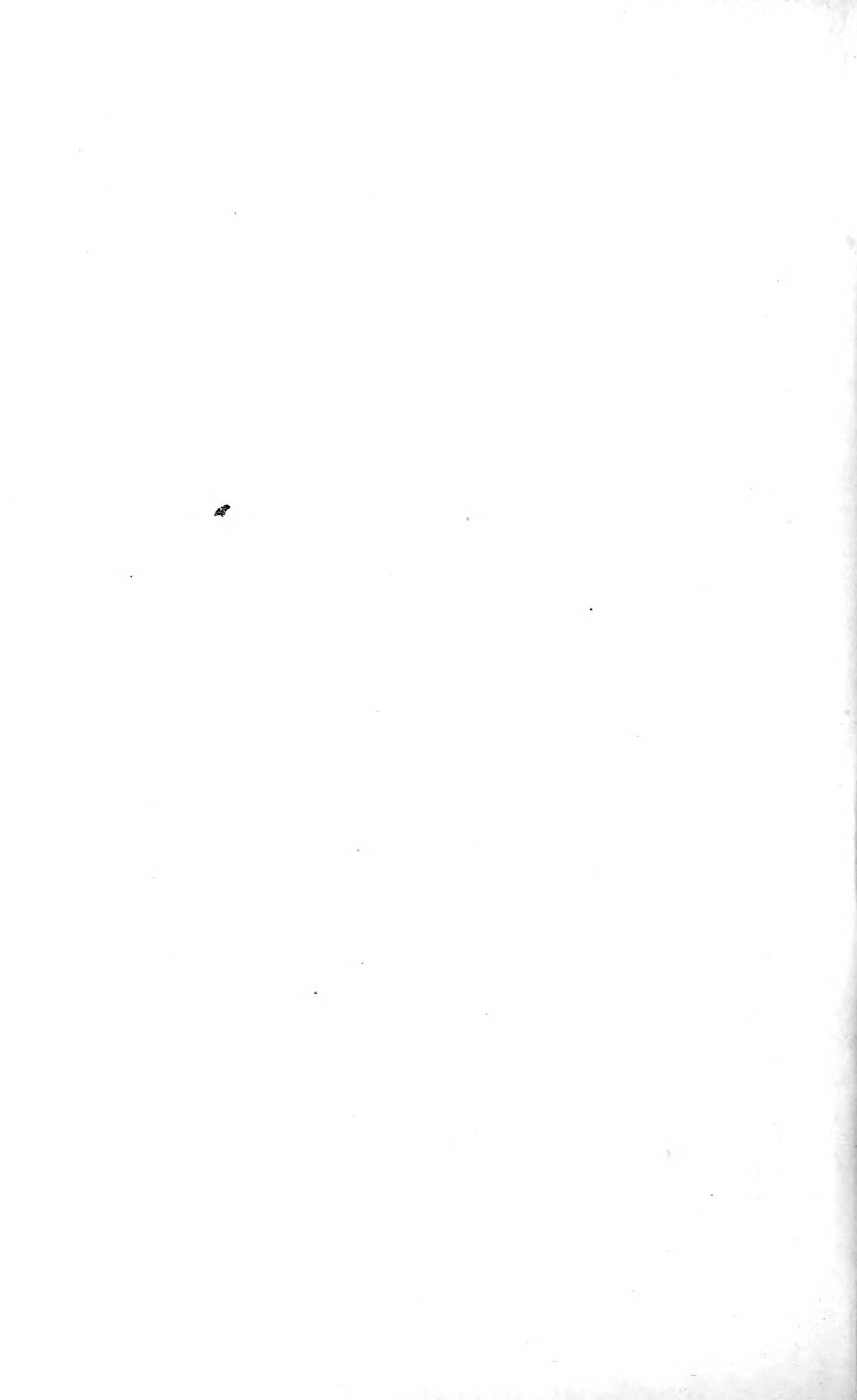
enty-eighth Ohio Infantry. After the war he came to St. Louis and re-engaged in bridge building, coming to Jasper county in 1876. He owns a nice farm on Spring River, with a young orchard started. He was at the battle of Carthage, and to many of the early scenes of the county he was an eye witness. Mr. Hughes resides three miles northwest of Carthage, and is improving his farm and establishing a good home.

JACOB JOHNSON, farmer, stock-raiser, and fruit-grower, was born in Warren county, N. J., April 7, 1829. His father, James, was a farmer, who died in January, 1843. The subject of this sketch was married in August, 1850, to Rebecca Mitchell, who was born in Northampton county, Penn., in 1828. Their children are Harold, Willis, and Williard, the three oldest being deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar. In 1854 Mr. Johnson removed from Pennsylvania to Michigan. Mrs. Johnson died in September, 1870, in Michigan. Mr. Johnson was married the second time in January, 1872, to Rose Laraway, who was born in New York. Mrs. Johnson died in 1872. He was again married in January, 1873, to Sallie Major, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Johnson became a native of Jasper county in 1878, settling on a farm three and one-half miles north of Carthage, comprising 484 acres, about 220 of it improved. In 1882 he raised 3,500 bushels of wheat, 1,500 of corn, and 700 of oats. There is a fine orchard of 250 trees, besides many peach trees. This farm has good substantial buildings, and is finely located, being situated in sections 16, 17, and 21, township 29, range 31; also section 5, in township 28, range 31, of Marion township. Mr. Johnson during his earlier life worked at the cooper trade until he came to Jasper county. He is a good farmer, industrious and thrifty, and commands the respect of all.

WILLIS H. KILGORE, judge of the probate court. Judge Kilgore was born March 18, 1839, in the state of Georgia. His father (Willis) was a native of Georgia; his mother, whose maiden name was Isabella Lindsey, was a native of South Carolina. His parents moved to Texas in 1846, where the subject of our sketch was reared. The judge began his business career as a clerk, making that his occupation until the spring of 1861, when he entered the Confederate army and served three years. While in the service, on April 30th, 1864, in the Saline River battle, he was wounded by a ball. After the close of the war he resumed his occupation of clerking in Texas, remaining there until 1868, when he came to Missouri and was engaged in clerking and teaching school until 1872. In 1872 he relocated in Joplin, and devoted his attention to mining and selling goods until 1878,



J. C. PE TIT, M. D , JOPLIN, MO.



when he was elected judge of the probate court of Jasper county, and has since that time been serving the people in that office. While living in Joplin he served several years as a member of the city council, also as collector of Joplin township. He was married March 4, 1881, to Mrs. Alice B. Mariotte, a native of Ohio. She has one child by her former husband. Judge Kilgore is evidently a self-made man, and owes much of his success to his own efforts. He is attentive to business, ever courteous and obliging to those with whom he deals, the possessor of more than an ordinary business qualification, one of Jasper county's faithful officers, and a highly respected and valuable citizen of Carthage.

WILLIAM J. KNIGHT, farmer, was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., Dec. 7, 1828, removing to Ohio with his father, Reuben L. Knight, in 1831, where he was reared and educated. In 1862 he enlisted at Toledo, Iowa, in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, Company E, serving three years, having settled in Tama county, Iowa, in 1859. The subject of this sketch was married Oct. 5, 1854, to Dorcas Hockrett, who was born in Clinton county Dec. 10, 1832. Their children are Reuben J., Nathan, Elizabeth, Oscar, Lewis, and Charles. Both Mr. and Mrs. Knight are members of the Quaker Church. In 1870 Mr. Knight returned to Ohio, and in 1871 immigrated to Nebraska, becoming a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in 1873, settling four miles northwest of Carthage. On his farm of eighty acres he raised the past season 1,250 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of corn, and other grain. He has a fine young orchard started. His farm is in section 19, township 29, range 31, of Marion township. Two of his children are teachers in the county, and Mr. Knight is thrifty, industrious, and prosperous.

WILLIAM B. LEWIS was born in Nelson county, Ky., Jan. 11, 1842, and raised in the land of blue-grass and fine horses. His father's name was Amos, who died in 1875. The subject of our sketch enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862, in the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, serving during the war. He had served under Gen. Bragg, and was a prisoner at Camp Douglas, Ill., for a time. He married in April, 1872, Susan Wale, who was born in Hardin county, Ky., in July, 1850. The children's names are Arthur, Fannie, and a babe of the sterner sex. The farm comprises a tract of 200 acres, about eighty-five being cultivated; forty acres in wheat, averaging twenty-five bushels; twenty in corn, averaging fifty bushels; and ten in oats, averaging thirty bushels. There is a young orchard of 100 trees. This farm is situated in township 29, range 31; 120 acres in section 9, and eighty acres in section 4, besides an individual interest in 300 acres. This farm is finely located about three-fourths of a mile south of the new town of Cary on

the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and has good promise of becoming one of the best of the neighborhood.

MRS. CANDACE LINDEMOODE was born in Stoddard county, Mo., Jan. 26, 1843, and raised in this state. She was married May 22, 1862, to George Lindemoode, who was born in Virginia, Oct. 22, 1830. He enlisted as a surgeon in the Confederate army, and died Jan. 22, 1874. Their children are William, Sallie, Emma, Hallie, and Curtis. Mrs. Lindemoode came to Jasper county in 1875, and lives on a farm of forty acres, three miles north of Carthage, comprising a good orchard and fertile soil. Mr. Lindemoode was by profession a physician and surgeon, practicing thirty-eight years, mostly in east Tennessee. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. This farm is located in section 22, township 29, range 31.

THOMAS McCABE was born in County Moneghan, Ireland, in Feb., 1822. His father (Matthew) was a stone-mason, who came to America in 1843, and settled in Canada. The subject of this sketch was married July 14, 1855, to Mary A. Cunningham, who was born in Kentucky, April 21, 1831. Their children are Lizzie and Nettie. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCabe are members of the Episcopal Church. The eldest daughter has taught school a number of terms with good success. In 1848 Mr. McCabe came to New York, and subsequently engaged in the copper mines of Lake Superior, and became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in 1871. Mr. McCabe owns a farm of 128 acres, raising 1,000 bushels of wheat, and a good crop of flax. The farm is located in section 6, township 28, range 31, of Marion township, and he has two acres just west of Carthage, where he resides. Mr. McCabe is a stone-mason by trade, and has done some very fine work; he has been greatly afflicted with rheumatism at times, and is thereby deprived of the privilege of work.

JAMES MANKER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Clinton county, Ind., Jan. 8, 1833, where he was reared and educated. The subject of this sketch was married April 1, 1855, to Mary E. Gibson, who was born in Brown county, Ohio, July 18, 1834, and raised in Indiana. Their children are John A., Celestine, Samuel, Andrew J., and two deceased. Mrs. Manker is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Manker came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1867, and lives on a farm of 176 acres, raising in 1882 3,200 bushels of wheat, 1,600 of corn, besides he is growing a fine young orchard. There are found upon this farm, which has remains of breastworks, the skeletons of some unfortunate soldiers, and marks of bullets and shells upon the trees and old log huts. This farm is situated on the fertile bottom-lands of the river, and is in section 34, township 29, range 31, of Marion

township. Mr. Manker is a genial gentleman, a good neighbor, and prospers by hard work and industry.

ALYS MOORMAN, farmer, was born in Orange county, Ind., Dec. 16, 1839, where he was reared and educated. Zachariah, his father, died in Indiana when Alys was quite young. Having come to years of discretion he enlisted at Camp Noble in Company E of the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, serving three years. Mr. Moorman came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1868, and settled on his farm seven miles northwest of Carthage, in Marion township. He raised in the season of 1882, 400 bushels of wheat, 400 of corn, 280 of oats, besides some fruit, from his farm of 80 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Moorman are members of the Protestant M. E. Church, in good and regular standing. He was married to Mrs. Moorman Oct. 10, 1865. Her maiden name was Fannie E. Bowman. She was born in Tennessee, in 1842. Their children are Robert E., Luella R., Annie, and Courtland. Mr. Moorman was formerly engaged in mercantile pursuits in Morgan county, Ind. The farm is located in section 12, township 29, range 32.

JAMES ORNDUFF, farmer and stock-raiser, born in Coles county, Ill., June 22, 1839, and at six years of age went to Jefferson county, Iowa, with his father, John, where he still lives, having settled there in 1846. In 1862 he went to Idaho and engaged in mining, returning to Iowa and soon migrated to Lafayette county, Mo., in 1870. The subject of this sketch was married in January, 1860, to Mary McBurney, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1838, where she was raised, and is of Irish descent. The children are Ida C., Samuel W., Charles William, James R., Maggie H., and an infant. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ornduff are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ornduff became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in March, 1882. His farm comprises 245 acres, about 100 acres improved, raising in 1882 some 2,600 bushels of corn, 600 of oats, besides an orchard of apples and peaches. This is one of the finest farms and best farm-houses in the county, and is located in section 33, township 29, range 31, in Marion township, just outside the corporation, near the iron bridge on the west road. Mr. Ornduff is a practical farmer and is a good citizen, generous and obliging.

PLEASANT PIERCY, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Guilford county, N. C., Sept. 13, 1825, where he was raised and educated. At the age of nineteen he removed to Ray county, Mo. His father, Bryant, was a carpenter by trade, and died in Clinton county, Mo., in 1847; his wife, Lydia, having died two months previous to her husband. Mr. Piercy was in the Ray county militia for a short time. He was married in March, 1848, to Virginia Taylor, who was born in September, 1831. Their child-

ren are as follows: Mary A., John, Monroe, Augustine, Abraham K., Thos. B., Sarah, Ziepha, and Daniel. The subject of this sketch became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in 1866, and settled where he now lives, four miles north of Carthage, in sections 22 and 15, in township 29, range 31, of Marion township. His farm comprises 320 acres, raising the past season, in 1882, 2,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 of corn, and 250 of oats, besides 500 of apples. Mr. Piercy was among the early settlers after the war when things were dear and markets distant. He is a good business man and commands the respect of the community.

DAVID POTTER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Center county, Penn., July 1, 1838, where he was raised and educated until he was nineteen years of age. Subsequently he removed to Lafayette county, Wis., where he enlisted in 1861 in Company H, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, from which he was discharged because of disability in 1862. The subject of this sketch was married March 5, 1865, to Madore E. Budlong, who was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., May 14, 1847, and raised in Wisconsin. The names of their children are James, Fannie, and Laura. Both Mr. and Mrs. Potter have been members of the M. E. Church. His father, James, was a farmer in Pennsylvania, and died in April, 1855. His mother, Hannah, still lives with her children. Mr. Potter became a citizen of Jasper county soon after the war, in 1866, and is now one of her most prosperous farmers. His farm is situated in section 17, township 29, range 31, and contains one hundred and twenty acres, eighty acres of which is improved. He has forty acres in wheat averaging twenty-five bushels, seven hundred bushels of corn, also a fine orchard of one hundred and twenty-five bearing apple trees, and fifty peach trees. This farm is well located, and has good out-buildings and general improvements. Mr. Potter deals quite extensively in stock, and is a good neighbor, and withal a genial gentleman.

ROBT. D. ROSS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Center county, Penn., Nov. 1, 1858, and removed to Montgomery county, Ill., when quite young. In the year 1881 he became a citizen of Marion township, Jasper county, Mo. His father, Robert, died in 1863, and his mother in 1870. On the death of his parents there were eleven children in the family, who were left orphans and wholly dependent upon him, and he only a mere boy. Mr. Ross is a young man of unusual energy, tact, and judgment, and is destined to become both wealthy and prominent in the community. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres in the northwest part of the township, with 120 acres improved, raising 1,500 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, and 600 bushels of oats, besides having a fine orchard. He is by trade a tanner, though now giving most of his attention to sheep and stock-raising. He is

at present a single man and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The farm is located in sections 12 and 13, township 29, range 32.

JEREMIAH SANDT, born in Northampton county, Pa., Jan. 17, 1802, where he was raised. His father, Leonard, who was born in the same county, died in 1858. He went to St. Joseph county, Mich., in 1868, and came to Jasper county in Oct., 1880; was married May 25, 1844, to Susana Kline, who was born in Northampton county, Penn., Feb. 28, 1811, and there raised. His only child is a son named Frank; four are dead. He lives with his father, and married in Dec., 1864, Matilda Todshank, who was born in the same county. The children are Elizabeth S., Mary E., Victor I., Emma C., and Dottie. The farm comprises fifty acres, about thirty-six being improved; twelve acres in wheat averages twenty-five bushels, eleven and a half acres of corn averages sixty bushels, and 100 bushels of oats; there is also a small orchard on the farm. They have been members of the Lutheran Church. The farm is in section 17, township 29, range 31, five and a half miles northwest of Carthage. Mr. Sandt is of German descent, and of that hardy class of farmers who always merit universal esteem.

MRS. SUSAN N. SHEHANE, born in Wilks county, Ga., Nov. 17, 1820, where she was raised. She was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Chas. Shehane, Jan. 7, 1837; he was born in North Carolina, Mecklinburg county, Nov. 25, 1805, but raised chiefly in Murray county, Tenn. Mr. Shehane died May 18, 1857, in Macon county, Ala., leaving Mrs. Shehane a widow, with quite a family of children to support; their names from the oldest are as follows: James, William, Fannie, Eliza, Annette, and Charles. At his death Mr. Shehane was the editor of the *Progressionist*, a paper free and outspoken in politics, and an advocate of the Universalist faith. He was for many years a minister of the Universalist Church, and later a member of the bar. From all the facts we have been able to gather he was a man of scholarly attainments, extensive learning, great research, and a man greatly esteemed for his acts of kindness and great usefulness in a wide circle of friends. Both he and his wife were members of the Universalist Church, in which he died a firm believer, saying as his last benediction: "The world will be saved." He was also a member of the secret order of Odd Fellows. In 1840 Mr. Shehane edited the *Morning Watch*, and later the *Herald*. Mrs. Shehane bought 160 acres of land in Jasper county, township 29, range 31, section 10, at the close of the war, and came upon the farm some years later. There are eighty-five acres under cultivation; forty acres in wheat the past season averaged twenty-nine bushels; thirty acres of corn averaged fifty bushels. There is an orchard and some small fruit on the farm. Mrs. Shehane lived in Alabama during the war, and

saw some soul-stirring scenes of noise of battle and war alarm. Mrs. Shehane has survived her husband many long years, and raised to manhood a large family, but cherishes fondly the memory of him who shared in former years her joys as well as sorrows, and now believes that "the good men do lives after them."

WILLIAM J. SIEBER, fruit-grower, was born in Juniata county, Pa., Sept. 11, 1836, where his father was raised and educated. His father, whose given name was Jonas, was a farmer. In 1866 he removed to Carey, Ohio, and subsequently to Mt. Sterling, Ill., in Brown county. He enlisted for three months in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Infantry, and in the year 1865, Dec. 18, he was married to Josephine Veredenburg, who was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1842. The children are William E., Lenore, and Stella. Mr. Seiber became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in 1868, and lived three years in Carthage. He was principal of the Carthage schools, and was also county superintendent of schools. Mr. Seiber owns a farm of forty acres, all improved; about thirty acres is set out to apple, peach, pear, plum, and cherry trees, besides great quantities of small fruit, raising 1,000 bushels of apples, 100 bushels of cherries, and 100 bushels of raspberries. This farm is located in section 1, township 28, range 31 of Marion township. This farm is nicely located, and is one of the best fruit farms. Mr. Seiber has been prominently identified with the earlier educational interests of the county; he prefers a farm as beneficial to his health.

AARON A. STEWARD, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1833, and there raised. He removed to Cedar county, Iowa, in 1857, where he enlisted in the Twelfth Iowa Infantry, Company D, serving four years and four months. He was an unfortunate prisoner of war three months. Mr. Steward was married in Jasper county, Mo., in 1870 to Mrs. Rachel Smith, who was born in Vermillion county, Ill., Jan. 29, 1834. Her children are Edgar C., William G., Zach. M., and Samuel H. by her present husband. He came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1867, and now lives six miles northwest of Carthage, on a farm of 120 acres. He raised in 1882, 800 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, and 200 bushels of oats, besides plenty of fruit from four acres of orchard and one-half an acre of berries. Both Mr. and Mrs. Steward are members of the Quaker Church. He is by trade a baker. The farm is located in sections 7 and 8 in township 29, range 31, of Marion township. Mr. Steward is a hard-working and prosperous farmer, is making money, and has the respect of his neighbors.

JOHN C. THOMAS, born in Winchester, Ill., Sept. 13, 1837, and there raised and educated. He having attained the age of manhood enlisted at

Chillicothe, Mo., in 1862, in the Twenty-seventh Missouri; was wounded at Resaca during the war. He became a citizen of Grundy county, Mo., in 1855. His father, John B., formerly engaged in farming, and is now a resident of Webbville. The subject of this sketch was married in February, 1866, in Livingston county, Mo., to Jane Crooks, who was born in Hancock county, Ill., Jan. 12, 1843. Their children are Harvey, Wilber, Edgar, Olive, Lydda, Cornelia, Elma, Stella, and James. His first wife has been dead since Jan. 28, 1869. Mr. Thomas was again married Dec. 19, 1881, to Martha Stalcup, who was born in Indiana in 1852, in January. Mrs. Stalcup had one daughter, Dora. Mr. Thomas's farm comprises 120 acres; he raised in 1882, 900 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of corn, besides having a fine orchard. This farm is located in section 32, township 29, range 31, of Marion township. Mr. Thomas is a great lover of education, and his children are well advanced for their age.

ADDISON D. TUCKER, proprietor of Wild Wood Park, raiser of horse-radish and vegetables; has drawn aside from the beaten track of humdrum farming, and began an innovation in the Southwest, of fitting up a park for a pleasure resort. He has inaugurated a new enterprise, which has surpassed even his most sanguine expectations, in raising horse-radish in wholesale quantities, manufacturing it for the trade and dealers, besides cultivating quite extensively the growth of garden vegetables. In all these ventures Mr. Tucker has been rewarded with great success, and is certainly not only to be commended but warmly congratulated. Addison D. Tucker the subject of this sketch, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1843. At the age of fifteen he immigrated to Pawnee county, Neb. His father Charles, was a boot and shoe manufacturer, and died in Sept., 1875. Mr. Tucker enlisted from Buchanan county, Missouri, in the Jackson Guards, and subsequently in the First Missouri Cavalry, Confederate, serving four years. Mr. Tucker was married in Cole county, Mo., Oct. 19, 1865, to Matilda A. Kinser, who was born in Cole county, Mo., in 1837. Their children are Mary E., Cora, Joseph, Pearle, Albert, and Ollie. Mr. Tucker came to Jasper county, in 1866, and now lives on a farm on the banks of Spring River, three and one-half miles northwest of Carthage, comprising fifty-six acres, raising 400 bushels of wheat, 550 bushels of corn, besides plenty of small fruit, and quantities of vegetables; selling 500 quarts of berries. He makes a specialty of a business, novel in southwest Missouri, that of cultivating horse-radish, having three and one-half acres, from which he sells annually \$500 worth in Kansas and southwest Missouri. Mr. Tucker was the pioneer lime burner of Jasper county, and is always in the van of any new enterprise. Wild Wood Park which he has fitted up is a picturesque

spot, which is more fully described on page 300, where Mr. Tucker is a genius in his way, full of zeal, enterprise, and withal a genial and obliging gentleman.

PETER WAKEFIELD, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, March 1, 1838, and raised there, where he was educated. His father, Winchester, is still living on his farm in Ohio. The subject of this sketch enlisted from Ohio in the Ironton Artillery, and subsequently in the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, Mr. Wakefield has been twice married; first Jan. 1, 1868, to Mary Skelton, who was born in June, 1844, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and has been deceased since May, 1872. He was again married to Anna Wolf, Feb. 26, 1879, who was born in Park county, Ind. Feb. 27, 1858. They have one child, Nellie by name. Mr. Wakefield came to St. Charles county, Mo., and to Pettis in 1865. In 1869 he became a citizen of Jasper county. He owns a finely located farm of eighty acres, about three miles northwest of Carthage, in section 30, township 29, range 31 of Marion township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield are earnest workers in the M. E. Church, and respected members of society. Mr. Wakefield raises good crops, has one of the finest orchards in this section and is a genial obliging gentleman.

THOMAS A. WAKEFIELD was born January 16, 1839, in Williamson county, Tenn. His father (Charles) was a native of Tennessee; his mother's maiden name was Margaret Thompson, also a native of Tennessee. On the father's side they were of English descent; on the mother's of Scotch. They immigrated from Tennessee to Polk county, Mo., in 1840, where his father now lives, his mother dying in 1857. The subject of this sketch was raised a farmer, and having very poor facilities for acquiring an education after he was grown he educated himself. In 1860 he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President, Sample Orr for Governor, and James S. Rains for Congress, against the Democratic ticket. Only four votes were cast in Polk county for Lincoln in 1860. He enlisted in the Fifteenth Missouri Reserve on May 4th, 1861, for six months, served out his time, and re-enlisted at Jefferson City, Mo., on Dec. 18th, 1861, for three years or during the war, as a private in Company A, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia, and was discharged May 20, 1865, as first lieutenant of said company. A portion of his time he was brigade quartermaster under Brig.-Gen. Holland, and when mustered out was on the staff of Brevet Maj.-Gen. John B. Sanborn. He was engaged in several hard-fought battles, besides having many hand-to-hand engagements with the rebels, in which he always came out on the side of victory. In May, 1864, he was married to Miss Carrie C. Knowles, of Polk county, Mo. They have eight children,

six boys and two girls. In August, 1865, he was commissioned by Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, as captain of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment of Missouri State Militia. In 1865-66 he was engaged in the mercantile business at Fair Play, Mo.; in 1867 he bought a farm in Jasper county, Mo., and lived on the farm until 1872, when he was nominated and elected county collector of said county by the Republican party. He served out his term as collector, and then engaged in the livery business. He was appointed by the county court county collector in 1877, and for two years after the expiration of his second term he engaged in railroad contracting on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and is now engaged in zinc mining at Webb City, Mo. He organized the first post of the G. A. R. at Carthage in May, 1882, and was elected its commander. He voted for Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, for Grant in 1868 and 1872, for Hayes in 1876, and for Garfield in 1880; was a Grant man before the nomination in 1880, and has always been a stalwart Republican. His father before the late war was a slaveholder by inheritance, but was then, as now, a Republican.

GEORGE W. WALLACE was born in Sangamon county, Ill., Feb. 19, 1832, and there spent his boyhood days. He came to Jasper county in 1866 and settled four and one-half miles north of Carthage. He has been thrice married, the first time Dec. 30, 1858, to Charlotte Dillinger, who was born in North Carolina; the only child was a girl named Mary. Mrs. Wallace died in Illinois in 1862. The second wife was Sarah E. Arnett, whom he married June 9, 1864, who was born in Macoupin county, Ill., in 1842; the children are Oscar, Emma, Cora, and William. She died in Feb., 1875. The present wife was Jane H. Rees, to whom he was married March 15, 1876, who was born in Vermillion county, Ill., in 1844; the three children are Isaac D., Leo, and Arthur. The first wife was a member of the M. E. Church; the second, Missionary Baptist; the present wife a Quaker, and himself a Cumberland Presbyterian. The farm is in township 29, range 31, sections 9 and 16, comprising 240 acres, 140 in cultivation; ninety acres in wheat, averaging twenty-four bushels, besides corn and oats. There is an orchard of 280 bearing trees, with general good improvements. Mr. Wallace is a man of industry, good habits, and a respected citizen.

ZACHARY T. WALTZ, farmer, was born in Franklin county, Ind., Feb. 18, 1848, and lived there until twelve years of age, when he removed to Clinton county, Ohio, with his father (Thomas) who died in Nov., 1870. In the same year he came to Jasper county, and now resides six miles northwest of Carthage. He was married Feb. 19, 1870, to Mollie Moon, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1848. Their children are Oscar N., Bertha E., and Arthur P. Both are members of the Quaker Church.

He owns a well improved farm of thirty-five acres, and is building a new residence. His father was a Welshman by birth, a cattle-dealer by occupation, and came to America in 1827. He was a member of the old Whig party. The farm of Mr. Waltz is in section 18, township 29, range 31, of Marion township, and is very desirable, being on the fine lands of "Buck Branch." Mr. Waltz is an honest, industrious, thrifty farmer, and commands universal respect.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vermilion county, Ill., Dec. 8, 1853, where he was reared and educated. The subject of this sketch was married in Illinois in Dec., 1873, to Mary Stevenson, who was born near Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 9, 1852. Their children are Owen S., Annie, Nora, and Archer. Mr. Weeks came to Jasper county in 1873, and now lives on a well located farm about four miles northwest of Carthage. Both Mr. and Mrs. Weeks are members of the Quaker Church. The farm comprises eighty acres, about fifty being under the plow, raising in 1882, 450 bushels of wheat and 800 of corn, besides growing a fine young orchard. Mr. Weeks devotes much of his time to stock, and is very successful in raising swine. He was engaged in the drug and grocery business for a time in Illinois. His farm is in section 24, township 29, range 32, of Marion township. Mr. Weeks is a young man, industrious, energetic, and prosperous, and commands the respect of people of generous hearts and liberal views.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, farmer, stock-raiser, and capitalist, was born in Fayette county, Ind., Jan. 23, 1834, but for the most part raised in Madison county, Ind., where he was also educated. His father (Joel D.) is still a hale old gentleman, seventy-three years old, living on a farm in Indiana. His mother was Fannie Walker, who died Oct. 7, 1879, a native of Ohio. There were five children in the family. The subject of this sketch came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1879, and now resides upon his farm seven miles northwest of Carthage, having traded one acre of land in Indiana for two in Jasper county. Mr. Williams has been twice married; first in April, 1854, to Eliza A. White, who was born in Hamilton county, Ind., April 4, 1831. Her children are Wilson T., Sarah C., Joel D., and four deceased. She died Jan. 26, 1871, in Indiana. Mr. Williams was again married July 13, 1871, to Elizabeth Rhoads, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1837, and raised in Indiana. Mr. Williams's estate comprises over 800 acres, about 400 acres of it being under cultivation. He raised 4,500 bushels of wheat and 4,000 of corn, and quantities of oats, millet, and timothy, besides rented some farms to tenants, and there are nine acres of good bearing or-

chard. Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Protestant M. E. Church. In 1854 Mr. Williams engaged in the milling business at Moss Island, Ind., combining a flour-mill, saw-mill, and a carding-mill. Subsequently, for three years, he was largely engaged in threshing, and the raising of horses, cattle, mules, and most kinds of stock, extensively. There are fine buildings and improvements on his home farm, and he is surrounded with all the comforts of a rural home. Mr. Williams has a farm of 240 acres in section 14, 161 acres in section 23, 160 acres in section 11, 166 acres in section 12, and 16 acres in section 26, township 29, range 32, of Marion township. He is still largely engaged in stock-raising as well as grain, and is a man who performs an immense deal of hard work, and transacts a big business. He has wonderful executive ability, good judgment, and business foresight, and is withal a self-made man, and a hospitable and generous-hearted neighbor and citizen.

JAMES J. WILLIAMS, farmer and gardener, was born in Sussex, Eng., Jan. 11, 1830. His father (William) was a gardener by occupation. James J. came to America in 1854, settling for a time in Canada, and then in 1856 came west to Jackson county, Iowa, where he resided thirteen years. The subject of this sketch was married July 23, 1868, to Sarah E. Berry, who was born in Ohio, Sept. 28, 1841. Their children are Frank N., Kate E., Anna E., Lottie, and four deceased. Mr. Williams has a farm of fifty-four acres, raising 1,000 bushels of corn, besides large quantities of garden vegetables. Mr. Williams became a citizen of Jasper county in 1867, and engaged for a number of years in the dairy and milk business. He has a fine orchard of three acres, and raises considerable small fruit. He is by profession a gardener, though devoting his time to general farming. His farm is located in section 5, township 28, range 31, of Marion township, one mile from the west line of the corporation.

CHAPTER XXXV.—TWIN GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Name—Organization—Physical Features—Early Settlers—Old Port Royal 1838 and 1840—Marietta 1845—First Entries of Land—M. E. Church—Christian Church—Baptist Church—Smithfield—Smithfield Schools—Waco—Carl Junction—The Sunbeam—Blend City—Skeeterville Mines—Farms and Blooded Stock—Biographical.

NAME.—Twin Grove is very appropriately named for a twin or double grove near the center of the township. This grove may be said to have grown up within a few years, as the trees have the appearance of comparative recent growth, and are of oak, sassafras, and other varieties. These groves may be somewhat peculiar in this respect, that they are in the midst of a prairie, away from any body or stream of water. The size of the groves is variously estimated as covering from forty to three hundred and twenty acres of land. Their chief value aside from their beauty is their shade and protection from storms and wind. As they are so ornamental, and comparatively young, they will probably never be sacrificed to the baser uses of firewood, rails, and posts.

ORGANIZATION.—As now known it is bounded on the north by Jasper township, on the east by Mineral, on the south by Galena, on the west by Cherokee county, Kan. By referring to the county records of 1868, we find that there was no township as Twin Grove, but that the country south of a line running west from section 22 in Twin Grove township and including the present municipal township of Galena was known as Center Creek township, with a voting place at Sherwood, a town destroyed during the war.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Compared with her sister township of Mineral, Twin Grove is largely prairie, although it is rolling enough for the various uses of grain and stock. The soil is of a black loam in the northern and western parts, and because of the two streams, Spring River and Center Creek passing through it, there is a large proportion of bottom-lands along these streams, much superior to the upland in value and fertility. The best farming land is in the northern and western portion of the township, while the southern is devoted to the excellent mining lands of Blend City and those lying near Oronogo. It is said the abundance of surface rock and loose volcanic stones are indications of good wheat land instead of sterility. It is well watered and timbered and is fast becoming one of the most populous townships.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Wm. Cooley, born in Indiana in 1830, came to this county in 1840 and settled near the mouth of Center Creek. He now resides one-half mile southeast of Carl Junction. His father, Judge Cooley,

was judge of the county, attorney at law, and one of the first school masters of the county. Dr. George Scott settled in the southeastern corner of this township, about a mile from Center Creek, in the year 1840, and opened up one of the first highland farms in Jasper county. Christopher Mann purchased the Scott farm about 1843. In the edge of the timber, further down Center Creek, John Townsend settled in 1843, and Rigner Butt came the same year and settled on the creek below Townsend. In the fall of 1838, Thacker Vivion moved from the neighborhood of Carthage, and settled on Center Creek, three miles above its mouth. This is the land Blend City occupies to-day.

At the mouth of the creek Eastwood settled in 1839. Creed De Graphenreed and William De Graphenreed located the same year (1839) on Center Creek, between Vivion and Eastwood. George Whaley settled in 1838 on the south side of the creek. On Spring River, about three miles north of Smithfield, formerly stood Port Royal, a post-office and an important trading point with the Indians. The store was conducted by Charles Merrick in 1845, for whom the Merrick Ford is now called, and was so famous during the war and since for the numbers hung and killed here that it has become an historic place. Further down the river on the farm of Thomas Heathwood, was Marietta, where also was once a store, but now no more. Flat-boats were launched and produce and stock freighted down the river. The town is wholly obliterated, and where once stood one of the finest farm-houses of the Southwest, built by Thomas Heathwood, a log pest-house marks the place of the small-pox rage in this section in the winter of 1882-83.

Among the earliest tracts settled in this township by entry and Government patents were the north half of the southeast quarter of section 11, by Charles C. Orr, July 13, 1847; the southwest quarter of section 12, January, 1848, by John Steers; also the east half of the southeast quarter of section 12, by Isaac Jackson, December 4, 1846; the west half of the northeast quarter of section 14, by William Barlow, December 4, 1846, now the property of D. Smith, near the mill. The giving of these early entries does not determine the exact dates of the settlement of first settlers, for the land was taken up by some of them and held some years before this, but was not patented because the Government survey was not made until about 1844 in the west part of the county, and in 1838 in the eastern.

SMITHFIELD is located in the southwest corner of Twin Grove township, was platted by George B. Martin in May, 1872, and was named for David Smith, one of its earliest settlers. The original town as platted comprised fifty-five lots in the south half of the northeast quarter of section 11, township 28, range 34, 50x200 feet in area. The streets and alleys were deeded

to the public, and lots 60x120, twenty-four in number, were laid off by David Smith in May, 1871. In 1873 was laid off Martin's addition to Smithfield, comprising about fifty lots, ranging in size from 25 to 50 feet in width and 200 in length, in the south half of the northeast quarter of section 11, township 28, range 34. Smithfield is located on a level tract of prairie, bordering Center Creek and Spring River.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—This branch of believers in the Christian faith was organized about the year 1871 by Rev. James Smith, and among the early members were D. Smith and wife, John Barkley, Gilbert Forest and daughter, Mrs. David Stiers, Mrs. Mary Postwood, Harrison Jackson, Nancy Leaming, Silas Stuckey and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Loop, Mrs. Vivion and daughters, James Whitten and wife, B. C. Baker and wife, Mrs. J. Fountain, Mr. Slayball and wife, Mr. Glick and wife, Samuel McBee and wife. The house is a frame, 30x44, with good furniture. It was dedicated in September, 1875. The pastors have been Revs. Wilkes, Pool, Pierce, Hamilton, Smith, and Martin. The present membership is sixty-five, and the church is in a good condition, its future prospects bright. The deacons are Mr. Barkley, Chitwood Green, E. H. Burton, and C. J. Smith. The Union sabbath-school has an average attendance of about seventy; John Irons, superintendent. In the fall of 1882 there was a revival under the leadership of Rev. Martin, at which time there were twenty-one additions to the church.

METHODIST CHURCH.—This church was organized by Rev. Ashbaugh, in the year 1870, with the following persons as original members; to-wit, W. W. McDowell and wife, Scott Stiers and wife, Dr. Hopkins and wife and daughter, Charles Rousy and wife and his mother, and Mr. Daniel Wise. They hold their meetings in the Baptist Church. The following pastors have had charge of the church since its organization; viz., Rev. Ashbaugh Rev. Smith, Rev. Welsh, Rev. Haley, Rev. Miller, Rev. J. J. Martin, and Rev. J. N. Moore. Charles Rousy holds the office of steward. They conduct a union Sunday-school, with an average attendance of seventy pupils. The school is divided into eight classes. Mrs. Land officiates as superintendent, and John Irons as secretary. The first revival of any note was in the fall of 1881, conducted by Rev. J. J. Martin, who is now pastor at Avila, Jasper county, Mo. There was much interest manifested, and frequently as many as 400 persons were in attendance at the services. The meeting lasted about two weeks, and much good was accomplished. Some old members dropped their gossip and the old feuds and feelings of enmity existing between them were forgotten. Several now in the Baptist Church claim to have been reconsecrated. About fourteen united with the church and about twenty-five expressed their faith in a new life. Rev. Martin has probably

been the most active worker of any of the ministers, and is highly respected by all people, and has few, if any, enemies. They now have about thirty members, the church is in a prosperous condition, and they contemplate building soon.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—There are fifty or more who, holding religious convictions of this denomination, intend completing a house of worship and organizing a church at Smithfield. Among those who first preached to this congregation were William Cowley, of Columbus, and Elder McDonald, who was recently with them. During the summer of 1882 a sabbath-school was organized, but again suspended on account of the unfinished condition of the house.

SCHOOLS.—The school-house in Smithfield was built in 1882, at a cost of \$2,000. It is a good substantial two-story brick building, 26x40, in the northwest portion of the town. It has two rooms and two grades, with all the modern improvements of fine patent seats, charts, blackboards and maps, globes, etc. They have a good corps of instructors, Mr. S. A. Stuckey and Miss Emma C. Stephenson, one of the most efficient teachers of Jasper county, of wide, practical experience. The building is a great credit to the school committee, B. G. Chitwood, John Nelson, and William McQuiston. George W. Martin is worthy of mention in his interest and liberality in building this house.

WACO is one of the new and enterprising towns of Jasper county located in the northwest portion of Twin Grove township. It was laid off in May, 1878, by Charles Fagerberg, and is geographically situated in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 14, township 29, range 34, comprising 67 lots, 50x150 in size. Waco is on the Girard and Joplin branch of the Frisco Road. There is one school-house, a grocery store, and a drug store. The town was first called Loshick, and was changed by the people to Waco when they petitioned for a post-office. Robt. John built the first house, was the first postmaster, and had the first store. There are now two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, and a meat market. It is a very important shipping point, over 50,000 bushels of wheat, besides large quantities of oats, corn, cattle, and hogs being shipped to distant markets yearly. This town is located on the level prairie and is rapidly growing into prominence as a shipping point. They contemplate building a new school-house and other things of a public nature.

CARL JUNCTION was platted in April, 1877, by Charles Skinner. It takes its name from the German of Charles, "Carl", the given name of its platter and proprietor, Charles Skinner; and because it comprises the junction of two railways. Carl Junction contains eighty-one lots, seven streets, and

four alleys. These lots are of various sizes, being fifty feet, more or less in width, and two hundred feet, and less in length.

The *Sunbeam* is among the youngest of the Jasper county journals. It is the exponent of the young and live town of Carl Junction, and its birthday was in April, 1883. It is published weekly and owned by Kern & Manger, and has for its motto, "Our mission, the promotion of home interests."

BLLENDE CITY.—It has been well observed that nicknames, though often well applied as to some seeming appropriateness, nevertheless stick with a too familiar adhesiveness, and become at times thrice welcome. This is eminently true of Skeeterville, as Blende City was first named. The over-curious may desire to know, from what we have said, the particular appropriateness of Skeeterville. Well, it is this: Mr. James Lillie, now a citizen of Carl Junction, started off with pick in hand to look for "shines" along the branch, in the edge of the timber surrounding the present mines. Having been successful in his researches, and wishing to keep it to himself, someone asked where he had been, and he said "down to Skeeterville," from the abundance of this pest. When it is known that musquitos are a rarity in this climate, the unique designation flavors of a dry joke at the back of it. Blende City is the revised version, from the unusual large quantities of zinc blende, or "rosin jack" in the nomenclature of the miner. This is the youngest, and perhaps, liveliest and largest town in Jasper county not platted. In fact, the people are so much interested in the mines that they get little time to attend to such trifling and superfluous details as laying out a town. Time and space will not admit of anything like an adequate conception of this village, which has sprung up like Jonah's gourd "in a night." The first "shines" referred to were found some four years ago, but it was not until James Cunningham took the discovery in hand about two years since, that the "wonder" was revealed to an admiring and eager world. To him, too much credit cannot be ascribed. He bought off most claims, leased tracts of land for a series of years from Mrs. Vivion and Mr. Smith, and invested hundreds of dollars, and even was thought mad because he persisted in prospecting with no return. Now that he is realizing a fine annuity from royalties for return of capital and risk, some are just a little envious. Mr. Jas. Lillie will not adequately receive his due for his discovery, even with an honorable mention, perhaps, because of his disposal of his rights to Mr. Cunningham. The present population is estimated at 1,500, and may quadruple soon should the mines continue to divulge their secrets through the medium of the fuse and pick, and like the sea, "give up their secret and hidden treasures."

FARMS.—The farms of Twin Grove are not surpassed by any in this part of the county. Prominent among them are those of James Wilson, John Pollard, George Howard, William Cooley, and O. L. Walker. Mr. Wilson has some fine horses and blooded stock. O. L. Walker makes a specialty of Jerseys and Durhams. Of the latter Adria Prince, a fine large Durham bull; Orchard Maid, Sallie Pearl, Pearl the 4th, and Red Rose, are fine cows, and Orchard Maid 2d, Adria Prince 2d, and Pearl the 5th are fine calves. Of Jerseys, Veto, Straw-jacket, Sam, Lizzie Wolcott, Elma 3d, Bonnie Todd, Sweet Meat, and Cream Cup. Twin Grove township raises good wheat, averaging 20 bushels, and many pieces yielding 35 bushels to the acre. There are numerous fruit farms in the township, prominent among them Sam Brenneman's, Mr. Ira Gray's, McFerran's, and John Nelson.

MATTHEW G. ALEXANDER was born in New Concord, Ohio, March 22, 1848, and raised there. Enlisted at New Concord, in 1863, in the Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry, serving two years, and returned to Ohio after the war. In 1866 he removed to Mercer county, Ill., living there two years. Came to Jacksonville, Kan., in 1869, and to Jasper county in 1873, and resides now in Smithfield. Married July 3, 1873, to Lucinda Hunsuckerr, who was born in Jackson county, Ind., of German parentage. The names of the children are Lillie M. and Willie R. Mr. Alexander is a member of the Christian Church. For some time he was engaged in the milling business, and is now proprietor of a drug store in Smithfield, where he does a good business. His father, Matthew, is a miller by trade, in Guernsey county, Ohio, and is of Irish descent. He comes of a good family full of industry and enterprise.

SAMUEL ALLEN. The subject of this sketch, a lineal descendent of Ethan Allen, was born in Rutland county, Vt., Oct. 10, 1839, on the farm selected and purchased by the old Revolutionary hero, Ethan Allen, from the New Hampshire Grant Company, about the year 1768. This historic farm of such famous proprietorship comprised 360 acres upon the sides of the verdant Green Mountains and along the banks of its pure running streams. It was deeded to a half brother of Ethan Allen, Lampson Allen, and he in turn conveyed it to Samuel Allen, the great-grandfather of our subject; then his father, Lampson Allen, in turn received it, selling it some years since, when he removed to a farm near Oberlin, Ohio, about 1853, where Samuel Allen attended college from 1857 to 1861. Mr. Allen has been twice married. He was first married at Oberlin, Ohio, by Bishop McElvain, June 4, 1861, to Mary Hekock, of Illyria, Ohio. The names of the

children are Lampson, Catharine, and Cherubenia, who died in April, 1867; also his first wife, in August, 1874, in Montgomery county, Mo. His second marriage was Dec. 24, 1876, to Josephine S. Waldo, of Rutland county, Vt., where she was born, in 1838, and raised. Their only child is named Mary. Mr. Allen, having been engaged in the boating business in Ohio, entered the U. S. Navy as lieutenant on the *Michigan*. His father had been a large packet owner on the lakes previous to his immigrating to the Southwest. He took up his home in Montgomery county, Mo., where he owned 2,000 acres of land, and later engaged in the iron business in St. Louis, as well as in Montgomery county. He died in Montgomery county, having been born in 1800, and was just 79 years old at his death. His wife was also born in the same year, and was 82 years old when she died. Mr. Samuel Allen came to Jasper county in 1882, buying section 12, in Twin Grove township, where he is carrying on a large business in baling and shipping hay to St. Louis. His intention is to break the farm up and convert it into a grass and stock farm the coming season. Jasper county is rapidly settling up with just such Eastern men of means, enterprise, and cultured intelligence, who are the leaders in the van of agriculture, the conservators of the best government, promoters of education, public institutions, and the founders of a permanent and prosperous home life and business success.

JOHN BAKER was born in Pike county, Ill., Nov. 8, 1841, and raised in this county. He married Elizabeth Francis York, in December, 1860, who was also born in Pike county, Ill., in June, 1844. Her parents, Isaiah and Eliza York, died of an epidemic cholera when she was yet a babe, thereby depriving her of the parental training and instruction so desirable in the early years of one's life. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Baker are Charles, Viola, Emma, Lewis, and George. Mr. Baker has been a member of the Baptist Church in Illinois, but has never had the church privileges since coming to Missouri. The farm he is improving comprises 132 acres of good prairie land, about 115 under cultivation, and in the season of 1882 seventy-seven acres sown to wheat averaged twenty bushels, and eighteen acres of corn averaged thirty-five bushels, besides other small crops of cereals. Mr. Baker came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1880, and under his well-directed management and economical industry good buildings have gone up and the fertility of the soil been induced to give up its burden of fruits and grain.

JOHN BARKLEY was born in Green county, east Tennessee, Oct. 24, 1842. At the age of thirteen he came to Cape county, Mo., and in 1860 he removed to Bedford, Taylor county, Iowa. In August, 1862, he enlisted in

Company F, of the Twenty-ninth Iowa, and after serving three years returned to Iowa. Not thinking the northern climate warm enough he sought Cherokee county, Kan., and in 1870 came to Jasper county, Mo., near where Smithfield now stands. He married in 1873, Oct. 19, Kate Bowers, who was born in Franklin county, Penn., June 28, 1853, and at the age of five her father removed to Illinois. The names of the children are Carl H. and Earl. Mr. and Mrs. Barkley are members of the Missionary Baptist Church in good and regular standing. Mr. Barkley is a member of the milling firm of D. Smith & Co., operators of the Smithfield mills; besides, a flouring-mill of four burs, with a capacity of 100 bushels a day, and there is a good water-power saw-mill attached. Mr. Barkley is a young man of energy and enterprise, and a valuable citizen.

ANDREW BOLANDER was born in Sweden, Sept. 12, 1825, immigrating with his widowed mother to America in 1868, settling in Henry county, Ill. Residing here two years he afterwards spent a year and one-half in Iowa and made Carthage his home in 1872, and is now living on a farm in Twin Grove township in the suburbs of the new town of Waco. He has been twice married; the first time in March, 1849, to Annie Lenquest, who was born in Sweden. The names of the children are August and Charles. Mrs. Anna Bolander died in Sweden, in 1874. He married again in January, 1877, in Crawford county, Kan., to Tilda Anderson, who was born in Sweden, Dec. 12, 1842. Their only child is named Jacob, and is about four years old. Mr. and Mrs. Bolander are both members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Bolander was railroad boss for several years in Iowa and also here in Missouri, but is now a prosperous farmer on a farm where Waco now stands. Eighteen acres sown to wheat produced this last season 28 bushels to the acre, 24 acres of corn 50, and 10 acres of oats 40 bushels to the acre. There is a good orchard on the place. Mr. Bolander built the first house on this prairie and by industry and frugality has secured an excellent property.

SAMUEL S. BRENNEMAN, born in Rockingham county, Va., Dec. 2, 1846, where he was raised until date of his removal to Jasper county, Mo., in the fall of 1867. He married Kate Haycroft in June, 1879, who was a native of Pike county, Ill., her birthday occurring Feb. 20, 1858. Mrs. Brenneman is a member of the Baptist Church and he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. The subject of this sketch has a farm of a 120 acres in township 29, range 33, 40 acres of which is in section 16, and 80 in section 22, second to none for marks of industry and thrift. He has been a small fruit and vegetable gardner so far as the distance from town would allow, as he has sold as high as 2,000 quarts of blackberries, and two hun-

dred and fifty dollars worth of melons in a season, paying nearly for the costs of his farm in this way. Besides he has eight acres of apple and four of peach trees, netting about 500 bushels of apples and 100 of peaches. Mrs. Brenneman presides over the dairy of twelve cows, and the cunning of her hands moulds forty pounds of butter per week, for which she receives the highest market price, a work which she enjoys, especially the care and feeding of her pets. Their shrewd sense of profit in the dairy only shows this couple are awake in the royal road to wealth, comfort, and happiness, and ere long larger buildings and contented ease.

FRANCIS B. BRISTOW was born in Jackson county, Ind., Jan. 6, 1840. His father, William, removed to Franklin county, Ill., in 1840, and died there in 1850. The subject of this sketch enlisted in the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, serving nearly two years. He came to Jasper county in October, 1865, where Carthage now stands. He was married Dec. 23, 1878, to Mary E. O'Neil, who was born in Jefferson, Kan., Nov. 20, 1861. The children are Serelda and James W. Both are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Bristow owns a farm of 120 acres, and 100 in wheat averaged seventeen and one-half bushels to the acre. There are about 200 bearing apple trees. He is by trade a photographer, in Smithfield. Mr. Bristow is one of the pioneers of the country, homesteading here, building the first shanty on the prairies. His trading point was at this time Springfield. He endured many privations and hardships, but proved superior to them all and now owns a fine farm. His father was born in Kentucky and was a second cousin of Benj. Bristow, ex-secretary of the treasury. The farm is in township 28, range 34, section 1.

EDWARD H. BURTON, born in Schuyler county, Ill., Oct. 14, 1841, where he was raised until he went into the army. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, and in March, 1864, was transferred to the Second Mississippi Colored Infantry, known later as the Fifty-second Colored Regiment, of which he became sergeant, and soon again promoted to lieutenant in command. It may be of interest, and a fact not generally known, that both officers and the colored troops under their command when captured by the Confederates, were shot, in order to deter Federal officers from assuming command, and also to intimidate negroes from enlisting in the Federal ranks. He married Winnie Lond, Oct. 22, 1865, at Meridian, Miss., who was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 16, 1841, and there raised, the daughter of a piano manufacturer. The children's names are Luther H., Carrie D., Edna, Marguerite, Nathan, Clara R., and Amber, who died Sept. 21, 1869. The subject of our sketch removed to Cherokee county, Kan., in 1867, and to

Jasper county in the spring of 1868, on a farm of eighty acres in Twin Grove township, on the Spring River bottom-land, one of the first settled places in this section of the county. Mrs. Burton has genius and talent in a variety of ways. She of her own free will and independent of any organization, went south during the war and taught the colored troops, when they were encamped, and gives instances of their remarkable aptness to acquire whatever they are taught. She is also an artist in water-colors, of no mean attainments, which some of her paintings from nature demonstrate. Mr. Burton in his younger days attended an academy at Deumark, Iowa, then under the charge of Professor Edson, who is now Professor of the Normal Department of Iowa College. As a natural consequence this family represents more than the average attainments in education and the parents are enabled to exert a salutary influence upon their children, the community, and fill the measure of life with some of the joys only known to farm culture.

FRANK E. CHARLSON was born in Sweden, June 26, 1845. At the age of twenty-one he came to America with his father, John, and mother, Fredreika Charlson, who settled in Altoona, Knox county, Ill., in 1866, migrating to southwestern Missouri in 1868. Jasper county became the home of his parents, where his father died, July 20, 1869, and his mother in 1875. The subject of this sketch, who is at the present writing a bachelor, came to Jasper county in 1867, and now lives with his brother-in-law, Olat Charlson, in Twin Grove township. Mr. Frank Charlson has been improving a farm of 120 acres in this township. Thirty-five acres sown to wheat averaged thirty-five bushels, and twenty sown in oats made forty bushels to the acre. There are good buildings going up, besides a fine young orchard of six acres commencing to bear. Mr. Charlson is a carpenter by trade, which he learned in the old country. He built some of the first houses in the City of Joplin, and has worked at his trade for twenty years. Mr. Charlson is improving another farm in Twin Grove township, for which he has the industry and enterprise.

BOLAND G. CHITWOOD, born in Marion county, Ill., Dec, 22, 1839, and with his father farmed for several years in Texas. Married in April, 1863, to Mary Puffer, who was born in Tennessee, and raised in Illinois. The names of the children are Ardelia F., Harvey, Ella, Eva, Eddie, Leona. Has a farm of seventy acres, about fifty-five cultivated. Twenty-seven in wheat averaged twenty-four bushels to the acre; fourteen of corn averaged forty-five bushels to the acre; seven of oats averaged sixty bushels to the acre. There is a good orchard of three and one-half acres, beginning to bear. Both are members of the Baptist Church. The subject of this sketch came

to this county in the spring of 1867. The farm is one and one-fourth miles northeast of Smithfield, in township 28, range 34, and section 1. There are three of the Chitwood brothers who own adjoining farms and are among the most prosperous farmers of the community.

HARVEY R. CHITWOOD, born in Marion county, Ill., Jan. 31, 1850. His father moved to Texas when he was yet a mere lad, and after farming for twelve years, he returned to Illinois, in 1863. In 1867 the subject of this sketch became a resident of Jasper county, and lives on a farm one-half mile north of Smithfield. Married, Feb. 2, 1873, Lidia Rothanbarker, who was born near where East Joplin now stands. The children are Galen, Decatur, Wesley H., who died Nov. 13, 1876; and Clara Ellen. Both are members of the Baptist Church, in good and regular standing. Mr. Chitwood has a farm of 200 acres, 125 in wheat averaged $22\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; 35 in corn, yielded 40 bushels to the acre; and 22 of oats, averaged 40 bushels to the acre; there is a good orchard of five acres on the place. This farm is in township 28, range 34, 120 acres in section 1, and 80 acres in section 2. Mr. Chitwood has successfully manufactured brick for some seasons of which he makes quite an extensive business; he also owns some property in Carl Junction.

STEPHEN D. CHITWOOD, born in Marion county, Ill., Dec. 31, 1844. At the age of eight years, his father, Stephen, moved to Collin county, Texas, on a farm. Enlisted in Aug., 1863, in the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry for three years. In 1866 came to Vernon county, Mo., and in the spring of 1867 on a farm near Joplin. Married Dec. 20, 1868, in Jasper county, to Susan A. Johnson, who was born in Jasper county. The names of the children are Queeny H., Stephen J., Ora Dell, who died in May, 1880; William G., Ira A., Lutie E. Both are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Chitwood has a farm of 62 acres; 27 acres of wheat averaged 21 bushels to the acre; 20 acres of corn, 45 bushels to the acre. There is a good orchard of 300 trees, besides small fruit. He also has a farm near the lead works of the city of Joplin; these are in township 28, range 34, and sections 1 and 6. Mr. Chitwood is a good citizen, strong in his convictions, and always ready to defend the right.

W. C. COOLEY was born in Montgomery county, Ind., in January, 1837. Mr. Cooley may be ranked among the pioneers of Jasper county, arriving in 1841, at the age of four years. He was married in January, 1860, to Margaret M. Jackson. They have three children, the names of whom are Alice, Isabella, and William. Mrs. Cooley died in May, 1875, having been born, raised, married, and died on the same farm. She was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church. Growing up from a boy to manhood, he can

remember some of the early experiences of which the following is an illustration: The swine had to be housed close to the house to keep the wolves from destroying the young. He remembers to have seen five hundred Osage Indians marching single file on their hunting trails from one stream to another, also droves of two hundred deer crossing the country. Mr. Cooley's father was judge of the first court in Jasper county, and enjoyed a large and prosperous law practice, being known far and near. Judge Cooley was the first at a sick bed and though making no pretensions, he is said to have had the largest number of patients in the county. He was also one of the first teachers in the primitive school-houses. Mrs. Cooley's father, Mr. Jackson, built the first flour and saw-mills in the county. The farm of Mr. Cooley is producing some fine paying zinc ore, which promises fabulous proportions ere long.

EVEN H. COOPER was born in Keokuk county, Iowa, Oct. 23, 1852. At the age of fourteen he came to Menton county, Mo., where he lived five years and then removed to a farm in Cherokee county, Kan. In January, 1880, he married Lucy Adams, who was born in Anglaize county, Ohio, July 14, 1862. For a number of years he devoted his attention to farming, and is at present the village blacksmith of Smithfield, where he enjoys a large patronage from the surrounding country. He learned his trade at Joplin and worked there, after learning it, for some three years. He has done something also at mining. Mr. Cooper is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a young man of good habits, and an honorable member of the community.

RICHARD H. CRAIN was born in Washington county, Ill., Aug. 20, 1844, where he was raised; coming to Jasper county, Mo., in 1874. He was married in his native county, Nov. 12, 1865, to Sarah J. Roundtree, who was born May 22, 1848. The names of the children are Franklin P., Harry T., Julia A., Laura B., Lyman F., and Carrie. The subject of this sketch owns a farm of 120 acres, 80 acres of it being improved. Forty acres of winter wheat in 1882 averaged 20 bushels, 12 acres of oats, 50 bushels, and 40 acres of corn averaged 40 bushels to the acre. There is a young orchard and other general improvements. Mr. Crain is a man who, although deprived of the advantages of an early education, takes a great pride in the public schools and the literary improvement of his children and the general welfare of the neighborhood. A man of such public enterprise and thoughtfulness justly deserves the praise and the respect of the community.

DANIEL FULLMER was born in St. Clair county, Ill., Sept. 29, 1833, where he was raised, his parents being of German descent. He enlisted

from his home county in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, in 1865. He was married in 1868, Nov. 24, to Carolina Marker, of Washington county, Ill., where she was born and raised. The names of the children are Catharine, George, and Mary, and two children not living nor old enough to have been named. Mr. Fullmer's father was a finely educated gentleman, possessing more than the average intelligence. In July, 1880, Mr. Fullmer sold out his farm in Illinois, and took up his lot and estate with the people of Jasper county. His farm of 240 acres in the north-eastern part of Twin Grove township, with the crops of 1882, produced—and the improvements in progress will be second to none in the county ere 1885—one hundred and twenty-five acres sown to wheat in 1882 averaged 25 bushels, and fifty acres of corn averaged 50 bushels an acre. There is a fine young orchard upon the farm, and good general improvements. Mr. Fullmer has been a farmer all his life and possesses that combination of energy, economy, and judicious enterprise, which has crowned his efforts and promises to render him ere long among the foremost of Jasper county's husbandmen.

DANIEL F. GASSAWAY was born in Warren county, Ohio, March 8, 1816, where he lived until twenty-two years of age. He was married March 18, 1839, to Eliza Michael, of Warren county, Ohio, who was born in Middleton, Penn. Their children are Theodore, Mary E., Albert, Lemuel, and Malinda. Their mother died in LeRoy, McLean county, Ill. His second wife was Mrs. Matilda Kimler, to whom he was married at Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 30, 1852. Her children are Mary E., Sarah, and Adelina Kimler. Mr. Gassaway's children by his second marriage are Hettie, Ellen, Wm. H., John E., and Franklin S. His second wife died at Carthage, Mo., May 8, 1872. He married for his present wife Mrs. Lear Mason, at Carthage, Mo., May 8, 1873. She was born in Lafayette county, Mo., April 17, 1823, and was raised in Jackson county, Mo. The names of her children are William, Sarah, Julius, Mary J., John, Martha, Nancy A., Elizabeth, and Marina Mason, four of whom are deceased. This is an exceptionally large family, comprising twenty-two children in all. There happens to be three Marys, two Williams, and two Johns in the family, a coincidence of very unusual occurrence. Mr. Gassaway enlisted at Neosho Falls, Kan., in Oct., 1861, in the Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, from which he was soon discharged because of a disability caused by a wound. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and his present wife belongs to the Christian Church. His farm of eighty acres is located in section 15, township 29, and range 33. There is a good orchard of four acres on the farm. Mr. Gassaway first came to Jasper county in 1867, but staid three years, from 1875 to 1878, in Craw-

ford and Cherokee counties, Kansas, and returned to Jasper county in 1880. He is now a man full of years and has seen a good deal of this century, and can exclaim with the apostle "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

JOHN GUTHRIE was born in Richland county, Ohio, in March, 1825, and went to Kansas in 1857, and from there to Jasper county in the fall of 1882, and has been identified with the county for thirteen years. He was married in March, 1855, to Milison Ann Pike, of Putnam county, Ind., where she was born and raised. The names of their children, only five out of ten are now living, are as follows: E. F., Elizabeth, Joseph L., Mary Belle, and Cora May. Mr. Guthrie is an Odd Fellow, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. With the exception of six years of mining in Cherokee county, Kan., farming has been his occupation. The farm on which he now lives is well improved, with good buildings, orchard, and barns, besides comprising some fine mining lands, which he and his son are gradually developing into profitable sources of wealth.

JAMES HIGHWOOD was born in Kent, England. His father's name was Henry, and his mother's, Mary, and they came to Delaware county, Penn., and later, about the year 1849, they removed to Clarke county, Ohio, where his father died in May, 1882, and his mother in 1874. Mr. Highwood's family is the only one of that name who ever immigrated to America. The subject of this sketch was married in Clarke county, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1860, to Mrs. Osborn, who was born in Marion county, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1838, and raised there. The names of the children are Wallace and Ruma. In the spring of 1865 he removed to La Salle county, Ill., and from there to Jasper county in 1870, and settled on his farm where he now lives, just east of Smithfield in section 12, township 28, and range 34. Both are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The farm consists of eighty acres mostly under cultivation, with good buildings and young orchard. This farm was a wild waste when Mr. Highwood began his improvements, and now produces fine crops.

THOMAS B. HIXSON was born in Fountain county, Ind., Oct. 27, 1842. In 1852 he removed to Champaign county, Ill., where he enlisted in 1861 in Company G, Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, serving three years. In 1867 he settled in what is known as the Twin Groves, between Oronogo and Carl Junction, Jasper county, Mo. He was married Nov. 19, 1865, to Sarilda Sadorus, who was born in Sadorus, Champaign county, Ill., a town named after her father. The names of the children are Melissa E., Fannie A., Cora, Charles W., and Marguerite. Mr. Hixson came to this county in its early days, and farmed for many years at Twin Groves, and now owns a

farm in Kansas. He is at present living in Smithfield, and until recently was the proprietor of the Smithfield lumber yard. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and is one of the most highly respected citizens of the community.

GEORGE W. HOWARD was born in Knox county, Ill., Feb. 14, 1837, where he resided until eleven years of age. His father, Stephen, went to Sebastian county, Ark., in 1849, and later removed to Crawford county, Kan., where he died Feb. 24, 1875. The subject of this sketch enlisted in the Kansas Home Guards for a period of seven months. Married Sep. 21, 1862, to Mary M. Southard, who was born in Jasper county in 1842, her father, William Southard, who was one of the first settlers of the county, was killed by "bushwackers" during the late Rebellion, in 1863. The children are Mary E., Stephen W., Lewis G., George L.; and Chas. H., who died in June, 1868. Mr. Howard and his estimable wife are members of the Christian Church. The home farm comprises a tract of 275 acres, about 200 of it being under cultivation. Seventy-five acres of wheat the past season averaged twenty-two bushels to the acre, and forty-five acres of corn averaged forty bushels. There are five acres of bearing orchard, besides small fruit on the farm. He has been engaged quite extensively in stock-raising. The farm is located on the banks of Center Creek, a fine stream, and is well adapted to stock as well as the growth of grain. It is three-fourths of a mile east of Carl Junction in section 5, range 33, township 28, and the buildings and improvements compare favorably with any of the farms of the county. A view of his residence appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Howard is a man of genial qualities and possesses commendable public enterprise as well as private thrift.

WILLIAM D. HOWARD was born in Knox county, Ill., Feb. 29, 1844. At the age of four years his father, Stephen, who was one of the first settlers of Illinois, removed to Sebastian county, Ark., in 1848, where he remained until 1857, when he returned to Crawford county, Kan., before it was organized. His father died in Crawford county, Kan., in February, 1875, and mother in Arkansas about the year 1850. The subject of our sketch was married in Bourbon county, Kan., Feb. 25, 1866, to Amanda Cooley, youngest daughter of Judge Cooley, a pioneer of the county, and a sister of Wm. Cooley. She was born in Jasper county, May 4, 1845, and is therefore one of the first children born in the county, and has always lived in the county except when a refugee during the late war. The names of the children are Laura L., Stephen H., Charles O., William L., George W., and Fred F. Mr. Howard came to Jasper county in 1875 and resides on a farm of 120 acres in Twin Grove township, 80 acres being under cultivation. The past

season forty acres were sown to wheat, averaging about 25 bushels, fifteen acres of corn averaging 35 bushels, and some oats. There are good improvements of buildings, orchards, etc. Both are members of the Christian Church in good and regular standing.

GEORGE R. JACKSON was born in Yorkshire, England, March 22, 1855. His father came to America in 1860, settling at Corinth, Miss., where he died in 1862. The subject of our sketch went to Memphis, Tenn., during the war, remaining until 1870, when he started for the North, landing in Aurora, Kane county, Ill., where he learned the blacksmith trade. He came to Smithfield, Jasper county, in 1877, and married Elmira Gouger, July 4, 1878, who was born in Maryland, Sept. 11, 1860, but chiefly raised in Mo. The names of the children are Ida, George, and Christopher. Mr. Jackson has been a member of the Odd Fellows. He came to the young and growing town of Waco in June, 1881, where he is doing a large business, blacksmithing. He owns a farm of eighty acres, about fifty being under cultivation, with good crops and a young orchard on the place. Although still but a young man, by industry and frugality he has become the proprietor of property in Smithfield and Waco, and is destined ere long to be a man of competency and valuable property because of good habits and attending to the business which he has chosen.

HARRISON B. JACKSON was born in Jasper county, Mo., April 8, 1852, and raised in this county. His father, Joel, died in 1865 at Ft. Scott, Kan. During the late Rebellion the family were compelled to flee the country, and took up their home at Ft. Scott, Kan., until the war ceased returning in 1867 to this county. Was married in June, 1873, to Eliza Stump, of Cherokee county, Kan., who was born in Mo. She died in June, 1874. Married the second time Dec. 25, 1876, to Sarah A. Vanbeber, who was born in Logan county, Tenn. She died in June, 1877. Was again married in June 1879, to Eliza J. McQueen, who was born in Osage county, Mo., in 1860. Names of children are Edith and a baby, George. Both are members of the Baptist Church; has a farm of sixty-three acres; had twenty-eight acres in wheat averaging twenty-eight bushels, and ten acres in corn averaging forty bushels. There are 100 young bearing trees on the farm. Mr. Jackson is prospecting for mineral on a farm near by. His father was one of the earliest settlers of the county, and realized some of the early dangers and hardships of the county. There were plenty of Indians and wild game, as turkeys, wild-cats, panthers, and deer. This farm is about one-half mile south of Smithfield, in township 28, range 34, and section 12, near the banks of Spring River.

JOHN A. JOHNSON was born in Sweden, Jan. 10, 1828, and came to

America in 1873. He has been twice married; the first time he married Annie Catrena, in October, 1849, who was born in Sweden, and died childless in 1856, in the fatherland. He was again married in September, 1878, to Mrs. Annie Dolstrom, who was born in Sweden, in September, 1831, and came to this country in 1865, having three children, and two dead, by her former husband. Both are members of the Lutheran Church. The subject of our sketch has a farm of 360 acres in Twin Grove township, about 160 of it being improved. Last season thirty-five acres were sown to wheat, averaging twenty-one bushels to the acre, besides oats and corn. There is a young orchard of apple, peach, and plum trees. Mr. Johnson is a man full of business enterprise, and in many years the whole farm, under his care, will be thoroughly tilled and yielding abundant crops.

JOSEPH S. KELLEY was born in Darke county, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1838. At the age of eleven his parents removed to Rock Island county, Ill., residing there from 1840 to 1870, and in the latter year he became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo. Our subject went at the country's call, serving in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, enlisting for a term extending from 1862 until August, 1865. He was married in the month of May, the 7th day, 1859, in Rock Island county, to Annie Fryar, of Darke county, Ohio, who was born May 1, 1837, leaving Ohio in 1855. The children's names are Edward J., May M., Lewis A., and Ada. Mr. Kelley has a nice farm of eighty-two acres, in what is known as "Twin Grove," a natural group of oaks. There are fifty acres under cultivation, and ten acres sown in 1882 to winter wheat averaged thirty bushels to the acre, and twenty-five acres of corn forty bushels. This farm has neat, well-built buildings, surrounded by a young bearing fruit orchard of one and a half acres. The whole appearance of the farm evinces industry, progress, improvement, and comfort, and is a great credit to its proprietor.

LOUISE CAMILLE LANE was born in Milltown, Me., April 29, 1826. Her father, Rufus Lane, was a civil engineer and military man. Removed to Kennebec county, Me., when she was about six years of age. She was married in October, 1853, to Edward D. Claves, whose father was an orthodox minister. The court having granted her a bill of divorce, she resumed her maiden name. In 1853 she removed to Lowell, Mass., and engaged in the drug business on her own account, acting at first as her own prescription apothecary, and later employing several clerks, a business she successfully managed for about fifteen years. In 1860 she came west for her health, intending only to make some investments in land, but being then favorably impressed with the country and climate, she bought large tracts of land, and after the war settled upon her farm. The tract where she resides com-

prises about 200 acres, 150 acres of it being under the plow. There is a fine orchard of apple, peach, cherry, plum, and pear trees, and about 300 bushels of apples were raised the past season. Her lands comprise a tract of about 800 acres; 200 sown to wheat averaged in 1882 about eighteen bushels to the acre; 200 in corn averaged forty bushels to the acre. Her lands extend to the new and prosperous town of Carl Junction, and are destined to become valuable as town lots. This lady is of that thorough, energetic, industrious New England stock who have become the "bone and sinew" of progress and public enterprise, and is therefore able to manage so large a business of crops, lands, and tenants, and the responsibility which is entailed. Although accustomed to the rush and throng of city life for years, and now in a measure isolated from society, she finds plenty in the way of business, books, and papers in moments of leisure, to fill up the measure of the passing day. She is a sister of Dr. Horace Lane, so widely and favorably known in the western part of Twin Grove township and the eastern portion of Cherokee county, Kan., who has traveled so extensively in Brazil, particularly many of the South American states and a greater portion of Europe.

JOHN LAWSON was born in Sweden, March 20, 1844, and at the age of twenty-four came to America, settling in Logan county, Ill. In 1879 he came to Jasper county, Mo., and Sept. 8th of that year he married Minnie Nolon, who was born in Sweden in 1844. They have no children of their own, and have therefore adopted one to raise. Of the farm of one hundred and twenty acres, about sixty-five acres are broken; ten acres sown to wheat in 1882 averaged twenty bushels; thirty acres in corn averaged forty bushels, and ten acres in oats produced three hundred bushels. There is a young orchard of one hundred peach, apple, pear, and cherry trees. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are members of the Lutheran Church. By trade he is a blacksmith, and worked for some time as a gardener in St. Louis. He is at present farming in Twin Grove township, and is improving and successfully tilling his farm, with intelligence, industry, and prosperous economy.

JAMES LILLIE was born in the city of New York, Oct. 31, 1836, and is of Scotch ancestry. His father was a Presbyterian minister (Rev. James Lillie), who was born in Kelso-on-the-Tweed, Scotland. The subject of this sketch was married in Ritchie county, West Va., June 10, 1869, to Sarah F. Sharpnack, who also was born in this county in 1847. The names of the children are Rachel A., James, and William. Mr. Lillie enlisted at Flemington, N. J., in the Thirty first New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, in response to the call for men for nine months. In 1862 he came west and settled on a farm near the city of Des Moines, Iowa, being induced to come west by

his father, who was at that time professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Iowa, at Iowa City. Having returned to New York in 1863 he shortly engaged his services as superintendent for an oil company back in old Virginia, remaining there three years. He again returned to New York City in the employ of A. T. Stewart, but becoming dissatisfied removed to Kansas City in 1868, entering into partnership with Charles Skinner in Miami county, Kan., and later for himself in Lisbonville, Ray county, Mo. He engaged in the milling business in West Virginia, but as the country failed in the requisite water-power, he sold out and came to Jasper county, Mo., where he now resides, at Carl Junction. He was the first to discover blende, or zinc ore, on the lands facetiously, though not wholly inappropriately, known as the mining camp of "Skeeterville," from the quantities of mosquitos infesting the timber at this spot. He obtained, in company with James Cummings, of Oronogo, a miner's lease of several acres of these grounds, but afterwards disposed of them to the above named partner, although holding leases on other lands near by these grounds, which are more fully described elsewhere. Mr. Lillie is at present engaged as the manager of the store of N. M. McFerran, at Carl Junction. Of a genial and obliging disposition, he commands the good will and respect of a large circle of friends.

CHRISTOPHER LIPSCOMB. In the language of another, "I am proud that I am an Englishman." So say all who look to the sea-girt isle for the land of their nativity. Christopher Lipscomb was born in Oxfordshire, Eng., June 12, 1834. When young his father brought him to Scio, Washtenaw county, Mich., where his father died. He was married on Christmas, 1857, to Electa Josephine Hugg, who was born in New York. The children are Elwood, Sarah E., and Addie R. In 1876 Mr. Lipscomb came to El Dorado, Butler county, Kan., where he was engaged at different times in milling and the hotel business. He is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Honor. He is the proprietor of the only hotel in Carl Junction, where meals are served in the most approved style, and everything with decency and order.

JACOB A. LOOP was born in Clermont county, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1826, where he lived his boyhood days until a young man. In 1851 he came to the Southwest and stopped at St. Louis, returning for a time to Ohio, and then back again to Louisiana, Mo., where he resided for some years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, serving about three years. He spent about three months in Libby Prison, and has some interesting mementoes of this infamous prison-house of suffering and starvation. He is a life member of the "Andersonville Prison Association," a memorial society of those who survived the outrages of this terrible ordeal

of a barbarous treatment in a boasted land of civilization. He was married while in the service to Carrie J. Moreland, in 1863, who was born in Cumberland county, Penn., in Dec., 1842, and there raised. The children's names are Clara B., Clarence (who died in 1876), and Ella M. Both Mr. and Mrs. Loop and daughters are members of the Baptist Church of Smithfield. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and a strong worker in temperance societies. By trade he is a carpenter and wheelwright, also the proprietor of the Smithfield House; is the only furniture dealer in the town, and owns a residence and other town property as well. Mr. Loop has built some of the finest buildings in the county. Being of a genial disposition he is sure to make many friends; and the estimable landlady, with a friendly regard for the comfort of her guests, as well as a generous provider, renders the stranger and traveler at home.

WILLIAM W. McDOWELL. Mr. McDowell was born May 17, 1833. At three years of age he removed to Tippecanoe county, Ind. His father removed to the Southwest and settled in Cherokee, Kan., where he died in 1881; his son also migrated to the same county in 1865, and took up his home in Jasper county in the spring of 1870. He was married April 12, 1870, to Lida Stiers, who was born in Ohio, and principally raised there. The names of the children are Charles, Ollie T., and one deceased. He enlisted at Indianapolis, Ind., in the Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, serving three years and four months. He has a farm of eighty acres where he lives and 155 acres in Kansas; twenty-six acres of wheat averaged twenty bushels to the acre, besides there were twelve acres in corn, and a good orchard on the farm. This farm has been under cultivation for years, having been entered by Judge Cooley, and is therefore one of the oldest cultivated farms in the county. Both Mr. and Mrs. McDowell are members of the Methodist Church, in good and regular standing, and are useful members of society.

JAMES McFERRAN, SR., born in Woodford county, Ky., twelve miles from historic Lexington, July 22, 1810, in the blue-grass country, where he was raised until twenty-one years of age. In 1831 he removed to Ralls county, Mo., in the Salt River country, where he kept a grocery, and two years later emigrated to Lafayette county, Wis., where he engaged in mining for eighteen years. Married Susan Hardy, of Scott county, Ky., Nov. 20, 1836, who was born Sept. 6, 1821. The names of the children are Samuel, Charles (died Nov. 25, 1847), Susanna, Mary, James A., Charles L., Virginia, Elizabeth, Joseph (died Sept. 2, 1875), William W., Hugh, Ellen, and John. The subject of this sketch removed to Jasper county in 1874, where he now resides on a farm near Carl Junction comprising about 300 acres of land, about 120 acres of it under cultivation. There is a fine

orchard of five acres on the farm; good crops were harvested the past season. Both are members of the Catholic Church, and now in the eve of life can look back over a long, eventful, and well spent life of usefulness and comparative prosperity. Mr. McFerran's ancestry are of the pure Irish stock, hailing from County Antrim, Ireland, on his father's side. His father came to America in 1798 for practical reasons. His maternal ancestors were the O'Harra's, of the County Connaught, Ireland, and are descendants of a very ancient Catholic family. His wife's people are of the Hardy family, a mixed race of Scotch, Irish, and English, and also the McAtee's, who were among the old Maryland emigrants who came to this country with Lord Baltimore, settling in St. Marys, Md. It is a saying eminently true that blood is little thicker than water, but the ancestry of a family who have endured the scenes of wars, famine, and the toils incident to pioneer life, usually thicken their blood by such experiences, and the progenitors of the McFerran race are no exception to this rule.

JAMES McFERRAN, JR., was born in Lafayette county, Wis., June 5, 1846, and there raised. In 1867 he made a trip to California, where he remained two years engaged in mining. The year 1870 finds him a citizen of Jasper county, located at Oronogo in the mining business. He married Ella Huff June 25, 1876, who was born in the Yankee State of Maine, Washington county, Dec. 25, 1849, immigrating to Massachusetts in 1853, and in 1874 came to Jasper county, Mo. Thomas H. is their only living child, as Virginia Louise died at the age of two, May 8, 1880. Mrs. M. has formerly worshiped at the Episcopal Church, and Mr. McFerran was raised a Catholic. Mr. McFerran is one of two—with Mr. James Lillie—who discovered and opened up the mines south of Carl Junction, known by some as Blende City, or facetiously "Skeeterville." He is one of the mining firm of McFerran, Hendrickson & McFerran, operating one engine of forty horse-power and another of ten horse-power. Mr. McFerran is a man of thrift and business enterprise.

STEPHEN N. McFERRAN, born in Ralls county, Mo., Nov. 28, 1837, but spent most of his early life in Lafayette county, Wis. He has been twice married: first in Lafayette county, Wis., in the fall of 1864, to Jane McNulty, who died in September, 1865; was again married to Levina Myers in June, 1880, who was born in Webster county, Mo., but raised in Texas. He became a citizen of Jasper county in the winter of 1868, and has been engaged in the dry goods business nine years; is now proprietor of the largest store of Carl Junction, carrying a stock of goods from \$6,000 to \$7,000. He is also engaged in the zinc and lead works at Blende, two miles south of Carl Junction, with his brother James, and Ulysses Hendrickson.

This is the pioneer firm in these mines, and they are already realizing a handsome income from their large investment. He is a notary public, a member of the Odd Fellow fraternity, and a citizen of general enterprise.

WILLIAM T. McKEE, born in Jasper county, Mo., Aug. 26, 1849, and has lived mostly in this county all his life. His father, Andrew, came from Tennessee about 1850, settling first at Sarcoxie and then near where old Sherwood now stands. For many years he acted as the supply agent for the Indians, and died upon the old McKee farm, in August, 1852. He entered a large tract of land near where Joplin now stands, of about 700 acres, and finding mineral used to smelt it upon a scooped out rock, which can be seen to this day. He was among the first white men who found lead in Jasper county, and was the first who made discoveries at Leadville. The supplies for his station had to be hauled from Sedalia by teams, as this was the frontier town for a number of years. Senior Jackson built flat-boats and floated produce down Spring River to Van Buren. By trade he was a blacksmith, and was also among the first judges of Jasper county. There were twelve children in his mother's family, she dying on the farm in 1878. The subject of our sketch married Lila Golden, in Oct., 1871, who was born in Indiana and raised in Iowa. The names of the children are Annie, Electa, and one deceased. Mr. McKee lived at Carthage during the war and was an eyewitness of many of the stirring scenes of the war. He saw Carthage burned, and Price when he made his raid. But a mere lad, young McKee assisted in burying two Confederate soldiers; he remembers well the burning of the negroes at Carthage by the populace before the war; he saw Captain Baker and twelve men captured at Sherwood, and the town burned; when hunting horses on the prairie he was captured and taken into camp by the Federals, lest he should inform against them; he saw twenty-five negroes and one white man shot and burned in a log hut. He recalls the following Southern sympathizers who were shot near or in Carthage: Dr. Griffith, Joe Bradbury, Huston, Chancy Jackson, and many others. Mr. McKee owns a part of the original farm of 80 acres; about 23 acres in wheat, averaging 18 bushels; and 10 acres of corn, averaging 40 bushels. Mr. McKee lives in the suburbs of Smithfield, and recalls with vividness many incidents and scenes of the last war, and is a good and worthy citizen.

JAMES W. McQUISTON, born in Preble county, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1837, When quite young he came to Randolph county, Ill., enlisting from this county in the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, in 1861, serving his full time of enlistment. He was captured during the siege of Vicksburg and was imprisoned in the famous, although loathsome, Libby prison for three weeks. He was

married in the fall of 1866, in Randolph county, Ill., to Carrie Burke, who was born in the aforementioned county, and died in Jasper county, Mo., in 1867, in the present city of Carthage. He was the second time married to Miss Sophia H. Rice, of Jasper county. From 1867 to 1875 he was engaged in the cattle business on a ranch in Kansas, and in 1875 engaged in the grocery business at Joplin, and is now engaged at the same business in Smithfield. He is also interested in prospecting for mineral near Smithfield. Mr. McQuiston is among the number of old residents who came to the county soon after the war, when the country was new and comparatively unsettled, and by business and economy has built up a fine business.

MILES MARTIN, born in Morgan county, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1837, and there raised. He removed to Davis county, Iowa, in 1857, coming to Woodson county, Kas., the coming May. He enlisted at Iola, Kas., Oct. 19, 1861, in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, serving three years and four months. He was married June 13, 1867, to Nancy E. Nash, who was born in Nodaway county, Mo., Feb. 4, 1847, and raised there. The children are Timothy D., Sallie J., William, Alta G., and four not living. Mr. Martin owns a farm of 60 acres, where he resides, and 240 in Cherokee county, Kan., just across the state line from his Missouri farm. Forty acres sown to wheat averaged 20 bushels, and seventy-five acres of corn averaged 40 bushels to the acre. There is a small orchard started. Mr. Martin has one of the best farm-houses in this part of the country, and although comparatively a new farm is making rapid substantial improvements. It is located in sight of Smithfield, in township 28, range 34, and section 3.

HARRY MAXEY, born in Morgan county, Ky., Jan. 1, 1857, where he was raised until 1862, when his father moved to Rush county, Ind. In 1869 he moved to Kansas, and in 1879 he became one of the first residents of Waco, Jasper county, Mo. He married Etta Hulbert, of Cherokee county, Kas., June 19, 1878, who was born and raised in Connecticut. The names of the children are Frank and Myrtle, who died Dec. 7, 1882. Mr. Maxey, though a young man, fills several responsible positions, being the first station agent of Waco, postmaster, and express agent. He is engaged with his father, John Maxey, in baling hay and shipping grain. In 1882 two hundred cars were shipped from this young and thriving town, which is the best shipping point on the Girard and Joplin branch railroad. Young men of such business enterprise always prosper in such legitimate undertakings, and deserve both success, and the praise and respect of the community.

JOHN T. MAXEY was born in Bath county, Ky., June 8, 1830, and raised in Montgomery county. He married Elizabeth Ellington, of Morgan county, Ky., in October, 1853. The children's names are Harry, Maud,

Rebecca, Fannie, Oliver, and two not living, one of them James, who died Nov. 5, 1881. Mr. Maxey moved from Kentucky to Indiana in 1863, and in 1868 to Kansas, Cherokee county, settling in Waco, Jasper county, Mo., in 1881. Both Mr. and Mrs. Maxey are members of the Christian Church. In Cherokee county, Kas., he was one of the county commissioners, township trustee, and is the present justice of the peace of Waco. He has been formerly engaged in farming, but is now engaged with his son in baling hay and shipping grain, having shipped this year, 1882, about five hundred tons of hay. He was among the first residents of Waco, and owns one of its best and most comfortable residences. Mr. Maxey is a plain, straightforward dealing man, and inspires confidence in those whom he meets, and commands universal respect.

JOHN S. NEIGHBOURS was born in Washington county, Ill., June 7, 1839, and also raised in that county. In 1863 he went to California, remaining there until 1875, when he came to Jasper county, Mo. He was married, the first time, to Elizabeth Maxwell, of his native county. There was one son, whose name is Thomas. In 1876 he was again married to Mary Rice, of Perry county, Ill., who died in May, 1878. Mr. Neighbours has 223 acres of land, about 100 of it being under cultivation. Seventy acres sown to winter wheat in 1882, averaged 20 bushels; five acres of oats averaged 50; and thirty acres of corn averaged 30 bushels per acre. There is a fine orchard of about three acres producing some very fine fruit. Mr. Neighbours sold his interest in a store at Waco, and is now living upon his farm about three miles south of the thriving new town of Waco, which is one of the best shipping points on the Joplin & Girard Railroad.

WILLIAM NEIGHBOURS was born in Washington county, Ill., Jan. 22, 1844, where he was raised until eighteen years of age. Enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry in July, 1862, serving until 1865. During his service he was a prisoner in Andersonville prison for about two months, until exchanged. After the war he immigrated to LaBette county, Kan., and came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1866, the first time, returning to Illinois and to Jasper county to stay in 1879. He married Caroline Lane Feb. 26, 1871, who was born in Washington county, Ill. The names of the children are Mary and Maud May. Mr. Neighbours has a farm of sixty acres, about fifty acres under cultivation; thirty-three acres in wheat averaged eighteen bushels to the acre, and ten acres of corn averaged fifty bushels. There is a small young orchard on the place, the farm joining the new and prosperous mining camp on the Smith and Vivion land. Both have been members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Neighbours

is somewhat broken down in health by his prison life, although able to carry on his own farm.

JOHN NILSON. The subject of this sketch, who is one of the best known in his section of the country, was born May 3, 1832, in Monongahela, Penn. At three years of age his father removed to Guernsey county, Ohio, remaining there until a young man, and then settling in Jackson county, Ind., where he enlisted in July, 1861, in Company G, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, serving four years and one month, and leaving the service captain of his company. He was married in Jackson county, Ind., in September, 1858, to Charity Hunsuckerr, who was born Sept. 3, 1840, who was raised in Jackson county, Ind. The names of the children are Oscar M., Walter B., Willie S., Eva, Oliver C., Anna, Marshall K., and Jasper. The heads of this family are representatives of two church societies, Mr. Nilson having formerly been a member of the Presbyterian, and Mrs. Nilson of the M. E. Church. Mr. Nilson has a good farm of 187 acres, about one mile east of the town of Smithfield, over 100 acres being under cultivation. There were eighty acres in wheat the past season, averaging twenty-four bushels, and fifteen in corn averaging thirty bushels, besides some oats. There is one of the largest orchards on this farm in this part of the county, consisting of twenty acres of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and plums, besides some small fruits. Although the trees are comparatively young there were 500 bushels of apples, and 500 of peaches, and 200 gallons of blackberries. When Mr. Nilson came to this country it was comparatively new, as in 1869 very little had been done to erase the marks of the ravages of war. Sedalia was the nearest trading point of any considerable importance which supplied provisions and merchandise for many miles around. Jasper county's settlers at this time were those who squatted along the streams, clearing small ten-acre lots, in such bold contrast with the farms of a whole section on the fertile prairies now. Mr. Nilson is a man who is always interested in public enterprises, and is foremost in the improvement of public institutions, churches, and schools, the salvation of all countries.

DANIEL PIXLEY, born in Indianapolis, Ind., March 12, 1837; came with his father, Plummer, to Howard county in 1843, and again in 1865. For a time he made his home in Kansas City, but took up his permanent home in Jasper county, Mo., in 1875. The subject of this sketch has been three times married; first in July, 1858, to Nancy Jones, who was born in Howard county. The names of the children are William H., Mary E., Perry J., George W., and Jennettie B. His first wife died Jan. 12, 1870. He was again married April 28, 1870, to Francis Teas, who was born Oct. 23, 1851;

she had one child whose name was Daniel. The second wife of Mr. Pixley died in Jasper county Sept. 9, 1879. The present wife is Pauline Wallace, who was born in Polk county, Iowa, June 17, 1857, and was married in the county where she was born and raised, January 4, 1880; the children are Lee F. and Hattie. Mr. Pixley has a good farm of eighty acres in Twin Grove township, two miles north of Smithfield; sixty acres in wheat the past season averaged twenty-eight bushels to the acre, and fifteen of corn averaged sixty-five to the acre. There is a good orchard of about ten acres of apple, peach, and pear trees, and some small fruit on the farm. Mr. Pixley is a member of the Odd Fellows. Formerly he was engaged in the lumber business, and has done something at mining; in fact, is interested at present in mining. Mr. Pixley is larger than the average man, and his constitutional characteristics indicate both good nature and great physical powers of work and endurance.

HON. WILLIAM J. POLLARD, one of the most successful and well-known men of Jasper county, Mo., was born in Bedford county, Va., Feb. 14, 1829, and raised there. His father was a large farmer in Virginia, and died in 1873. His mother, Elizabeth, *nee* Clemmens, who is a native of Kentucky, is eighty-two years old. The subject of this sketch was married in September, 1861, to Mary L. Porter, who was a native of Pettis county, Mo., and born in 1838. They have no children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pollard are members of the M. E. Church (South). In 1858 he removed to Pettis county, Mo., and engaged in teaching. From 1861 to 1866 he taught in Marion county, Ill. In 1866 he immigrated to Cooper county, Mo., and in 1872 became a resident and citizen of Jasper county, Mo. For some years in Illinois and Missouri he has given his time and investments to mercantile pursuits. In the fall of 1882 he sold his finely improved farm of 360 acres, and still owns some small farms. At one time he was connected with township organization, and later justice of the peace. He was a member of the Thirtieth General Assembly of 1879. He was educated at Piedmont Institute, located at Liberty, Va. In 1854 he served as sheriff of Bedford county, Va. In politics Mr. Pollard is a Democrat, and has always been more or less in public life. He had charge of a seminary, and has always had grand success as a teacher and instructor. Because of ill health he has retired from active work and public life, and anticipates becoming a citizen of Carthage. He has the air of the free and courteous Southern bred gentleman, and commands both in private life and public affairs.

WILLIAM S. POUNDSTONE was born in Fayette county, Pa., Jan. 5, 1829, where he was raised. He removed to Perry county, Ohio, where he

lived for ten years. He was married Nov. 28, 1850, to Catharine E. Caughenbaugh, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, March 7, 1831; her parents were of German descent. The children's names are Rezin F., John A. (who died April 23, 1882, twenty-nine years of age), Eva C., Nicholas E., and William. In 1861 he came to La Salle and Piatt counties, Ill., where he resided until 1869, when he took up his home in Jasper county, Mo., in the towns of Oronogo and Carterville. He was engaged in the grocery business for some years with his son John, in Carterville, who had sold out his business before his sudden death by small-pox. Young John Poundstone was a most exemplary young man, and commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was instrumental in building some of Carterville's best institutions, and will be greatly missed by the community as well as by his fond parents. Mr. William Poundstone lives on a farm of 200 acres in the northeastern part of Twin Grove township, eighty acres of which sown to winter wheat the past season averaged twenty bushels to the acre, and sixty acres of corn averaged thirty bushels. There is a fine young peach and apple orchard and other general good improvements on the farm. Mrs. Poundstone is a member of the South Methodist Church and Mr. Poundstone an Odd Fellow. He has been a man of varied business experience, having been engaged at different times in milling, mining, machinist, grocer, and now a prosperous farmer. His son Rezin owns a farm of 160 acres one-half mile south of his father, which he is rapidly improving. This son is a member of the mining firm of Slight & Poundstone, one of the wealthiest and most successful prospecting companies in Jasper county. Mr. Poundstone was one of the first residents of Carterville, and has seen it grow into a village of proportions and wealth, much of which is due to the enterprise of himself and his energetic sons in the mercantile and mining business.

SAMUEL RHODES was born in east Tennessee, near Knoxville, June 20, 1832. At the age of five years, his father moved to Palmyra, Mo. His father fought under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. Mr. Rhodes has been three times married. The first time he was united with Anna Mathews, in Scotland county, Missouri, Dec. 25, 1875, who died in Oregon; was again married Jan. 10, 1868, to Manda Calahan, in Jackson county, Ill. The children are Martha J., Antha N., and George W. She died in Cowley county, Kan., Jan. 13, 1870. Married the third time to Mrs. Mary Portwood, Sept. 5, 1876, in Jasper county, Mo.; came to Jasper county in August, 1875, and has been living at Smithfield. He has a small farm near by, of twenty acres; twelve acres in wheat averaged thirty-one and a half bushel, and five acres of corn averaged forty bushels.

There is also a good orchard on the place. Mr. Rhodes is by trade a blacksmith, which he has worked at for twenty-five years. Mrs. Rhodes is a member of the Baptist Church. He is at present interested in mining near the camp south of Carl Junction with good prospect of success.

JOHN RIGGEN was born in Richland county, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1822. Coming to Peoria county, Illinois, in 1833, he took up his home in Jasper county in the fall of 1859, the nearest neighbor at that time being twelve miles away. Mr. Rikken has been twice married; the first time to Miss Anna Bothwell, April 12, 1844, in Stark county, Ill. The names of their children, five boys and four girls, are John A., Cordelia Ann, James K. Polk, Olive O., William W., Nancy A., James M., Rachel C., and Stephen A. Donglass. Mrs. Rikken was raised in Athens county, Ohio; lived an exemplary Christian life; was a member of the Methodist Church; and died respected by all who knew her, in April, 1874. He married for his present wife, Lenore Huffnire, March 12, 1880, who was born in Knox county, Ill., in May, 1866, and came to Jasper county in 1875. Mr. Rikken has devoted thirty-five years of his life to mercantile business in Illinois and Missouri, but now loans money.

JESSE RONEY was born in Chester county, Penn., Aug. 7, 1835, and came to Franklin county, Ohio, when six months old, and resided there fourteen years. He remained in Ohio until 1871, when he came to Jasper county. Enlisted from Union county in Company E, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving from 1861 to 1865. Returning to Union county, Ohio, after the war, he was married July 22, 1866, to Martha E. Hord, who was born in Clarke county, Feb. 1, 1846, and raised in Franklin county Ohio. The names of the children are Young, Ida, Hiram, and one not living, who died Feb. 2, 1878, whose name was Bazil. Mr. and Mrs. Roney are members of the M. E. Church, in good and regular standing, and command the respect of the community.

FRANCIS M. SANDERS was born in Vanderburg county, Ind., Dec. 19, 1829, removing to Morgan county, Ill., when about five years of age. His father, John S., removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1843, living there until 1852, and immigrating to Adair county, Mo., in the latter year, he died there in 1872. Mr. Sanders enlisted at Kirksville, Mo., in 1861 with the Independent Battalion attached to the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, and later on to the Twenty-second Missouri Infantry. About May 1, 1863, the Independent Battalions were consolidated, forming the Seventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, from which he was discharged at the expiration of his term Sept. 20, 1864. Was married Dec. 19, 1855, to Margaret McClanahan, who was born in Cooper county, Mo., in May 1839, although raised in Macon

and Adair counties, Mo. The names of the children are Nancy E., Matilda F., Nathan L., John W. Mrs. Sanders is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The subject of our sketch came to Jasper county in June, 1872, and lived on his farm of eighty acres, about one mile southwest of Waco. In the season of 1882, there were 25 acres of wheat, 30 of corn, producing good crops, besides an orchard producing a good yield of fruit. Mr. Sanders is a good farmer, a genial nature, and blessed with good health and prosperity.

SAMUEL SHAW was born in Franklin county, Ind., Oct. 3, 1829, and raised in the Badger State, his father's name being Hamilton. Was married in Vigo county, Ind, Nov. 23, 1850, to Harriet Henry, who was born in Vigo county, April 1, 1839. The children's names are Nancy M., Clarence, Mary, Frank, Hattie, and Samuel Jr. Both are members of the Free Will Baptist Church. The subject of this sketch came to Jasper county in 1879, and settled near Smithfield, on a farm in township 28, range 34, a forty acres situated on the state line, and going to the west line of section 2. Mr. Shaw is procuring rock, with the intention of putting up a stone house on his farm this season. He is a man of enterprise and a valuable acquisition to any community.

EDWARD SHEPHERD was born in Montgomery county, Ill., Nov. 19, 1831. The subject of this sketch was raised in this county and removed to Jasper county in 1880. April 22, 1879, he was married to Adeline Beard, of Litchfield, where she was raised. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd are both members of the Methodist Church, and are faithful exemplary attendants of the same. Though he is by occupation a farmer, he is at present engaged at the engine of Robertson's saw-mill on Spring River.

ALBERT B. SMITH, born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., March 17, 1849, where he was raised. He came to Jasper county in the fall of 1870, with his father Jeremiah, who is now a very old man and lives with him. Married August 11, 1872, Cornelia Corkins, who was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., and raised there. The subject of this sketch has a farm of 91 acres, on Spring River, about 60 acres being under the plow; 30 acres the past season averaged $25\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat; and 30 acres of corn, averaged 35 bushels; there is also a good orchard on the farm. Mr. Smith's farm comprises a good share of the tract of land where the recent big mines of blende and lead ore have been discovered. There are already five good shafts, turning out big quantities of ore. Great excitement exists and no doubt there is good reason for it, and which will probably continue to grow. Mr. Smith little thought that his farm was to produce ores as well as grain when he made his purchase or that he would reap so handsome a profit.

CAREY J. SMITH, born in Shelby county, Ind., July 22, 1850, but for the most part raised in Iowa. Was married in Iowa in Aug., 1875, to Sarah M. Irons, who was born in Ind., in 1856. The names of the children are Bettie, a beautiful child, not living; and one not named at the writing of this sketch. Mr. Smith came to Jasper county in 1875, and engaged in the mercantile business in the town of Smithfield, and has been remarkably successful. He bought a half interest in his uncle's store for \$250, paying \$115 in cash and gave his note for the balance. Mr. William McQuiston bought out David Smith's interest, after five years, for \$1,600. Mr. Smith continued the business with Mr. McQuiston for a year and then sold out to Mr. McQuiston for \$1,500. In 1881 Mr. Smith began business for himself with a capital of \$1,500, and in a recent invoice, without additional capital stock, his business showed that there had been a growth in two years to \$5,000. Besides the mercantile business he has done a large business in agricultural implements, having sold the past season, including his mercantile business, about \$23,000. He keeps a novel set of books, giving total cash, total sales, total credits, and collections, enabling him at the end of the week, month, and year to strike a balance in his business. Mr. Smith is a young man and full of business energy, and a good manager and calculator. He is the present postmaster of Smithfield, sending out some 10,000 letters during the last year, besides being the proprietor of the city scales. The subject of this sketch, like most young men of this age, is full of enterprise and business thrift and will rank among the most energetic and prosperous men of the community.

WILLIAM A. SOUTHARD was born in Jasper county Dec. 10, 1853. With the exception of a brief period during the late Rebellion, he has constantly remained within the boundaries of the county, and has thereby been enabled to say "this is my home, my own dear native soil." He was married May 1, 1874, to Eliza Taylor, who was born in Benton county, Mo., June 2, 1857. The children who have blessed their household are George W., who died in Oct., 1875, Charles S., and Pearly M. The home farm comprises forty-five acres in section 5, and eighty-three acres in section 9, township 28, range 33. This farm borders on the skirts of the timber, and is situated within one mile of Carl Junction. Twenty acres of wheat the last season averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre, and twelve acres of corn averaged forty bushels. There is also a young orchard on the farm. His father was the unfortunate victim of Livingstone's bushwhackers; at least he was never seen after their raid. His mother died at Ft. Scott in 1859. Mr. Southard and wife are both members of the Christian Church, in good and regular standing, and are people of enterprise.

DAVID STIERS was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1847. His father, John Stiers, came to Jasper county when the subject of this sketch was a mere lad, about the year 1850, and settled upon a farm near where Smithfield now stands, and where he died in 1858, and his wife in 1861. David Stiers married Matilda Forest March 23, 1873, who was born in Canada, in Jan., 1857, and was raised there. The names of their children are Vena M., Edgar, Olive, and Maude. Mrs. Stiers is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Stiers is by trade a blacksmith, and has worked in Seneca, Columbus, and Smithfield, but an attack of the measles rendered him so weakly that he has devoted the past few years to the drug business, in which he still is interested at Smithfield. He was among the first settlers of Jasper county, and remembers the Indians stealing apples from his father's orchard long before the war. He has a good business, and is one of the most prosperous business men of his town.

SCOTT STIERS was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1836. His father, John Stiers, was one of the very earliest settlers in Jasper county, coming here in 1847, and settled on what is known as the Cooley farm, paying \$100 for the squatter's right. Mr. Scott Stiers came to Jasper county when only eleven years of age. He was married Dec. 22, 1870, to Hattie E. Holt, who was born in Dresden, Ohio, April 5, 1852, and raised in Iowa and Illinois. The names of the children are Lucy J., Vinny R., Charles D., who died Nov. 11, 1876, E. A., Lolla G., and George Frederic. Mr. Scott enlisted at Paola, Kan., in the Sixth Kansas Volunteers, and served during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are both members of the M. E. Church of Smithfield. He owns a farm of 40 acres, about 33 under cultivation. About 14 acres in wheat the past season averaged 23½ bushels, 8 acres of corn averaged 40 bushels. There is a small young orchard on the place. Mr. Stiers has done something at the carpenter's trade although a good farmer.

JOHN F. STRICKLAND was born in Whitfield county, Ga., March 26, 1856. At twelve years of age he left home to seek for himself and got work on a farm in Newton county, Mo., and remained there three years. In 1872 he came to the town of Joplin, Jasper county, and engaged in mining. He was married in Marion county, Ark., March 29, 1879, to Rebecca Marler, who was born and raised in Missouri. He is living in Carl Junction and engaged in mining near that town. His trade is that of a blacksmith, and although a young man, he has seen as much of the world as men who have lived longer. Mrs. Mary Strickland, his mother, lives with him. His father is the owner of a boat running between Memphis and New Orleans.

SILAS A. STUCKEY was born in Bedford county, Pa., Dec. 16, 1850, removing with his father to Knox county, Ill., in 1853. He was married in Dec., 1873, to Sarah J. Jackson, a native of Jasper county, Mo., who was born in 1854. There is one child living, Pearl, and three dead. He, with his father, came to Jasper county in 1867, being among the oldest residents who have immigrated to the county since the civil war. For a number of years he engaged in farming, but in 1871 went in as a clerk for William Cooley in the Pioneer Grocery Store, at Smithfield. In 1876 he assumed a proprietary interest in the same business, continuing until 1881, when he disposed of his interests and took an interest in mining, which he still maintains. He is at present the principal of the Smithfield schools, which are in a flourishing condition.

ANDREW ULMER was born in Washington county, Feb. 6, 1852; he lived there until 1866, when he removed to Kosciusko county, Ind., and remained there until March, 1878, when he removed to Jasper county, Mo. He was married Oct. 17, 1882, to Margaret Bates, of Ray county, Mo., who was born Oct. 4, 1850. Mr. Ulmer is a member of the Grange. He has a farm of forty acres in section twenty, and eighty acres in section sixteen, of Twin Grove township; fifty acres sown to wheat in 1882 averaged eighteen bushels, thirty-five in corn averaged thirty-five bushels, and ten into oats, averaged thirty-five bushels per acre. There is a young orchard and good improvements for a new farm. Mr. Ulmer is a German by family descent, and is a young, enterprising, and prosperous farmer, destined to stand among the first men for solid, well-earned responsibility.

GRANVILLE VANBEBER was born in Claiborne county, east Tennessee, Feb. 5, 1831, and was raised in that state. He removed to Pulaski county, Ky., in 1854, and in 1862 to Putnam county, Ind. In 1867 he removed to the Southwest, residing in Crawford county, Kan., until 1874, when he became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo. He was married in March, 1854, to Mary Lee, who was born April 1, 1835. The children are Emily J., Sarah A. (died June 18, 1877), Barbara, Mary M., John, and Tilda. The subject of this sketch has a farm in township 28, range 34, section 2, of eighty acres, about half of it being improved. Twenty-eight acres the past season averaged seventeen bushels of wheat to the acre; there is an orchard of seventy-five trees of various varieties.

JULIA ANN VIVION. Julia Ann Vivion, wife of John Vivion, one of the earliest settlers, was born in Sept. 1822, in Nashville, Tenn. Her father removed to Kentucky when she was very young, and at the age of fourteen, in 1837, came to her present home in Twin Grove township, Jasper county. She was married Feb. 11, 1841, to John Vivion in Jasper

county. The names of her five children, only two of whom are living, are Marion, Newton, Calvin, Mary S., Eliza A., and Sarah Elizabeth. Mrs. Vivion is an exemplary member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and now lives upon the old homestead with her married daughter, Mrs. Eliza Jemson. Mrs. Vivion's husband, John Vivion, was killed Jan. 22, 1856, in the timber, while hauling timbers for a new church, in this wise: He was driving a span of twin mules and the king-bolt of the bolster breaking let the reach down, hurling him forward between the mules, which, becoming unmanageable, probably trampled him to death. Mr. John Vivion was widely and favorably known in this early day for his public spirit and many deeds of philanthropy in the commonwealth and among his fellow-farmers. Mrs. Vivion is living in the first brick-house built in Jasper county in 1842. The writer of this sketch sat by the hospitable flame of the primitive fireplace, which has, for many a long year, comforted and cheered the home. A pleasant hour was passed with the good lady of the "Old Home," Mrs. Vivion, as she recalled the early scenes of the county; how she had gone on horseback to the old trading point of Sarcoxie, a distance of thirty-five miles, and paid fifty cents a yard for domestic and calico; and to Cane Hill, Ark., for flour, meat, and provisions. The first school-house and church were built in 1843 in the conventional style peculiar to these times, with hewed logs for sheeting, siding, and roof, and seats with pins for legs. One of the finest mining prospects is being rapidly developed on and near Mrs. Vivion's farm. Mrs. Vivion is hale and hearty and bids fair to see four score of years pass over her head and trade at the thriving town of Vivion.

JOHN W. WARE was born in Hancock county, Ohio, March 12, 1846, and raised there. His father, Tobias Ware, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1812, and is quite a strong man yet, living with his son. J. W. Ware was married March 10, 1872, to Pemelia Rothenbarger, who was born Feb. 27, 1854, on Turkey Creek, Jasper county, Mo. The children are Jacob W., Clarence, and Clara, who died July 15, 1882. Both are members of the Baptist Church, in good and regular standing. The subject of this sketch has a farm of eighty acres, about fifty under cultivation; forty acres in wheat averaged twenty-three bushels, beside good crops of corn and oats, and has a small orchard. Mr. Ware has a new house on his farm and the beginning of many good improvements. This farm is in section 2, township 28, range 34, and under the industrious hand of such a man will be one of the best in the country. Mr. Ware has not had the advantages of a school, but improves those advantages of public enterprise ever at one's command.

HORACE A. WEBSTER was born in La Grange county, Ind., Sept. 29, 1855, where he was raised, and remained there until he took up his residence

in Jasper county, in 1871. He married Mary Manlove, Oct. 18, 1875, who was born in March, 1855, and raised in Henry county, Ind. The names of the children are Pearly M. and Dora C. His farm of seventy-four acres has good buildings, young orchard, and some indications of mineral, being so near the mines adjacent to Carl Junction. Fifty acres harvested twenty-five bushels per acre of fine winter wheat the past season, and more wheat is sown for the next season.

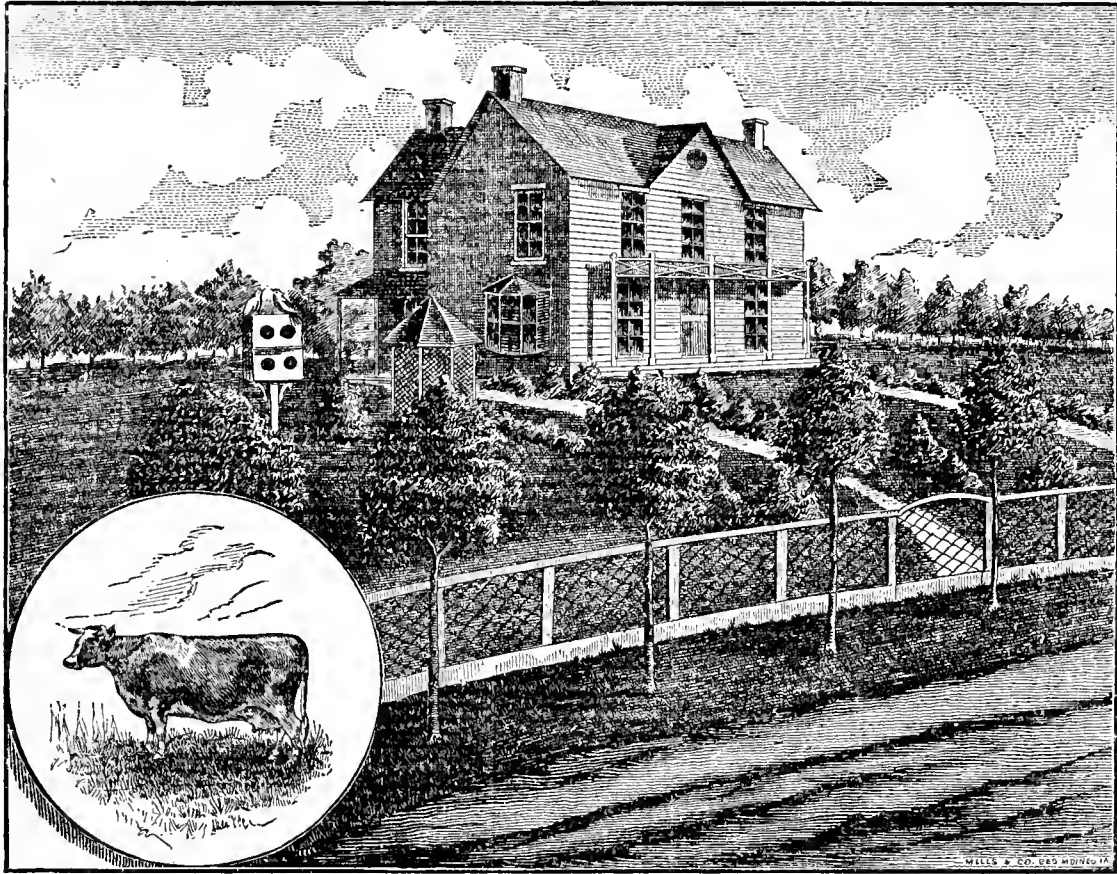
WILLIAM C. WATERS was born in Cornwall, England, Jan. 13, 1834, where he was raised. In 1862 he removed to America, and being a miner by profession he engaged his services in the copper mines of Lake Superior, and after two years in the gold and silver mines of Colorado, at Central City, Salt Lake City, of Utah, Virginia City, Last Chance, Montana, and again at Denver, Col. In 1866 he came to Jasper county to the new mines of Oronogo and Joplin, also at Neosho, Newton county, in the Granby mining employ. He was married in September, 1867, to Mrs. Kate Cheeney, of Granby, who was born in Old Virginia, and raised in north Missouri. The children's names are Hattie and William, besides five younger, not living. The names of Mrs. Cheeney's children are Lue, Lee, and Belle. Mr. Waters has a farm of 120 acres, eighty acres under cultivation; forty-five acres of wheat averaged twenty-seven bushels, and fifteen acres of corn about fifty bushels to the acre. Mr. Waters is by profession a practical miner, but injuring his health by exposure he was compelled to travel, going overland to the Sulphur Springs, which greatly benefited his impaired health.

DANIEL WISE was born in Venango county, Pa., Sept. 6, 1839, and there raised. His father, Samuel Wise, removed to Stephenson county, Ill., in 1855. Two years later the subject of this sketch went to Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he enlisted in the Third Iowa Infantry, serving four years, three months, and fifteen days. Spending a short time in Iowa after the war, he came to Jasper county in 1866, on a farm in section 36, township 28, range 34, where he owns a tract of 120 acres, and 80 of which are under cultivation; 42 acres in wheat averaged $18\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, besides good crops of corn and oats. He was married to Reumah Klontz, in March, 1867, who was born in Illinois, in 1834. The children are Wilber M., Lillie M., Reumah, and Rebecca T. Mrs. Wise died Dec. 11, 1871, in this county. He was again married Nov. 18, 1877, to Louise J. Sheets, who was born in Athens county, Ohio, April 24, 1855, and was raised in Linn county, Kan. Her children are Rhoda E., Florence, Amy K., and Amelia. Mr. Wise is a member of the M. E. Church. There is a good orchard of three acres of bearing trees, and he has one of the best farms of the neighborhood.

ELIJAH WISE was born in Venango county, Penn., Jan. 19, 1840, and came to Illinois in 1855, also to Iowa in 1857. He enlisted from Winneshiok county, Iowa, in the Third Iowa Infantry, serving four years, three months and thirteen days, spending three months of the time in Andersonville prison, a victim of abuse and suffering. The subject of this sketch came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1866. He married Augusta M. Boaz, July 5, 1871, of Cherokee county, Kas., who was born in Clay county Mo., in 1830. The children are Ella M., and Clara E. Mrs. Wise is a member of the South Methodist Church. Mr. Wise owns a farm of ninety-five acres in township 28, range 34, sections 31 and 36. Thirty-six acres in wheat averaged $23\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, 40 in corn averaged 30 bushels to the acre. There is a good bearing orchard on the farm of one and a half acres. Mr. Wise recalls with great vividness the days he boarded, as he says, at the Hotel de Andersonville, but does not praise the bill of fare. He is a man of public enterprise and calculated to build up a new country with good institutions.

O. L. WALKER. The subject of this sketch, one of Jasper county's best stock-raisers, was a native of Indiana, and was born Oct. 27, 1841. He attended Asbury University from 1859 to 1861, and with sixty-six other students, enlisted for the war, and curious indeed, every student become an officer of some command. He joined the Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment, entering as a private and soon becoming the captain of Company D. Mr. Walker was in the service nearly five years, and at one time was assistant inspector under Gen. E. B. Brown, of St. Louis, Mo. In May, 1867, he married Attie Henry, the daughter of Judge Henry of Hancock county, Ind., where Mrs. Walker was born and raised. The names of their five children, four boys and one girl, are, in the order of their ages, Mary, Horace, Hermon, Charles, and Clay. Mr. Walker is a member of the Masonic fraternity and an Odd Fellow. Coming to Jasper county in July, 1875, with his sons bought and improved a fine farm about one and a half miles from Galesburg, known as the Craig Crook farm, a view of which appears herewith. Mr. Walker and sons have some of the finest Jersey and Short-Horn herds of this or any other state, besides Red Jersey swine, Game and Plymouth Rock poultry, and Pekin-China ducks. In 1882 the Jerseys from the Craig Crook farm took all the premiums, except two, at the Barton county fair; and in 1879, all premiums on swine of the Berkshire stock at the Joplin exposition. They have never yet failed to receive a reward of premiums wherever an exhibit has been made by them, a high testimonial in favor of the fine quality of their herds. Mr. Walker makes a specialty of the Jersey cattle for dairy purposes, and has more orders for stock from Colorado, Mississippi, Illinois, and Kentucky, than he can fill. Walker &

Sons are not amateurs at stock breeding and improvement, as they owned and carried on one of the finest fancy cattle and poultry farms in Indiana, which was the foundation of their present prosperity and prospects. Too much cannot be said in commendation of those who become



FARM RESIDENCE OF O. L. WALKER.

public benefactors in improving the country's cattle and swine. March 1, 1878, there was a severe cyclone which struck the house of Mr. Walker at 6 p. m., and entirely destroyed it, and hurt two of the family but not seriously. He then built his present elegant residence.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—MINERAL TOWNSHIP.

Name—Organization—Early Land Entries—Old Settlers—Physical Features—Farms—Oronogo—Minersville—Brewer's Addition—Baptist Church of Oronogo—M. E. Church of Oronogo—Alba—Union Quaker Church—Oronogo Democrat—Biographical.

ONE of the smallest geographical divisions of this country is that of township. This word, as may readily be inferred, was originally used to represent that portion of a country adjacent to and under the influence of a town. But this word, like many others in the English language, has taken some departure from the original signification, and is now applied to a division of a country next in size to a county, and is thus named whether it contains a town or not. In regard to the township under consideration, although it contains no large towns, no one will dare to question its possibilities, or more surely no one can deny the great importance of its towns in days gone by, as trading points, and to-day the sources of immense mineral wealth. In the brief sketch of this township we will not detail every incident that the old settler remembers, or hope to enumerate all of its many wonderful things, however much we might desire to do so, but only the most prominent incidents, the most reliable facts, and the most striking events, as they have transpired. In regard to the value of the land and its demand in this township no one questions who has been and investigated personally, for its value is two fold, which is not true of all other sections of the county. The surface, although in many portions presenting a rocky and sterile exterior, if tickled with the hoe or scratched with the harrow yields her twenty and even forty bushels of wheat, and double the amount of corn; while within three score feet millions of shining lead and glittering ore pay the miner and prospector for his pains and research.

NAME.—In christening children the fancy of the fond parent or the caprice of some admirer oftener determines the cognomen of the "victim," for such, after being named, the child seems to be, than rather any particular appropriateness or reasons, in fact. But in the naming of this township had the whole vocabulary been rummaged, up and down, not one other would so appropriately suggest the true character of this section of country as "Mineral." It tells the whole story in a word, yea, in speaking it at once is given columns of newspaper reports in regard to its resources, besides volumes of the successes and failures in the lives of many of its people, the prospector and miner.

ORGANIZATION.—Township organization in Jasper county, perhaps more than in many other counties has undergone greater and more numerous

changes than one on first thought would judge. Upon examining the county records we find numerous changes, and they can be best understood and described by quoting the entry of the record. Mineral township, in general terms, as it now exists, is described by the following boundaries: On the north by Duval; east by Marion; south by Joplin; and west by Twin Grove townships.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.—Among the earliest government patents and entries of land in this township, were in section 17, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 21, in Nov., 1847, by James N. Langley, now known as the Peterfish farm; also the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 4, by Jno. P. Osborn, in Dec., 1847. The northwest quarter of section 22 by Nosley Jordan, in June, 1847; also the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1, by Mark Richardson, Nov., in 1847; and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1, by Wash. G. Carter, in Nov., 1854; the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 2, by Robert Kerr in Jan., 1847, and many other tracts nearly as early, while the records show that the greater portion of the land was entered from 1852-56.

OLD SETTLERS.—Among the early settlers of Mineral township was a man by the name of Bethurin, who settled at an early date at the Worley ford, about a mile and a half below the Quaker Mills, and this ford was known by that name for many years. Andrew Kerr was the first settler at Minersville on Center Creek, he moved there from Sarcoxie in the year 1839; Zachariah Weldon and Thomas Mills arrived the same year, and both settled on Center Creek, the former one mile below and the latter one mile above Minersville. Joseph Whaley came from southeast Missouri also, in 1839, and settled on the south side of the creek, three miles above Minersville. In the fall of 1840 James Ennis and Daniel Smith made their appearance in this part of the county. Ennis located on Center Creek, less than a mile above Minersville, and Smith two miles below. Andrew Worley came from Indiana in 1848, and settled on Spring River in section 7, township 29, range 32; John Purcell came from Hardin county, Ky., in 1843; Daniel Nolan in 1839 or 1840, settling in section 21; James N. Langley settled on the same section in the fall of 1841; he was from Callaway county, Missouri. Richard L. Stith made his home in this township in 1843, but died in a few years; Lorenzo Dillender, now living southeast of Oronogo, came to the county in 1841.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE TOWNSHIP.—The general contour of the country is rolling prairie, diversified with two fine streams, Spring River and

Center Creek, which are bordered by belts of fine timber of various kinds, among which are the sycamore, sassafrass, persimmon, oak, walnut, hickory, and ash. The water of the rivers is clear and of even depth, and furnishes some of the finest water privileges in the Southwest, among which are the water privileges of the Quaker Mills and the Wheeler Mill. This river is made up of fine springs from place to place along its banks; there are several springs, one of the finest near Mrs. Washington Carter. The people are homogeneous so far as nationality is concerned, as they are largely from Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, New York, Iowa, and Indiana. Some of the finest cemeteries are in the country, one being in the northwest part of the township, near the Thomas farm.

FARMS.—If one grain can be said to be raised more than another, it is wheat, which was of the finest quality and yielded from fifteen to thirty-five bushels to the acre. Among the largest wheat-growers is Mr. Weaver, who owns several farms. Good corn is raised from thirty to seventy bushels to the acre. There are many fine small fruit farmers in the county, among whom are Geo. Stults, U. Hendrickson, Le Roy Carter and others. While the land is not to be surpassed in many parts for wheat raising, mining is so general that it is of the primary importance.

ORONOGO.—The town of Oronogo was originally called "Minersville," from the early discovery of immense deposits of mineral, of both zinc blende, and lead. We shall here give an early history of Oronogo, and thereby detailing that of Minersville. The original plat of Minersville was laid out by Stephen O. Paine, and platted October 20, 1856. It comprised 35 lots, averaging 33x66 feet, and facing Main and South streets. Through his attorney, John C. Cox, an addition was laid off by changing the size of the lots to 66x120 feet, in August, 1867. The description of the original plat was the south half of lot No. 2, southwest fraction of section 31, township No. 29, of range 32. In October, 1867, U. Hendrickson laid out an addition to Minersville, situated on lot 2, southwest quarter of section 31, township 29, range 32, comprising 36 lots, averaging 50x200 feet. In June, 1872, John C. Cox deeded to Jasper county, Mo., the following named streets for public use, located in Minersville: Broadway, running north and south along the west boundary of said town, and being 50x288 feet in length; also Second street, being 33x288 feet in length. Rankins' addition was laid off in May, 1872, and comprised 23 lots, of various widths and lengths, in part of lot 32½ of section 31, township 29, range 32. Or-onogo is the revised name for Minersville, and was named as follows: In the early days of mining, trappers and Indians and some miners used to barter their findings for goods and provisions, and like some traders of a

later day, asked for credit; and as they were pointed to the placard, "For Cash Only" or ore, they were answered in this epigramatic and almost enigmatical way: "Or-o-no-go;" your ore-or-no-go. Lead was discovered in 1851 by Judge McKee, who sold the secret of his discovery for a house frame to Duncan & Cabaniss, owners of a saw-mill on Spring River, who immediately started for Springfield, where the Government Land Office was then situated, and entered the land. Some mineral was taken out shortly after the discovery, but no mining of any importance was commenced until the Granby Mining and Smelting Company was inaugurated, which company is still successfully operating.

BREWER'S ADDITION.—On June 27th, 1874, was made Brewer's addition to Oronogo, comprising thirty-two lots, 50x100 feet, situated on the east half of lot two, northeast fractional quarter of section one, township twenty-eight, range thirty-three. In July, 1874, was laid off Hendrickson's addition to Oronogo, comprising thirteen lots, 50x100, located in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township twenty-nine, range thirty-three. Hockaday's addition to Oronogo was laid off Jan. 12, 1876, comprising ten lots of variable size, fifty feet in width, and 165 to 200 feet in length.

Minersville had at one time, when the mining fever was high, from 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants, but its population at present numbers from 300 to 500 inhabitants. The town of Oronogo was completely destroyed by a terrific cyclone in May, 1883.

Oronogo has been and is yet famous for its rich mineral deposits. We give few facts from Colonel Young, one of Oronogo's oldest citizens, and formerly superintendent of mines at this place, and previously at Granby, Newton county. In our judgment the colonel is the best informed person, both scientifically as well as practically, that we have had the pleasure of meeting:

"The earliest discoveries of ore in the county of Jasper were by the Indians and trappers, who got surface lead, melting it for bullets in chip fires. A Mr. Duncan was the first man who bought pre-emption rights for mining in 1836 and 1840. Reandeare, Murphy, Irish, and French, owned what was known as the Tingle & McKee mines, and Tom Livingstone set up a trading post where Oronogo now stands, trading whisky and tobacco for furs and lead. The order of primitive mining and smelting was: First smelting, chip fires of the Indians; then the log-heap, then the hollow trees of rabbits, then the bank of dirt; springs for water-power and fan to smelt lead. Old Uncle Johnny Fitzgerald did the same at Tingle & McKee's mines. These were the first for a market and sale of ore. Orchard got an interest in the Oronogo mines, also land near John C. Cox, now Joplin.

John C. Cox had a negro who is said to have gotten 10,000 pounds of mineral on Joplin Creek. Of course the mines were suspended during the war. Colonel Young came to Oronogo as superintendent of the Granby M. & S. Company, in 1865. Deer were running around very plentifully. Every man who arrived carried a carbine or revolver. This company bought the Tingle & McKee, Livingstone, and the other mines. He found an old smelting works, known as the Scotch Heap, run by a blind mule attached to the "grasshopper," producing thirty-five per cent of ore. A steam blast was soon started, which gave sixty-six per cent. Miners came in by the hundred from Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri. Among the men who were successful were John Sergeant and Moffett. They went in 1871-72 to the "Nigger Diggings," now Joplin, "or the Moon Range." Joplin is named for a trapper. In 1867 Sergeant & Ernest, and then Moffett, Sergeant & Murphy, put up a furnace at Joplin; also Murphy & Davis put up one at Joplin. Old man Pitcher, a sheep ranchman, insolvent, also started a furnace. John H. Taylor bought forty acres of land for \$1 per acre, calling it Kansas City Bottom. Then the Granby Company also began in 1874-75. John Webb found some lead, in company with Bill Dart, and they engaged with United States Marshal Allen for draining the ground. Mr. Young, in the legislature, obtained a geological survey which reported zinc. Mr. Richardson got permission from the Granby and the Pacific Company to prospect for zinc." It would be only small praise to Hon. Mr. Young to say that he made a success of these mines, but he resigned their supervision from a sense of duty and principle.

The largest piece of lead ever found was here at Oronogo, within six feet of the surface. It was estimated to weigh 30,000 pounds, and was sold for \$5,000. There are plenty of deposits of zinc and lead ore still, and the Granby Company have now two pumps working and a small force of men, and in years past have spent thousands of dollars in prospecting, but now so much better inducements are held out to miners at other places few men can be induced to work here. As now managed the mines are of little practical value to the growth of the town.

Charles S. Elliott, assisted by James Cummings, one of the earliest settlers after the war, is now and always has been the largest mercantile dealer, and has been the obliging postmaster for many years. Mr. Ben Stults is next, and is rapidly building up a fine business. Isaac Fountain has a good hardware establishment, Mr. Armstrong a drug store, Mr. Jack Stults a grocery, and Mr. Whitfield a grocery and general store.

The only church building is now owned by the M. E. denomination, although originally built for a union meeting-house. There is a good public

school system here with efficient teachers. Mr. Jones is the affable landlord of the hotel, and Mr. Wagner, the square dealer in lumber, and the proprietor of the only livery stable.

Oronogo is located on an irregular eminence near Center Creek, and the quality of the soil, although to the casual observer would seem to be sterile because of its rocky appearance, nevertheless produces the finest of wheat and corn. The appearance of the rocks and the soil near the surface has a volcanic appearance as if the rocks had been burned a "crushed strawberry" red or brown and the dirt or clay burnt to a red ochre. Owing to the porous quality of the soil water is gotten in many places in town with difficulty, and because of its elevation, and the draining of the soil by the pumps of the mines, two shafts of which are 90 and 150 feet deep. Water-carts are run, and good clean water is supplied from springs in the creek. Isaac Fountain was the first justice of the peace after the war, and is now holding that office as well as county public administrator. Dr. Lafayette is the oldest physician. The people are hospitable and Oronogo may yet even rival her palmiest days of population and mineral discoveries.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF ORONOGO.—There is no church building owned by this denomination, but they have the use of the M. E. church. The church society was organized by Rev. Thos. Hoggitt in the fall of 1873. Services are held once a month, and the names of the pastors from the first are Thos. Hoggitt, Jno. Lampson, Walter J. Lett, and W. H. Brown. The present membership is twenty-six, and although without a pastor, they contemplate a settled pastor. Mr. James Pringle is church clerk. The Sunday-school is union and comprises about fifty pupils, of which Mrs. Nichols is the superintendent. In the fall of 1875 there was a large revival, some eighteen or twenty uniting with the church.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ORONOGO.—The only church building in the place is the M. E. church, which was built about 1870 by the community for a union meeting house for all denominations and the people. There being a debt on the building, this denomination assumed the debt, and now owns the building. Mr. Moore was the last pastor. The sabbath-school is union and comprises fifty pupils under the supervision of Mrs. Nichols. There are several prominent persons in the church, among whom are Mr. Sol. Wagner, Mr. Geer, and others. There have been interesting revivals in times past, and are a source of great good in the community.

UNION QUAKER CHURCH.—This church is located near Alba, and was built in 1870, and some of its people are the most exemplary. They number in this county some two hundred members, and comprise some of the most

substantial farmers of the county, and this is the largest single settlement of Friends in the State of Missouri.

ORONOGO DEMOCRAT.—Jno. Lowry started the *Oronogo Democrat*, in 1874, aiming at a possible neutrality in politics, and in a few months afterwards moved to Joplin and made it a Democratic sheet. It lived but a short time, and the office was finally moved to Kansas.

ALBA.—The town of Alba is situated on the following described tract of land: beginning at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 16, township 29, range 32, west of the fifth principal meridian, Jasper county, Mo., thence south 659 feet, thence west 659 feet six inches, thence north 659 feet, thence east 33½ feet, thence north 498 feet, thence west 54 feet, thence north 165 feet, thence east 375 feet, thence south 663 feet to the place of beginning, and is divided into streets, lots, and alleys, of the width, length, and location shown by the plat. Surveyed March 24, 1882, by Kos Elliott, county surveyor. This is the original plat up to date, it having no additions.

This is a small town situated in the northeast corner of Mineral township about seven miles west of the county seat of Carthage. It is supposed to have been named from its first postmaster, whose name was Alba, who settled here some thirty years ago. The town was not laid out until the spring of 1882, by Mr. Stephen Smith and others. Alba occupies the highest point for a town site in the county, and commands a view of the bottomlands of Spring River and the prairies for miles around. The first two houses were built by Messrs. Stephen Smith and Johnson in 1867, and in less than two years there were over one hundred houses in sight. Among the public buildings there are two stores, a meat market and shoe shop, a blacksmith shop, wagon shop, school-house, post-office, and a Quaker Church near town. The present population numbers about two hundred, and new accessions are being made to the place as well as some new private residences. The lead and silicate mines a mile south of town are of late yielding good showings of ore, and who may predict the future of the town with paying mines and a railroad?

JACKSON E. ALEXANDER was born in Green county, Ind., April 12, 1844. He came to Missonri when young, going however to Kansas in 1855, remaining there during the war. He settled in Jasper county, Mo., Dec. 17, 1867. Mr. Alexander married Mary E. Crabtree, of Linn county, Kan., Feb. 3, 1864, who was born in Henry county, Mo., Sept. 22, 1842. The names of the children are Charles, Lillie, Eva, Frank, Fannie, and Ann, and two deceased. His farm is situated in Mineral township about one-half mile east of Oronogo, and contains sixty acres, part of which was sown to

winter wheat, averaging twenty bushels to the acre. Mr. Alexander is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

OCTAVIUS ARMSTRONG was born Sept. 22, 1851. At the age of four years he came to Jefferson City, Mo. During the war the subject of this sketch moved to Arkansas, and in the fall of 1865 he returned to Jasper county, to the town of Sarcxie. Mr. Armstrong printed the first newspaper in Sarcxie, in which business he continued some eight years. Oct. 2, 1881, he and Miss Mattie Green were united in marriage in Newton county, Mo., where Mrs. Armstrong was reared and united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Armstrong, though not a member of any church, united with the Knights of Pythias at Lebanon, Mo. In the spring of 1882 he became a citizen of Oronogo, establishing himself in the drug business, where he enjoys an increasing and prosperous business.

HENRY A. AYRE was born Dec. 8, 1855, in Romansleigh, Devonshire county, England. He devoted the early part of his life to railroading and tunnel-driving in northern England and Wales. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1876, and began the business of mining and later of farming a share of the time, and is still a single man.

CHARLES H. BARNARD was born in Madison county, Ill., March 4, 1854, where he lived until manhood. The subject of this sketch came to Jasper county in April, 1876. He was married in Oswego, Kan., in April, 1874, to Laura Neely, who was born June 24, 1854, at Oskaloosa, Iowa. The names of their children are Grace E. and Charles H., who died Oct. 10, 1882, only fifteen days old, a few days after his mother's death, Sept. 29, 1882. Too soon for mortal ken was snapped the cord which bound this household together and robbed it of a "youth to fortune and to fame unknown"; a daughter sighs for a mother's care, and a husband is left lonely and sad. Mr. Barnard is a practical miller, and is in partnership with A. G. Coggill, operating the Diamond Mills on Spring River, familiarly known as the "Butler Mills." There are three run of stone, and the capacity of the mill is about seventy-five barrels every twenty-four hours. This is one of the finest water-powers in the county, and the mill is favorably known both at home and abroad for good flour and good work.

JAMES T. BERRIAN. Mr. Berrian, one of the best farmers of Jasper county, was born in Adams county, Ill., May 7, 1838. The 15th of June, 1865, he was married to Miss Clara Hart, of Otsego county, N. Y., where she was born and raised. The names of the six children are Mabel, Clarence, Percy, Roy, Harry, and Carroll. The subject of this sketch came to Jasper county in June, 1868, and now resides on one of the best farms of Mineral township. He enlisted at Quincy, Ill., in July, 1861, with the

Second Illinois Cavalry, serving three years; was in the battle of Belmont, where Grant commanded and was defeated, besides many other battles, yet escaped without a wound. Mr. Berrian is a member of no church or secret order, but has the respect of many friends for temperance and the good of the community.

M. T. BODLEY. The subject of this sketch was born in Tipperary, Ireland, Sept. 2, 1836. At the age of twenty he came to America, settling in the state of Wisconsin. In November, 1861, he married A. E. McKinley, of Bellevue, Jackson county, Iowa. Mrs. Bodley was born and raised in Illinois. The names of their children are Stonewall Jackson, Thomas, and a bright little girl of four years, Lenora by name. Mr. Bodley is an infidel by profession, and has never joined any organization or society. He is a practical miner, having followed the business for twenty-five years. He is one of the mining company of Ward, Down & Bodley, who are prospecting upon the Granby claims near Oronogo for lead, zinc blende, and silicate, which is found in paying quantities.

JAMES G. L. CARTER. The subject of our sketch is one of the earliest settlers of Jasper county, and may with becoming propriety be called one of the fathers in the settling of southwestern Missouri as well as this county; was born near the capital of the Buckeye State April 22, 1836. He immigrated with his father to Marion county, Ind., at four years of age, and again to Jasper county, this state, in 1841. His father, James Carter, died on the farm of his son in 1845, and his mother died some seven or eight years later. He was married in July, 1850, to Mary Cooley, who was born in Indiana but came to Jasper county when quite a small girl. The children's names are Marion C., Thomas A., Isabelle, Corna, Dora, James, Athelene, and Sarah M., William, and Juliet, not now living. During the war Mr. Carter and family emigrated to Ft. Scott, Bourbon county, Kan., returning in 1865 to find his buildings burned, and persimmon and walnut growing and bearing upon the fields formerly cultivated. His farm of 325 acres is in most respects unsurpassed in the county for fertility and its topography. One hundred and forty acres are under cultivation; 80 acres sown to winter wheat averaged 20 bushels to the acre. The old log-hut has been superseded by a cut-stone, two-story house, which is situated in a fine, natural grove of tall, stately black-walnuts, together with fine farms and fruitful orchards, about two miles northeast of Carterville. At the time he settled in Jasper county there were no towns and few people. As mills were hundreds of miles distant corn had to be soaked and then grated for meal. Turkeys, deer, Indians, and catamounts abounded. Mr. Carter remembers the first store in Carthage, kept by Geo. Raider, who, not being

able to carry a very large assortment of dry goods, would put himself out to please the most fastidious. He one time sold a certain piece of calico to a lady for 12c a yard, and to another more particular, a dress of the same piece, having replaced it upon the shelf, and showing it to her, sold it for 25c a yard. Surely then as now, "there is no accounting for tastes." Mrs. Carter is a member of the M. E. Church, and he, though making no profession, is a model of genuine good breeding and good nature. For many years a partial cripple and a sufferer, Mr. Carter has prospered and reared a large family, and is yet the peer of more able-bodied neighbors.

MRS. JULIA A. CARTER, wife of Washington G. Carter, was born in Montgomery county, Ind. Feb. 20, 1826. Here she spent her childhood days until fifteen years old, when she removed with her father, Samuel Cooley, to the Southwest, settling near Smithfield, Twin Grove township. She was married to W. G. Carter, of Jasper county, June 5, 1848, her maiden name being Julia Ann Cooley. Excepting three years spent at Ft. Scott, during the civil war, she has been over forty years in Jasper county, almost on the same farm, returning in 1866 to find all buildings burned, and the farm a barren waste. The names of the children are George M., Thomas L., James H., Salathiel E., Norris H., Laura M., Alfred G., William L., and Mary Ellen. Several of the children are dead and gone; Thomas died Oct. 30, 1859; James, March 3, 1860; Norris, Sept. 10, 1862; George, Nov. 15, 1882; and their father, Aug. 23, 1874, at the home farm. The widow and her young children reside on the home farm lying on the banks of Center Creek, and the residence is on an elevation near a fine spring, in a grove of native oaks which wrap the spot in quiet and retirement. Mrs. Carter's farm is about half way between the towns of Oronogo and Webb City on the Joplin branch, comprising about 456 acres in a body, 100 acres are under cultivation and 200 in pasture, and the remainder in timberland. Her sons, besides raising grain, devote considerable attention to the raising of hogs, cattle, and sheep. A nice orchard of about four acres adds greatly both to the income of the farm and the comforts of the kitchen and table. The comforts of their present home are in strong contrast with the early home-life of this family forty years ago. Towns and villages are in nearly as close proximity and numerous as the deer, wolves, and Indians were. Her father, Judge Cooley, was the first school-master in the county, teaching in a log-hut with out floor, and with benches of hewn logs, with pins driven in for legs. He was also judge of the first court of Jasper and Newton counties, and known far and near for his justice, generosity, and kindness. Boonville, 200 miles distant, was the trading point for groceries, and they often spent two months on the road, grazing their ox teams along the

way. Horses were little used, and the farmers were compelled to plow the corn after dark, so terrible were the flies. The hardships of these times, though in strange contrast with modern convenience, were mingled with pleasures.

JOHN CATHER. Among the names of the early settlers of Jasper county, appears that of John Cather, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1831, where he was reared and educated. In November, 1848, his father, William, set stakes in Jasper county, Mo. His father was a native of Virginia and came to Ohio in an early day and died in Jasper county, Mo., in 1850. They opened up a home in the northern part of Mineral township near the banks of Spring River, where John Cather now resides. Being of rather an uneasy disposition, John Cather started for El Paso, Mexico, in July, 1854, from Kansas City, with six yoke of oxen, consuming two months in the trip. There is much of interest in this freighting trip space will not permit. He acted as guide and scout for a mail contractor, from El Paso, Mexico, to San Antonio, Texas, a distance of 748 miles. He freighted in the Indian Territory, Texas, and the West, meeting with numerous hairbreadth escapes with "Greasers" and Indians, until 1861. He was at the battle of Carthage, July 5, 1861, and met his old mail route employer, Captain "Big Foot" Wallace. During the war the family removed to Kansas, and returned to the farm in 1865, to find the country almost as desolate as twenty years previous. He was married in November, 1863, to Kittie A. Proffit, a native of Jasper county, Mo. Their children are Maggie E., Joseph H., Rhoda A., and Nettie J. Few men have seen more of frontier life than John Cather and his wife; is familiar with many of the incidents of the early history of the county. He is a man of great composure, strength of purpose, and unbounded endurance. Mr. Cather has been across the plains and seen and experienced events that would make the "tenderfoot" blanch and the cowardly quail; of a generous nature, genial and obliging, he has no enemies, and commands and deserves general respect.

JOHN W. CATHER was born July 30, 1854, on the home farm in Mineral township, ten miles northwest of Carthage. He was married Jan. 1, 1873, to Martha McAshland, a native of Illinois. The names of the children are Cora, Ophelia, and Frank. Mr. Cather is still a young man, and carries on the farm of his father, William Cather, lately deceased, who was so widely and favorably known. William Cather, who came to an untimely and seemingly tragic death, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1825. His father's family consisted of nine children, and he being among the oldest was sent out west to look up and purchase a home for the family.

Coming to Jasper county in the spring of 1848, he bought the farm whither he soon piloted the family from Ohio, and where his children now live, and upon which his father died in the fall of 1850. With the exception of a trip across the plains soon after coming to Missouri he remained upon the farm as his father's right-hand man. He was married Jan. 20, 1852, to Cordelia A. Stephens, of Jasper county, Mo. The names of the children are John W., Oliver S., Eliza, Samuel, Katie, Lula B., and Walter. William Cather died Sept. 25, 1882, at his home, after a lingering and protracted illness. Of what disease? There is no positive evidence thus far that has been found to justify one in saying this one or that one did shorten his life and bring it to a sudden and very untimely close; but the circumstantial evidence is so strong and unmistakable that many friends and close relations are morally certain that some one clandestinely administered some deadly poison unknown to himself or any one else. The story is brief, and painfully sad and inhuman. It is said an Englishman who had found a home and friend with Mr. Cather was suspected by the mother of Mrs. Cather of alienating the affections of William Cather's wife, although implicit confidence was placed in both. The friends say that in order to conceal crimes of broken vows and blackest treachery, a plot was laid to terminate both further interference and the life of Mr. Cather. They say, further, sugar of lead was administered in the hope of escaping detection of any means of destruction. The day of his death was one of continual spasms, and, together with many circumstances beyond the shadow of a doubt, as that of her voluntarily leaving family and home and almost giving away her rights and property, look awfully suspicious. This statement is made at the request of relatives and friends in behalf of the greatly respected and honorable deceased so favorably known, as well as posterity. These are the opinions and sentiments authorized by a greatly wronged brother of the deceased, John Cather.

BERRY M. CHAMBERS was born in Kentucky, Adair county, July 29, 1846. Enlisting in 1861 in the Federal army, in the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Company D, under Col. Haggard, being soon promoted to second major of his regiment, he served until May 8, 1865, when he was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. He returned to Cumberland county, Ky., and soon began a tour of travel in Pennsylvania, Iowa, Indiana, South Carolina, and to Jasper county, Mo., in 1878. Since coming here he has been engaged in the mining business in the towns of Joplin, Webb City, and Oronogo, with reasonable success. Mr. Chambers is at present the justice of the peace of Oronogo, to which position the suffrages of the people called him in the fall of 1882.

THOMAS J. CHEW was born in Brazil, Clay county, Ind., March 11, 1851. When he was yet a lad his father removed to Macon county, Ill., in the year 1858. He married Allie McGaffick, Oct. 10, 1872, of Fairfield, Wayne county, Ill., where she was raised. The children's names are Ella, Emma, and Ira. Mr. Chew is the proprietor of the only meat market in Oronogo, where he carries on a thriving business.

ELIAS T. COLEMAN was born in Tiskilwa, Bureau county, Ill., Feb. 9, 1840. Previous to the Rebellion our subject traveled quite extensively in New Mexico in 1860. The call for troops found him ready and he enlisted in the First Iowa Regiment in 1861, from Lucas county, serving the full term, four years and ten months. After the war he went to Marshall county, Ill. He was married in 1863, during the holidays of December, to Mary Burt, of Spring Bay, Woodford county, Ill., where she was born Aug. 17, 1846, and also raised. The names of the children are Edward R., Elmer, and Julia. The eldest son is a second Bogardus, having killed forty quails with forty shots, though he is not yet fifteen years of age. Mr. Coleman is a stone-mason by trade, and has a reputation of being second to none.

CHARLES W. CORWIN was born in Pike county, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1847, where he remained until sixteen years of age, when he came West and settled in Tazewell county, Ill., in the year 1865. Here he resided six years, until the fall of 1871, soon migrating to Texas, and in April, 1873, went to Iowa City, and in the following year returned to his then home county in Illinois, coming to Jasper county, Mo., in 1874. He married Anna B. Morgan April 15, 1875, of Montana, Labette county, Kan., who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October, 13, 1855. The names of the children are Jennie and John, who are bright, charming children. His farm of 120 acres is in township 29, range 33, section 14. Good orchard of about ten acres, and the past season of 1882 thirty-three acres of winter wheat yielded 1,000 bushels. According to an old genealogy Mr. Corwin traces his antecedents back to Tom Corwin, of such wide reputation.

GEORGE W. CROWDER was born in Washington county, Ky., Feb. 23, 1823. At the age of nine years his father removed to Sangamon county, Ill., and again in 1843 to Mahaska county, Iowa. In the fall Marion, Linn county, Iowa, became his home; living a short time after this in Illinois. Sept. 4, 1873, found him a citizen of Oronogo, Jasper county, Mo., where he now resides. He was married in May, 1846, to Eliza Winberly, in Mahaska county, Iowa, where she was born and raised. She became the mother of ten children, only three of whom are living, two sons, whose names are Thomas and Addison, and a daughter, Lewella. Mr. Crowder and wife were formerly members of the Christian Church. He was engaged

in mining until broken down by ill-health, but now is engaged in a general feed store, with good prospects and a good business.

JAMES CUMMINGS, the subject of this sketch, was born in County Waterford, Ireland, in March, 1842. In 1848 he came to New Orleans, and after remaining there two years removed to Shellsburg, Wis., where he was destined to return several times in the course of a few years. Leaving home in 1852, he engaged his services to the firm of Lamar & Strockey, who were railroad contractors. Soon after this he attended Sinsinawa Mound College, in Grant county, Wis., where he pursued his studies two years. After leaving college Mr. Cummings entered the employ of Strockey & McCulley, who were then conducting the hardware business in Galena, Ill. It will be remembered that it was here in Galena that the man who was to become the head of the nation, and a restorer of liberty and freedom to all mankind equally, tanned hides, and dealt out the leathern thong in the store of his brother. We refer to the famed and distinguished Gen. U. S. Grant. Mr. Cummings knew, and associated with, him intimately. Returning to Shellsburg, he clerked for J. M. Brewster & Co. in a variety store eight years. He was about this time appointed assistant sutler for the Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, being in the battles of Tupelo, Miss., Nashville, Spanish Fort, and Blakely, Ala. After the close of the war he clerked for McKee & Bro., of Shellsburg, E. H. Gratoit, Belmont, Wis., Stein & Bro., Darlington; operated in the hop-yards and cranberry marshes of Grand Rapids, Mich., returning finally to Shellsburg, Wis. In 1874 he came to Oronogo, Jasper county, and at present is in the employ of Chas. E. Elliott, the oldest merchant of the county. After a clerkship of about twenty-years, he has invested in the mining lands of Mrs. Vivion and Jemison, with the view of leaving the monotonous toil of dealing out sugar and tape. These mines are new and only beginning to be developed by the firm of Whitfield, Rankin & Weathers, who are putting in engines and crushers sufficient to produce ore to the value of \$2,300 per week, of which Mr. Cummings receives a stipulated royalty.

LORENZO DILLENDER was born in Giles county, Tenn., March 9, 1836, and when quite young removed with his mother to Jasper county, in his sixth year, and is, therefore, one of the first settlers of the county. His journey to this county through the swamps of Tennessee was full of hardships, privations, sadness, and many deaths in the family circle, almost without a parallel. His father, James Dillender, three brothers and one sister died on the road of winter fever or pneumonia, near Charleston, Miss., probably caused by the miasma of the rank, almost tropical, vegetation of these undrained Southern swamps. Surely these were times and afflictions

to try a woman's and widow's soul, the sole protector, provider, and director of a family of orphan children, away from friends, home, help, and consolation; but not daunted, they pressed on to their destination. A woman of such nerve was the mother of Lorenzo Dillender, a lad of five years, in a new country. Springfield was the nearest mill and mail-post. Indians, deer, turkeys, wolves, and small game were plenty, and buffaloes were within a day's drive. Mineral was hardly known at this time, with the exception of that used by Indians and trappers. Having grown to manhood when the civil war broke out, Lorenzo Dillender enlisted in 1861 in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry. His mother being compelled to leave her home in Jasper county during the Rebellion, she took up her home at Fort Scott, where she died in 1863. In 1864 our soldier was captured at Fort Smith, and lay in prison ten months. After the war he married Harriet Harris, of Fort Scott, Kan., Aug. 25, 1865. The children's names are Oscar, Arizona, Jenina, and Carolanus. Mrs. Dillender died March 20, 1880, in Jasper county, and, as a large family of children needed a mother's care, he was again married Jan. 1, 1881, to Lizzie Decker, of Jasper county. There is one child by this marriage, whose name is Sarah. Mr. Dillender's farm comprises about eighty-five acres of the best bottom-land in this section of the country, as 18 acres of the 60 in cultivation, averaged $26\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of winter wheat. There is a young orchard of 50 apple, 40 peach trees, also cherry trees. This farm is situated about half-way between Oronogo and Webb City, and is very desirable. Mr. Dillender, although broken somewhat in health, has lived a long life for so young a man, and commands general respect.

ISHAM DOWNS was born in Grayson county, Ky., Jan. 20, 1837. He spent the days of his younger life in the blue-grass country, but in the spring of 1867 he took up his abode in Jasper county, Mo., where he has since resided. March 4, 1859, he was married to Miss Eva Decker, of Grayson county, Ky., where she was raised. Having no children of their own they have very philanthropically adopted an orphan boy whom they have named William H. Downs. Mr. Downs is a member of the Baptist Church and also of the Masonic fraternity. In Kentucky he followed farming, and since coming to Oronogo has become a member of the mining company of Bodley, Downs & Ward, who are raising and shipping six tons of zinc and carbonate ores each week.

CHARLES E. ELLIOTT, postmaster and merchant of Oronogo. Mr. Elliott was born in Devon, England, Dec. 28, 1835, and spent his boyhood days in that country. John Elliott, his father, and Mary, his mother, were both natives of England. The Elliott family has lived in that shire for several hundred years. At the age of nineteen Charles E. Elliott came

alone to America, and landed at Quebec, Canada; thence after a few years stay he came to Missouri, and remained for a time in St. Charles county, working at his trade, that of a shoemaker. In 1857 he came to southwestern Missouri, where he has since resided except while a Union soldier in the late war. In the autumn of 1861 he enlisted in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and remained in the army three years and seven months. He participated in many engagements, among them Newtonia, Prairie Grove, Ft. Gibson, Ft. Wayne, Honey Springs, Devil's Backbone, Cave Creek, Cane Hill, Saline River, Perryville, Camden and Poison Springs. He was wounded only once. After the close of the war he kept a provision store at Springfield, and while at that place he married Maria D. Holbrook, June 6, 1866. They have one child, a daughter of about twelve years, named Lillie. In 1867 Mr. Elliott came to Minersville, now Oronogo, when there were only two buildings in the place. Mr. Elliott is now the oldest resident of the place and the oldest merchant in Jasper county who is now in business, having begun here seventeen years ago. He commenced business with a small capital, but by careful, energetic, and active watchfulness of opportunities, he increased his stock and enlarged his business until he has become one of the wealthiest and most influential men in that part of the county. In 1873 he erected his large and elegant brick store, which he has kept stocked with a complete assortment of goods and carried on a large trade. Mr. Elliott was one of the five original proprietors who first laid out Joplin, with E. R. Moffett, John B. Sergeant, Patrick Murphy, and William Davis. He has been postmaster at Oronogo for over sixteen years, an officer at various times, and a member of Mineral Lodge, No. 471, A. F. & A. M., since its organization. He was one of the seven in Newton county who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and has since the war been a staunch Republican, serving on the county central committee a portion of the time, and his name is familiar to the people of the county as a good citizen and an energetic man of business.

KOSKIOCO ELLIOTT, the present surveyor of Jasper county, who is familiarly known as "Kos" Elliott, was born in Athens county, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1843, removing from the old Ohio home at the age of fifteen with his father to Jasper county, near the post-office of Sherwood. Having returned to Ohio, he enlisted in 1864 in the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio, serving the residue of the war. He was married June 24, 1874, to L. L. Johns, a native of Mercer county, Ohio, her birthday occurring Feb. 28, 1843. They have but one child, whose name is Mary L. Elliott. Our subject is a member of the Grange and has been county surveyor for more than ten years, an office of no little responsibility and public service. Mr. Elliott

resides upon the farm formerly owned by the father of Mrs. Elliott, Mr. A. L. Johns, who was a pioneer in Iowa, as his daughter attended school in a log school-house where the city of Des Moines, Iowa, now stands. Mrs. Elliott's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Johns, died on the home farm where she now lives and are buried in the cemetery near by called "Hoosier Point Cemetery," named from the point of timber near by the cemetery. Mr. Elliott's father, John Elliott, was a native of Ireland, Kellybegs, County Donegall, "where they eat potatoes, skins and all," who came to America in 1819, at the age of three years. His uncle, Charles Elliott, D. D., was for many years editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* and the *Central Christian Advocate* at another time, and later was president of the Wesleyan University of Iowa; also author of "Elliott on Slavery" and "History of the Great Secession of Methodism" in 1856, predicting the secedence of the Southern states at no distant day. There is only one copy of the book in the county, which is in Lincoln township library, established by James Haley, he having given one hundred and sixty acres of land for the purpose. Mr. Elliott's farm of 150 acres is in sections 7 and 12, township 29, ranges 32 and 33, and has on it a small orchard besides other improvements.

CALEB FOX, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1839. Both he and his wife, Eliza Shaffer, were born and raised in Fairfield county. The names of their children are Joseph, Sallie, John, Durward, and Fannie. Enlisting from his native county in Feb., 1864, he served the remainder of the war with the Forty-third Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry. Peace being declared by the immortal proclamation of freedom, he returned home to the Buckeye State, removing in 1867 to Jasper county, Mo. Mr. Fox is the owner of two good farms, one of 160 acres in Mineral township, and one of 210 acres well improved, and good buildings, in Marion township, 200 acres of which are sown to winter wheat. Mr. Fox is a member of the Masonic order, and one of Jasper county's best citizens.

MORRIS T. FULLER was born in Crawford county, July 23, 1839. After living here until he was sixteen years of age he went to Clinton county, Ill., and subsequently to Wilson county, Kan., in the fall of 1872, coming to Jasper county in March, 1873. He married Catharine Billingslea in March, 1861, at Trenton, Ill., where she was raised. The names of the children are John L., Elias E., Emma J., Franklin, Joseph, James, Aaron, and a babe who died before being named. Mr. Fuller enlisted in 1862 in Company E, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into the service at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Fuller has never joined any organization other than the Grange. He has a well improved farm of

120 acres, 47 acres of which averaged 29 bushels of the best winter wheat. Everything indicates plenty and prosperity, as the writer was shown into the cellar which abounded in frames of honey, bins of apples, and barrels of sweet cider well calculated to cheer the soul and satisfy the taste of an epicure.

K. S. GEER was born in Licking county, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1834. He remained in the Buckeye State until manhood, coming west to Woodford county, Ill., in 1856. Being drafted into the service in Illinois, he furnished a substitute. In July, 1859, he was married to Caroline Dixson of Woodford county. They have a patriarchal family of twelve children, ten of whom are living, viz., Alice M., Cyrus F., Emma A., Martha E., Harvey C., Thos. E., William J., Carrie H., Wesley, Ory H., Fannie, and Ida. Mr. Geer and wife have always been prominently identified with the Methodist Church. From 1870 to 1874 Mr. Geer was one of two grocers in Oronogo, then a prominent business point with the miners. He gave the land where the hotel and Mr. Armstrong's drug store now stands, to encourage public enterprises. He is at present farming near Oronogo and interested in mining.

WILBER FISK HAUGHAWOUT, the subject of this sketch, was a native of Ohio, being born in Winchester, Brown county, Jan. 29, 1842. Going to Wisconsin when very young his boyhood days were spent in that state. Having attained to the years of manhood, he determined to try his fortune in the great State of Missouri, arriving in Jasper county in 1867. He was married Feb. 28, 1866, to Miss Sarah Mansell of Lafayette county, Wis., where she was raised. Their family consists of six children Willie, Frank, Edgar, Harry, Bessie, and Lillie. Mr. and Mrs. Haughawout have been members of the M. E. Church. Mr. H. is interested in the finest and largest flouring-mill in Jasper county, namely the Roller Mills, one mile west of Alba on Spring River near Mill Lake, on the site of the old Quaker Mills. There are four wheat burs, two middlings and one for corn, the flour capacity being 150 barrels per day; there are two double rollers, patent process, and the most modern machinery. There are three millers, two packers, two roustabouts, and one clerk employed. The cost of the mill was \$50,000, and the running expenses are over \$1,000 per month. To show that farming pays in Jasper county, Mr. Haughawout harvested 3,000 bushels of wheat from 90 acres, or 33 bushels per acre. He sold his wheat at ninety cents in the shock, paying in one crop for the land, sowing, harvesting, and threshing, and leaving \$150 net gain. More winter wheat is sown now than ever before, and it never looked so well.

ULYSSES HENDRICKSON was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1832. The subject of this sketch came to Linn county, Iowa, in 1846, and to Fayette county, Iowa, in 1866. Becoming tired of the cold winters of Iowa he soon determined to try his fortunes in a warmer climate, and Jasper county, Mo., seemed to present the suitable inducements. Mr. Hendrickson, who is familiarly known as "U. S.," or "Brick," was appointed sheriff of the county from 1874 to 1876, making the best of public officers. For the most part he has devoted his attention to farming, though more recently to the development of mines, of which more will be said presently. He married Miss M. J. Cochran, of Linn county, Iowa, in September, 1854, who was a native of Ohio. The names of the children, six in number, are C. P., John P., Icantha J., Minerva, Grace, and Cole Younger. Mr. Hendrickson is a member of the Masonic order. The mines, in which he has spent some \$30,000, are now yielding a fine quality of zinc blende ore at the rate of two car loads daily.

EDWARD A. HOLCOMB was born in Bradford county, Pa., April 28, 1847. At the age of five he removed to Linn county, Iowa, residing there four years, and two years in Boone county, Iowa, taking up his home in Jasper county, Mo., in 1867. He was married in 1866 in Boone county, Iowa, to Elizabeth Thomas, who was born in Illinois, and raised for the most part in Iowa. The children's names are Charles, Fannie, and Clara. Mr. Holcomb has a farm of 120 acres; ten acres sown to wheat in 1882 averaged twenty bushels to the acre, and twenty-two acres of corn averaged forty bushels to the acre. There is a young orchard, grapes, and small fruit on the place. He was engaged for some years in smelting for Moffett & Sergeant, of Joplin, and also engaged in mining on his own account.

ELWOOD A. HUTCHENS was born in Pike county, Ind., April 4, 1858. Coming to Davis county, Ky., with his father, in 1869, he removed to Jasper county, Mo., in the fall of 1873. He was married March 20, 1880, to Elizabeth Freaboth, of Holden, Johnson county, Mo., where she was raised. Mr. Hutchens is a plumber and gas-fitter by trade, having learned this business at Owensburg, Davis county, Ky. For some time past he has been interested in mining, and is working the Alba mines as one of the company of Evan Hutchens, Hubbard & Elwood Hutchens, who are developing good prospects of lead and silicate ore.

JOHN L. JONES was born in Clinton county, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1833, but raised in Clermont county, Ohio, until nineteen years of age, when he removed to Knox county, Ill., near Galesburg. The subject of this sketch became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in the fall of 1882, and now resides on his farm six miles northwest of Oronogo. Was married in Knox county,

Illinois, Nov. 5, 1856, to Carrie Cromwell, who was born in the State of Indiana, April 29, 1849, moving to Knox county when about three years old. The children are Wm. H., George D., Emma A., James E., Mary, Anna N., Minnie, Arthur, and Benjamin. Mr. Jones enlisted at Knoxville in 1862, serving nineteen months in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. The farm which is in township 29, range 32, section 12, comprises forty acres of good farming land. There is a fine orchard of 120 apple trees and other small fruits. Mr. Jones sought this climate for the benefit of his health.

WILLIAM R. McNUTT was born in Green county, Pa., in 1811, May 31. He went to Butler county, Ohio, at the age of seven, remaining until 1837, and to Clinton county, Ind., about 1853, and to Vermillion county, Ill., in 1858, removing about this time to Jasper county, Mo. In 1864 the subject of our sketch took a trip across the plains into Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. In these travels he had some wild and thrilling experiences too numerous and lengthy to here relate. He was married Jan. 2, 1840, to Martha Jackson, of Jefferson, Ind., who was a native of Ohio. The names of the children are Hannah J., Elizabeth, Mary A., and Harlan, who died at the age of seven. Mr. McNutt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife is a member of the M. E. Church. The subject of our sketch is one of Jasper county's largest and best farmers, owning about 400 acres of land, about 300 acres of which is under cultivation, 130 of it averaging thirty bushels of the finest winter wheat to the acre. There is on the farm a fine orchard of eight acres, yielding 1,000 bushels of apples the past season, besides many peaches and pears. Mr. McNutt is sixty-eight years of age, and still hale, healthy, and hearty. He has been a great worker in his time, and will husk corn with any man of his age in the county; has shucked and cribbed 100 bushels in a day. Few men live to such a good old age and come up full of years to the borders of life, so full of good spirits, health, and prosperity to cast a retrospective glance over a complete and well spent long life of labor and usefulness, both to themselves and their fellow men.

MRS. MARIA MALEY was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, June 14, 1833, where she was raised, and married April 3, 1856, to William Maley, who was also a native of New York. Sept. 21, 1866, they arrived in the then "Far West," settling in Linn county, Iowa. Concluding that the winters of Iowa were too long, and partly for the somewhat impaired health of Mr. Malew, they immigrated south to the more congenial clime of southwestern Missouri, claiming citizenship in Jasper county, dating from July 13, 1869. Purchasing a farm two miles north of Oronogo of 160 acres he made a desirable home for his children and wife, who was destined to be-

come his widow June 10, 1878. The names of the children are Augusta, Frederick, William, Helen L., Sarah Eliza, and Herbert. The farm is in section 30, township 29, range 32, and has a fine orchard of apple, peach, and cherry trees, besides showing good indications of paying mineral.

HENRY H. MARTIN was born in Lawrence county, Ark., July 4, 1832, but raised in Dallas county, Mo. In 1850 he married Rachel Hutchinson, of Dallas county, Mo., her native state, however, being Ohio. The names of the children are Mary F., Thomas D., Ella N., John W., Edward, Cora A., Arona B., and Athelene, and three grandchildren, children of their oldest daughter, Mrs. Mills, whose names are James, William H., and Lewella. Mr. Martin enlisted from Lawrence county, Mo., in 1863, in the Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church in good and regular standing. Mr. Martin has a small farm of forty acres near the mining town of Carterville, and has prospected with a degree of success upon his farm.

SAMUEL MATEER is of French extraction, and was born in Ralls county, Mo., Feb. 25, 1839. He was raised in Ralls and Lafayette counties, where he spent his former life. Enlisting in Callaway county in 1861 he joined the First Missouri Infantry of the Confederate army, serving four years for a cause which he then espoused, but of which the course of events led him to change his mind. The subject of this sketch has thus far preferred to endure the "slings and arrows" of single contentment than fly to "evils" he knows not of. Coming to Jasper county in 1878, though formerly a farmer, he has engaged in prospecting for mineral, which business he has followed for twelve years. He is a member of the mining company of Smith, Mateer, Ross, Haworth, F. A. Smith, and Sonnichson, now operating in mineral and silicate in the Alba Mines, in paying quantities.

WILLIAM RANKIN, born in Fayette county, Ohio, Feb., 20, 1831. His father, Sinnet, came to Jasper county in 1842, settling three-fourths of a mile north of where Carthage now stands, on what is known as the Kendrick farm. Senior Rankin was engaged in the cattle business for some twenty years, and long before towns and railroads in this section, used to drive cattle to Baltimore and Old Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He died in Nov., 1868, in the northern part of Jasper county. Mr. William Rankin enlisted in the Tenth Iowa Infantry, for three years, but was discharged at the end of eight months because of ill health. In 1856 he had removed to Boone county, Iowa, on a farm near Swede Point, and in 1867 returned to Jasper county, Mo. In 1856 he was married, his wife being born in 1838. The names of the children are Sinnet, Francis A., Edgar B. Until recently, Mr. Rankin owned a farm near Oronogo, which he, however, sold. Has been

a member of the Odd Fellows, and Mrs. Rankin a member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the mining firm of Rankin, Whitfield & Weathers, who are operating extensively on the grounds two miles south of Carl Junction. They have been getting ninety tons a week, which has been selling for \$23 a ton. At present the shaft is sixty-five feet deep, and the blende commonly known as jack or zinc ore is improving the further it is worked. There is a thirty horse-power engine and a crusher operated by a traction engine of ten horse-power; thirty hands are employed at present in and around their works. The mines are kept running night and day and produce a great quantity of zinc ore. Mr. Wm. Rankin is to be congratulated in his successful management of the mine and the amount of valuable ore produced.

ISAAC ROBBINS, born in Butler county, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1838. Going to Indiana in 1839 with his father, he settled in Miami county, where he was raised. When a young man he sought the West, and in 1867 took up his abode in Vermillion county, Illinois, remaining until 1871, when he came to Alba, Jasper county, Mo. He was married in Oct., 1862, to Sarah Hubbard, at Centerville, Wayne county, Ind., where she was born Nov. 3, 1842. The names of the children are William E., Anna M., and Florence M. Both Mr. and Mrs. Robbins are members of the Quaker Church near Alba. On the 19th of March, 1881, he engaged in the mercantile business at Alba, Mo., though formerly a locomotive engineer on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad.

GEORGE P. SARGENT was born in Douglas county, Ill., Aug. 17, 1842, where he was raised until twenty-four years of age on the home farm. His father immigrated from Pike county, Ohio, to Illinois in 1829, during the Black Hawk War of historical fame. It was from here, Douglas county, that George P. Sargent enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, under Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, of Indiana, in 1861. He participated in some of the bloodiest battles of the late war, being in the battles of Pea Ridge and siege of Corinth, where red flannel shirts were torn into strips and worn upon the arms of those detailed to bear off the dead. He was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, and after completing his service he removed to Jasper county in 1866, paying ten cents a mile for the privilege of carrying a rail and prying out the stage on its route to the comparatively new Southwest, as full of wild deer as cattle now upon the prairies. March 31, 1869, is the day upon which he took unto himself Mollie Elliott as his wife, daughter of John Elliott, her birthday occurring May 22, 1847, of Athens county, Ohio. The names of the children are Guy E., John H., and Carrie E., who died in 1877, and Lottie J. Sargent. Mr. Sargent is a Mason. He

has a farm of 173 acres in Mineral township, section 35, range 33; 116 acres were sown to winter wheat, averaging 20 bushels; also three acres of apple, peach, and pear trees, and a fine vineyard. Mr. Sargent owns and operates a steam thresher, and makes a business of separating grain, having run out in three months \$1,400 worth of work. All honor to such men, who, having spent years in the country's cause and liberation from the trammels of degradation, to quietly settle down to the peace and quiet of a farm and its royal independence.

JACOB N. SHELTON, the subject of this sketch, is indigenou, so to speak, having been born in the county in Mineral township, April 11, 1853. Being at the outbreak of the civil war too young to join the ranks of the soldier, he, with many others, because of the devastation of the country, fled as a fugitive from the scene of conflict, taking up his abode in Phelps county, Mo., and in 1865 in Muscatine, Iowa, remaining there two years. In 1867 he came to Nodaway county, Mo., where he lived three years, and in 1870 he returned to the farm of his father in Jasper county, Mo. Feb. 28, 1877, he was united in marriage to Arminda Worley, who was also born and raised in Jasper county. The names of the children are James G. and Lizzie. Mr. Shelton's father died April 14, 1853, when he was but three days old, and his mother, though still hale and hearty, has had her share of trials and hardships to encounter, and now depends upon the strong arm of her son for support, once frail and helpless. The old homestead of eighty acres was the property of both his father and grandfather, and has been handed down from father to son, surrounded at an early day with the tented "wigwam," but now with those structures of a more advanced stage of civilization.

F. A. SMITH, the subject of this sketch, was born near Keytesville, Chariton county, Mo., Sept. 20, 1841. Remaining here until 1861, he enlisted in the Southern army under Captain Walton, serving until 1864, coming to Jasper county in 1876. He married Sallie E. Hannah, Nov. 26, 1866, of McGee College, Macon county, Mo., where she was raised. They have eight children, three of whom are not living. The boys' names are Alonzo B., Joseph C., and Delmer W., and the girls' names are Wilhelmina H. and Lula G. For a series of years the occupation of Mr. Smith has been policeman, constable, and general collector, for which he is by his energy and genial nature eminently fitted. He has been a member of the Good Templars, and joined one of the secret orders at Oronogo, Jasper county, Mo.

STEPHEN SMITH was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, June 19, 1839. When four years old he moved to Belmont and Morgan counties, and when fourteen, in 1851, removed to Warren county, Iowa. Coming from Warren

county to Alba, Jasper county, Mo., in 1867, he returned after two years to Taylor county, Iowa; returning to Alba the second time in June, 1875. In the fall of 1861 he married Ruhama Groom, of Warren county, where she was born in March, 1843. The names of the children are Charlie and Jerry. Mr. Smith twice enlisted in Warren county, Iowa, but was both times rejected, because of inability to pass the medical examinations, illustrating that the "spirit was indeed willing, but the flesh weak," poor in body but right loyally rich in good will. Mr. Smith is the present postmaster of Alba, a position he has acceptably filled for seven years. He, with others, laid out the town of Alba last year. He is a Mason, also an Odd Fellow, and with his wife, members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Smith has been in the mercantile business for fourteen years, and is now interested in the mining company of Smith, Mateer, Sonnichson Haworth, & Smith, who are securing paying lead and silicate in the Alba mines.

MARTIN SONNICHSON. Scheeswig-Holstein, was the birthplace of the subject of this record, who was born Oct. 16, 1857, formerly a dependency of Denmark, but now of Austria. Bidding farewell to his fatherland, he embarked May 12, 1873, from Hamburg for free America, and landed at St. Louis in June, 1873. Spending a short time in Illinois, he took up his abode in Jasper county in 1881, and has since been interested in the Alba Mines, operated by the company of Smith, Sonnichson, Mateer, S. A. Smith & Haworth. Three shafts of 95, 50, and 40 feet, respectively, have been sunk, with little return until December, 1882, when the company are beginning to be rewarded for not wearying in well-doing in good "shiners," in miner phrase, of lead and silicate.

THOMAS STEPP. This gentleman, who has almost out-lived three generations, was born Oct. 6, 1809, in North Carolina. When he was but three months old, his father removed to Giles county, Tenn., and soon after, to Lodderville, Ala., where he was raised. Mr. Stepp has been twice married; the first marriage was with Sarah McNinch, Feb., 20, 1831. The subject of this sketch is truly a modern patriarch, being the father of sixteen children, whose names are Newton L., Solomon J., who died in his country's cause; also Thomas C. The daughters are Sarah F., Laura, Mary, and Martha. His first wife died in August, 1848, in Giles county, Tenn. With so many orphan children left motherless, it was very desirable that he should seek for them a foster mother, therefore, April 5, 1851, he was married to Matilda Carnet. Her children are Charles, Golson, Mary, Elvina, Joseph, John, Thomas 2d, and Toby. All but four of this large family are living, and although he was too old to serve his country, he furnished two strong sturdy sons, willing and brave, who offered up their lives in its de-

fense. When Mr. Stepp came to Jasper county, Mo., about sixteen years ago, deer fed free and unmolested, and a variety of wild game abounded. There were no settlements away from the timber, nor towns except miner's camps. He relates that in the early history of Oronogo, an Indian by the name of Peter Ivey, at Miner's Point, now Oronogo, ran a meat market. The home farm comprises 125 acres, about 100 of which is in cultivation. Fifty-three acres in 1882 harvested twenty bushels to the acre of wheat. Mr. Stepp is in his seventy-fourth year, and although his head is hoary with the snows of many winters, he is able to-day to shoulder his ax and do more grubbing and hard work in half a day, than any of his grown sons, or many men much younger. He impresses one with that charm of geniality and good-will and merry candor so little met with in modern men of schemes for self and rush of gain. One feels like calling down a benediction upon one so venerable, and yet so full of vigor, who has raised such a household and reared them to years of manhood and usefulness.

GEORGE STULTS was born in Lincoln county, Ky., Aug. 25, 1813, although for the most part raised in Adair county. In 1847 he went to the comparatively unsettled state of Illinois, Macoupin county, residing there for some nine years; also later to Champaign county for a similar length of time. In May, 1866, he immigrated to Jasper county, Mo., where he has sojourned ever since, and resides on a farm just west of the town of Oronogo. He may be styled indeed a patriarch, having been the father of twenty children, and the husband of two wives. He was first married to Margaret R. Beard, of Adair county, Ky., Dec., 23, 1833. Her children are Margaret, Jane, John W., Charles M., George A., and Benjamin F. The death of Mrs. Margaret Stults occurred in January, 1847. With so large a family of children needing a mother's love and care, he was again married July 3, 1849, to Hopstle Jayne, of Macoupin county, Ill., where she was born and raised. The names of her children are Richard, Sarah, Henry, Ormel, Robert, and Nettie. Of this unusually large family ten children are living and ten have passed away. Our subject has a farm of eighty acres about one mile west of Oronogo, where he at one time controlled a half section. Twenty-five acres sown to wheat in 1882 produced an average of twenty-four bushels, and twelve acres of corn had, the past season, a good crop. There is one of the finest orchards of the county on the farm of seven acres, which produced at least 500 bushels of apples in 1882. In his younger and palmy days, Mr. Stults was the "village blacksmith with strong and sinewy hands," who made both welkin and the anvil ring for the bread of honest toil and sweat, for the yeomen who then came from Joplin, Carthage and Spring River. Times and custom in those days were strangely new.

The subject of this sketch recalls being compelled to purchase corn and pay \$15 per bushel in Dade county. George Raider, the first postmaster of Carthage, used to take a meal-bag and get the mail from Ft. Scott weekly. Wild game was plenty, and Mr. Stults used to go out and bring down a deer often in half an hour. Few men, indeed, live to raise so an unusually large family to usefulness and manhood. Being deprived of many school advantages, Mr. Stults loses no opportunity to secure the benefits of an education for his children, in which he is an enthusiast, being himself a great reader and a lover of public enterprise.

JOHN A. STULTS was born in Adair county, Ky., Feb. 24, 1839, and at the age of nine years he removed with his father, William Burke Stults, of Kentucky, to Macoupin county, Ill., in 1848. The subject of this sketch was raised in Illinois, returning, however, at intervals until he took up his home in Oronogo, Jasper county, in 1875. He was married on May 17, 1866, to Margaret Miller, of Champaign county, Ill., although her native place was Tippecanoe, Ind., where she was born, Jan. 3, 1844. The names of the children are Arvada, Daisy, and an infant not yet named; also a babe that died in 1875. Mr. Stults belongs to a family which has many branches in and around Oronogo, more or less related by the ties of kinship. His trade may be said to be that of a wagon-maker, which he has pursued for twenty-three years, though he is at present in the mercantile business in Oronogo and building up a good trade.

RICHARD STULTS, merchant, Oronogo, was born in Macoupin county, Ill., May 19, 1849. His father, George Stults, of German extraction, is a native of Kentucky, and lives at present near the town of Oronogo, Mo. When nine years of age the subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Champaign county, Ill., and at the age of eighteen came to Jasper county, Mo., where he has since resided. On May 19, 1875, he commenced the mercantile business in Oronogo, with a stock of goods costing, all told, \$36.95; \$15 of the purchase money was his own, and \$20 borrowed. Mr. Stults now carries a stock of \$7,000 besides owning two store buildings. His stock of general goods is large and well assorted and he enjoys a large and increasing trade. He was married Feb. 25, 1882, to Miss Lizzie K. McLaughlin, of Iowa, daughter of Dr. J. B. McLaughlin. Mr. and Mrs. Stults are highly respected constituents of society, and a bright future lies before him, based upon careful and business-like management of his affairs.

MRS. MARY A. TERRY. Mrs. Mary a Terry, daughter of the late Judge Stevenson, was born at Prairie du Chien, Oct. 26, 1836. At the age of four years she, with her father, four sisters and three brothers, came to Jasper county, settling near the old town of Sarcoxie, in about the year

1841. About the year 1855 Judge Stevenson moved to the farm where Mrs. Terry now lives, and her father died August 20, 1883; her mother likewise Jan. 14, 1881. July 5, 1859, she was married to Jessie K. Terry, a native of Tennessee, who was born May 28, 1834. Mr. Terry was shot on his farm by the northern militia, but we are not able to state the extenuating circumstances further than Mr. Terry sympathized with the "lost cause," and was killed by mistake or failing to show truce. The names of the children are Elizabeth F. and Wilton C. Terry. Mrs. Terry and her mother together with her other sisters, stayed by the old farm long after their father and Federal sympathizers were compelled to flee the country, and in 1864 they also followed to Ft. Scott, Kas. They were subjected to many hardships, dangers, and indignities from both armies, but they proved equal to all emergencies and deceptions. The old farm comprises 262 acres, about 100 under cultivation. There is an orchard on the farm which has been in bearing for many years. Mrs. Terry, her son and her maiden sister, live on the farm, where they returned after the war, to find the stock driven off and the buildings burned. Too much cannot be said in praise of the brave souls who have, in the face of war, been courageous as heroes and gentle as womanly sensibility can be; and now as they cast a retrospective glance back over the past, and contemplate the present, they have much of which to be proud.

DAVID THOMAS was born in Franklin county, Vt., Feb. 22, 1820, removing at five years of age to Luzerne county, Penn., and Bradford county of the same state until twenty-two years of age. In 1844 he migrated to Stark county, Illinois, when that county was wild and new. He settled in Peoria when there were only 500 inhabitants, residing there some fourteen years. On May 14th, 1840, he was married to Mary Ann Kemp, of Ulster, Bradford county, Penn, where she was born Sept. 14, 1823. Mrs. David Thomas's mother was a daughter of Capt. Benjamin Clark, a revolutionary hero, who served seven years in the war for independence, he settling in Ulster soon after its close, having married Keziah Gore, whose first husband was killed in the celebrated Wyoming massacre. Mrs. Thomas's father was an Englishman by birth who came to America in 1818 and took up his home in Ulster, where he married Lucinda Hovey, whose first husband died at Sackett's Harbor during the War of 1812, while an officer. The names of the children are John, Fannie, Edward, and Lucinda, who is now Mrs. Lucinda Holcomb, who was born in Peoria, Ill., the only child living. The eldest son, John, enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Infantry for three years, known as the "Bloody Ninth." He was one of nine volunteers who undertook of their free will the perilous and almost fatal task of putting a

“pontoon” across the Chicasaw Bayou, opposite Vicksburg, their boat being literally shot to splinters. He was the bravest of the brave and though coming out of the war without a scratch, it is sad to think of him being accidentally kicked to death by a pet horse which he approached unawares. In 1857 Mr. David Thomas came to Linn county, Iowa, later to Boone county, and finally to Jasper county, Mo., in 1867; being the second settler of Oronogo. He camped in a tent under a tree near where John Joker now lives and where Mr. Thomas built the first board house in Oronogo, hauling the lumber from Shoal Creek. Goods were hauled from Sedalia, salt being worth twenty-five cents per pound. His father was one of the first cast-steel workers in the United States, making all kinds of edged tools. Mr. Thomas learned the same trade; was engineer for the Granby Company of Oronogo. Besides working at blacksmithing, was a machinist and engineer. His uncle, General Thomas, was in the War of 1812. Mr. Thomas has a nice home of twenty acres in the edge of town, where he and his wife live in comparative comfort and enjoy the fruits of their labors.

SOLOMON WAGNER was born in Grant county, Wis., Aug. 20, 1838. In the fall of 1856 the subject of this sketch removed from Plattsville, Wis., taking the steamer at Galena for St. Louis, and reached by railroad the capital of Missouri, Jefferson City. From here he came by “shanks ponies” to Jasper county to what was then called Turkey Creek mine, now the Leadville mine. Like a great many other young men, then as now, he had a great desire to see the country, so after remaining a year he removed to Minnesota, and soon back again to the starting point, Wisconsin, and shortly to the “Sunny South,” to Mississippi and Arkansas. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Wagner landed in Jasper county, but the call for troops found him “off for the war” in March, 1862, enlisting in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, serving a term of three years. The war being over he settled in Fort Scott, but becoming dissatisfied he went successively to Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas, until 1876, when he came to Oronogo to stay, where he still resides. In March, 1860, he married Maria A. Sullivan. The names of their children are Mary C., Nancy A., Sarah J., Mattie M., Nial, and Bertie, a son who died when quite young. In May, 1876, Mr. Wagner began the livery business, and in the fall of 1879 engaged in the lumber business in company with Isaac Fountain, whom he afterwards bought out. He has a good livery stable, and a large and rapidly increasing lumber trade. Mr. Wagner is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and all his family are members of the Methodist Church, and highly esteemed by many friends.

F. F. WARD. The subject of this sketch was born Feb. 12, 1846, in Weakley county, Tenn. He was reared in Green county, Mo., and came to

Jasper county in 1868. On May 20th, 1867, he married Martha Crots, of Pickens county, Texas, who was born in Hardin county, Tenn., but raised in Arkansas. The names of their five children are Thomas, Rena, Frank, Walter, and Luther. Mrs. Ward is an exemplary member of the Baptist Church. He is one of the mining firm of Bodley, Downs & Ward, who are successfully and profitably sinking shafts on the Granby lands, where five or six tons are raised each week.

GREENBURY B. WEATHERS was born in McMinn county, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1820, but was raised in Lauderdale county, Ala., near the city of Florence. He went to Christian county, Ky., and resided there from the year 1837 to 1841, removing soon to Morgan county, Ill., where he lived until 1862. Mr. Weathers has been a great traveler, having visited nearly every state in the West, and the wilds of the territories when yet unused to the foot of the white man. When the war broke out he was living in Montana Territory, and was employed as a scout by the government to conduct soldiers among the mountain passes and fastnesses, a work he was peculiarly fitted for, having explored the gorges and mountain glens in prospecting for mineral. In 1866 he went to Sarpy county, Neb., and in 1871 he went to Jewell county, Kan., and in 1876 came to Jasper county, Mo., Mineral township, where he now resides. The subject of this sketch has been twice married. His first wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Christman, of Morgan county, Ill., and the names of their children are John, James, Maryettie, and Albert. The date of his wife's death is Oct. 21, 1867, in Sarpy county, Neb. He was again married at Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 25, 1868, to Mrs. Sarah A. Thompson, a native of Ohio, with whom he now lives. Mr. Weathers is a representative type of the self-made man, having never seen the inside of a school-house. As he expressed it, "Whatever schooling and success I had I owe to grasping circumstances." The fire in his eye clearly shows that he has been a man of wonderful energy and vigor, and yet there remains enough to compete with many younger men. He may be styled the father of the lead and zinc mines known as the Vivion mines. He went into a deserted shaft, and, after working for four months, found ore of zinc blende which pays from \$40 to \$50 per day, developed by two good engines and a crusher. He has thrown out at a blast pieces of ore as large as a warming stove, and the mineral promises better the farther it is worked. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, and the wheat crop the past season netted him \$1,817.60. Mr. Weathers has led an eventful life, and now, though his eye is dimmed and his locks gray, his vigor and good nature still make him as ever the "boon companion."

CHAPTER XXXVII.—MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Introduction—Characteristics of Early Settlers—Organization—Configuration—Early Settlers—Schools—Churches—Madison Presbyterian—Charter Oak M. E.—Central Point Christian—Mount Pleasant Baptist—Biographical.

MUCH of the history of Madison township has been very properly given in the early history of the county and the different townships, therefore it would be tiresome to the reader to repeat it in this chapter. Its history is very like that of other townships, and the laws in obedience to which it developed are the same as obtained elsewhere. That the interests of the community have been carefully cared for during all these years is evidenced by the advancing moral and educational standing of the township. It must be remembered that previous to the war very few settlements were made in the territory now within its limits, but those few who were *ante bellum* settlers came principally from the same states and possessed characteristics similar to those who first settled the townships of Sarcoxie and McDonald. It would doubtless be a matter of interest to trace the emotions and thoughts of the early residents were such a thing possible. Their coming was not always a matter of choice, but oft-times a stern necessity. They came from the older, more enlightened, and prosperous East, leaving behind them all the advantages of a high civilization, the comforts of pleasant homes, friends, and associations made doubly dear by long and constant intercourse. They came to hardships and toil, to dangers and disappointment, but for these they cared little. There were hopes to be realized, plans to be developed farms to make, and homes to build. There was far less romance in their lives than is usually supposed. They came not because of a hardy, daring, restless nature, but to open the doors of a new world and obtain a home.

Feb. 7, 1873, Madison township was laid off as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the west half of section 11, township 29, range 30; thence west to the northwest corner of section 11, township 29, range 31; thence south to the southeast corner of section 11, township 28, range 31; thence east to the southeast corner of the west half of section 11, township 28, range 30; thence north to the place of beginning.

CONFIGURATION.—The surface of the township is less broken than that of its neighbors, excepting on the north. Spring River runs through the northern part from east to west, entering near the southeast corner and passing into Marion on the west about two miles north of the south boundary line. Dry Fork enters the township in the northeast, and, taking a

northwesterly direction cuts the north boundary line about midway from east to west. These are the principal streams. Others tributary are quite small, being only outlets for the many springs which furnish for all purposes an abundance of water. The south part of the township is timbered, hilly, and rocky, untilled, and almost untillable, excepting the Spring River valley, which is celebrated for its fertility and the immense crops of grain which it produces. The north and central parts are gently rolling prairie land, which is now in a high state of cultivation and is very productive. Here are found rich, beautiful farms, pleasant homes, and a contented people.

EARLY SETTLERS.—The first settlement on Spring River in Jasper county was made in 1832, within the limits of what is now Madison township. Unfortunately we have been unable to ascertain the name of this pioneer. It is known, however, that he located near a spring on the Nelson Knight farm, where he cleared a small patch and lived a few years in the solitude of his new-made home. About the year 1836 he died and was buried on the hillside near his cabin. In the spring of 1834 Mr. Woodrow came from Tennessee and settled near the Spout Springs. A man named Skidmore settled near there at the same time. J. L. Whitehead came with his father, Francis Whitehead, and the Cherokee Indians from Tennessee in 1837, and stopped with them for a time in the Cherokee nation. In 1837 the family left the Indians, because of dissensions among them, and located in the west part of Jasper county, near the Kansas state line. Two years later they came to Union township, and in 1846 to this township, locating near the center. William Kerr settled on Spring River in the southeast part of the township in 1839. Hugh and Berry Stockton settled on Dry Fork in 1839, being the first settlers in that vicinity. In 1840 Richard Ozmant erected his cabin in the east central part. In 1843 George Sly came from the Hoosier State and located near the center. In the same year Samuel B. LaForce came from Illinois and settled on a tract of land three miles northeast of Carthage. A man named Paul was also an early settler at the Spout Springs. The first minister in the township was Greenville Spencer. He was a resident of what is now known as Galena township, but had appointments and held regular meetings in different parts of the county. The first physician was a Cherokee Indian, Dr. Irwin. The first teacher probably William Seal. The first school-house was erected in 1857, near center of the township, on the site of the present Charter Oak School. The first church-house built was by the Christian denomination, about one and one-half miles northeast of the center. There has never been a post-office

within the limits of the township, owing to the nearness of Carthage and other offices surrounding.

MADISON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This society was organized in 1878 by Rev. T. B. Allen. The original members were Adaline Taylor, Mary S. Schovoler, T. K. Irwin, Jacob Lair and wife, Mrs. Elnora Birch, Jennie R. Gabreid, Luther Allen, Chas. Hinsmiller and wife, Ferdinand Ozment and wife, and others. The church building is a splendid frame structure, situated on section 27, township 29, range 30. It was erected in 1881, is 46x30, and cost \$2,200. The church is well furnished, and is a credit to the denomination by which it was built. It was dedicated in June, 1881, by Dr. Marks, assisted by Rev. Geo. W. Newell. Those who have had charge as pastors are Thos. H. Allen, Geo. W. Newell, and A. L. Miller. The present membership is twenty-six. The church is now in a flourishing condition, an active interest being evinced by all the members. The church officers are Jacob Lair and Ferdinand Ozment, elders; Jacob Lair, clerk. A union Sunday-school is here conducted with an average attendance of fifty.

CHARTER OAK M. E. CHURCH.—This is the oldest church organization in the township if not in the county. The society was formed in 1839 at the house of James Kerr. The original members were Geo. Sly and wife, Henry Zellérs, Samuel Binney, Jas. Kerr, and Miss Elizabeth Kerr, a daughter of the latter. Meetings are held at the Charter Oak school-house. They have no regular pastor at present.

CENTRAL POINT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1879 by the Rev. Mr. Hancock. Among the original members were B. Hickey and wife, Jas. Provert and wife, Geo. Zinn and wife, Mr. Baker and wife, Mrs. Eliza Darrow, and Thos. Loyd. The church building is a frame structure, 38x28 feet, and was completed in 1880 at a cost of about \$1,400. It is well furnished and in good repair. It was dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Hancock in the spring of 1880. The pastors have been Rev. Mr. Hancock, Rev. Eli Jenkins, and Rev. Mr. Kerhorn. The society is in a very prosperous condition. There is also a well organized Sunday-school in connection, which is well attended and has been quite interesting and profitable.

MOUNT PLEASANT BAPTIST CHURCH.—Organized in 1868 by elder A. M. F. Zook. The original members were J. L. Whitehead and wife, Wm. Whitehead and wife, Stephen P. Crumm, Levi Zellérs, and others. Thus far meetings have been held in the Charter Oak school-house. The society is, however, intending to build soon. The names of those who have had charge as pastors are A. M. F. Zook, M. C. Condiff, James Smith, John Smith, R. Johnson, J. M. Wheeler, and L. Hine who has charge at present.

The present church officers are J. L. Whitehead and Wm. Sula, deacons; J. L. Walker, clerk. The society is growing and in fair condition.

FRANCIS ASHENS, farmer, section 32, post-office Carthage, was born in Washington county, Ind., Oct. 2, 1844. At the age of fourteen he immigrated with his parents to southwest Missouri, settling on Haskins Prairie, Jasper county, where he led an uneventful life up to the civil war, when the family were obliged to leave the county for safety on account of their Union sentiments. They went to Kansas, where our subject enlisted in Company M of the Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, serving in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, and New Mexico. He was at the battles of Lexington, Little Blue, Independence, Big Blue, Round Mound, Mine Creek, and Newtonia. They were ordered into the western department to suppress the hostile Comanches, Kickapoo, and Ute Indians, where they had several brushes with the red men; in one important fight over 300 Indians were killed. They were ordered back to the states and mustered out in October, 1865. After a three months' stay in Kansas he returned to Jasper county, since which time he has been a permanent resident. He was married here March 30, 1867, to Miss Margaret Chrisman, a native of Jasper county, only daughter of Robert and Melvina Chrisman, old residents of the county. From this union there are five children: Robert, Ransom, Albert, William, and Jennie. His farm is well situated, four and one-half miles northeast of Carthage, skirted on the south by Spring River timber. Mineral is supposed to exist in paying quantities.

JAMES BARBOUR, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch hails originally from Barren county, Ky., where he was born Aug. 25, 1825. His ancestors were Virginians. Dr. Edward Barbour and Jane, his wife, of Richmond, Va., were his paternal grandparents. Governor Barbour of Virginia history was a brother of his grandfather. His maternal ancestors were the Ralstons of Virginia. Our subject came to Missouri with his parents in 1843 and settled near Jefferson City. At the age of twenty-four he engaged in the mercantile business as salesman at Pleasant Mount, in Miller county, Mo. Also speculated in stock quite successfully. Was married in his native county in 1850, to Miss Julia A. White, also a native of Barren county, Ky.; she died in Coles county, Mo., in 1854, where he had purchased a large farm and was extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. The advent of the civil war found him possessed of a large share of worldly goods, real and personal. Was also holding an important office in the state government, firmly believing, as did his fathers before him, in the sovereign rights of the states. He was naturally in sympathy with the Southern cause, but endeavored to



J. J. Hall



observe a strict neutrality in his actions; however his property became a prey to both contending armies, and the disturbed condition of business interfered so materially with his affairs that his losses during the "late unpleasantness" were distressingly severe. Shortly after the close of the war he disposed of the remnants of his once fine property and engaged in stock and grain speculations until 1878, when he became a resident of Jasper county, Mo. He is at present farming about 700 acres, making a specialty of wheat-growing. Was married Jan. 8, 1865, to Miss Lucy J. Taylor, a native of Missouri. Her paternal ancestors were Tennesseans; her maternal ancestors were by name Adcock, a very old and highly respected family of Knox county, Va. One son has blessed this union, Joseph T. Mr. Barbour has traveled extensively in the United States and Mexico, and thinks Jasper county will compare favorably with the very best, and in prospect far surpasses most countries.

ALDEN C. BESSE, farmer and breeder of fine stock, section 17, post-office Carthage. He is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Auglaize county, at Uniapolis, a town located and named by his paternal grandfather, who was a native of Bangor, Me., and could trace his genealogy back in an unbroken line to the Plymouth pilgrims. His wife was a Virginian by birth, named Farrow, of an old Virginian family. Our subject moved with his father to Henderson county, Ill., at the age of eleven. He came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1867, and located in Madison township, where his father died March 22, 1876, aged fifty-two. Though having the choice of adopting one of the learned professions, our subject early showed a preference for pastoral life, and has since given his time and attention to tilling the soil. He was married Oct. 17, 1880, to Miss Mary E., daughter of William and Elizabeth McGuire, well known and respected residents of Jasper county. Mr. Besse has in his composition enough Yankee pluck and energy to make him an active go-ahead business man, and does not propose secreting the "talents which his Lord hath given him," but rather placing them where they will result as a benefit to humanity and profit to himself. He is turning his attention to the propagation of fine stock, and has on his farm, "Cedar Hill," a herd of pedigreed Short-horns of the "Bates family." His farm consists of 160 acres, well calculated for stock, having many valuable advantages which he proposes utilizing.

JOHN M. BENWARD, farmer, section 25, post-office Carthage, was born in North Carolina, Dec. 11, 1840. There he spent his youth and early manhood. His education was acquired at the common schools. He also learned the trade of house carpenter. He served his country during

the war of the Rebellion, enlisting June, 1862, in Company C, Thirty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. He was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and engaged at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorville. He was discharged in June, 1863. He then entered in the government employ in the artificers corps and worked for some time near Washington, D. C. He then went to Tennessee in charge of a party of workmen superintending construction in different parts of the state. He returned to his home in New Jersey in 1865; went to Illinois the same year and located in Detroit county, where he was married July 4, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth M. J. Stoops, a native of Ohio. Of this union there are five children: Nettie May, born April 15, 1865; Anna L., born May 12, 1869; Charles F., born March 29, 1872; Hester E., born Aug. 15, 1876; and Franklin D., born Sept. 29, 1882. He went to Texas in 1876 and engaged at mercantile business, also as wagon-maker, and finally construction foreman on the railroad. He became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., in 1882, and purchased 40 acres of land upon which he lives; he also farms 400 acres of leased land.

SAMUEL W. BINNEY, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Carthage, is a native of the Hoosier State, born in Cass county, April 5, 1854. At the age of twelve his parents immigrated to Missouri, staying in Livingston county until 1866, when they came to Jasper county. Our subject was married July 1, 1872, to Mrs. Susan E., widow of J. T. Malugin, daughter of Ahan and Lydia Capp, deceased. Shortly after marriage he immigrated to Texas, and bought and improved a farm in Cook county, upon which he lived three years. He returned to Jasper county in 1875 and purchased the farm upon which he now lives. At that time it had but very meager improvements, but he has added to it very materially. He built a good substantial residence, romantically situated in a cozy nook of the Spring River hills; a magnificent spring gushes from the hillside two rods from the house and flows through the barn and stock-yards. Craters and caves of unknown dimensions exist in the immediate neighborhood, and altogether the location is pleasant and the scenery perfect. In 1880 he left the farm and went to Joplin and engaged in the grocery and provision trade. The following year he returned to the farm on Spring River. They are the parents of one child, a daughter, Arrometric. Mrs. Binney is the mother of one son by her first husband, Charley Malugin, a promising youth.

JACOB N. BRADBURY, farmer, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch was born in Ohio in 1841 and reared on a farm. He is the son of Gideon and Eliza Bradbury, natives of Ohio. They had five children, our subject being the second child. In 1863 he went to Nevada and worked in the mines one year, receiving \$4 per day; in 1867 he went to California,

and from there took a steamer for New York City, and thence to Jasper county, Mo., where he engaged in farming on his father's farm. He was married to Miss Alice Mitchell Feb. 16, 1876. She was the third of four children, and was born in Pike county, Ill., Jan. 2, 1858. By this union Mr. Bradbury has three children: Walter, Clara, and Birdie. Mr. Bradbury's farm consists of 240 acres, all under cultivation, well fenced, well watered, good two-story frame house, barn, granary, and out-buildings, and has a splendid orchard with all kinds of fruit. He is a good farmer and a good citizen, and has the confidence of all who know him.

SYLVANUS A. BUTLER, gardener and fruit-grower, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch is a native of Lincoln county, Mo., born Feb. 26, 1827. His parents returned to their former home in Montgomery county, Ky., when he was quite young, remaining there until 1841, when they moved to Randolph county, Mo. Here our subject was married March 21, 1848, to Miss Mary A. Dodson, a native of Kentucky, reared and educated in Randolph county, Mo. He came to Jasper county in 1867 and bought the farm he now occupies. His wife died in 1880, leaving a family of four sons and seven daughters, named as follows: Nancy J., wife of A. D. Morgan; Sarah E., wife of J. J. Wintler; Frances, wife of John Galentine; George O., Nicholas M., Clara and Ella (twins); Ella died June 6, 1882, aged 21; Mollie, died in May, 1882, aged 17; Robert L., Martha V., and Jasper D. Mrs. Butler was, during life, a member of the Presbyterian Church from the age of thirteen; she was an exemplary Christian lady, and by her pleasant, social disposition had endeared herself to many, and enjoyed the love and esteem of hosts of friends. She was a kind and indulgent parent and true wife. Since 1878 Mr. Butler has turned his attention entirely to fruit-growing. His farm being situated two and one-half miles from Carthage, on gently rolling ground and propitious soil, makes the situation especially desirable for that purpose. His orchard comprises all the favorite varieties of thrifty bearing trees, also several acres of small fruits, berries, etc. Mr. Butler is a man honored and respected in the community, has held several offices of public trust, and has administered the office of civil magistrate for several years.

WILLIS CAGLE (deceased), was a native of Kentucky, born near Bowling Green, Oct. 16, 1830. He came to Jasper county with his parents at an early day, where he lived until the breaking out of the civil war, when he went to Chariton county, Mo. He was a member of the E. M. M., and saw some active service. He was married in Greene county, Ill., Oct. 11, 1863, to Miss Rhoda C. La Force, daughter of James B. La Force, an old and respected citizen of that county. The first two and one-half years of

their married life they spent in Chariton and Schuyler counties, then returned to Jasper county, and in less than one year sold his farm and went to Saline county, Mo., where he died April 14, 1879, leaving four sons: James L., Elmer E., William F., and Lester O. Mr. Cagle during life was a quiet, industrious citizen, a kind-hearted husband and father, and a conscientious Christian, and was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Two years after his death his widow and family returned to Jasper county. Mrs. Cagle is an industrious, energetic lady, and has experienced many reverses in her day. When she was but thirteen her mother died, and she being the eldest had charge of the household and family up to her marriage. How well she fulfilled the trust many of the older residents of the county can testify.

WILLIAM W. CARR, farmer and stock-raiser, section 27, post-office Carthage, is one of the men who has spent nearly his entire life in Jasper county. He was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., Jan. 16, 1836. When a child of two years his parents immigrated to southwest Missouri. Staid a while in Barton county, and were residents of Jasper county at its organization. Here our subject grew to manhood, and acquired an education at the pioneer schools. His father was engaged in freighting from Booneville to the settlements. He was a volunteer in the war with Mexico, and died in 1851. The care and responsibility of the family subsequently devolved upon him. He continued freighting and farming until 1854, and then engaged in freighting from Kansas City to Santa Fe, New Mexico, for two or three years. In 1856 he purchased the farm upon which he lives. He was married April 3, 1857, to Miss Martha E. Arrington, a native of Iowa, and with his young wife settled upon his land. Their means were limited, but with the energy born of youth and health, they started to carve out their fortune. They met with many reverses the first years. He started from home in 1859 with a freight team of four yoke of oxen, and returned with but one steer, the rest having died on the way of Spanish fever. Notwithstanding these difficulties, they had accumulated quite a property and were looking forward to the time when their days would be spent in quiet and plenty, when the civil war broke out, dissipating every fond hope, putting a stop to every industrial pursuit, and arraying neighbor against neighbor in deadly feud. Mr. Carr was from the first a staunch Union man, and early in the struggle took up arms under the stars and stripes. He was enrolled in May, 1861, in Captain Stemmons's company of guards. The following year he was regularly mustered into Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, which subsequently became the Seventh Provisional Battalion. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Mis-

souri Volunteer Cavalry. He participated in all the experiences of these several commands, serving as a subaltern officer, and was often in command of squadrons of men, and assisted at the fortifications of Carthage. He has a well-established record of efficient service and brave and dashing conduct, and though quite young, was a favorite with the men and trusted by the regimental and staff officers. His family were of course subject to the hardships and indignities of these trying times. His wife was at Oregon during the rebel raid, but for some unexplained reason was not disturbed. In 1862 George Sly, a soldier of the Sixth Kansas Regiment, lay sick at the house of William Bush, where Mrs. Carr was also stopping, when a squad of bushwhackers rode up, took him out and shot him dead in the door-way. Mr. Carr was discharged in July, 1865, doffed the blue of the soldier, and again donned the jeans of a farmer. His wife unearthed the little treasure she had prudently buried during the troublous times, and with this and the horse he had ridden during his service as a nucleus, they again resumed their farming operations, so long abandoned, since which time they have in the main prospered. They have a family of eight children: Emma A., wife of Richard Lair; William L., Isaac L., Laura A., Clara B., Hattie M., Carman D., and Ada C. His farm consists of 206 acres, well improved; also owns 160 acres of improved land in section 14.

B. B. CARMIN, farmer, section 27, post-office Carthage. Was born in Clark county, Ohio, March 1, 1830. His father was a farmer, and became crippled by an accident when our subject was quite young, and being the eldest child, the care of the farm and family devolved principally upon him. At the age of twenty-two he went to Miami county, Ohio, and worked in a distillery four years. Was married Oct. 3, 1853, to Clementine Jenkins, also a native of Ohio. In 1856 he moved to Stark county, Ind.; bought and settled upon a new farm, which he cleared up and grubbed. During the war of the Rebellion he served in Company G, Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers; was attached to the Seventeenth Army Corps, marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and participated in all the engagements of the command, and the return march to Washington D. C.; was at the grand review of the armies in that city; was discharged at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865. Returned to his farm in the Hoosier State; remained until 1867, when he sold out and came to Jasper county, Mo.; settled where he now lives. The family occupied a log-cabin the first ten years of their residence, which has been replaced by a commodious farm-house. The farm consists of 160 acres well improved. Mr. Carmin farms the land to advantage, gets good crops of wheat, corn, and oats. Met with some reverses the first years of his residence, but has overcome them and can now enjoy the

fruits of his labor and enterprise. His family consists of two sons and two daughters: Clara Jane, wife of James I. Whitwell of Newton county; James A., Lewis L., and Mary A., wife of John McQuivey. Mr. C., though always exercising the right of suffrage and identified with the Democratic party, is not by any means a partisan. In local affairs prefers the man independent of party affiliations. Is a member of the Baptist Church. Donated two acres of land upon which to build a Presbyterian Church in 1880.

ALPHEUS C. CARSON, farmer, stock-raiser, and fruit-grower, section 12, post-office Carthage. Is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Hancock county, Aug. 1, 1840. In 1849 his parents immigrated to Iowa, settled in Winneshiek county the following year. At the age of twenty-two our subject owned an eighty acre farm. Was married in Fayette county, Iowa, Nov. 16, 1861, to Miss Lucinda Huntsinger, a native of Indiana. Of this union there are six children living: Charles N., Inez, Frank, Belle, George, and Carter. Served in the Federal army during the war of the Rebellion, in Company E, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry; served in Missouri and Arkansas; was promoted to a non-commissioned office; was discharged in Dec., 1865. Returned to Iowa, where he remained one year. Came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1867; purchased the farm upon which he now lives, containing of 150 acres, 100 acres well improved, 12 acres in fruit trees of different varieties; very nicely situated on high rolling ground, three miles southeast of Carthage. Mr. Carson is a systematic fruit-grower, makes use of the most improved methods of saving and drying fruits; uses the Zimmerman dryer and evaporator, and is agent for the sale of that indispensable article. Keeps on his farm a small herd of well graded Short-Horns. Takes an active interest in public affairs; has held the office of civil magistrate.

JAMES F. DAUGHERTY, collector of the county revenue. The subject of this sketch is a native of Virginia, born in Lee county, Dec. 11, 1836. When a child one year old his parents immigrated to Missouri, locating in Platt county, where they lived five years, then to Andrew county, where our subject was reared and educated. At the age of twenty-seven he went to the gold-fields of Idaho and Montana; was one year in Virginia City, Nevada, and filled a responsible position in the auction and commission house of King, Curtis & Co., his duties being to weigh and value gold-dust. Returned east to Plattsmonth, Neb., in 1865, and engaged as a salesman in a dry goods and grocery house for three years. He was married at Fremont City, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1866, to Miss Susan M. Flanery, a native of Buchanan county, Mo. Of this union there are five children: Robertie E., born July 1, 1867; Mary E., born March 31, 1869; Clyde C., born Dec. 2, 1872; James

J., born Nov. 26, 1874; Clinton, born Nov. 9, 1879. He became a resident of Jasper county in 1868, and engaged in farming and trading in live stock. The home farm consists of eighty acres, well improved; also owns a well improved eighty acre farm in section 11. As to the popularity of this gentleman we will simply say he was elected to the important office of collector of the county revenue, on the Greenback ticket, in 1882, receiving also the endorsement of the Democratic party, and a majority of 318 votes. In his younger days he was a deputy in the office of the circuit clerk, and ex officio recorder of Anderson county, Mo., four years, 1858 to 1862.

JAMES J. DAUGHERTY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, post-office Carthage, is a native of West Virginia, born in Lee county, Oct. 15, 1811. His father was a native of North Carolina, of Irish descent, being two generations removed. He settled in North Carolina in pre-revolutionary days. His father was one of the pioneers of Lee county, Va. Our subject was married at the age of twenty-seven, to Miss Nancy J. Flanery, also a native of West Virginia. He immigrated to Missouri in 1837, and settled on the Platt purchase, in Platt county, Mo., remaining five years, then removed to Andrew county, where he lived until 1867, when he became a resident of Jasper county. He purchased the farm upon which he lives, consisting of 160 acres. His wife died in 1863, leaving a family of ten children, whose names are James F., John P., Rachel (Mrs. W. Edson), Thomas J. (deceased), Sally A. (deceased), Einma (deceased), Mary L., (deceased), Charles M., and Archibald C. He was married Dec. 1, 1865, to Mrs. Polly Lawrence, a native of Virginia. Of this union there are two children, George W. and Jennie. Mr. Daugherty is a typical Missourian; has been a pioneer the greater part of his life, and experienced all the advantages and disadvantages of life in the early settlements. He has lived to see the grand State of Missouri progress by the spirit of energy and hand of husbandry from a howling wilderness to its present enviable condition.

WILLIAM M. DAUGHERTY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, post-office Carthage, is a native of Missouri, born in Platt county, March 1, 1841. When quite young his parents moved to Andrew county. In 1862 he went to Illinois and staid two years; from there he went to Montana, and engaged at freighting, fitting out his teams and loads at St. Joseph, Mo.; sold his outfit in Montana to good advantage and returned to Missouri. He subsequently engaged at freighting between St. Joe., Mo., and Denver, Col., for four years; then lived in Fremont county, Iowa, and in Plattsmouth, Neb. Came to Jasper county in 1866, and engaged at farming; purchased the farm he now owns and occupies in 1873, which consists of eighty acres; good soil and

well improved, situated eight miles northeast of Carthage. Mr. Daugherty was married April 29, 1869, to Miss Elverda Shanks, a native of Jasper county, daughter of Hannibal and Elizabeth Shanks, well known old settlers of the county. They are the parents of three sons and one daughter; Frank, born May 6, 1870; Luella F., born Dec. 22, 1872; Diocletian, born June 22, 1878; and Edgar, born March 12, 1881.

WILLIAM DOTY, farmer, post-office Carthage, was a native of the Empire State, having been born in Jefferson county, Dec. 15, 1843. He lived there and in Canada until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company K, Fifth New York Cavalry Regiment, going into active service and participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, the Wilson raid near Washington, D. C., in 1864 (the repulse of General Early), campaign through the Shenandoah Valley under General Sheridan, Cedar Creek, Winchester, and Five Forks. He was mustered out in June, 1865, and lived in New York City until 1869, and traveled with Barnum & Bailey's circus four seasons. He was married at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1872, to Mrs. Susan Snow, a native of Connecticut. He became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., in 1877, since which time he has engaged at farming.

JAMES FASKIN (deceased), was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, May 20, 1834, and came with his parents to North America in 1836. They settled in Kingston, Ont., where he was reared and educated, and learned the trade of wagon-maker. At the age of twenty-one he went to the then territory of Minnesota, where he followed the business of house carpenter. He was married at Fairbault, Minn., May 1, 1862, to Miss Myra Willis, a native of La Porte county, Ind., who went to Minnesota with her parents when young and received her education at the Scabury Seminary, Fairbault, Minn. They came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1874, and commenced improving a farm which he had previously purchased. Mr. F. died in Jasper county Aug. 30, 1881, leaving a family of four children; namely, Charles E., born March 7, 1863; Ida L., born June 4, 1870; Frank W., born May 8, 1873; and Eva I., born Nov. 25, 1878. He was during life an industrious hard-working man; a thorough mechanic and good citizen; and a kind husband and father. He was a charter member of the first lodge of Odd Fellows organized in Fairbault, Minn. His widow, an active intelligent lady, with the assistance of her son, a promising young man, is managing the farm, and the son is demonstrating his ability in that direction, and is reasonably prosperous.

WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, farmer, section 12, post-office Carthage, was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., Feb. 23, 1834. He went to Mississippi

with his parents when ten years old, and there his father died. In 1856 he went to Texas and was there at the breaking out of the war. In 1861 he volunteered in Company E, Ninth Texas Cavalry, C. S. A., and participated in the battles of Elkhorn Tavern, the scout through the Indian nation, Shiloh, Iuka, Spanish Hill, Granada, Jackson, Rome, Franklin, Nashville, and hosts of skirmishes in which he took part under the Confederate banner. At the surrender he returned to his home in Texas, and was married in April, 1863, to Miss E. J. Kirk, a native of North Carolina. They are the parents of eight children: Mary, now Mrs. J. Hininger; Frances, Lewis W., Belle, Hettie, Lucy, Cora, and John. They came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1868, and staid but one year, then went to McDonald county, same state; from there to Barton county, Ark., and back to Jasper county in 1878, and purchased the farm he now owns and occupies. It consists of seventy acres well situated on high rolling ground two miles east from Carthage.

THOMAS FREED, farmer, stock-raiser, and fruit-grower, section 26, post-office Carthage. He is a native of the Hoosier State, born in Lawrence county, Jan. 4, 1840; was there reared to maturity and educated in the schools of that county. He was married in Orange county, Ind., Sept. 6, 1860, and became a resident of that county, where he engaged at farming and stock-raising until 1879, when he engaged in the dray business at Saltilloville, Washington county, Ind. He sold out the following year and came to Jasper county, Mo.; he lived a while at Carthage and came upon the farm where he now lives, situated in Madison township, three and one-half miles from Carthage, the shire town. It consists of 80 acres in a high state of cultivation, 30 acres in fruit of fine quality and of every variety grown in this climate. Mr. Freed is turning much of his attention to the horticultural branch of husbandry. Judging from the interest he is taking he will surely succeed. His family consists of one son and three daughters: Sarah L., Leroy E., Della M. and Clara. Mr. Freed has come to Jasper county to stay, and although what may be termed a new-comer, takes an active interest in the county and its affairs. He is enterprising, public-spirited and liberal minded. The paternal ancestors of Mrs. Freed were German. Her great-grandfather immigrated to the American colonies previous to the Revolution, settling in North Carolina. Her grandfather was a soldier under Marion. Her father, Dr. Richard D. Walters, came to Indiana at an early day, and practiced medicine for many years in Washington and adjoining counties.

JOHN F. GABRIEL, farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, post-office Carthage. He is a native of the Hoosier State, born in Boone county, Oct. 3, 1842. His father was a tanner, and our subject spent his youth in assist-

ing in the tannery and acquiring a rudimentary education; and led a life comparatively barren of events up to the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in May, 1861, in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Mounted Infantry Volunteers. This regiment was the first to leave the state for the three years service, and its history adorns the brightest pages of the annals of Indiana soldiers during their service. They were considered invincible, and marched over 4,000 miles and captured upward of 5,000 prisoners, 6,000 stand of arms, 70 pieces of artillery, 11 stand of colors, and over 3,000 horses and mules. Fought in every state in the South and their dead lie buried in Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama. The company of which our subject was a member received the first Enfield rifles issued from the state, as a prize given in a competitive drill by volunteer companies. Mr. Gabriel was promoted to the non-commissioned staff of the division and served much of the time in that capacity. He was mustered out in 1864, and returned to his home in Indiana, and learned photography. In 1869 he came to Jasper county, and located at Carthage in the same business. He was appointed deputy United States marshal for the western district of Missouri in 1873. He purchased the farm upon which he lives in 1875, and of late years has been a tiller of the soil. The farm consists of 188 acres, nicely situated six miles from Carthage on the Avilla road. He was married at Lebanon, Ind., April 1, 1869, to Miss Jennie R. Rodefer, also a native of Indiana. They are the parents of five children: Ernest A., born Aug. 16, 1872; Earl S., born Nov. 2, 1874; May B., born Sept. 21, 1876; Hattie B., born March 10, 1879; and Anna M., born Nov. 30, 1882. Mr. G. is a man much above the average in intelligence, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a Democrat.

WILLIAM HORNBACK, farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch first saw the light on the famous Tippecanoe battle ground, Ind., May 9, 1834, his father having settled in Indiana at a very early day, and owned the land upon which Gen. Taylor acquired so much fame. He immigrated to southwest Missouri and settled four miles southwest of where Carthage now is, which was then the very outskirts of civilization. There our subject spent his youth and early manhood, assisting his father in clearing and making a farm, and acquiring what education he could by the limited means then in vogue. In 1855 or 1856 he, with a younger brother, located a claim on section 29, Madison township, erected a cabin of black hickory logs, and "kept bach" while breaking and improving sixty acres. His brother died in 1860, and our subject administered the estate; he sold the property, taking purchasers' notes,

due in one year, but before the paper matured the civil war broke out and the makers of the notes scattered he knew not where. During the subsequent years of the war he shifted about as best he could; tended crops when the country was free from armed bands, his greatest difficulty being to keep his cattle from falling into the hands of marauding parties, in which effort he was not always successful. In 1863 he drove what stock he had left into northern Kansas and sold them. He then went to Montana and engaged at mining and teaming. From there he went to British Columbia; then to Lewiston, Idaho; then to Dallas City and Portland, Ore.; Chico, Cal.; Idaho City, Idaho; and San Francisco; then to Humboldt, Nev.; again back to Chico and Sacramento, and took shipping for New York via Panama; then to Douglas county, Kan., whither his parents had fled during the war, and returned to Jasper county April 9, 1866, his travels having occupied three years to a day. He then resumed his farming operations, or in other words made a new start. He rebuilt his fences destroyed by the hostile parties and raised a fair crop the same year, for which there was good demand and good prices. He was married April 30, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth E., daughter of John and Nancy McMeechan (deceased), a native of Green county, Mo., but reared and educated in Decatur county, Iowa. Of this union there are three children living: John J., born Jan. 29, 1869; Mary N., born March 13, 1872; and Hattie M., born Nov. 16, 1877. His farm consists of 100 acres, well improved, with fine house, orchard, etc.; he also owns sixty acres of timber.

HENRY IMEL, farmer, section 8, post-office Carthage, is a native of Indiana, born in Wayne county May 14, 1835. Immigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1849, settling in Knox county. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade. He was married in Richmond, Ind., to Miss Jane Rambo in 1856. She died in 1865 leaving four children: Thomas F., Alice, Olive, and William. During the civil war he had rather a novel experience. His father enlisted in Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and our subject thinking the old gentleman incapable of enduring the hardships of active service, concluded to act as his substitute, and joined the regiment for that purpose, but before the proper transfer could be made the battles of Ft. Donelson and Pittsburg Landing were fought, in both of which he participated. His father was taken prisoner in the latter fight, and it being impossible to take his place there he returned to Illinois. Came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1866, and worked as a carpenter in and about Carthage. In 1868 he married Mrs. Rebecca, widow of Capt. James Petty, of the C. S. A., who was killed at Carthage during the war. In 1876 Mr. Imel drove a bunch of cattle to Arizona, where he led a wild, moun-

tain life for nearly three years. Since his return he has been engaged at farming. His farm consists of 110 acres, well improved, nicely situated on Dry Fork Creek, with fine groves of timber on the east and north. His family consists of four children: Bammie J., Eva E., Mary F., and an infant boy.

JOHN G. JACOBS, farmer, stock-raiser, and fruit-grower, section 20, post-office Carthage, is a native of Maryland, born in Frederick county, March 27, 1827. His father, Ignatius Jacobs, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1793, and still lives in Frederick county, Md., hale and hearty. Has lived his entire life in and about Washington, D. C., and has seen every president of the United States, from Washington to the present. His father, George Jacobs, was a native of Nova Scotia, a stone-cutter by trade, and came to Washington to work on the Executive Mansion during Washington's presidency. The maternal ancestors of our subject immigrated to the American colonies in 1770, and settled in Frederick county, Maryland. His mother's maiden name was Mary Fox. Mr. Jacobs was married in Franklin county, Penn., Jan. 3, 1850, to Miss Hester Mack, a native of Bedford county, Penn., and moved to Belmont county, Ohio, same year. Remained there two and one-half years. Then took up his residence in Mansfield, Ohio, and lived next neighbor to John Sherman. Moved to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1854, where his wife died, leaving two children, George M., born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 22, 1851, and W. G. C., born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1856. Married for his second wife Miss Catharine L. Baker, Sept. 20, 1862. She is a native of Washington county, Penn., reared and educated in Ohio. Of this union there are two sons, Isaac M., born in Allen county, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1864, and P. F., born Aug. 31, 1867. Mr. Jacobs moved to Allen county in 1863; lived there till 1874, when he became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., purchasing the farm upon which he now lives, which was then in a primitive state, but is now one of the finest and best improved farms in the county. It consists of 350 acres, has a fine house, barn, and out-houses, a magnificent orchard of 500 bearing apple trees, 300 budded peach trees, pears, plums, cherries, etc., all of the very best quality and varieties. A view of the entire farm can be had from the house. Yards, lawns, etc., are laid out and kept with care and taste. Mr. Jacobs was a tobacconist by profession, and followed that business up to his residence in Jasper county.

HON. ISAAC E. KOONTZ (deceased). The subject of this sketch was a native of Ohio. His ancestors were from Switzerland, and immigrated to America three generations back, settling in Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Lancaster, where many of their descendants still reside. His maternal

grandfather, Emanuel Carpenter, moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio as early as the year 1800, and settled in the town of Lancaster, in the present county of Fairfield. He was one of the earliest settlers of that part of the state, and made his home there when the country was only inhabited by wild beasts and Indians. He became a leading citizen of Ohio, and was several terms a member of the legislature, and helped frame the constitution of the state on its admission to the Union. His father, Isaac Koontz, was eighteen years old when he left Pennsylvania for Ohio. He was married to Sarah Carpenter, and was a farmer in Fairfield county, and raised eight children, of whom the fifth is the subject of this sketch, born Dec. 6, 1821. The judge was reared in Fairfield county, having his home in what is now the city of Lancaster. He was given a good common school education, and having mastered civil engineering at the age of eighteen, assisted in laying out the Hocking Valley Canal. At the age of twenty he married Miss Priscilla Pease, a native of Lancaster, Ohio, a daughter of Andrew and Maria Pease. Her father was a native of Virginia, of an old Virginia family. Her mother's family name was Carpenter, distantly related to the maternal ancestors of her late husband. After his marriage he engaged at farming. On the breaking out of the war he accepted a position as assistant in the internal revenue department, and was thus occupied until the war was over, and President Lincoln assassinated, when he resigned. In 1867 he sold off over 200 acres in Ohio, and removed to southwest Missouri, and purchased a fine farm five and a half miles northeast of Carthage, where his family still resides. In the fall of 1868 he was chosen one of the justices of the county court on the Republican ticket. While a member of this body he identified himself with various movements for the improvement and progress of the county. He was originally an old-line Whig, but became a Republican at the organization of that party. He acted with that party and did what he could toward sustaining the administration in its efforts to crush the Rebellion. He was an earnest advocate of the Greenback party during the last years of his life. He died at his home in Jasper county, Jan. 23, 1879. During life Judge Koontz was a remarkable man, possessed of many peculiar ideas; was such a man as is met with but seldom in this vale of tears; his nature was to love humanity; his heart ever went out to the poor, lowly, and suffering, and was generous and charitable even to his own disadvantage. He looked upon this life as something to be enjoyed, and loved sociability, and was famous for his joviality. Friendship to him was not a poet's song, but a living principle. He was a man of fine intellectual capacities, an entertaining speaker, and splendid conversationalist. In him there was no such thing as deception; his words were fair

and frank. He was strong and faithful in his conjugal attachments, and idolized his life's companion, as well he might. He left a family of five sons and one daughter. Their names are Samuel P., George W., Albert E., Isaac E., John Van M., and Fanny, wife of Joshua Shaffer. Albert E. and John Van M. are single and live with their mother on the farm, which consists of 390 acres. Mrs. Koontz is a lady of remarkable intelligence and business sagacity, and manages the fine property left in her charge with judgment and ability.

CHARLES W. KYLE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, post-office Carthage, was born in Winchester, Va., in September, 1845, and was there reared to manhood and received a good education. He came to southwest Missouri in 1872. He was married in Jasper county, shortly after his arrival, to Miss Martha E. Fries, also a native of Winchester, Va. Of this union there are two children living: George Wesley, born Oct. 6, 1877, and Anna Daisy, born Oct. 18, 1880; and Emma M., who died in 1878, aged two years. Mr. Kyle owns a fine farm of 216 acres, well improved, with good buildings, orchard, etc. He raises corn, wheat, and oats in quantities, and farms his land after the most approved methods. He is known as an honest man and an enterprising and industrious citizen.

JAMES L. LA FORCE, farmer, post-office Carthage. The ancestors of this gentleman probably came from France with the celebrated pioneer, La Salle, and were the original settlers of Illinois and Missouri. The great-grandfather of our subject lived in Virginia during the French and Indian War; was taken prisoner, and together with his family and slaves removed to Canada and held as hostages, where he died. The family returned to Virginia at the close of the war. His grandfather was a pioneer of Cumberland Gap, Tenn. His father settled in Breckenridge county, Ky., at a very early day, and was a soldier in the War of 1812 from that state. Our subject was born in Kentucky March 29, 1818. The following year his parents immigrated to Pike county, Mo., and were among the first settlers of that county. There he was reared to manhood and received as good an education as the times and place afforded. He was married Dec. 7, 1843, to Miss Griselda Bethel, a native of Virginia. In 1846 he went to Lafayette county, Wis., and engaged in mining for two and one-half years, and farmed one year. He then took his course to the great Southwest, and settled in Jasper county, Mo., in 1849, and made the farm upon which he now lives. His wife died in Sept., 1857, leaving six children: Rhoda C. (now Mrs. Cagle), Martha M. (Mrs. Miles B. Gray), John S., Lewis B. (deceased), William M., and Joseph E. He was compelled to leave his home in 1861 on account of the ravages of war, and staid in Greene county, Ill., until 1866, when he

returned to Jasper county. He was married in October of the same year to Miss Agnes A. Brumet, a native of Tennessee. Since the war Mr. La Force has been reasonably prosperous. His farm consists of 120 acres, mostly in good cultivation.

DAVID LANDERS (deceased), was a native of Kentucky, born March 5, 1826, and came with his parents to southwest Missouri about 1840 and settled on Center Creek in Jasper county. He was married July 10, 1851, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Francis and Nancy Whitehead. Two years after their marriage they moved to where the family now reside. During the civil war they went to Nodaway county, Mo., where they remained until peace was proclaimed, when they returned to their home in Jasper county, where he died Oct. 27, 1869, leaving a family of four sons and three daughters: George W., born June 22, 1852; Nancy E., died May 6, 1878, aged 23; John, born Feb. 14, 1855; Sarah A., wife of W. E. Maxwell, born Oct. 14, 1856; William, born Sept. 23, 1859; Amanda J., born Sept. 29, 1861; and James D., born June 6, 1864. Mr. Landers during life was a very quiet, inoffensive, industrious man, a much respected citizen, and a kind and indulgent husband and father. His widow, who still survives him, is managing the farm in connection with her sons, and all getting along nicely. The farm is well situated five miles northeast from Carthage, near Spring River.

ISAAC LE MASTERS, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Carthage, is a native of Ohio, born in Auglaize county, April 7, 1837. His ancestors were from France. His father was a native of Virginia, was a farmer, and our subject spent his youth assisting on the farm and acquiring an education. He was married Jan. 8, 1860, to Miss Sarah Heston, also a native of Ohio. Mr. Le Masters served his country during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting Aug. 6, 1862, in Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, under Generals Burnside, Sherman, and Thomas, participating in the battles of Knoxville, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Cumberland Gap, siege and capture of Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and many skirmishes. He was mustered out in June, 1865, and returned to his home in Ohio. He came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1877, since which time he has been engaged at farming and stock-raising. He has a family of six sons and three daughters: Clara, wife of Frank Butler; Amos E., Sidney E., Ulysses S. G., George W., Hannah L., Jacob L., Isaac J., and Clinton D. Mr. Le Masters is an active, energetic citizen, and is at present working 400 acres of land principally in wheat.

W. M. LOGAN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, post-office Carthage, is a native of the Hoosier State, born in Washington county, Sept. 15,

1829, and was there reared to manhood and had the benefits of a good English education. His father was a farmer and speculator, and did a mercantile and milling business; was a grandson of Col. Ben. Logan, of Indian war fame, founder of the present illustrious Logan family. He was for many years a civil magistrate in the same county. Our subject spent his youth in assisting his father in the business, and at maturity purchased a farm and engaged at farming and stock dealing; was quite successful and accumulated fine property. He made a visit to southwest Missouri in 1865, and for once his business sagacity proved him false, as he returned without making any investments. He made another visit overland to Jasper county, in 1869, bringing his family; was on the road forty-three days coming, and thirty-five days in returning. He had two fine teams and wagons and luxuriant camp equipage, the trip proving one continual picnic. This trip decided him to dispose of his property in Indiana and become a resident of the great Southwest, which he proceeded to do. He moved his family and household goods to Polk county, Mo., in 1877, and purchased a tract of 600 acres. Not being thoroughly satisfied with his location, he disposed of his interests there and become a resident of Jasper county, in 1880, and engaged at stock-feeding. He then disposed of his flocks and herds in Kansas, and engaged in the grocery, provision, and feed trade, in Joplin. Purchased the farm upon which he now lives in 1882, consisting of 160 acres, well situated, on Dry Fork Creek, and has many natural advantages, which Mr. Logan proposes to utilize, making many material improvements. He was married in Washington county, Ind., Oct. 16, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Underwood, a native of Indiana. Her father, Nathan Underwood, was the first white child born in Jefferson county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Logan have reared and educated a family of three children, one son and two daughters. Mary A. (deceased Nov. 8, 1878), age twenty-four years; during her school life was loved and respected by her associates for her loving social disposition and bright mental qualities; Stacy N., in business at Carthage, and Sarah D., wife of George W. Suitor.

JACOB LONG, farmer, section 7, post-office Carthage, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Ross county, July 3, 1817. His father was a farmer and freighter, and our subject spent his youth in assisting his parent, and at the age of ten was quite an expert in handling a six horse team, with a single (jerk) line. Subsequently learned the carpenter trade, and followed the business of contractor and builder for many years, in Hancock county, Ohio. He was married Aug. 18, 1836, to Miss Eliza Fruchey, a native of Pennsylvania. Of this union there are five children living: Mary A., Martha, wife of Jacob Heaston; Hester A., wife of George Scanden;

Ruth, widow of Chas. Edwards; and John A.; also Amanda, died Jan. 12, 1883, aged 31. Mr. Long has been a resident of Jasper county since 1858, since which time he has been a tiller of the soil. His wife died March 23, 1877. She was for many years a member of the United Brethren Church; a very estimable lady, and early in life inculcated ideas of Christianity and morality in her children, who have grown up good and useful members of society. Mr. Long has been for many years a sincere Christian. During the first years of his residence here church affairs were much neglected. It was his privilege to organize a congregation of the United Brethren, assisted by the other members of his family and other families of the neighborhood. It still bears his name, and in it Mr. Long has ever taken an active interest.

FREDERICK McQUIVEY, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Carthage. He is a native of the old Bay State, born in Springfield, Mass., Dec. 29, 1822, where he received a good common school education, and also mastered the profession of confectioner and refiner, and while engaged at that business made many material improvements over the old methods of manufacture, of lasting benefit to the trade and profit to himself. At the age of twenty he located in Geneseo, New York, where he lived four years; from there he went to the Territory of Wisconsin, and lived at what is now Waukesha one year. He located in Watertown, Wis., in 1843; was there and participated in the Ioni Indian troubles in 1844, where he saw and assisted Capt. Jeff. Davis, who afterwards became President of the Southern Confederacy, in moving the Winnebagoes out of that part of the country. He moved to Lake county, Ill., in 1870, where he kept a dairy farm until 1875, when he became a resident of Jasper county, Mo. He purchased the farm upon which he now lives consisting of 146 acres, 110 acres in cultivation, with good house, barn, orchard, etc. It is situated but three and one-half miles from Carthage. Mr. McQuivey was married at Geneseo, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1841, to Miss Mary Griswold, a native of New York. She died at Watertown, Wis., in 1845, leaving two sons, who gave their lives for the Union in the war of the Rebellion. William F. was a member of Company G; Berden S. S. was killed on the battle-field during the siege of Petersburg, Va. He was physically a noble specimen of manhood, bore a record of good conduct on the field, and had by his manly conduct, exemplary character, bravery and soldiery bearing, endeared himself to his comrades. Charles L. was a member of Company G, First Regiment Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and died at his home in Wisconsin from disease contracted while in the service. His second wife's maiden name was Mary Mangly. She

died leaving three children: Mary I., now Mrs. Doake; Harriett, deceased; and John F. He married for his third wife, Miss Eunice Brown, a native of Ohio, Oct. 15, 1861. Of this union there are four children: Caroline B., Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Carmin; Frederick C., and Nellie M. Mr. M. has traveled over much of this great country. He thinks Jasper county all that is grand and intends spending his declining years here.

JAMES L. MATHEWS, farmer, post-office Carthage, was a native of the Hoosier State, born in Bartholomew county April 20, 1840. He was there raised to man's estate and acquired a common school education. At the age of fifteen he became an apprentice to the blacksmith and wagon-maker's trade, serving four years. Was married in Johnson county, Ind., May 5, 1861, to Mrs. Matilda (Harper) Simpson, also a native of Indiana. Of this union there is one daughter, Nannie E., wife of William Loveall, now a resident of Jasper county, Mo. After his marriage Mr. Mathews engaged at farming in Johnson county, Ind., where he remained until 1881, and then became a resident of Jasper county, Mo. Subject has ever taken an active interest in public affairs, is a Democrat in conviction and principle. He manifests a lively interest in the welfare of his party, and takes a conscious pride in its traditions and former glory, and has confidence in the integrity of its principles.

WILLIAM MAXWELL (deceased), was a native of Washington county, Va., born March 23, 1819. At the age of twenty-one he came to Washington county, Mo., and the following year married Miss Mary A. Carson, also a native of Virginia. They lived in Washington county until 1855 when they moved to Jasper county. He was a blacksmith by trade, and engaged at that business for many years. He purchased a farm of 120 acres in 1857, upon which he built a substantial brick residence, where his widow now lives; also owned forty acres of timber. During the war he was a Union man. The outrages committed here during the war caused him to move his family to Nebraska, and afterward to Kansas, where they staid until the close of the war, when they returned to Jasper county, and he resumed his ordinary avocation up to his death, which occurred Sept. 30, 1879, leaving a family of nine children: Jane, wife of James Flood; Eliza A. (deceased), wife of A. Smith; Mary K., wife of Riley Petty; Thos. R., James F., Rose C. (deceased), wife of Jonas Myers; Louisa A., wife of William Moore; Laura A., and Inga B., second wife of Jonas Myers. Mrs. Maxwell and daughter, Miss Laura, now occupy the old homestead. She is a lady of more than ordinary attainments, having received in her youth a good education in the English branches. Her ancestors, the Carsons, of Virginia,

are a very old family. Her maternal ancestors, the Rutledges, were among the original settlers of Jamestown, Va.

WILLIAM S. MERRISS, farmer and market gardener, post-office Carthage, comes originally from Franklin county, Ohio, where he was born Nov. 17, 1816. In 1836 he immigrated to Illinois, settling in Morgan county, where he bought and improved a farm. He was married there Feb. 27, 1840, to Miss Eliza Hamilton, also a native of Ohio, who died two years later. He moved to Fulton county, Ill., in the fall of 1840, and bought and improved a farm upon which he lived until 1872. He then sold out and came to Jasper county, Mo., and embarked in the grocery and provision trade in the city of Carthage, remaining in that business four years. He purchased the farm upon which he now lives in 1882. It is nicely situated, one and one-half miles southeast from the public square of Carthage. He is engaged in raising fruits and vegetables for the Carthage market, for which purpose the place is well calculated. He was married to his present wife, Mrs. Parthena Wadsworth, maiden name Hubbard, a native of Tioga county, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1843. They are the parents of two sons, John P. and Henry A., and one daughter, Eliza S. Mrs. Merriss's first husband was William Wadsworth, son of Major James D. Wadsworth, a well known New York soldier of the War of 1812. They were the parents of one daughter, Clarissa A., wife of Henry Cline, of Jasper county, Mo.

JOSEPH G. MEYER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 21, post-office Carthage. He was born in the principality of Hohenzollern, Germany, Aug. 27, 1842, where he was reared to manhood and acquired a good education in his native language; he also mastered the trade of cabinet-maker. He landed in New York in 1864. His first impressions of the land of the free were not at all encouraging, as he was without means. But he possessed a stout heart and a pair of strong arms, and a disposition to work. Not knowing where to obtain employment at his trade, he started to work in a grain elevator the day of his arrival. After six weeks of this labor he obtained work in a cabinet shop, and three months later left the city of New York and took a situation in a cabinet shop at Troy, where he worked three years. He worked in Schoharie county two years; then he turned his face westward and rambled about for some time, going first to St. Louis, then to Kansas, back to St. Louis, and thence to New Orleans. From there he went to Austin, Texas, where he married Mrs. Maria Bouldin, Aug. 20, 1871; and after a visit to the native home of his wife in Athens, Ohio, he settled in Jasper county, Mo., in 1872. He purchased the land upon which they now reside. It was then a wild unbroken prairie, but by hard industrious labor, have caused it to blossom as the rose. The farm comprises

160 acres, well improved, with good buildings, orchard, etc. By toil and industry they have accumulated a nice property, and are much respected by the community. Mr. Meyer is an enthusiastic admirer of American institutions, and much prefers it to fatherland. Porter Wilson, the father of Mrs. Meyer, resides on the old homestead in Athens, Ohio. He is a native of Virginia, of an old Virginia family.

GEORGE H. MILLER, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Carthage. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Northampton county, April 22, 1840. In 1854 his parents moved to Wisconsin, locating at Monroe, Green county. At the age of nineteen he crossed the plains to California, as an employe, driving a drove of horses. The next year he returned to the Washoe Valley, Nev., where he engaged at farming; he also owned a half interest in a saw-mill. He returned to Wisconsin in 1871, and visited Jasper county the same year and purchased the farm where he now lives. Going back to Nevada he settled up his business there and returned east the following year. He was married at Monroe, Wis., Jan. 8, 1872, to Miss Barbara Deninger, a native of Germany, reared and educated in Wisconsin where her parents reside. They came to their new home in Jasper county and commenced making improvements. Mr. R. Craven owned a half interest in the property until 1882, when Mr. Miller bought him out. The farm now consists of 240 acres, with fine improvements and in a high state of cultivation, good house, barn, orchard, etc. The yards and lawn are beautified and ornamented with trees, shrubs, and flowers, making as tasty and convenient a farm residence as Jasper county can boast. His family consists of two sons and one daughter: Geo. W., born June 1, 1874; Rosa A., born March 5, 1876; and Charles H., born June 12, 1879.

NOAH MYERS, farmer, section 16, post-office Carthage, is a native of the Hoosier State, born in Washington county, July 24, 1827, where he was reared and acquired a good education for those days, which in after years he continued to improve upon adopting the study and practice of land surveying; also made the study of law the subject of many of his leisure moments. Having always lived in a new country these accomplishments were of inestimable value to his neighbors, but not of great profit to himself, as his services were generally of a gratuitous nature. He was married in his native state April 1, 1849, to Miss Mary A. Early, a native of Indiana, an own niece of Gen. Jubal Early, of Confederate fame. Immigrated to Iowa in 1851, settled in Tama county, and erected the third settler's cabin in that now wealthy county. Built a saw and grist-mill there in 1854, which was the first piece of machinery in the county. Was appointed commissioner of the school fund in 1853, and the following year was elected to that office,

which he filled until 1856. He then became a resident of Missouri, settling in what is now Worth county, but was then Gentry county. Engaged at farming, land speculation, and surveying. Was very successful, and at the breaking out of the civil war owned 840 acres of good land. Went west to the mountains of Colorado in 1861, and engaged at mining two years. Moved his family to Nemaha county, Neb., in December, 1862. Remained there until 1866, when he became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., much reduced in circumstances by events which occurred during previous years. Purchased the farm where he now lives, and has been quite prosperous. His children are Jonas, Margaret A., wife of T. W. Maxwell; Thomas J., Walter S., Dora, wife of James Gabriel; John O., Eliza J., Hattie and Hettie (twins); and Cora L. Mr. Myers was elected civil magistrate. He is a man of superior intelligence and ability, and has always reckoned his friends by legions, which in former years has proved more to his detriment than advantage, as some of his so-called friends have taken advantage of his unsuspecting nature. He is quite an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, and was prominent in the organization of Avilla Lodge. He was Worshipful Master under the dispensation, and for three years under the charter.

RENWARD NAPPER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, post-office Carthage, was born in Hamilton county, Ills., June 22, 1839. His parents immigrated when he was an infant to St. Genevieve county, Mo., and one year later his father died. His mother married again a few years afterwards and they returned to Illinois in 1855. Our subject then started out to seek his fortune in the West, going to Franklin county, Mo., where he staid three years; he then came to Jasper county and engaged as a farm hand and cattle herder in the family of Wm. Kerr, deceased. At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Napper, though a young man, was pronounced in favor of the Union, and early became a member of Captain Stemmons's company of guards, and subsequently went to Springfield, Mo., for the purpose of enlisting in the volunteers. The state would not accept any men, and he reluctantly retraced his way to Jasper county, stopping over night at the house of Thos. Buck. During the night the place was attacked by a party from Price's command, and our subject not feeling inclined to be made a prisoner, attempted to escape, but was fired upon, and five of their bullets took effect in his limbs and body, wounding him very severely. They placed him upon a horse and took him with them as far as Wild Cat Grove, where he was abandoned, they thinking he would surely die. Good fortune, however, got him into the family of Widow Mattley, where he received every attention, and finally recovered from the effect of his wounds. Shortly after he started with Mr. Kerr's family with the intention of going to Iowa

for safety, but the battle of Lexington being fought at the time they went to Illinois instead, and from there to Iowa the following spring, when our subject enlisted Aug. 4, 1862, in Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Dallas, Missouri, Port Gibson, Mississippi, Champion's Hill, Black River, and Milliken's Bend, where he was again wounded. After recovering from his wounds he rejoined his regiment in Louisiana, and fought at Guadalupe, Texas, Simms' Post, the Red River campaign, Mobile Point, Spanish Fort, and Blakely. He was discharged in June, 1865, and returned to Iowa, where he was married in September of the same year to Miss Phoebe Kerr, a native of Jasper county, Mo. Two years later they both returned to Missouri, since which time they have been permanent residents of Jasper county. He keeps a small herd of pedigree Short-Horns, and has a good farm of 85 acres. His family consists of one son and three daughters; viz., John W., Margaret J., Mary L., and Minnie E.

C. R. OGDEN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 26, post-office Carthage, is a native of the Hoosier State, born in Scott county, Feb. 18, 1836. His parents were Kentuckians, and early settlers of that county, where they died and are buried. His mother died while our subject was yet an infant. His eldest brother, William Ogden, took him and the younger members of the family to Fulton county, Ill., where he was reared and received a common school education. He was married in that county, Aug. 29, 1856, to Miss Rynda Randall, a native of Fulton county, Ill. Of this union there are four children, three sons and one daughter. Their names are Martin A., born March 15, 1858; Elmer, born April 27, 1860; Effie V., born March 25, 1865; and Ellis B., born Dec. 14, 1879. Mr. Ogden became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., in 1866. His earthly possessions at that time would invoice but a very trifling amount, but with determination and energy unexcelled and the co-operation of his good wife, have accumulated a nice property and are comfortably situated. The farm consists of 160 acres of as good and productive soil as there is in the county, well improved and in a high state of cultivation, admirably situated three and a half miles north-east from Carthage. He keeps on the farm a good grade of Jersey cows, which he is free to recommend as milch stock. As his accumulations would indicate, Mr. Ogden is an energetic, industrious, public-minded citizen, and keeps thoroughly posted on current events, and takes a lively interest in the progress and advancement of his county. He is Democratic in politics. He has not shaven his face since the inauguration of President Lincoln, nor does he intend to until 1884, when he confidently expects to see a Democrat take the chair.

FERDINANT OZMENT, farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch is one among the first settlers of this section of the country. He was born in Guilford county, N. C., Oct. 13, 1835, from which locality his father emigrated and settled in 1839, in what is now Madison township. He assisted in the organization of the county, and was one of the commissioners to locate the county seat. He crossed the plains to California in 1849, and was quite successful in the gold-fields. He returned to Jasper county, and at the breaking out of the war was considered in good circumstances. However, the strifes of contending armies despoiled him of much of his property and all of his live stock. He died in 1862. Young "Ferd" during this period naturally inclined in sympathy with the land of his fathers and did some hard service in the cause he advocated. He was a volunteer in Captain Darrow's company of Colonel Slover's Battalion, Price's command, C. S. A. He participated in many battles and skirmishes in Missouri and Arkansas, and was very severely wounded through the body, and during the time had suffered material loss of property. His house was burned down and his family obliged to leave the state for protection. He returned to Jasper county shortly after the disbanding of the Confederate army, since which time he has been quite prosperous. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and takes an active interest in the education of the rising generation, and endeavors to discharge his duties to humanity to the best of his ability. He was married Oct. 8, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Cox, a native of Springfield, Ill. Of this union there are four children: Mary Ann, wife of R. W. Wilbur; Jefferson, Sarah F., and Burr H.

ARTHUR R. PLUMB, farmer, section 23, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch is a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., born in April, 1836, and was there reared and received a good education in the common English branches and mathematics, land surveying and civil engineering. He served his country during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in July, 1861, in Company G, Seventy-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. It was the first regiment to respond to the call of President Lincoln for three-years' troops, and formed a part of Dan. Sickles's old brigade, joining the Army of the Potomac a few days after the battle of Bull Run. He participated in all the bloody battles of Virginia, the campaigns of the Peninsula, under McClellan, Hooker, and Pope, and was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, and discharged in consequence, in December, 1863. He returned to his home in the Empire State, and engaged at land surveying. He came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1870, purchasing a well improved farm of 160 acres, three miles northeast from Car-

thage. Mr. Plumb keeps himself well posted on current events, is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and upright and honorable in his dealings.

PATRICK QUIRK, farmer and stock-raiser, sections 11 and 12, post-office Carthage, is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in the County Limerick, Nov. 23, 1837. Immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1844; settled in Pickaway county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and acquired a rudimentary education. In his youth and early manhood was a farm hand, and always of industrious habits. In 1864 he left the State of Ohio, with the intention of crossing the plains to California, getting as far on the way as St. Joseph, Missouri, where indications suggested to him the propriety of remaining in this great state. For one year he assisted in a government survey, going west as far as the north fork of the Solomon River. Subsequently worked at whatever business presented itself, in and about St. Joseph until 1867, when he came to Jasper county, invested his savings in a team of mules, and farmed on rented land two years. Was married July 22, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Prigmore, a native of Jasper county, since which time his industrious, economic habits, and enterprising go-ahead spirit have had the desired result, and he has thrived beyond the lot of most men. He is now possessed of a moderate competency, and owns considerable property in the city of Carthage. His farm consists of eighty acres, well improved and nicely situated on gently rolling ground, two and one-half miles from and in full view of the Queen City. Mr. Quirk is looked upon in the community as an honest citizen, a thorough business man, and an enterprising, liberal-minded person. His family consists of two daughters and one son: Minnie G., born Sept. 12, 1870; Maude E., born Aug. 28, 1878; and Thomas A., born March 28, 1881. The parents of Mrs. Quirk were Thomas and Rachel Prigmore, natives of Tennessee; were among the very first settlers of Jasper county, settling on Center Creek, near Sarcovie, in 1832 or 1833. Her mother died in Nov., 1867; her father, in Dec., 1878.

JOHN RAMSEY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch was born in Clinton county, Ill., July 25, 1839. His father, Abram Ramsey, was a native of Tennessee, and settled in Clinton county, Ill., as early as 1811, long before the Yankees thought of coming West. His mother, Barbara (Miller) Ramsey, was a native of Kentucky. His ancestry from both sides are descendants of very old American families, supposed to have come to the colonies with the Huguenots. Our subject was a farmer's boy; in his youth his time was devoted between his farm duties and acquiring an education at the subscription schools. At the age of eighteen he went overland to the Rocky Mountains, during the Pike's

Peak gold excitement; subsequently to Salt Lake; thence to Denver, and returned to Illinois in 1882 and engaged at farming. He was married there March 14, 1863, to Miss Charity Johnson, a native of Illinois. Her parents were from Vermont. Mr. Ramsey came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1867. His wife died Sept. 15, 1872. He was married to Mrs. Jerusha Knight, a native of Indiana, March 12, 1873. Of this union there are four children: Effie, Linnie, William P., and Chas. L. Mrs. Ramsey is the mother of three children by her former marriage: Ida, Edward M., and Albert Knight, members of Mr. Ramsey's family. His farm consists of 80 acres, well improved and delightfully situated, two miles from and in full view of the beautiful city of Carthage.

ORVILLE P. RANDALL, farmer and carpenter, post-office Carthage, is a native of the Empire State, born in Monroe county, July 1, 1835, and the same year his parents immigrated to Fulton county, Ill., where he was reared to manhood, receiving a rudimentary education, which he sought to improve by every known means, utilizing his spare moments to that end. He served his country during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company C of the Tenth Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, the siege and capture of Corinth, Nashville, and Columbia; in the repulse of the rebel raider Wheeler from east Tennessee; Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, and Chickamauga. Marched to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville; from there to Rossville, Ga., via Chattanooga, where he re-enlisted, going home on thirty days' furlough. Rejoined the corps and participated in the Atlanta campaign under Gen. Sherman, and "marched down to the sea" with that redoubtable officer, participating in all the fun, forays, and fights of that memorable campaign, including Seven Bridges, Salkehatchie River, Great Pedee River, Columbia, and Smithland; was on the return march to Washington, D. C., via Raleigh, N. C., Petersburg and Richmond, Va.; was at the scenes of the great battles of the latter state, and the grand review of the victorious armies at the national capital, having marched the entire 2,700 miles. The military record of Mr. Randall is surely an envious one; was once offered a commission for meritorious conduct, which he declined, preferring to fight the battles of his country in the ranks. He was the man elected by the popular vote of his command for the "roll of honor" for special service. Mr. Randall was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Illinois, but made but a brief stay at his old home, coming to Jasper county, Mo., the same year. He was married Dec. 27, 1879, to Mrs. Lottie Richie, a native of Kentucky, who was reared and educated in Montgomery county, Ind., daughter of Nelson and Susan Peed. Her mother's maiden name was

Morse, a niece of Prof. Morse, of telegraphic notoriety. Of this union there is one child, an interesting daughter, Effie F. Mrs. Randall has one son by former marriage, William C.

JAMES RICKNER, Esq., farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, post-office Carthage, grandson of William Brown, the pioneer settler of Jasper county. His father, Jacob Rickner, came to the county in 1835, and married Miss Anna, daughter of William Brown, two years later. Our subject was born March 28, 1838. His youth was spent in assisting his father in a tannery, which business he established in 1840. His education was acquired at the pioneer schools. During the war of the Rebellion he was a staunch Union man, enlisting in 1862 in Company B, Ninth Regiment Missouri State Militia. His service was of a nature familiar to all old settlers of the Southwest. He was married in Jasper county Jan. 17, 1861, to Miss Jane McKelvey, a native of Pennsylvania. Of this union there are seven children: Francis S., born Feb. 2, 1862; Allie A., born May 30, 1863; Emma E., born April 25, 1866; Joseph M., born March 27, 1872; William B., born Dec. 12, 1874; Jacob A., born Feb. 18, 1878; and Rosa C., born May 22, 1880. Since the war Mr. Rickner has been a farmer. He has been honored by the people with the office of justice of the peace and other offices of minor importance.

HON. JOHN N. SCHOOLER, farmer and stock-dealer. Prominent among the early settlers of Jasper county appears the name of the subject of this brief sketch. He was born in Allen county, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1838, where he was reared until seventeen years of age, when he came with his parents to southwest Missouri, and settled on Dry Fork Creek, in Jasper county, where his residence now is. At the breaking out of the war he was a staunch Union man, and at the occupation of the county by the Federal troops under the redoubtable Sigel, Mr. Schooler, from his perfect knowledge of the country, was chosen guide to that general, which he faithfully fulfilled until relieved from that duty on the morning of the battle of Carthage. He subsequently removed with his parents to Ringgold county, Iowa, where he married Miss Mary J. Homewood, a native of Ohio, March 25, 1866. She died in Jasper county, Mo., March 3, 1872, leaving two children, Nettie Lynn and Mary Louisa. He was married again April 13, 1876, to Miss Clara L. Murphy, a native of Ohio, from which union there are two children Katie T. and Frank J. His farm, Springdale, consists of 800 acres, 500 acres under plow, and 300 acres in pasture and woodland. The improvements are excelled by none in the county. On the farm is a good substantial stone residence, large barn, and out-buildings; also a fine spring, from which the farm takes its name, gushes forth convenient to the

buildings, and flows a fine stream of clear, pure water, forming the principal tributary to Dry Fork Creek. Mr. Schooler, though never an aspirant for political honors, was elected to the Thirty-second General Assembly of the State of Missouri, on the Republican ticket, in 1882, and represented the people of the county fairly and impartially in the sessions of that honorable body, with profit to his constituency and credit to himself.

WILLIAM SEELA, farmer, section 28, post-office Carthage, is a native Missourian, born in Ralls county, Jan. 20, 1830. When an infant, not more than two and a half years old, his parents moved to what is now Jasper county, settling one and a half miles northeast of Sarcoxie. Five years later the family moved five miles south of Carthage, where his father made a farm, upon which he lived until neighbors began to get too thick, when he sold out and went to Texas, where he died in 1873. Our subject also went to Texas, but staid only eighteen months. At the age of twenty-four he was married to Mary C. Neal, also a native of Missouri. She lived but eleven months, leaving one child, Sarah, now Mrs. James Henry, of Newton county. He was again married, April 11, 1859, to Miss M. J. Mason, a native of east Tennessee. Shortly after the breaking out of the Rebellion he moved to St. Marys, Kan., and enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry Volunteers. He served in Kansas and Missouri, and was at the battles of Lexington, Westport, Mine Run, Moniteau, and Newtonia, and many skirmishes, scouts, and jayhawking expeditions, and discharged in October, 1865. He returned to Jasper county in 1867. Himself and good wife have not been blessed with children of their own, but are so situated as to spend the remainder of their days in comfort and the enjoyment of the means their industry and economy have accumulated.

JESSE SPENCER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch is a native of Kentucky, born in Clay county, Oct. 2, 1826. When but four years old his parents moved to Illinois, settling in Fulton county, and were among the very first settlers of that now wealthy and populous county. He moved to Missouri in 1839, settling on the outskirts of civilization in Polk county. The following year he moved to what is now Cedar county, where our subject attained his manhood and was married there June 16, 1848, to Miss Parleeta Boatman, also a native of Kentucky. She died October 20, 1860, leaving three children, two of whom have since died, and Salina T., wife of Henry Payton, still living. He married for his second wife, Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Phelix and Sarah Cox, old settlers of Cedar county, Mo., July 7, 1862. Of this marriage there are two children living, John M. and Alvin, and four dead.

Shortly after this marriage Mr. Spencer volunteered to fight the battles of his country, and was mustered as first lieutenant of Company M, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, going into active service in southwest Missouri, the principal duties being fighting bushwhackers and jayhawkers. He served in the campaigns against Price, Marmaduke, Van Dorn, and Shelby. He held the position of post commander at Stockton, Mo., for some time. Previous to his service he was taken prisoner by order of the rebel General Harris, and tried by court-martial at Neosho, when the secession legislature of Missouri, known as the legislature on wheels, was in session there. His first view of Jasper county was obtained on his return home after his release. He was quartered at Carthage with his command during his service, and in the numerous scouts and forages had a fine opportunity of seeing the many advantages of this section of country. So, shortly after the cessation of hostilities, he purchased the farm upon which he now lives, becoming a resident of the county in August, 1865. His farm consists of 180 acres, well situated, two and a half miles east from Carthage; also owns 160 acres of well improved land in Barton county, Mo.

BENJAMIN J. WALKER, section 19, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch is a native of Virginia, born in Loudoun county, Oct. 17, 1811. He was there reared and educated. He immigrated to Missouri in 1837, settling in Clark county, and was one of the first settlers in that locality. He was married there, April 29, 1841, to Miss Ann Wells, a native of Kentucky. Of this union there are six children living. Their names are as follows: Mary E., widow of John W. Gray, born June 17, 1842; John L., born Jan. 10, 1846; William W., born Oct. 1, 1848; Kate A., wife of H. L. Courtney, born Aug. 9, 1853; Benjamin F., born Feb. 10, 1856; and Morris, born March 23, 1858. While a resident of that part of the state Mr. Walker took part in the Missouri and Iowa boundary troubles in 1840, and was made lieutenant in Colonel Dedman's Clark County Regiment, called out by the governor at that time. His sword, worn by him on that occasion, was taken from his house during the late Rebellion by one of Bradford's men (rebels). He became a resident of Jasper county in 1859, locating where he now lives, at a very unfortunate period, as events proved. The breaking out of the civil war caused him to move his family to Nebraska, staying there but one year; then going to his old home in Clark county; thence to Menard county, Ill., where he remained until the angel of peace once more hovered over the land, when he returned to Jasper county, since which time he has been quite prosperous. His farm consists of 200 acres, 160 acres being under good cultivation; he has a good substantial farm-house, fine bearing orchard of 300 apple trees,

1,000 peach trees; pears, cherries, and small fruits in abundance. In early life Mr. Walker became inculcated with the doctrine of Clay and Webster, to which he adhered faithfully until 1864, when he became identified with the Republican party, and has been an enthusiastic Greenbacker since the organization of that party.

JAMES L. WHITEHEAD, farmer and stock-raiser, section 29, post-office Carthage, is one of the pioneers of southwest Missouri, born in McMinn county, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1832. His father, Francis Whitehead, was a native of North Carolina; a pioneer of east Tennessee, where he settled in 1829, on the Cherokee reservation. Becoming very friendly with that tribe, on the return of their envoys from the Indian Territory, whither they were about to be removed, they (the Indians) gave such a flattering report of their new country and "the country of the Six Bulls," that they induced their pale-faced friend, Mr. Whitehead the elder, to make the pilgrimage with them, staying in the Indian nation two years. Left there in 1839 on account of the Ross-Ridge difficulties, and settled near where Joplin now is in Jasper county. Moved to Jones Creek in 1841, where he run a saw and grist-mill until 1845, when they moved to Center Creek, where they lived until 1851; then moved to where subject now lives, and where his father ended his long and useful life Oct. 13, 1859, aged sixty-four. Our subject was married June 12, 1856, to Miss Lydia A. Crumm, a native of what is now Ozark county, Mo., born April 23, 1835. Of this union there are three children living: Louisa A., wife of George Guinn, born May 2, 1857; John D., born Aug. 22, 1858; and Mary E., born Feb. 2, 1860. During the civil war Mr. W. was a strong Union man, and early in the struggle arrayed himself under the stars and stripes, enlisting three different times before being accepted; served in Company D, Seventy-sixth Regiment, E. M. M., in all the experiences of that command until 1863, when he was discharged for disability. Then, having been previously despoiled of his property, he moved his family to Nodaway county, Mo. Returned to his home in Jasper county in 1865, and with the poor means at his disposal raised a crop the following year. Mr. Whitehead has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church since 1851.

DAVID E. ZELLERS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 5, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch is a native of Jasper county; son of John and Miley Zellers, natives of Ohio, who came to Jasper county at a very early day. Settled in Madison township, where he lived many years highly respected, and died in Dec., 1872, aged fifty-eight. His widow still survives him, though in feeble health, at the home of our subject, who first saw the light in Jasper county, Feb. 11, 1848, and was reared on Spring River,

leading a quiet uneventful life up to the breaking out of the civil war, who though a mere youth was pronouncedly in favor of the Union, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in Company D, of the Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteers. Served in Missouri and Tennessee; was also provost guard at the barracks at Cairo, Ill. Was discharged in Aug., 1865, returning to his home on Spring River. His next venture was running a saw and grist-mill on the present site of the Forest Mills, in connection with his father. Was married here April 30, 1871, to Miss Amada I. Arthur, a native of Kentucky. Of this union there are four children living: Miley M., born March 26, 1872; Benjamin F., born July 6, 1876; Bertie W., born Nov. 13, 1879; and Ida, born April 18, 1882. He has a nice farm consisting of sixty acres, situated near Forest Mills on Spring River, six miles from Carthage.

HENRY ZELLERS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, post-office Carthage. The subject of this sketch is one of the old settlers of Jasper county; a native of Ohio, born in Preble county, March 10, 1823. When but five years old his father died, and two years later his mother moved with the family to Indiana, where she married George Sly, and in 1840 they came to Jasper county and settled on the same section where subject now lives. In 1846 he enlisted in Company A, First Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, for the war with Mexico. Marched across what was then supposed to be the Great American Desert to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Were attached to Gen. Kearney's command and were the first United States soldiers to cross from Santa Fe. They marched to Chihuahua, Mexico, the regiment being ordered to report to Gen. Wool, fighting on the way the battle of Bracito on the Rio Grande. General Wool failing to connect, the regiment was in a very precarious condition, in the heart of the enemy's country with but 924 men. Colonel Doniphan, their commander, boldly attacked upwards of 4,000 entrenched Mexicans, defeating them with very severe loss to themselves, capturing ten pieces of artillery, the colors and camp equipage of the enemy; thus was fought and won the battle of Sacramento, which won Colonel Doniphan his fame and covered his men with glory. Then marched through the heart of Mexico to the gulf, where they took shipping for New Orleans; thence up the river to St. Louis and Boonville, our subject arriving home in Jasper county, July, 1847. He was married Oct. 5, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Whithead, a native of North Carolina, daughter of Francis Whitehead, one of the old settlers of the county. They are the parents of three children, living: David, born March 8, 1855; Mary A., born Jan. 28, 1860; and Eli W., born Oct. 5, 1870. During the civil war Mr. Zellers was a strong Union man; enlisted early in the struggle but

was not accepted; moved his family to Kansas and Nodaway county, Mo., where he lived until peace once more dawned, when he returned to Jasper county.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—McDONALD TOWNSHIP.

Introduction—Organization—Physical Features—Agriculture—Early Settlers—Schools—Avilla—Picture of the Town—By whom Laid Out—Post Office—A. F. & A. M.—I. O. O. F.—M. E. Church—Christian Church—Baptist Church—Cemetery—Biographical.

THE surface of this township presents perhaps as diversified an appearance as any township in the county. In all directions hill and dale succeed one another in marvelous beauty. Prairie and forest add each its share to beautify the landscape, and numerous streams cut and carve the surface in a manner at once convenient and charming. McDonald is pre-eminently an agricultural township. Here we find most fertile lands, an abundance of excellent water, and some of the most beautiful farms and farm residences in southwest Missouri. Its early settlement was made by those hardy pioneers whose restless spirit and untiring ambition crowded them ever to the front. Many of these are now at rest beneath the turf they once so firmly trod; others, not accustomed to, and failing to appreciate, the advantages of a thickly settled community, disposed of or deserted their interests as the great tide of immigration poured in and found new homes in the wild and to them enchanting frontier. The first settlements were made along the streams or near the edge of the prairies, in some sheltered, favored spot. The settlers coming from older states brought with them the manners and customs of the sections where they matured, and these for the most part were retained. Hence it is that we even to-day can not unfrequently read the nativity of the pioneer by viewing his homestead site and observing his cabin and the surroundings.

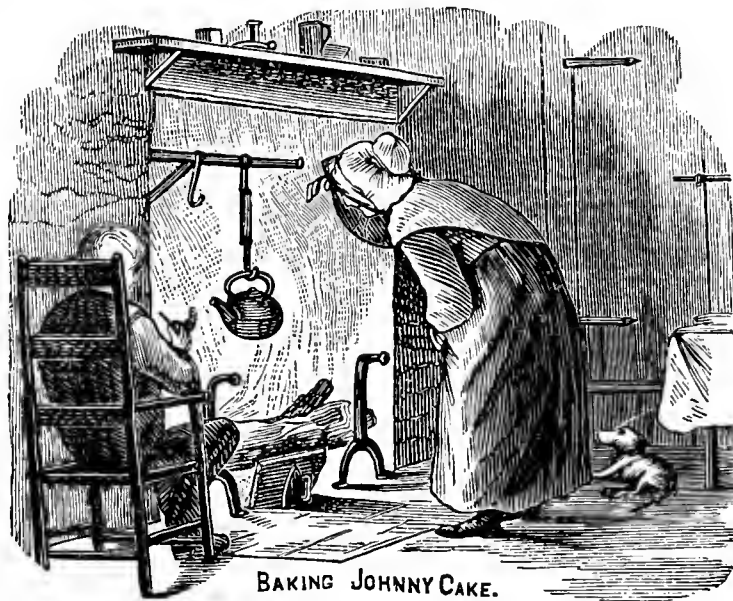
ORGANIZATION.—McDonald township was cut off from Sarcoxie township July 18, 1854, and has since retained its identity. On May 26th, 1868, McDonald township was made to include all the present township of Lincoln, the east part of both Sheridan and Madison, and all that portion of McDonald which lies north of Spring River. February 7, 1873, the boundaries of the township were by court defined as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 11, township 29, range 29; thence west to the northwest corner of the east half of section 11, township 29, range 30; thence

south to the southwest corner of the east half of section 11, township 28, range 30; thence east to the southeast corner of section 11, township 28, range 29; thence north to the place of beginning.

CONFIGURATION.—In shape, McDonald township is a right-angled parallelogram, being six miles from east to west, and seven miles from north to south. As before stated, it presents quite a diversified appearance, being composed of beautiful prairie land, interspersed with timbered belts along its streams. Of these there are several. The largest is Spring River, which flows through the southern portion, cutting and re-cutting the boundary line on the south. White Oak rises in Lawrence county, and entering the township about midway on the east, flows in a southwesterly direction emptying into Spring River near the southwest corner. In the northwest a number of small streams unite forming the Dry Fork of Spring River. These small streams are fed by numerous never-failing springs which abound in that part of the county. The timber is of an old natural growth, and affords for fuel and fencing purposes an adequate supply, not only for home consumption, but also for neighboring townships which have little for their own use. The kinds of timber which predominate are the oak, elm, hickory, ash, sycamore, hackberry, walnut, and dogwood. Of fruit-bearing trees, bushes, and shrubs, there are mulberry, plum, persimmon, pawpaw, crab-apple, blackberry, and raspberry. The soil is a rich black loam or what is termed a mulatto soil. Fine hedge fences are fast superseding the old-fashioned rails, and all improvements give evidence of unusual thrift.

EARLY SETTLERS.—In the spring of 1832 William Brown settled on the north side of Spring River, a mile and a half below Bower's Mill, where he died in 1844. A little later Charles Hampton settled on the south side of the same river, and about a half mile below. Mr. Hampton was a frontiersman in the fullest sense of the term, and no sooner did he find himself being surrounded by neighbors than he disposed of his interests and moved to Texas, locating on the border. John Cabinnis came to the county in 1836 and settled at Bower's Mill; John Fishburn came also in 1836 from Kentucky, and located on White Oak, one and a half miles southeast of Avilla. About the same time Constant Dameron settled near Mr. Fishburn on White Oak. Thomas Buck came from Indiana in 1847, and located a short distance southeast of Avilla. He came all the way in a wagon drawn by four horses. Nelson Knight was the first settler on the prairie north of Avilla, having built his cabin and commenced opening up a farm in 1838. James Blackwell, from St. Francois county, Missouri, reached this county in 1835, and located on Spring River, south of Avilla. Shortly after Charles and Samuel Teas came from Washington county, Mo., and settled

on Spring River. As early as 1831, John K. Gibson located just across the line in Lawrence county. A few others came and settled during this time, but the above are the principal ones. The first marriage of which we have anything like definite information was performed in 1839, the contracting parties being Mr. John Roach and Miss M. J. Duncan. R. W. Fishburn, although probably not the first white child born in the township, was ushered into this world in 1837, his father, John Fishburn, being one of the earliest settlers. The first resident minister in the township was, doubtless, Rev. Thos. Cunningham. The first physician was J. Q. Stemmons, who located three miles northeast of Avilla, on a wide expanse of



prairie. The first school-house was erected on White Oak, one and a half miles southeast of Avilla. It was a rudely constructed log building with its characteristic wooden benches without backs, etc. The first teacher was, probably, a Mr. Kelsey. The first church edifice erected was the present M. E. Church of Avilla. The first post-office was established at Avilla about the year 1858. Concerning the schools little need be said, except that the township is well provided with good substantial school-houses, and that the citizens have, by employing only wide-awake and competent teachers, not only shown more than ordinary interest, but raised the schools to a high grade of scholarship and set prominently forth superior educational advantages. Agriculture, horticulture, and stock-raising are the principal employments.

AVILLA.—The pleasant little rural village of Avilla is located in the eastern portion of Jasper county, about four miles west of the Lawrence county line. It stands in one of the finest agricultural regions of southwest Mis-

souri and has been, and is destined to be, a place of considerable importance. Close to the south is the timber skirting White Oak Creek, and towards the north and west stretch fertile prairies and rich and beautiful fields. The first merchant was D. S. Holman, who was also the first postmaster. Shortly after Messrs. Geo. and John Jones opened up the second store. The first hotel, the Avilla House, was erected by Justice Hall about the year 1868. The first physician was Dr. Young, who came here previous to the war and engaged in practice. There are now two general stores carrying an excellent stock of dry goods, clothing, etc.; two grocery stores, one notion store, one drug store, two boot and shoe stores, one livery and feed stable, one good hotel, three churches, and two secret societies. School advantages are quite good, the citizens taking great interest in the education of the youth. A new school-house will soon be erected.

Avilla was platted and laid out for public use July 23, 1858, by David S. Holman and Andrew L. Love, proprietors of the land on which the site was taken. The town was located on the southeast quarter of section 30, of township 29, range 29, and on the northeast quarter of section 31 in township 29, range 29. Benjamin Binney's addition to the town of Avilla was made June 11, 1868. Joseph S. Tam's addition was made June 18, 1873.

AVILLA POST-OFFICE.—The Avilla post-office was established about the year 1858. The first postmaster was D. S. Holman. Those succeeding are wanting up to 1866; since, the following gentlemen have had charge: J. M. Berry, Josephus Kelley, T. S. Haughawout, N. H. Roberts, and J. R. Spencer. Mr. Spencer took charge of the office in April 1873 and received his commission on December 18, following. At that time it was a salaried office at \$10 per month. Reports for quarter ending March 31, 1882: Commission allowed, \$69.57; amount of stamps, etc., sold, \$110.85; box rent, \$9.20; waste paper, \$1.25; amount forwarded department, \$52.23. Reports for quarter ending March 31, 1883: Commission allowed \$76.89; stamps sold, \$115.75; box rents, \$9.85; waste paper, \$2.60; registered letters sold in 1882, 485; number received, 81

AVILLA LODGE No. 278, A. F. & A. M., was organized March 28, 1868, under dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and by Allen McDowell, D. D. G. M. Charter received Oct. 16, 1868. The first officers were Noah Myers, W. M.; Chas. Marquis, S. W.; J. H. Ulmer, J. W.; Joseph Kelley, treasurer; D. B. Riever, secretary; Joseph Melugin, S. D.; S. Long, J. D.; Thomas Kelley, tyler. First met in the hall over the rooms now occupied by Messrs. Horton & Longstreth, druggists. In 1869 the lodge erected their present hall, but afterwards sold the store rooms below to Stemmons & Whitsett. The hall is creditably furnished. Present member-

ship thirty-four; present officers are Dr. T. W. Horton, W. M.; Wm. Tannahill, S. W.; Robert Shelton, J. W.; T. S. Jones, treasurer; T. J. Stemmons, secretary; W. H. Stemmons, S. D.; Chris. J. Verkler, J. D.; Thomas Williams, tyler.

AVILLA LODGE No. 188, I. O. O. F., was instituted under charter May 20, 1868. The charter members were as follows: H. C. McGown, Joel T. Belk, John W. Belk, S. W. Damon, Benjamin Binney, John Tarter, Jacob Striker, K. H. Barrackman, N. H. Roberts, B. F. Skillen, A. C. Houser, E. Eader, J. R. Spencer, Calvin Weatherman, and Henry Homer. The first meeting was held on the evening of July 23d, 1868, in a hall over the room now occupied by Messrs. Horton & Langstreth, druggists. The first officers were H. C. McGown, N. G., J. W. Belk, V. G.; S. W. Damon, Sec.; Benj. Binney, Per. Sec.; John A. Tarter, Treas. and R. S.; Jacob Striker, L. S.; E. Eader, O. G.; and J. R. Spencer, I. G. The meetings were held regularly in the Masonic Hall, over T. J. Stemmons & Co.'s dry goods store. The lodge is at present in a flourishing condition, having over \$600 at interest, well secured. The present membership is forty-two. The present officers are J. J. Stemmons, N. G.; J. J. Seymore, V. G.; J. M. Berry, A. S.; R. W. Fishburn, Per. Sec.; V. F. Fagg, Treas.; W. C. Buckley, R. S.; John Durham, L. S.; W. T. Council, chaplain; and Henry Ashton, O. G.

M. E. CHURCH.—Thirteen years ago Rev. J. C. Willoughby, then stationed at Carthage, traveled over Jasper county preaching in the private houses and organizing little bands of Methodists into classes. One of these classes was organized at Avilla, then a thriving town. Among those who met in these early official meetings are the names of D. H. Budlong, J. K. Glassford, J. N. Renfro, D. S. DeWitt, James Haygard, W. B. Hamelton, D. B. Reaves, Dr. Stemmons, and others. This territory now comprises seven charges, all self-supporting, maintaining their Sunday-schools and other church institutions. The Avilla charge, as it is now, has been under the following pastors: Revs. J. C. Willoughby, Eli Wills, A. M. Stephens, Isaac Entwistle, John Garner, E. Hopkins, A. Barber, Jasper A. Smith, and J. J. Martin, who is present pastor. The society is now building, and arranging to build, three new church-houses within the charge; one in the country, one at Jasper, and one at Chambersville. At Avilla there is a Sunday-school, with John J. Stemmons as superintendent, with an average of fifty in attendance. The church has a membership of 196.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—This church was organized in November, 1876, by Elder L. Z. Burr. The original members were R. C. Bowman and wife, Alex. Argo and wife, H. C. Elliott and wife, Abraham Miller and wife, Barbara Wood, T. W. Horton and wife, W. T. Council and wife, Lewis

Frank and wife, John F. Botts and wife, Harriet Horton, and Sarah Willimont. The church edifice is a good substantial frame building, thirty-eight feet long by twenty-eight feet wide, is well furnished, and was erected in 1876 at a cost of about \$800. The pastors who have had charge are: Frank Harmon, J. M. Jenkins, and J. F. Tout. At present they have no regular pastor. The present membership is forty-nine. The present church officers are: Elder, I. Wilhite; deacons, H. C. Elliott and Lewis Frank. The society is in a reasonably prosperous condition.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was organized sometime before the war. The names of the original members are wanting. The church edifice is a good substantial frame building fifty feet long by thirty wide, well seated etc. The present pastor is Rev. I. M. Wheeler. Present membership forty. The society is now in a very flattering condition, there being every evidence of great interest on the part of the members. The present church officers are: Deacons, T. S. Jones, S. G. Hankins, and I. M. Call; trustees Geo. Rush, J. S. Jones, S. G. Hankins, and S. C. Bolton.

AVILLA CEMETERY is situated about one half mile north of the village on an eminence overlooking the surrounding country. It is well fenced and evidently well cared for in every other respect.

MRS. MARY ARTHUR has resided for many years in Jasper county, and is well known to the old settlers of Spring River; was born in Tennessee, Feb. 25, 1825. She was married in 1843 to Willis Shaw and came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1850. Her husband died four years later, leaving three children, since deceased. She was again married Aug. 19, 1855, to Dr. L. L. Arthur, a native of Virginia. He was well known in Jasper and adjoining counties where he practiced medicine for several years. Though not a graduate of any medical institute, he evinced much skill in practice and was quite successful. He died Jan. 1, 1871, leaving six children; four are now living: S. A., Jeannette, now Mrs. Thos Rickner; Thos. E., Ellen F., now Mrs. A. Melugin, and Hattie A. The Doctor was also father of ten children by a former marriage. Since the death of the Doctor, Mrs. Arthur has managed the farm and been prosperous. She gave to each of the heirs at their marriage a portion of the property. The farm consists of 240 acres.

BENJAMIN L. BALDWIN, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Avilla. The subject of this brief sketch is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Miami county, May 22, 1818. When a child in arms his parents moved to their old home in Kentucky, and four years later to Indiana. They came to Missouri in 1838, and settled in Holt county. He moved around considerable until 1867, when he became a resident of Jasper county, Mo. His farm consists of 160 acres of good soil, 120 acres well improved. He was

married Nov. 12, 1840, to Miss Martha Hughes, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of seven children: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Davis; Irene, now Mrs. Kenyon; Mary A., now Mrs. Rouden; David H., Benjamin L., Jr., John B., and Serilda, now Mrs. J. Potts. During the civil war Mr. Baldwin served in Company E of the Second Regiment of Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, in campaigns against the hostile Sioux and Cheyenne. He has been a pioneer all his life.

JOHN M. BERRY, farmer, post-office Avilla. He is a native of Indiana, born in Grant county, March 30, 1834. When a child of four years of age his parents came to Jasper county, Mo., locating near where Burch's mill now stands, where his father, Thomas Berry, died in 1842 or 1843. In 1848 the family returned to Indiana. Our subject, then in his fourteenth year, engaged at farming. He was married March 14, 1856, to Miss Sarah Oliver, a native of Indiana. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Berry was a member of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, attached to the army of the Cumberland. He was mustered out in July, 1865, and the same year came to Missouri, staid one winter in Livingston county and came to Avilla in the spring of 1866. The country at that time was in a sad state of demoralization occasioned by the war. Mr. Berry, in company with Benj. Binney, engaged at merchandising, and continued in the business two years. He then bought an improved farm in section 12, McDonald township. He moved to Lawrence county in 1870 and purchased a farm on which he lived three years. Returning to Avilla he engaged in the drug business two years. He bought a farm in Lincoln township which he worked four years; returning to Avilla he sold goods in the store of Stemmons and Whitsett two and one-half years. He then engaged at merchandising under the firm name of Tanehill & Berry; sold out his business in 1881. Mr. Berry is known as an energetic, thorough-going business man, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He was postmaster at Avilla in 1866, and has also held the office of tax collector; he has been a staunch Republican until the organization of the Liberal party in 1872, when he became identified with that movement. He is now a well known Greenbacker. His wife died Nov. 27, 1876, at Tom Thumb Springs, Ark., whither she had gone for treatment, leaving six children: Albert L., Angeline, Mrs. Chas. Myers; Laura J., Mrs. Geo. Longe; Ann, Clara, and Fred. He was married at Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1878, to Miss Rose Wallard. They have one child, Lee. Mr. B. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

MRS. JANE BLAKE, widow of Edgeman Blake, deceased. She is a native of Tennessee, born Dec. 14, 1821. When she was yet a child her

father, Leroy Wilson, moved to Indiana, and there she married Edgeman Blake, June 30, 1839, and started the same year for southwest Missouri, arriving at Spring River in October. Her husband died July 22, 1855. During life he was a hard working industrious man, kind hearted and generous. He was for many years a member of the Methodist Church South. During the civil war Mrs. Blake was subject to all the horrors of that horrifying time; her grown sons having taken sides with the contending parties, one south and one north. The one that went into the Confederate army she did not hear from for three years. He returned at the close of the war hale and hearty. The one on the side of the Union was killed near Carthage, in July, 1864. Since the war she has been getting along very well. Her family consists of two sons now living, Asberry J., and Leroy. Her son, John K., killed near Carthage in July, 1864, was eighteen years of age. Rosanna A., wife of Robert Toler, died Aug. 25, 1861; and three others died in childhood. The homestead consists of 200 acres.

A. J. BLAKE was born in Sarcoxie township, Jasper county, Mo., May 23, 1844, where he has spent his entire life except the war period. At the age of seventeen he joined the Fifth Missouri Battalion State Guards and was engaged at Pea Ridge. Then he joined the First Missouri Battalion Light Artillery, C. S. A., and participated in the battles of Cotton Plant, Mansfield, Louisiana; and Jenkins's Ferry. He returned to his home in July, 1865, and engaged at farming. He was married Sept. 29, 1869, to Miss Mary L. Duncan, also a native of Jasper county. They are the parents of three children: Moses E., Evaline R., and Minerva A. His farm consists of 205 acres.

DANIEL H. DEBOARD, farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, post-office Avilla, was born in Indiana, Oct. 4, 1846. When an infant his parents moved to Illinois, and eight years after moved to Marion county, Iowa. Our subject served his country during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in November, 1862, in Company K, Third Iowa Cavalry, and though but sixteen years old at his enlistment, stood campaigning like a veteran, never being off duty a single day during his service. He participated in the Guntown raid, the battles of Ripley, Jackson, again at Guntown, Shiloh, Memphis, White Station, the campaign through Arkansas and Missouri, under A. J. Smith. He went from St. Louis to Louisville, Ky., where the regiment wintered. Campaigned through Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and into South Carolina, and was under fire nearly every day during these raids and forced marches. He was at Macon, Ga., when the news of the armistice reached them, and was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., in April, 1865, but was not discharged until the August fol-

lowing, the government thereby getting some months' service out of the boys without pay. Returning to his home in Iowa, he doffed the Union blue and donned the jeans of a farmer. He came to Missouri in 1868; staid a few months in Barton county, and from there went to Texas, where he staid one year. He became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., in 1870. He was married Nov. 26, 1874, to Miss Emma Black, a native of Macoupin county, Ill. They have one child, Mamie D., born June 5, 1876. Mr. De-Board purchased the farm where he now lives in 1879, which consists of 200 acres, 130 acres under cultivation. He commenced without means, and has by persevering industry and hard knocks accumulated a nice property. He is known in the community as an honest, hard-working, and good citizen.

MARTIN BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 29, post-office Avilla, is a native of Germany, born in Prussia, July 19, 1818. He received his education in his native country, and learned the trade of machinist. He immigrated to the United States in 1849, locating at St. Louis, Mo., where he worked several years in a locomotive shop. He was married in that city, May 1, 1856, to Miss Matilda Lender, also a native of Germany. They are the parents of six children: John, born Jan. 26, 1857; Lonis, born Nov. 27, 1860; Sigel, born Jan. 26, 1862; Matilda, born Nov. 18, 1868; Frank, born July 8, 1871; and Etta, born Jan. 8, 1873. Mr. Brown became a resident of Jasper county in 1858; was here during the dark days of the civil war, and of course suffered the privations and depredations incident to these trying times. He was repeatedly raided and deprived of his property, horses, and goods. The last year of the war he went to Kansas, returning to the farm at the cessation of hostilities, since which time he has been quite prosperous. The farm consists of 280 acres, 130 acres well improved, with good substantial farm buildings, orchard, etc.; also owns a 160 acre farm in Dade county, Mo. Mr. Brown is much respected in the community; has ever favored the union of states, and entertains a profound respect for American institutions.

CALVARY CHAPMAN, section 20, post-office Avilla, is a native of West Virginia, born in Kanawha county, Oct. 30, 1825, and was there reared to manhood and learned the cooper's trade in his father's shop. He was married in his native county, July 12, 1848, to Miss Mary J. Payne, and the following year immigrated to Ohio, and carried on a cooper-shop at Proctorville, in that state, until 1855, when he moved to Des Moines county, Iowa, where he remained two years, when he became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., locating where he now lives. At the breaking out of the civil war Mr. Chapman espoused the cause of the Union, and volunteered in the Seventy-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, going into active service.

His family remaining at home, subject to all the dangers and indignities of these trying times, were repeatedly raided by bushwhackers and deprived of everything movable. Their horses being driven off early in the struggle, forced the family to remain, and the hardships endured by them would fill a volume. Their daughter, then a young girl of fifteen, was forced to take off her shoes and give them to a party of raiders. At one time Mr. Chapman came home and went with his wife and several neighbors to Fort Scott to purchase supplies, and on their return were met by a party and everything taken from them; the shawl taken from his wife and coat and hat from himself. In this condition they had to return to their home by a long night's ride, with oxen—a cold night in October. After the cessation of hostilities Mr. Chapman, with the poor facilities left him, again commenced improving his land, and has been quite prosperous. His farm consists of 200 acres of improved land, also forty acres of timber. His wife died Dec. 17, 1876, leaving a family of six children: Elizabeth J., wife of J. L. Striker; Sarah F., wife of L. Van Tarter; Charles W., Morris D., Mary S., and Harriet. He married for his second wife, Mrs. Caledonia Wilson, daughter of John C. Batton, Oct. 28, 1880. Of this union there is one child, Abner D.

WILLIAM CHAPPELL, farmer, post-office Avilla, was born in Devonshire, England, Aug. 28, 1827, and immigrated with his parents to America in 1836, and located near East Bethany, Genesee county, N. Y., where the family lived six years, when they removed to Jackson county, Mich., and purchased a farm, where our subject resided until recently. At the death of his father, in 1851, he bought out the heirs and occupied the homestead. He was married in Dec., 1853, to Miss Emeline Tucker, a native of New York State, who died in 1864, leaving a family of three children: Emma F., now the wife of Albert O. Bridenstiene of Springport, Mich.; Arthur D., and Lilian, deceased. He was again married March 30, 1865, to Miss Ann Eliza Price, a native of Lockport, N. Y., daughter of John K. and Clarissa Price, natives of New York State. Her parents removed to Calhoun county, Mich., when she was but seven years of age, where she received a good English education. Three sons and one daughter have blessed this union: William W., born Nov. 25, 1867; Samuel B., born Nov. 19, 1871; Perry B., born April 12, 1874; and Florence, born April 8, 1877. Mr. Chappell became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., in 1881, and purchased a fine farm of 188 acres, nicely situated within one mile of Avilla. There are 148 acres in a good state of cultivation; a good house, barn, and orchard. Mr. Chappell is well pleased with Missouri, and especially Jasper county, and will, doubtless, make this his future home.

G. W. EDINGER, farmer, post-office Avilla, was born in Venango

county, Penn., March 16, 1837, and received a good education at the Jesuit College of Buffalo, N. Y. In 1852 he traveled overland to Colorado, from there to Oregon, and from there to Vancouver's Island. While in the far West he engaged at mining and lumbering, and returned to Pennsylvania in 1859 and engaged at farming in Clarion county. He enlisted in the Union army in Company G, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and was called into active service shortly after the inauguration of President Lincoln, and was among the very first troops at Washington City, and participated at the first battle of Bull Run, and was mustered out immediately after, their time having previously expired. He re-enlisted in July, 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Zouaves), and was attached to the Zouave Brigade of the Fifth Army Corps, and participated in all the great battles of Virginia. He was wounded several times, once very severely at Gettysburg; was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and mustered out June 8, 1865. Returning to Pennsylvania he engaged in oil speculations, and was at one time wealthy, but unfortunately met with many reverses. Mr. Edinger has held many prominent positions in civic societies; viz., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the United States, A. O. U. W. He was married in 1869 to Miss Maria Alt, a native of Switzerland, who died the following year, leaving one child, John G. He was married again April 21, 1874, to Miss Kate Umstead, a native of Pennsylvania, from which union there is one child, Alma Grace, born Feb. 1, 1875. Mr. Edinger became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., in 1880.

VALENTINE F. FAGG, farmer and stock-raiser, section 36, post-office Avilla, was born in Franklin county, Tenn., March 5, 1841. When he was fifteen years old his parents removed to Missouri, and settled in Boone county. He was reared on a farm, which business he has always followed. He was married Oct. 25, 1860, to Miss Nancy E. Fagg, daughter of W. B. and M. G. Fagg of Alabama. They have six children, five sons and one daughter: Thos. P., born Dec. 9, 1865; Nancy A., born April 17, 1868; R. L., born April 11, 1870; C. A., born March 2, 1872; E. A., born Aug. 1, 1874, and G. C., born Aug. 19, 1879. Mr. Fagg became a resident of Jasper county in 1877, and purchased the farm upon which he now lives. The farm consists of 160 acres, 130 acres in good cultivation, well-watered, also a fine orchard of 150 apple trees, with numerous peach, pear, and cherry trees of different varieties, all in good bearing, and of excellent quality. Mr. Fagg has held various township offices of trust with satisfaction.

PETER FISHBURN, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Avilla, was born in McDonald township, Jasper county, Nov. 26, 1839, where he at-

tained his manhood and obtained a limited education at the pioneer school, being prior to the days of district or free schools. He spent his early life as youths usually did at that period. During the war of the Rebellion he espoused the Union cause, and became a member of the Seventy-sixth Regiment, E. M. M., in Sept., 1862, serving in that command in Jasper and Lawrence counties until March, 1863, when the regiment was re-formed into the Seventh Provisional Regiment, E. M. M., and in Nov., 1863, mustered as the Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. Mr. Fishburn participated in all the experiences of that command, and was discharged June 30, 1865, when he returned to his home and resumed the more peaceful avocation of farming. He was married Jan. 26, 1865, to Miss Harriett C. Graham, a native of Arkansas, and daughter of Allen Graham, one of the pioneer settlers of southwest Missouri. She obtained a good English education at the Newton College, Newtonia, Mo., and taught school in Newton and Jasper counties previous to her marriage. They are the parents of four children: Minnie A., born April 27, 1871; Tilman W., born Sept. 6, 1873; Juliett F., born Oct. 22, 1876, and an infant born Sept. 7, 1882. The farm consists of 149 acres, 118 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation, also a good commodious farm-house, and other good improvements. Mr. Fishburn has always been enterprising and industrious, and is now reaping the reward which industry and close attention to business is sure to accomplish.

REUBEN W. FISHBURN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, post-office Avilla, has the distinction of being the first white child born within the limits of what is now McDonald township, which event occurred June 21, 1837, in a pioneer cabin on White Oak Creek and within a few rods of his present residence. His father, John Fishburn, was a native of Kentucky, and settled on White Oak Creek in 1836. He was married Oct. 18, 1832, to Miss Faitha Roark, a native of Tennessee. They were the parents of three children: Reuben W., Sarah, now Mrs. A. M. Blucher, and Peter. He died at the Fishburn homestead, Jan. 13, 1876. His wife followed him to the better land, Jan. 12, 1880. Our subject during his youth, from the age of ten, had nearly or quite the entire responsibility and work of the farm, being the eldest, and his father becoming crippled by an accident, consequently his education was of necessity limited. He was married Aug. 31, 1859, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Nathan and Mary Austin, well-known old settlers of Jasper county, now of Mt. Vernon, Mo. He was a strong Union man during the civil war, and suffered many indignities and severe losses in consequence at the hands of bushwhackers. Was a member of Captain Stemmons's company of the Seventy-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and was engaged in several skirmishes and taken

prisoner by Burk's band. Since the war he has been quite prosperous. His farm consists of 115 acres, seventy acres in cultivation, good house, barn, orchard, etc., well fenced, and watered by White Oak Creek. His family consists of four children: Mary A. E., born Nov. 15, 1860; Rebecca H., born March 16, 1867; John N., born Jan. 18, 1871; and Moses P., born Dec. 27, 1874. Mr. Fishburn has spent his entire life in Jasper county as boy and man, and has witnessed its progress and development. Is well and favorably known throughout the county as one of its substantial citizens.

DR. J. R. FREED, physician and surgeon, Avilla, Mo. The subject of this sketch is a native of the Hoosier State, born in Lawrence county, Sept. 5, 1842, and there grew to manhood and acquired a fair education. When the tocsin of war sounded he was among the first to respond to the call of President Lincoln for three years' troops, enlisting in August, 1861, as a private in Company A, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, serving in the Army of the Cumberland, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. He was discharged for disability in December, 1862, returning to his home in Indiana, where he remained until the May following. When he had sufficiently recovered his health to again take the field he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was commissioned second lieutenant, and one month later was promoted to first lieutenant, in which capacity he served, participating at the battles of Clinch River, Mount Gap, Bean Station, and Strawberry Plains. He was mustered out with the regiment in February, 1864, and in June of the same year he recruited a company for the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, in which he mustered as captain and served until October, 1864, when the regiment was mustered out. In February, 1865, he again "sought glory at the cannon's mouth," enlisting in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, and was attached to Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps, serving in the Shenandoah Valley, Va. He received his final discharge from the service in August, 1865, returning to his home in the Hoosier State. He adopted the study of medicine, read two years, and took a medical course at the Medical College at Louisville, Ky.; also, a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., from which institution he received his diploma. His first practice was with his preceptor, Dr. E. M. Berry, at Saltilloville, Ind.; next in Wabash county, Ill. From there he moved to Benton county, Mo., where he lived ten years, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He represented the county in the General Assembly of the State of Missouri from 1878 to 1880; was elected on the straight Democratic ticket by a majority of 375, overcoming a Republican majority of 250, showing beyond question

his popularity and fitness. He disposed of his practice there and returned to his old home in Indiana in 1880, remaining there until 1882, when he became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., locating at Avilla, where he succeeded Dr. Forester, and, without ostentation, is building up a good practice and making many friends. The Doctor was married at Saltilloville, Ind. April 15, 1868, to Miss M. J. Robertson, a native of Indiana. Of this union there are three children: Nora E., Lulu M., and Florence E.

JOHN K. GIBSON, farmer and stock-raiser. One of the most prominent of the old settlers of southwest Missouri is the subject of this brief sketch; born in Giles county, Tenn. Oct., 7, 1823. In 1831 his parents came to southwest Missouri and settled at the head of Spring River. The country was then filled with Indians, hunting parties from the reservations. The cabin of Mr. Gibson was then on the very outskirts of civilization. Three other families settled about the same time, but nearer the rising sun. Their names were James M. White, now of Verona; Daniel Beal, deceased; and Thomas Horn, deceased. The father of our subject, George M. Gibson, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, but settled in Giles county, Tenn., at an early day; had been a pioneer all his life and died in Lawrence county, Mo., Dec. 28, 1845. During his life was a benevolent and kind hearted man, as many of the early settlers of the great Southwest can testify. He was ever willing to spend days, or even weeks, guiding the new arrivals to suitable locations for homes and farms. Many a fine farm that now boasts a princely residence was pointed out to the weary immigrant, and he assisted in staking his claim and erecting the primitive cabin, by the elder Gibson. All of these characteristics are strikingly developed in his son John K., who inherits the magnificent physique and great good heart of his father. Our subject was married Aug. 18, 1853, to Miss Arranatta White, also a native of Giles county, Tenn. She died Nov. 12, 1871, aged thirty-seven, leaving a family of four sons and three daughters. Their names are George Moore, Archie Neal, Samuel Holmes, Dora Belle, Fanny L., John K., Jr., and Mary R. Mr. Gibson became a resident of Jasper county in 1853. During the civil war his sympathies were naturally with the South, as he had ever been a believer in the sovereign rights of the states; however, he observed a strict neutrality. His losses in property during these times were very severe, and at the hands of both parties. At one time the Federals took thirty-three head of horses and mules off his place, for which he never received any remuneration. He has for thirty years engaged extensively in dealing and raising mules and stock; he drives annually from 150 to 175 mules to the Southern markets, and is well known from Missouri to Louisiana. His entire possessions consist of 3,200 acres of as good land

as the state contains, and with the exception of about \$1,500 inherited, he has by his own energy accumulated this fine estate. The homestead consists of 606 acres. Married for his second wife Mrs. Gillie E. Rives, a native of Virginia, Aug. 20, 1872. She is the mother of three children by former marriage: Annie J., wife of T. J. Stemmons; Ella N., wife of P. E. Lisenbee; and Lulie J., wife of Archie M. Gibson. Mr. Gibson has traveled very extensively and would not exchange Jasper county for any in the world.

JUSTUS HALL, deceased. He was born in Orange county, Vt., July 7, 1811. When a child of three years his parents left that locality and lived a few years in New York State, and from there he moved to Washington county, Ohio, where our subject grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade. He lived at the paternal home until he was twenty-one years old, when he launched out on his own account. He first engaged as drover, taking cattle to the Detroit market. In 1834 he went to Indiana and engaged at milling near Lima. He was married three years later to Miss Electa Caswell, a native of New York. In 1839 he moved to Illinois and purchased a large farm in Bureau county, where he lived, pursuing the avocation of a farmer until the gold excitement on the Pacific slope. This caused him to go overland to the gold fields of California in 1850, where he remained until 1853, when he returned to his farm and family in Illinois. Two years later they moved to Bremer county Iowa, where he kept a hotel and managed a 300 acre farm until 1860, when he became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo. He located at Avilla where he erected the first hotel ever kept in that village, acting as host of that hostelry four years, in the meantime improving a tract of land south of Avilla, which he purchased shortly after his coming to the county. He moved upon his land in 1876, thereafter devoting his time to farming and stock-raising until his death, which occurred Feb. 10, 1883. He was buried with Masonic rites, to which order he was much attached during life. His widow, three sons and three daughters, survive him. The names of his children are Lavina, wife of H. Lees; Fidelia, wife of J. J. Stemmons; Alice, wife of William Somers; George W., William W., and Frederick U. During life Mr. Hall was a man of extraordinary energy and physical force. Though of limited education, he possessed a remarkable business talent and leaves to his heirs a fine property as the result of his enterprise and ability.

JOSEPH HARPER, farmer and stock-raiser; proprietor of Spring River distillery, section 3, post-office Bower's Mills. He is a native of southwest Missouri, born in Lawrence county, Nov. 11, 1843. He was there reared to the age of eighteen. His education was acquired at the pioneer schools. His father, J. Harper, was a native of North Carolina, and was a strong ad-

vocate of state sovereignty, and at the breaking out of the civil war took up arms under the Confederate banner and was commissioned captain in Gen. Price's command. He died at his home in Lawrence county, in Feb., 1862. Our subject also did good service for the "lost cause," serving under Price. He was engaged forty-three different times; got his first smell of powder and first sight of armed Yankees at Dug Springs, being one of one hundred and fifty men comprising the advance guard of Price, which made the attack on the Federal troops at that place just preceding Wilson's Creek, where he was also engaged. He took part at the battle of Lexington, Newtonia, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Springfield, Hartsville, Cape Girardeau, Chalk Bluff, Helena, Ark.; and several engagements about Little Rock, Marshfield Macks Hill, and Prairie de Hand; from Spoon River to Camden, fighting every day; Saline River, Price's raid through Missouri, Independence, Westport, at the Moniteau River, Kan., and again at Newtonia, Mo., where he was wounded three times, the only wounds he received through all his services. He was in many other engagements of minor importance, and though he passed near his home on several occasions, and for months it was very evident their cause was hopeless, such was his fealty and his sense of honor that he staid with his command until they disbanded near Dallas, Tex., in May, 1865. Returning to Lawrence county he was married May 9, 1866, to Mrs. Matilda (Barrett) Caldwell, widow of John C. Caldwell, a native of Virginia, who was a captain in General Shelby's command, C. S. A., and was killed May 5, 1863. Mrs. Harper is a native of Tennessee; her maiden name was Barrett; her mother was a Brice, granddaughter of Castleton Killcannon, the famous pioneer and Indian fighter of east Tennessee. The farm now occupied by herself and husband is the Caldwell homestead, and comprises 250 acres. Since coming on the place Mr. Harper has added to it quite materially. It now consists of 400 acres, 160 acres in cultivation and the rest in woodland and pasture. They have one child, Waldo Hugh, born Nov. 25, 1868. Mr. Harper has established the Spring River distillery the present year, machinery and all complete for making forty gallons of spirits per day. His farm was the first clearing made and first orchard planted in the county, by one Wm. Brown. Mr. Harper is an enterprising business man and a man of good sound sense and judgment.

T. W. HORTON, M. D., physician and surgeon, Avilla, Mo. Of the many successful practitioners of Jasper county, none are more worthy of special mention than the subject of this sketch. He is a native of the Empire State, born in Cayuga county, Jan. 22, 1837; immigrated with his parents to Schuyler county, Mo., in 1852. Entered the Iowa Medical University at the age of twenty, and graduated from that institution in the

school of regular practice in 1864. He first hung out his shingle and engaged at the practice of his profession at Stylesville, Davis county, Iowa, where he enjoyed a good and lucrative practice until 1868, when he became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., locating at Avilla, where his skill in medicine and surgery has been and is duly appreciated, and coupled with his genial pleasant manners and hearty social disposition has endeared him to patrons and public, and secures him a very extensive and successful practice. The Dr. is one of your big hearted souls whose mission seems to be to do good by all men, and he has never yet failed to respond to the call of suffering humanity in season or out of season, in storm or sunshine, and not stopping to enquire whether the applicant was "prince or peasant," millionaire or beggar. He was married in Davis county, Iowa, June 22, 1859, to Miss Nancy J. Wright, daughter of Levy and Nancy Wright, natives of Kentucky and pioneer settlers of Greencastle, Ind. Of this union there are Lilly J., born Dec. 1, 1860, now wife of D. A. Spencer; Hattie N., born Feb. 1, 1867; Willie F., born Aug. 1, 1873.

H. L. ISHERWOOD, M. D., physician and surgeon, Avilla, was born in Mt. Vernon, Linn county, Iowa, Aug. 1, 1850. His father, T. G. Isherwood, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a minister of the gospel, and preached for many years in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio. Our subject spent his youth in acquiring an education; entered the Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in 1870; graduated from that institution and received his degree of B. S. in 1876. Being determined to adopt the medical profession, he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, Ill., and received his diploma from the school of regular practice, in the class of 1878. He commenced practice at Clarksville, Iowa, where he remained until 1880, when he became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., where he previously held a real estate interest. He has not given his entire attention to his profession until the present year. Is now permanently located at Avilla, where he enjoys a good and increasing practice. Though a man of very thorough education, scientific and medical, is remarkably modest and unassuming in manners and deportment. He is well skilled in medicine and surgery, having the advantages of experience in the latter branch, as surgeon for the B., C. R. & N. R. R., during his stay in the Hawkeye State. He owns 160 acres of improved land joining the town of Avilla.

THOMAS SPICER JONES, farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, post-office Avilla, is a native of Tennessee, born Sept. 7, 1827. When yet a child his parents moved to Kentucky, and located in Hickman county, where he grew to manhood. His youth was spent in assisting in the farm duties. Schools in those days were not plenty in the Kentucky backwoods,

consequently his education was limited. He was married Nov. 12, 1846, to Miss Nancy Antry, a native of Tennessee. In 1858 he came overland to southwest Missouri, and located where he now lives. He started in with a hearty good will improving his claim, and at the breaking out of the civil war had nearly eighty acres in cultivation. At first in the struggle Mr. Jones undertook to remain neutral, but finding that impracticable he joined Captain Fisher's Company of the Seventy-sixth Regiment E. M. M., and many were the dangers he underwent in these trying times. He was one of the squad of twenty attacked by bushwhackers near Carthage in July 1864, but he fortunately was some distance from the rest of them, lying in the grass when the enemy rode up, passing within fifteen yards of him, killing seven men. He escaped by crawling through the grass to some bushes where he remained until they left. During all these trials his wife and family were at home exposed to all the dangers and privations incident to war times in countries where hostile parties meet. His family consists of six children living: William Henry, born Feb. 2, 1849; James F., born Oct. 6, 1852; Amanda J., born Aug. 10, 1855, wife of Wm. L. Gulick; Jarvis A., born Dec. 31, 1857; John R., born March 19, 1861; Francis M., born March 23, 1865, and Sarah E., born Oct. 18, 1869, also four deceased. Since the return of peace Mr. Jones has been quite prosperous. His farm consists of 280 acres of well improved land, also 66 acres of timber. He is a bluff, hearty, well preserved gentleman. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOB KELLER, farmer, post-office Maple Grove, was born in Pendleton county, Va., March 22, 1850, and was there reared as a farmer's son. During the war, though very young, he was strong for the Union, and during the last days of the struggle was a member of Captain Snyder's company of guards, known as the Swamp Dragoons, and was in active service ten months. He came to Missouri in 1865; staid in Crawford county three years, and from there came to Jasper county. He owned and farmed land in different parts of the county, and bought the farm he now owns and occupies in 1881, being well improved with good fences, orchard, etc. He was married July 4, 1873, to Miss E. J., daughter of Reese and Louisa Williams, of Lincoln township, Jasper county. Of this union there are two children: Mary, born Jan. 27, 1875, and William H., born Feb. 15, 1878. Mr. Keller is a hard-working, industrious citizen.

JACOB LAIR, farmer and stock-raiser, section 35, post-office Avilla, is a native of the Empire State, born in Livingston county, Oct. 4, 1819. When he was fourteen years old his parents immigrated to Michigan, and settled in Lancaster county. He was married in Cass county, Mich., Dec.

3, 1846, to Miss Lois B. Davis, a native of Erie county, N. Y. In 1857 they moved to Illinois, locating in Shelby county, and purchased a farm of 200 acres, near Shelbyville, where they lived until 1863, when he sold out and returned to Michigan, living upon the old family homestead ten years. He became a resident of Jasper county in 1873, and purchased a farm of 280 acres of good soil, well improved and nicely situated, two miles south from Avilla and nine miles from Carthage. Markets annually about 1,000 bushels of wheat, produces 500 to 700 bushels of oats, 600 bushels of corn, and 100 acres in meadow and pasture. He has recently purchased a fine steam-power thresher, and with it does a very successful business. The family consists of Preston R., born in Michigan, Jan. 14, 1857, and Ella May, born in Michigan, April 21, 1866. Mr. Lair became identified with the Republican party at its first organization, since which time he has been a strict and consistent party man. Himself and wife have been active members of the New School Presbyterian Church for many years.

CLAY LEAMING, farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, post-office Avilla, is a native of Indiana, born in Tippecanoe county, Sept. 2, 1840, and was there reared to manhood and received a thorough English education. He commenced a collegiate course at the Stockwell Collegiate Institute in 1860. During the excitement incident to raising troops for the Union army, his patriotism took precedence of all other interests, consequently he laid classics aside for the time being, and enlisted as a private in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, May 7, 1861, the first regiment of three years' men to leave the state. Participated in the battles of Elk Water, West Va., and Green Briar, Shiloh, Miss., and from there followed the fortunes of General Buel in all the well-known experiences of that officer up to the time of his relief by General Rosecrans. In January, 1863, the regiment was mounted, and their subsequent service was as mounted infantry. Engaged in scouting, raids, and skirmishes innumerable, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina. Fought dismounted at the battle of Chickamauga, and was in several cavalry fights with the rebel General Wheeler, some of them very spirited; viz., Shelbyville and Farmington, Tenn. Was mustered out as sergeant, in which capacity he had served about one year, June 24, 1864, and in September of the same year he entered the Iron City Commercial College, at Pittsburgh, Penn., from which institution he graduated. Moved to Iowa county, Iowa, in the spring of 1865, and engaged at farming and remained there four seasons. Became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in 1869, purchasing eighty acres of land, where his residence is now located, to which he has added by

subsequent purchase, until his farm now consists of 240 acres, well improved, good house, two good substantial barns, and is well fenced; about two and a half miles in osage orange hedge. He is engaged quite extensively in stock-raising, and markets from 50 to 75 head of cattle and from 40 to 50 head of swine annually. He has been prosperous beyond the lot of most men, owing in great part to his correct business knowledge, strict attention to and thorough management of his farm and affairs. His father and the rest of the family came to Jasper county in 1869, and died here in 1879. Mr. Leaming is well and favorably known throughout the county, and recorded as one of Jasper county's solid citizens. He has never married. His mother, a lady of seventy-two years, presides over his home. A younger sister is also a member of his household.

CYRUS LEAMING, blacksmith, Avilla, is a native of Indiana, born in Tippecanoe county, in Sept., 1835, and there reared to manhood; received his education and learned the blacksmith's trade. Served his country during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting Aug. 1, 1862, in Company K, Ninetieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; participated at the battles of Knoxville, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and many skirmishes and battles of minor importance; was discharged in June, 1865. He then returned to his home in the Hoosier State, where he resumed work at his trade. Was married in 1857, to Miss D. A. Bramble, also a native of Indiana. They are the parents of five children living: Jennie B., wife of Luther Allen of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Edna R., Kittie L., Karl L., and Frank M. Became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in 1874; lived three years at Carthage; came to Avilla in 1877. Bought the shop he now so successfully operates, ready and willing at all times to accommodate his patrons for a moderate remuneration. Has a nice comfortable home and agreeable family, esteemed and respected in the community.

GEORGE W. LEWIS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 36, post-office Carthage, a native of the Empire State, born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1834. Received a good common school education and a finishing course at the Pompey Hill Academy. His father was a farmer and after completing his academic course our subject returned to the farm for one year, then took a course of commercial studies and fancy penmanship under Prof. H. A. Warner, of Binghamton, N. Y. Then taught school six terms in different places. Became a resident of Jasper county, Mo., in the spring of 1867; settled upon a tract of land previously purchased by his father, Hartland Lewis, who died here June 5, 1882, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was born in Onondaga county, New York, August 19, 1811. His father was one of the pioneers of central New York, and for many

years after their settlement the country was little more than a wild wilderness. Our subject now owns a fine farm nicely situated one mile west of Avilla. Mr. Lewis was married at Skaneateles, N. Y., June 6, 1857, to Miss Harriet Wheeler, also a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., born March 18, 1836, and educated at the Monroe Institute, Elbridge, New York. They are the parents of one daughter, Sarah L., wife of Isaac Koontz; and one son, William H., who, by the way, is somewhat of a hunter. Has killed five deer near Spring River the past hunting season.

GEORGE C. MOOSE, farmer, post-office Avilla, is a native of North Carolina, born April 30, 1840. He was there reared to man's estate, and acquired a common school education. After the presidential campaign in 1860 political feeling run to such heat that our subject and all his relatives, being strongly in favor of the perpetuity of the union of the states, left the old North State and came to Jasper county, Mo., locating on the White Oak in McDonald township, since which time he has been a citizen of the county as a soldier and a civilian. At the organization of the state troops he joined Captain Stemmons's company of the Seventy-sixth Regiment E. M. M. He served in that command in all their experience in southwest Missouri. In Jan., 1864, he enlisted in Battery I, Second Missouri Light Artillery, going into active service, and participated in the battles of Pilot Knob, Franklin, and Nashville. He was promoted to the rank of corporal and mustered out Aug. 5, 1865. He returned to Jasper county and on Oct. 28th of the following year was married to Miss Gerdenna Petty, a native of Missouri. She died July 1, 1871, leaving one child, Mattie A. He was again married April 12, 1872, to Miss Mary Jane Fishburn, a native of Missouri. Mr. Moose is well and favorably known to many of the residents of Jasper and adjoining counties. He has been a farmer his entire life, and takes quite an interest in handling stock. He is at present engaged as overseer on the stock farm of Captain T. J. Stemmons.

CLAYBURN OSBORN (deceased), was one among the first settlers of the county. He was born in North Carolina Nov. 5, 1818. When an infant his parents moved to Tennessee, where he was reared and received a common school education. He came to Jasper county, Mo., in the fall of 1837, and settled on the north fork of Spring River, twelve miles west of Carthage. He was here at the organization of the county, and was deputy under the first sheriff of the county, his brother, P. Osborn. Was of Union principles during the war of the Rebellion and suffered severe loss of property in consequence; in fact everything but his land. In 1863 he moved to Lawrence county for protection, where he remained three years. He was quite a speculative man and owned farms in different parts of the county. He

moved into Sarcoxie in 1866, where he died Feb. 9, 1879. During his life he was an energetic business man and a public spirited citizen. He was married Oct. 19, 1843, to Miss Isabel L., daughter of Josiah and Jane Boyd, natives of North Carolina, but lived and were married in Kentucky, where Mrs. Osborn was born April 15, 1825. He came to Jasper county, Mo., with his parents in 1837, and settled on Center Creek, two and one-half miles west of Sarcoxie, where they spent the remainder of their lives. His father died in the spring of 1867 and his mother in the fall of 1872. Her father held the office of justice of the peace for many years, and was judge of the county court two terms previous to the war. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Osborn has managed her affairs with ability and profit, and has made some important real estate transactions. Her farm now consists of 200 acres. Of her family there are three sons and four daughters: James L., Martha A., wife of G. B. Moore; Margaret I., widow of J. M. Willbanks; Miriam A., wife of T. J. Hammer; John B., Mary A., wife of J. W. Filler; and George P. Mrs. Osborn has witnessed the improvement of Jasper county as maid and matron, and remembers many interesting reminiscences.

MILES OVERTON, farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, post-office Avilla. He was one of the first settlers of Jasper county, born in Wayne county, Tenn., April 1, 1827. When very young his parents moved to Arkansas, and after a stay of two or three years came to southwest Missouri and settled in McDonald township, Jasper county, in 1840. When his father died in November, 1849, our subject spent his youth in assisting in the farm duties. He acquired a limited education by the irregular means adopted by the early settlers. He was married Jan. 29, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Stockton, a native of Kentucky. In 1854 he located a farm on White Oak, which he cleared up and improved, now owned by James Poole. During the civil war Mr. Overton had a varied and exciting experience. He was from the first a staunch Union man, and became identified with the Union forces as guide and scout. His losses in property were quite severe, and in the privations and dangers of these times he bore more than an equal share. He was frequently sought for by parties of rebel scouts and bushwhackers with dire intent. His family were left entirely destitute by their depredations. One party took him prisoner and intended to hang him, but by a disagreement among themselves he was released. On another occasion a rebel squad came to take him, but being away from home for the purpose of warning a neighbor of impending danger, he evaded them. His brother and a neighbor being at his house and not noticing their coming in time to beat a retreat, were obliged to give them a fight, severely wounding one rebel

and succeeded in driving off the rest. Mr. Overton's daughter, Mariette, then a child of eight years of age, was shot through the shoulder in the melee, and quite seriously wounded. He enlisted in 1863, in Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment E. M. M. Much of his service was in the capacity of scout, and the many daring enterprises and hairbreadth escapes that he experienced show that he was under the protection of some special providence. He was present with several others at the house of Dr. Stemmons when the attack was made upon his residence, when Dr. Stemmons and Lathan Duncan were killed and the house burned. In July, 1864, he and P. Dyer were the only ones to escape from the squad of twenty men of Captain Stemmons's company which surrendered near Carthage to a superior force, where eight men were killed and the others taken prisoners, striped, and paroled. In September following he was returning from the funeral of his own child, which had sickened and died, in company with a son of Captain Fisher; they came face to face with some three hundred rebels. Poor Fisher was instantly killed and Mr. Overton taken prisoner. Seeing they intended taking his life, he seized hold of one of them and dexteriously swinging him around several times to prevent their shooting, and letting him go with a powerful swing, made one grand break for life and liberty. In the discharge that followed he received two very severe wounds through the left arm and the right thigh. Still he pressed on and how he managed to escape from three hundred well armed and well mounted men is indeed a mystery. Lying in the brush during the day, when night came, though weak from fatigue and loss of blood, he managed to crawl to the house of the widow Blake, some one hundred and fifty yards distant, but it took him nearly three hours to accomplish it. Miss Jane Fishburn, now Mrs. J. C. Moose, stopping at the house of the widow Blake, assisted him to a place of safety in the brush, where he remained secreted ten days without any attendance whatever. At the end of that time he was sought out by his own command and brought to Mt. Vernon where he was placed in the hospital. Not liking the confinement he was removed to a private house, but long before his wounds were healed he was trundled around in a baggage wagon and moved with the rest of the command. The war leaving him bare and penniless, at the cessation of hostilities he started in with renewed energy and accumulated a nice property. The homestead consists of 120 acres; he also owns 40 acres four miles from Carthage, on Spring River, and other property in other parts of the county. He has reared a family of five children: Mariette, now Mrs. Musgrove; Sarah Jane, wife of Ellis Done; Nancy A. C., Eliza J., and John J. His wife died Oct. 21, 1878, under very sorrowful circumstances.

V. F. RICHARDSON, insurance agent, Avilla, Mo. He is a native of Jasper county, Mo., born April 22, 1851. His father, B. W. W. Richardson, came to the county from Loudoun county, Va., in 1838. He located at Bower's Mills, and entered the store of one Brown, as a salesman, at a salary of six dollars per month, but by strict attention to business he gradually accumulated means, and in after years owned an establishment himself at the same place, continuing in business until during the war times, when he was obliged to abscond. Our subject being the oldest of the family, the care and responsibility of caring for his mother and the younger children devolved upon him, consequently he became very precocious, so that at the age of fifteen he was known as a sharp trader, and he shipped stock to St. Louis and Chicago before becoming of age. He was married April 2, 1874, to Allena Horton, sister of Doctor Horton, of Avilla. Of this union there are three children: Chester, born Sept. 8, 1875; Plezzie, born Jan. 31, 1880; and Fred, born Oct. 23, 1882. Mr. Richardson went into the insurance business in 1879. He represents several of the most substantial companies doing business in the state, and has the reputation of being one of the liveliest insurance solicitors in southwest Missouri.

GEORGE RUSH farmer, post-office Avilla, is a native of Darke county, Ohio, born May 22, 1812, in a frontier fort, one of the Miami defenses. His father, James Rush, was a volunteer in the American army during the war with Great Britain. After the close of hostilities the fort was used by the family as a farm-house, where our subject spent his youth and early manhood assisting his father in clearing and making a farm. He emigrated with his parents to Cass county, Ind., in 1832, where he married Miss Mary A. Kelley, also a native of Ohio, Feb. 23, 1840. He was engaged for three years on a government survey; afterwards cleared and improved a farm of 160 acres, and run a saw-mill four years. He was again taken with the pioneer fever in 1854, coming to southwest Missouri and locating in McDonald township, where he commenced improving a farm, and was happy and prosperous when interrupted by the breaking out of the civil war and obliged to leave his farm and growing crops on account of border ruffians, going to Brown county, Kan., in 1862, where he remained four years. Returning to his home in Jasper county, much reduced in circumstances, his first experience was the payment of a \$500 security debt which was at that time very embarrassing. His farm now consists of eighty acres of improved land and forty acres of timber. Mr. Rush has been a good and useful citizen; has been a frontiersman nearly all his life; and has reared and educated a family of seven children: M. P., now of Brown county Kansas; James M., Sarah E., deceased April 6, 1867, aged 18;

William H., died July 14, 1878, aged 26; Mary A. E., wife of Jacob Sherrel, of Lawrence county, Mo.; and Elmer E. E. Mr. Rush has held the office of civil magistrate, both in this state and in Kansas. He was, in his younger days, an old time Whig but a staunch Republican since the organization of that party, in which he has ever taken an active interest, and though well known to the enemy during the war as an active Union man, for his integrity and generosity in former years his buildings were not disturbed during his absence. He has always taken an active interest in establishing schools and churches, himself and wife being members of the Baptist Church for forty years; assisted in organizing the first school in the district; and was prominent in the building of the Baptist Church of Avilla.

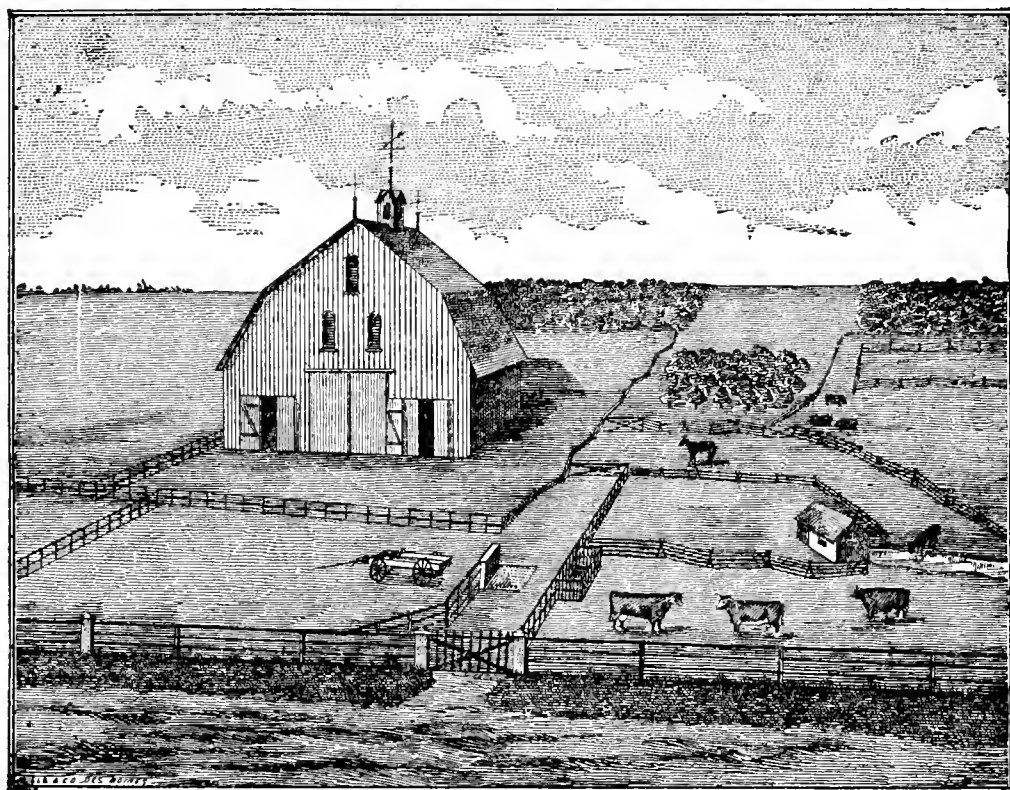
JOHN J. SEYMOUR, farmer, Avilla, is a native of Jasper county, Mo., born Jan. 29, 1860. His father, Robert Seymour, was a native of Kentucky and was among the early settlers of the county. He owned and operated a farm in McDonald township for some years. During the war of the Rebellion he was a member of Captain Stemmons's Company of the Seventy-sixth Regiment E. M. M., and was killed in the line of duty near Carthage, Mo., July 20, 1864, by Rusk's band of rebel bushwhackers. Our subject obtained his education at the schools of the county and spent the greater part of his life in his native town. He went to Texas in 1875, with the intention of locating, but returned the following year and engaged in the mercantile business at Avilla in 1882. Being dissatisfied with the business he sold out his interest, and hereafter intends devoting his time and energy to the tilling of the soil.

J. R. SPENCER, merchant and postmaster, Avilla, Mo., is a native of Missouri, born in Sullivan county, April 11, 1845. His father, Jacob Spencer, being one of the pioneer settlers of that county, coming from Lee county, Va., at an early day. Our subject served under the stars and stripes during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting at the age of sixteen in the Sixty-sixth Regiment M. S. M., serving in that command eighteen months; was subsequently a member of the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and held the rank of first sergeant of Company E; participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and the campaign against Hood under General "Pap" Thomas; was mustered out at St. Louis, Mo., in Aug., 1865; returned to the home of his boyhood, where he remained but a short time, coming to Jasper county in 1866, and engaged at farming. He entered the mercantile field at Avilla, in 1871, and was appointed postmaster the following year, since which time he has been a faithful and efficient officer, and to his energy and efforts are the present conveniences mainly due.

He was elected trustee of the township fund in 1874, and during the administration of that office caused the fund to be deposited in the Myers & Mohr Bank, of Carthage, and by the suspension of that concern was obliged to refund to the people a considerable sum of money, which gave him quite a backset. However, he has been in the main prosperous, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the public. He carries a good stock of groceries and notions, books, stationery, and musical instruments. He also handles farm machinery and sewing machines. Our subject was married Dec. 24, 1868, to Miss Sarah J. Horton, daughter of Cyrus Horton, of Joplin, Mo. Of this union there are five children living: Edward B., Perly T., Elnora, Albert R., and Millie J.

CAPT. T. J. STEMMONS, extensive farmer and stock dealer, McDonald township, Avilla post-office. His father, Jaquillin M. Stemmons, was a native of Virginia, born in 1804, and was a practicing physician for many years in Logan county, Kentucky, whither with his parents he had come while an infant. He was married in Logan county, to Miss Harriet Allen, a native of the same county, born in 1814. Dr. Stemmons came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1853, and located near Avilla, where in connection with farming and stock-raising he practiced his profession. At the breaking out of the civil war, though a slave owner, he espoused the cause of the Union and organized one of the first military companies in southwest Missouri, and although never in active service was earnest in advocating methods for the preservation of the Union. His house was attacked by bushwhackers at night, and burned to the ground, and himself shot dead, his body falling outside the burning home. Mrs. Dr. Stemmons died in the year 1857. Mr. T. J. Stemmons the subject of this sketch was married Aug. 5, 1866, to Miss Anna J. Rives, a native of Missouri, born in 1850, daughter of D. B. Rives, a native of Virginia. Their family consists of four children: Minnie B., born Dec. 31, 1873; Lulu M., born Feb. 13, 1877; Pearl H., born Oct. 9, 1879; and Hattie A., born Nov. 6, 1881; three deceased, Willie R., born Sept. 26, 1867, died Aug. 9, 1868; Eddie J., born Feb. 12, 1869, died Aug. 12, 1870; and May Etta, born Jan. 30, 1871, died Aug. 12, 1872. Mr. Rives was a prominent man of this county, and known as a thorough business man. Mr. Rives and our subject opened the first business house in Avilla after the war, where he died in 1870. His widow subsequently married John K. Gibson, an early settler, prominent farmer, and stock-dealer. Captain Stemmons has a farm of 1,900 acres, 200 acres of which is in timber, 1,160 acres in plow-land, 480 acres in pasture, and all unsurpassed in the Southwest for fertility and productiveness. He has fine stock cattle,

mules, and hogs, and one of the finest barns in the state, a view of which is given herewith. The spring of never failing water which is only a few rods



STOCK FARM AND BARN OF T. J. STEMMONS, AVILLA.

from the beautiful barn flows through the stock-lots, and supplies an abundance of pure water at all seasons.

BENJAMIN TOUT, farmer, Avilla, was born in Fleming county, Ky., May 14, 1819. When but two years old his parents moved to Brown county, Ohio, where they died and are buried. At the age of seventeen he went to Hendricks county, Ind., where several relations resided, and was married there Jan. 14, 1840, to Miss Abigail M. McKee, a native of Ohio. There were born to them twelve children, five of whom are now living: Mary E., wife of Isaiah Willhite; America J., wife of Frank Chambers; John F., Delanna A., wife of A. G. Hayworth, and Delphinna M., wife of Albert East. Two of his sons died while in the service of their country during the war of the Rebellion. Wm. H. was a member of Company H, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1863, aged twenty-one years. Geo. W. was a member of Company D, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and died at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 7, 1863, aged seventeen. Mr. T. also served his country during the civil war. He enlisted in Aug., 1862, in Company H, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and participated at the battle of Perrysville,

Ky., and was mustered out the same year for disability. He became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo., in March, 1881. His farm consists of 240 acres, well improved. Mr. Tout has been in hearty sympathy with the Republican party since its organization. In his youth he was a schoolmate of the great U. S. Grant.

REV. J. A. WHITELEY, farmer and minister, post-office Avilla, is a native of Kentucky, born in Pulaski county, April 4, 1818. When seven years old his parents moved to Tennessee, where they remained three years; then to Indiana, where they lived one year; thence to Clay county, Ill., where the family lived during the Black Hawk War, and three of his brothers were volunteers. At the age of twenty he pre-empted forty acres of land, which he improved, and afterwards purchased eighty-one acres. He was married there, Jan. 10, 1839, to Miss Caroline Walters, a native of Illinois, born in Sangamon county, March 16, 1823. He moved to Iowa in 1852, locating in Marion county, and purchased 120 acres of land, upon which he lived two years; then moved to Wayne county, where he lived twelve years; thence back to Marion county, and from there to Barry county, Mo. Became a resident of Jasper county in 1877, and purchased a farm of ninety acres near Avilla. Bought the farm upon which he now lives in 1882, consisting of ninety acres, sixty-five under cultivation, with good buildings, orchard, etc. Mr. Whiteley entered the ministry and commenced preaching the gospel according to the tenets of the Primitive Baptist Church in 1854, since which time he has been an earnest worker in the Lord's vineyard. He was the only preacher to hold regular meetings in Wayne county, Iowa, during the war. Has always observed the injunction of the Saviour, and takes "neither money nor scrip," but preaches the gospel for humanity and salvation's sake, and wins his bread and has supported his family "by the sweat of his face" and the occupation of a husbandman. Is self-made, self-educated, and self-reliant, and has never received but seven months schooling in his life. At this writing he has pastoral charge of three churches, and is also moderator of the Center Creek Association. He has reared a family of seven: Mary E., wife of John Root; Naomi C., wife of Isaac Porter; Christiana J., wife of Abel Still; Rebecca H., wife of William Kenyon; John W.; Elmira, wife of P. F. Jones; and James H.

J. P. WILLIAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 6, post-office Avilla, is a native of Tennessee, born in Murray county, June 21, 1829. In 1831 his parents moved to southwest Missouri, locating two and a half miles southwest of Mount Vernon. His father, Samuel S. Williams, erected the first cabin and made the first improvements west of Springfield, Mo. He was a man of remarkable force and energy, in fact, a Daniel Boone sort of

man, and was known as a mighty hunter during the early settlement of southwest Missouri. He died March 5, 1875, and was buried on the old homestead, where his widow still lives. He was the father of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, ten of his offspring now living. Our subject spent his youth in assisting on the farm and acquiring an education at the pioneer schools, almost his only diversion being a deer or turkey hunt, which game at that time was very abundant. He was married Nov. 22, 1850, to Miss Mary Cherry, a native of Tennessee, daughter of James and Rachel Cherry, well-known old settlers of Lawrence county, Mo. Her father died June 10, 1874, and her mother still lives on the old homestead. Our subject, though reared up to strict pro-slavery ideas, his father being a slave-owner, was always a Union man, and was enrolled early in 1861, in Company B, Seventy-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and went into active service in 1862, participating in all the experiences of that command. At the cessation of hostilities he returned to his avocation on the farm. Became a resident of Jasper county in the spring of 1866. His farm consists of 200 acres, 140 being in cultivation, the soil of remarkable fertility and productiveness, romantically situated on White Oak Creek, and natural groves of fine timber on three sides of the buildings afford shade and protection. They have reared and educated two sons and two daughters: James T., born Sept. 10, 1851, now a resident of McDonald county; Rachel E., born April 2, 1853, now wife of James Warthen; William H., born May 27, 1857; and Sarah J., born Dec. 17, 1863.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Introduction—Name—Organization—Configuration—Springs—Early Settlers—First House—Schools—Biographical.

IN our brief discussion of this township we shall no doubt fail to do it entire justice. From the time the settlers found an asylum on its beautiful prairies, and along its pebbly, untimbered streams, they have prospered. No township in the county has a better soil, a more industrious class of citizens, or evidences of greater prosperity. True, it has been but recently settled, and previous to the war very few indeed could be found within its borders; but since 1866 its settlement and development have been as rapid as its natural advantages are surprising. In the following pages we shall give the old settlers a prominent part in this chapter, a place they certainly de-

serve. The name of the township will be briefly noticed; the location will be given, appropriately followed by a short treatise on its physical features. It may be that we have failed to get all the facts that are deserving of mention, but if such be the case it is because they were not accessible at the time of compilation. Be this as it may, the time and space allotted us preclude the possibility of further investigation.

NAME.—Lincoln township was struck off by order of the county court, and named in honor of our first martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. Three of the townships of this county are named for chief executives of our nation, whom the people regarded as model statesmen—Madison, Jackson, and Lincoln—a trio ever memorable for their patriotism, whose master minds guided our ship of state in the darkest and brightest hours of our nation's history. Darkest, for during their administrations were realized the nearest approaches of national calamities. Brightest, because their overmastering statesmanship warded off the threatening elements, saved from the breakers the billow-tossed bark, and guided it into port in safety.

ORGANIZATION.—Lincoln township was laid off as follows, Feb. 7, 1873: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the county, thence west on the county line to the northwest corner of section 18, township 30, range 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section 31, township 30, range 29; thence west to the northwest corner of section 2, township 29, range 30; thence south to the southwest corner of section 2, township 29, range 30; thence east to the southeast corner of section 2, township 29, range 29; thence north to the northeast corner of section 2, township 29, range 29; thence west to the southeast corner of section 35, township 30, range 29; thence north to the place of beginning."

CONFIGURATION.—The township is irregular in form, the southwest corner of Dade cutting off eight square miles of territory which otherwise would make the county of Jasper a parallelogram. It is almost exclusively a prairie township there being little or no timber along the water-courses. Of these there are two principal ones which, with their short but numerous tributaries, furnish never-failing water for all parts of the surrounding country. A branch of Dry Fork Creek passes through its southern part from east to west. Coon Creek rises in the east central part near Chambersville post-office and taking a northwesterly direction passes into Sheridan township on the west near the northern boundary line. As in all other parts of the county, springs abound, many of which furnish immense volumes of water. One on the farm of William Wilson is especially worthy of mention. The water boils up at the head of a draw in one of the most elevated

portions of the country giving a surprisingly large stream. It is said to possess wonderful medical properties.

EARLY SETTLERS.—As has been observed above the township was sparsely settled until after the war. William Wilson immigrated to America from County Down, Ulster, Ireland, and stopped for a short time in Pennsylvania, but came to Jasper county in 1854, and located where he now resides on section 5, township 28, and range 28. In the same year Henry Baker came from North Carolina and settled on the same section. A year later Thomas Emmett came from North Carolina and settled on section 11, same township and range. Rice Williams came from Illinois in 1866 and located near Mr. Wilson. Moses Patterson came in 1866 and settled on section 6. During the year 1868 Mr. Leatherman and Mr. Homman came from Illinois; Mr. Hall came from Iowa, and Mr. Bell from Cole county, Mo., and settled in different parts of the township. John Chambers came from Illinois and laid out Chamberville on the boundary line between Dade and Jasper counties. He also kept a blacksmith shop and a store. The first marriage ceremony of which we have reliable information was performed in 1859, a Mr. Nass and Miss Nancy Baker being the contracting parties. Rev. J. C. Willoughby was the first clergyman, and Dr. Durboraw the first physician. The first school-house was erected in 1868 on section 6, township 29, range 29. The first regular church organization held meetings in Spring Hill school-house, above referred to. The first post-office was established at Maple Grove in 1879. The first house in the township was built by Henry Baker. It is a small log cabin, and now stands near the spring of which mention has been made, on the farm of our genial son of Erin, William Wilson. There are five school districts in the township, each of which is provided with a good substantial school-house, and a competent teacher to instruct the young. The Sharon United Brethren church is a splendid structure, and the organization is in a prosperous condition. Although, perhaps, the newest settled, Lincoln township contains many fine farms and is fast gaining notice as an agricultural and stock-raising community.

CLINTON BASS, post-office Maple Grove. He was born in Windham county, Conn., March 4, 1828. He was reared on a farm; is a son of Ebenezer and Sarah Bass. His father was a native of Connecticut and his mother of Maine. Our subject was the tenth child of a family of twelve children. He was educated in Windham county. In 1843 he went to Illinois and worked on a farm by the month, and taught school the following winter. He farmed and taught school for five or six years and then went to Iowa and engaged at sheep-raising; he also taught school and farmed until coming to Jasper county in 1872. He was married in 1874 to Miss Jennie

Willoughby, daughter of John and Elizabeth Willoughby. Her father is a native of Kentucky; her mother born in Tennessee. Her father was one of the first ministers that came to Jasper county after the war. Of nine children, Mrs. Bass was the third child, and was born in Tennessee, March 20, 1852. Mr. Bass now has 135 acres of land, a good young orchard, and buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Bass have two children named Annie E. and Clinton S. Mr. Bass is one of the early settlers of Lincoln township, and is a public spirited man and takes an interest in public and local affairs, and is highly respected by all.

ROBERT G. BAWBELL, post-office Dudenville. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1840. He is a son of Thomas A. and Sarah Bawbell, who moved to Medina county, Ohio, in 1843, where the subject of this sketch was reared and educated. At seventeen years of age he enlisted in Company K, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, and served three years. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and was honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio. He returned to Gifford, Ohio, and went to work at carpentering. Nov. 9, 1865, he was married to Miss Sallie A. Wyatt, daughter of Jonathan and Phœbe Wyatt, natives of Massachusetts. She was the fourth of six children. Her father died in 1872, and her mother is still living with her at the advanced age of seventy-six years. Mr. Bawbell moved on his present farm of 160 acres, in 1876, which is well improved. He has four children, named Ralph H., Irving R., Ada F., and William W. Mrs. Bawbell is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Bawbell is a member of the United Brethren, and himself and family are highly respected in the community.

THOMAS H. B. BELL. One of Lincoln township's most substantial farmers, and one of the early settlers of Jasper county, is the subject of this sketch; post-office Golden City, on section 30. Our subject was born Nov. 26, 1839, in Cole county, Mo. He is the son of William and Mary Bell, who are natives of Virginia, and moved to Missouri at an early date. Of twelve children, Thomas is the eleventh child; he was reared and educated in Cole county, and remained at home working on the farm until 1863. He then went to St. Louis and drove a team for the Adams Express Company until Feb., 1867. He was married to Eliza Fabens, Sept. 13, 1861. In 1867 he moved to Henry county, Mo., where he rented a farm with his brother. He then bought his present fine farm and located on the same. Mrs. Bell died June 12, 1869, leaving two children, whose names are James B. and Margaret E. Mr. Bell was again married to Ann J. Wilson, Aug. 27, 1876, in Baltimore, Md., and went on his wedding tour to the centennial. He remained there about ten days and then returned to Jasper county, Mo.

The next year Mr. Bell went to Texas and bought a herd of cattle, and in the fall drove them through to Jasper county, and in 1879 he returned with his neighbors and bought a herd of five hundred cattle and shipped them through to Nevada, Mo. The next year he returned and bought another drove and shipped them to Carthage. Mr. Bell now has 520 acres of land, well improved, has a fine residence and good buildings. The farm is well watered, besides he has wind pumps, and also two good orchards. Mr. Bell has two children by his last marriage, named George and Thomas K. Mrs. Bell is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and takes an active part in the Sunday-schools. Mr. Bell is a member of the M. E. Church, South, and his well earned reputation for fair dealing has made him one of the most substantial farmers in Lincoln township, and himself and family are very highly respected.

G. A. BRADBURY, business, farmer; on section 6, of township 29, range 29. Our subject was born in Pike county, Ill., March 12, 1839; son of Gideon and Eliza Bradbury, natives of Ohio. Of five children, our subject was the oldest child and was educated in the common schools of Pike and Brown counties. In 1864 he left his home and worked out for three years. He was married to Sarah Hill, daughter of Joseph and Mary Hill. Our subject then engaged in farming in Madison township Jasper county, Mo., and in 1879 he moved on his present farm of sixty acres, which is all under cultivation, and has fair improvements on it. Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury have five children, named Jasper E., Mary A., Wm. M., Lennie M., and Everett. Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Bradbury is considered an honest, upright man, and is well respected.

ALBERT O. BROWN, passenger conductor, also carrying on a farm and raising stock; has 760 acres of land, 240 acres under cultivation, has three good springs, two good houses, and two orchards; has 320 acres in Lincoln township, 440 acres in Sheridan township; also 20 acres of timber in Barton county. He was born in the State of N. Y., July 24, 1836, near Niagara Falls; he is the son of David and Hannah Brown, natives of Canada. In 1851 the subject of this sketch went to Wisconsin and worked for three years in a wholesale grocery house; he then went to railroading as conductor in Tennessee. Run there three or four years, then went to Illinois and ran a train on the Illinois Central for nine years. Was married to Miss Nancy M. Teal, in Dixon, Ill., in 1859. In 1871 went to work on the Gulf Railroad running between Kansas City and Ft. Scott. He is now running from Sedalia to Parsons, and is making his home in Parsons, Kansas. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic order, and is a strong prohibitionist.

B. H. BROWN, post-office Maple Grove, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Wayne county, N. Y., March 8, 1839, son of Daniel and Sarah Brown. At the age of eleven, he moved with his step-father to La Porte county, Indiana, and was there reared and educated; also attended the university at Battle Creek, Michigan, part of two years and the academy at La Porte, Indiana, one year. In 1861, at the first call for 300,000 men, he enlisted and served three years. Was wounded at the battle of Stone River, and at the battle of Chickamauga was taken prisoner and taken to Richmond, and from there to Andersonville, and was there over seven months; from there to Florence, South Carolina, and there paroled. Mr. Brown says nothing can portray the sufferings of his prison life. Was unfit for duty and discharged at the termination of service in Feb., 1865, and sent to La Porte, Ind. In the spring of 1865 went to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and carried on a government farm two years, then came to Jasper county, Mo., and farmed and taught school; he also taught in Indiana and Illinois before the war. Was married to Miss Urilla Viele in Sept., 1869. Mrs. Brown died in Jan., 1871, and Mr. Brown married for his second wife Martha J. Dinsmore, April 24, 1877. She was born in Knox county, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1853. Her father was a Presbyterian minister and moved to Jasper county, Mo., in 1867. Our subject moved and settled on his present farm of 225 acres in 1870; well improved and well watered. Mr. Brown has three children, named Elmer B., Clara E., and an infant. Mr. Brown takes an active part in politics and in public affairs, and is an enterprising man.

RICHARD C. CORDER, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Dudenville, was born in Macoupin county, Ill., Jan. 24, 1854, and was reared and educated in that county. He is the son of James and Elizabeth Corder, who were natives of Kentucky. They have ten children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth child. He remained at home, working on the farm until 1869, then moved with his parents and located in Sarcoxie township, Jasper county, and lived there two years; he then went to Lincoln township, and moved on his present farm in 1880. He was married to Miss Ellen Swart March 2, 1876; she was born Feb. 23, 1860, in McHenry county, Ill., and is the daughter of William and Alvina Swart, who were natives of New York. Mrs. Corder is the eldest of four children. Mr. Corder now has eighty acres, all under cultivation; has one good living spring, and a nice young orchard; good house and barn, and other out-buildings. He is a good farmer and a good citizen. •

IRVING J. CUNNINGHAM. Prominent among the early settlers and successful farmers of Lincoln township is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lorain county, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1843. He was reared on a

farm, and educated in Medina county, and is the son of James and Rebecca Cunningham, natives of Ohio. His father was a minister and died in 1857, leaving a wife and three children, named Orrin, W. J., and the subject of this sketch, who worked on the farm until 1869, when his mother sold out and moved to Jasper county, Mo., and settled on their present farm in 1870. Our subject was married to Mary H. Bawbell Dec. 30, 1861, in Medina county, Ohio; she was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 14, 1842, and is the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Bawbell, who were born in England. Her father was justice of the peace for many years, also a notary public. Mr. Cunningham has 150 acres of land, all under cultivation, and well watered with seven living springs. He raises on an average forty bushels of corn and about twenty of wheat to the acre, and handles from fifty to seventy-five head of cattle and about the same number of hogs each year. Mr. Cunningham joined the order of Odd Fellows. Himself and wife are members of the Church of United Brethren. He is one of the old and substantial settlers that Jasper county may well feel proud of.

JOHN J. DAVIS, post-office Maple Grove, has a fine farm of 159 acres, all under cultivation, and raises Northern sugar-cane. He has a molasses factory, and made in 1882 over 8,000 gallons, and has made some of the best sugar in the state made from sugar-cane. This enterprising man was born in Switzerland county, Ind., May 3, 1833, and was reared in Stark county, Ill., on a farm. When fifteen years of age he went to breaking prairie and followed that business for ten years. He then moved to Peoria county, Ill., and engaged in making molasses and has continued it ever since. He came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1871, and located on his present farm and engaged in making molasses on a small scale, but now has one of the largest factories in Missouri. He was married to Mary J. Albertson Nov. 9, 1854; she was born July 13, 1839, in Wayne county, Ohio, moved to Indiana, and was there reared and educated. By this union there are nine children: Nettie M. Adams, Mary C. Butler, Elsie Copeland, Eliza J., Zora A. Frazier, Rachel A., Edna B., John J., and Charles E. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the M. E. Church and stand high in the community.

JOHN A. DELP, post-office Dudenville, was born Oct. 3, 1856, in Hawkins county, Tenn., and is the son of Daniel and Mary Delp, natives of Tennessee. Our subject is the youngest of five children, and he was reared on a farm and educated in Tennessee. At the age of fourteen years he went to Kansas, lived there one year, and then came to Jasper county, Mo. He worked by the month on a farm for three years, then returned to Tennessee, and was married to Miss Marinda Johnson, daughter of Nelson and Catha-

rine Johnson, who were also natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Delp was the second of four children. In 1882 he moved to Jasper county, Mo., and is now carrying on a farm of 320 acres in Lincoln township, with his brother, who was born June 11, 1852, in Tennessee, and came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Delp have one child, named Ida M. They are both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Delp and brother are both enterprising men and good neighbors and citizens.

THOMAS B. DOUGHERTY, postmaster at Maple Grove, was born in Lafayette county, Ky., Dec. 18, 1807; was reared on a farm; son of Robert and Sarah Dougherty, natives of Virginia. Our subject moved with his parents to Indiana in 1814. His father was in the War of 1812. Our subject was reared and educated in Bradford and Lawrence counties, Ind. At the age of twenty-one he went to New Orleans with a load of wheat on a flat-boat, sold it and returned to Vicksburg, from whence he took another barge of wheat to New Orleans; then returned to New Albany, Indiana. From there he took another load to the same city. He then returned to his old home and taught school until 1840, and then moved to Christian county, Ill., and there held the office of county recorder for twelve years; then kept a store and post-office near there until 1862; then moved to McLain county, and engaged in a shoe store for nine years, and in 1869 came to Jasper county, Mo., and kept post-office at Bower's Mills. In 1880 he came to Maple Grove and is keeping post-office and has a grocery store.

DR. JOHN DURBORAW was the first physician who located in the northeast part of the county, which has been principally settled up since the war. Dr. Durboraw is a native of New York State; his ancestors were of English descent. Some time in the seventeenth century two brothers of that name came from England. One settled in Virginia and the other in Rhode Island, from which all the families of that name in America have descended. The subject of this sketch was born in Clarence, Erie county, New York, Aug. 28, 1826. He enjoyed ordinary school advantages and laid the foundation for a substantial English education. He began learning the carpenter's trade at fourteen, and went to school in the winter and worked in the summer; he carried on the building business on his own account. Mr. Durboraw was first married to Sophia Thomas, a native of the State of New York, Nov. 10, 1849. This marriage took place at New Buffalo, Mich. He moved west in the fall of 1849, and during the winter of 1849-50 taught school in DuPage county, Ill., near Chicago. He returned to New York in the spring of 1850 and resumed the building business in Erie county until 1857, when he began studying medicine under Dr. Orlando Parker, of Clarence, N. Y. At the Univer-

sity of Buffalo he attended medical lectures from which he graduated in 1861. He began practice in Genessee county the same year. His wife died in 1864, and on Feb. 14, 1865, he was married to Eliza Clark a native of Orleans county, N. Y. The Dr. left a good practice which he succeeded in building up in New York State, and in May, 1867, started for the West in company with Bella Clark, of Carthage. He purchased a drug store at Union City, Mich, which he sold out in the fall of 1869. He bought land in Lincoln township, in the year of 1868. He moved to Jasper county, Mo., in 1869 and established himself in medical practice, and his services were in demand from the first, as there was no physician in that section of the county. The Dr. has since had a large practice, not only in Jasper but in Benton, Lawrence, and Dade counties. He also carries on farming and now has a fine farm of 320 acres, all under cultivation and in pasturage, well improved, with a fine two story frame residence, a number one barn, other good out-buildings, and a fine yard filled with evergreens. He also has a fine grove of maple and a splendid orchard. The Dr. has a beautiful home and everything around him bears the mark of thrift and good management, and himself and family are universally respected.

RICHARD Z. EARL, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Carthage, was born in Elk county, Penn., Oct. 14, 1844, and was there reared and educated; son of Josiah and Hannah Earl, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject was the second of five children, and in 1864 he moved to Illinois. He was married to Miss Carrie E. Dickerson, who was born in Calhoun county, Mich., July 4, 1849, and reared in Illinois, where our subject lived some time. He then moved to Indiana and lived there five years and came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1879, locating on his present farm which consists of 225 acres, which is well fenced and under cultivation, with forty acres of pasturage; well watered, good orchard and fair buildings. Mr. Earl has six children: Orville, born Oct. 2, 1867; Marshall, born June 25, 1870; John, born June 10, 1873; Richard, Jr., born Dec. 16, 1875; Osmer, born Dec. 24, 1877; Josiah, born Dec. 12, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Earl are members of the Baptist Church and stand high in the community.

CLEON M. ETTER. Prominent among the early settlers and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Lincoln township is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1839, and moved to Lawrence county, Mo., in 1843, where he was educated in the common schools of the county. He is the son of Thomas and Cynthia Ann Etter, natives of Tennessee. His father died in July, 1844, and left five children, the subject of this sketch being the second child. In 1846 his mother married J. W. Ellis, a native of Massachusetts. They had eight children.

Cleon remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and then went to work by the month in Lawrence county. In 1861 he went to Illinois and worked one winter; then returned and soon after took a trip to Kansas. Next enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Missouri Militia; was in one year, and then transferred to Company L, Eighth Missouri Militia, and operated in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas. Was mustered out in April, 1865, returning to Lawrence county, Mo., and rented one season, and then bought and farmed nine years. He was married to Miss Ellen M. Wilson, Nov. 22, 1865. She was born in Ireland, June 29, 1841, and came to America in 1853, locating in Jasper county, Mo., and is one of the few who remained in Jasper county during the war. After Mr. Etter was married he moved to Jasper county, Mo., locating in Lincoln township, and in August, 1881, located on his present farm of 492 acres, which is all fenced except twenty acres, in timber, in McDonald township. It is well watered, having five living springs and three good wells. He raises an average of 18 bushels of wheat and 45 bushels of corn to the acre, and handles about 100 head of cattle and the same number of hogs each year. He has a very fine residence, a good barn and granary, also other buildings. Mr. Etter has a good home, made honestly by hard work and economy. He has eight children, named John W., Annie B., Mary M., Eliza G., James T., Cleon R. H., Laura E., and Delphia.

GILMAN EVANS. Prominent among the early settlers, and successful and enterprising men of Lincoln township, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1839, and was reared and educated in Jefferson county. Is the son of Albert and Margaret Evans, his father being a native of New Hampshire and his mother born in New York. Of ten children our subject was the second child. He worked on a farm and attended school until October, 1852, and then taught his first school. He worked on a farm the next summer and again the following winter. May 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered in at Elmira, N. Y., and went to Washington City and joined the Army of the Potomac. The principal battles he engaged in were Fredericksburg and Atlanta, and was mustered out in June, 1863, as sergeant. Nov. 28, 1863, he re-enlisted in Company L, Eighteenth Illinois Cavalry, and was detailed as commissary-sergeant, under General Sheridan. Went to New Orleans and operated in Louisiana and Texas, and was mustered out May 31, 1866, in Victoria, Texas. Then returned to New York and engaged in teaching school and farming. Came to Jasper county and bought his present farm May 12, 1867, there being only four families in the township at that time. He was married to Miss

Rebecca John, Feb. 16, 1871, she being born in Woodford county, Ill., Aug. 20, 1852, daughter of George and Elizabeth John, her father a native of Pennsylvania and her mother a native of Ohio. Mrs. Evans was the youngest of ten children. Her father died when she was small, and she moved to Dade county in 1866. Mr. Evans located on his present farm of 386 acres in February, 1871, which is all under cultivation and pasturage, except ten acres of timber-land; it is well watered with four living springs and three wells; has a good frame dwelling, one and a half stories high; has a good barn and granary, and a good orchard. Mr. Evans is one of the substantial farmers, and in politics is a Republican. He has one child, named George A., and himself and family stand high in the community.

JAMES C. EVANS, post-office Dudenville, farmer and stock-raiser. Among the rising young farmers of Lincoln township is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1850, and is the son of Albert and Marriett Evans, now of New York. Our subject was the seventh of ten children. In October, 1867, he moved to Jasper county, Mo., and lived with his parents for seven years. On March 15th, 1874, he was married to Miss Emily Hazen, who was born in Clayton county, Iowa, Feb. 6, 1853, and moved to Jasper county, Mo., in 1869. She is a lady of culture and refinement. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Evans located on his present farm of 160 acres, all fenced into separate fields and well watered; has a fine two-story frame residence and fair out-buildings. Mr. Evans raises an average of 26 bushels of wheat and 40 bushels of corn to the acre. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are members of the United Brethren Church.

GEORGE W. FRAZIER, post-office Maple Grove, farmer and stock-raiser. Our subject's parents, Jacob and Rebecca Frazier, were natives of Connecticut, and were very early settlers of Ohio. They had sixteen children, the subject of this sketch being the fifteenth child, and was born in Ross county, Ohio, May 11, 1834, and was reared and educated in Ohio. His parents died before he was four years old, and he lived with his uncle until sixteen years of age, and then worked out. In 1855 he went to Logan county, Illinois, and was married to Sadonia Young, Nov. 24, 1840, daughter of A. W. Young, a music teacher. In 1862 his country called, and Mr. Frazier enlisted in Company B, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served three long years in the Western army. Was honorably discharged the 3d of July, 1865, and returned to McLean county, Ill., farming until 1870; then came to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm of eighty acres, well improved. He has five children: Thomas, William B., Charles F., Laura B., and Murton H.

WILLIAM W. GASPERSON was born in North Carolina, June 14,

1830, and moved to South Carolina; then to Tennessee and Kentucky, and then to Illinois, and in 1839 moved to Franklin county, Mo. He was married to Miss Martha Inman, Nov. 30, 1856. She was the second of five children. Her parents were natives of Illinois. In 1866 he moved to Lawrence county, Mo., and farmed nine years. He moved on his present farm of forty acres in 1876, and has eighty acres leased. Mr. and Mrs. Gasperson have the following children: John M., Benjamin F., Mary A., Christmond, Rachel J., and Louis E. Mr. and Mrs. Gasperson are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. G. is a member of the Masonic order, and an honest, upright man.

JOHN W. GREABLE, post-office Dudenville, farmer and stock-raiser, section 23. Our subject was born in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., Oct. 29, 1852. He is a son of John and Mary Greable. His father was born in Kentucky and his mother in Missouri. Our subject was the second of seven children. When thirteen years of age he went to live with his cousin and remained with him for seven years. When twenty years of age he went to work by the month on a farm, and was married to Miss Kansas Roe, Aug. 30, 1874. She was born in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., March 8, 1857. Mr. Greable farmed seven years in Cape Girardeau county, then came to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm of 280 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Greable are members of the M. E. Church. They have four children named Robert W., Nora F., Della M., and Charles A. Mr. and Mrs. Greable are well respected in the community in which they live.

JOHN L. GERNSEY, post-office Maple Grove, farmer and stock-raiser, also an inventor. Our subject was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., May 14, 1834, and in 1844 moved to Michigan, and was there educated, and worked on the farm until 1862; he then went to Kansas, and from there he went to Idaho, and engaged in mining for five years. In 1869 he came to Jasper county, Missouri, and located on his father's farm, who came to Jasper county soon after the war and bought his present farm, and has lived here ever since. His wife is an invalid, and has been for some years. Our subject was married to Miss J. E. Culley. She was born in De Witt county, Ill., Jan. 21, 1857, and moved to Lawrence county, Mo., in 1876, and was married to our subject July 18, 1880, in Lawrence county. By this union they have one child, named Annie. Mr. Gernsey has invented a new sulky plow that is designed to be the plow of the future. It runs a third lighter than the ordinary sulky plow and saves one horse. Mr. Gernsey has just got a patent on it but has not got it before the public; he has so much to do that he cannot attend to introducing

his plow or to manufacturing it, and is going to sell. Any one can see a sample by calling at his residence.

J. I. HALL. Of the many that enter these pages none are more worthy; a self-made man entirely. He was born in Marion county, Va., May 13, 1832. He is a son of Jordan and Matilda Hall. Our subject's parents died before he was four years old, and he lived with his uncle Jesse Hall. At the age of fourteen he hired out to team for five dollars a month and board, and got his wages raised after the first year. He drove a team until 1849, and then bought a team and teamed for himself until 1854. He then went to Iowa and entered a piece of land, and in 1855 sold it and farmed in Clayton county, Iowa, until 1870; he then came to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm of 640 acres, all under fence with the exception of forty acres of timber, well worked and improved, with good buildings. Judge Hall was married to Miss Elizabeth Steel, a native of Virginia, Oct. 25, 1849. She died in Jasper county, Mo., Sept. 11, 1871. Mr. Hall married for his second wife Miss Fannie H. Wilson, who was born in County Down, Ireland, Sept. 28, 1843; was the seventh of nine children. She was married Nov. 16, 1873. By their union they have three children, named Nora H., Zemphra E., and Joseph. Mr. Hall never attended school but three months, but has improved every chance to grasp after knowledge. He has held the office of county judge the last two years, and is one of the foremost men in the county. He started at the foot of the ladder and has made himself and is entirely self-educated. He has one of the finest farms in the county, and his reputation for fair and honest dealings has won him his large and successful business, and the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

MRS. MARY E. HARRIS was born in Morgan county, Ill., Feb. 22, 1837. She is the daughter of Thomas and Nancy Henderson; her father is a native of Tennessee, her mother of Kentucky. They moved to Illinois at an early date. Of nine children, Mrs. Harris was the fifth child. At the age of four years she moved to Jefferson county and was there reared and educated. She was married to Mr. Samuel T. Harris. He was born Aug. 26, 1832, in Illinois, and moved to Jasper county in 1871, and engaged in farming up to his death, which occurred Jan. 17, 1875, leaving a family of five children, named Amanda, Calvin, Lee, Thomas F., and Ella. Mrs. Harris has carried on the farm ever since with the help of her boys. Herself and eldest daughter are members of the United Brethren Church and are highly respected by all. Our subject has a fine farm of 80 acres, all under cultivation with good buildings.

ORIN HART, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Golden City, section

20, Lincoln township, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, June 4, 1845, where he was reared and educated. His father, Hiram, was a native of New York State, and his mother, Rebecca, a native of New Jersey. Orin is the third of five children; he was married Dec. 25, 1864, to Miss Mary Hedges, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1848. After Mr. Hart was married he moved to Tiffin, where he remained one year; he then moved to Jasper county, and located on his present farm of 160 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, the rest in pasture. There are two springs, and two good wells on the farm, also a good house surrounded by a nice grove of maple trees, and a nice orchard. He has three children, named Albert H., Francis A., and Herald C. Mr. and Mrs. Hart are members of the Presbyterian Church, and stand high in the community.

A. E. HALL was born in Bledsoe county, Tenn., Sept. 5, 1839, and lived in St. Clair county, Ill., ten years; then moved to Jackson county and lived there until 1861; then enlisted in Company K, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and served three years; was taken prisoner and kept in Libby prison some time; then paroled, and finally joined his regiment at Vicksburg, Miss., and was honorably discharged at the termination of his service, and returned to Illinois, but was not able to do much for two years. He was married Sept. 27, 1866, to Miss Annie Harris, who was born in Washington county Sept. 18, 1846. In 1869 our subject moved to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm of 160 acres, well improved, with small orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are both members of the M. E. Church. Their children's names are Louis A., Wm. S., and Jessie E.

DANIEL S. HAZEN, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Dudenville, was born in Clayton county, Iowa, Sept. 16, 1858, and was reared on a farm. He was the fifth son in a family of six children, and was reared and educated in Iowa, and came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1870. His father, Dr. Hazen, came to Jasper county in 1869, and bought a tract of land containing 1,300 acres. Our subject was married to Miss Isabell Leonard, daughter of Martin and Jessie Leonard, both natives of Pennsylvania, March 11, 1880, and by this union have one child, Bertie Ray. Mr. Hazen is a successful and enterprising farmer, and takes an interest in public and local affairs. In politics he is a Republican.

F. A. HAZEN, farmer, was born in Clayton county, Iowa, April 7, 1852, and is the son of Dr. S. L. Hazen, who came to Jasper county in 1869, and was the first physician of Lincoln township. Our subject came to Jasper county in 1869 and engaged in farming for some time, and taught school in 1872, and continued to teach until 1874. He was married March 15, 1874, to Miss Orra Cunningham, and went to Ohio and staid one year,

and returned to Jasper county in Oct., 1875, and engaged in farming and school teaching. Mr. Hazen has four children, named Hattie, Moody, Landon, and Mary. His farm consists of 160 acres, well improved, with a good house and fine orchard. He is also farming 320 acres of good land. Mr. and Mrs. Hazen are members of the United Brethren Church, and take a prominent part in the sabbath-school and in church matters.

ANDREW J. HAYZLETT, section 28, post-office Dudenville, was born in Kanawha county, West Virginia, April 7, 1832. He is the son of James and Mahala Hayzlett. Father was born in Ireland; his mother in Virginia. Our subject was the youngest of six children; his father died when he was about a year old, and left a large family in poor circumstances. His mother kept the family together and carried on the farm. Our subject remained at home until he was married, which was March 5, 1857, to Eliza Carpenter. By this union they had three children: James M., Martha A., and Thomas. Mrs. Hayzlett died July 6, 1862. Mr. Hayzlett married Mrs. Matilda E. Burdett, who was born in 1833, in Cabell county, Virginia. By this union they have seven children: Celia J., John L., Hiram N., William H., Charles L., Chloe E., and Susan F. Mr. Hayzlett moved to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm of 160 acres, in 1880; has a good house and out-buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Hayzlett are both church members, and are well respected in the community.

DAVID W. HEADLEE. Prominent among the early settlers of Jasper county, since the war, is the subject of this sketch; he was born in Monroe county, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1841, the son of John and Elizabeth Headlee, natives of Pennsylvania. Of eight children our subject was the second child. Was educated in Indiana, to which state he moved with his parents in 1849. In 1858 moved to Andrew county, Mo., and in 1861 our subject enlisted in Company D, Ninety-eighth M. S. M., and served until the close of the war. Was mustered out at St. Joe, Mo., and returned to Andrew county, and taught school. Was married to Miss Emaline Townsend, Dec. 28, 1865. She was born in Morgan county, Indiana, Nov. 15, 1845. Our subject then engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1869 Mr. Headlee came to Jasper county and bought his present farm, and in 1873 settled on the same; has 170 acres under cultivation, with 10 acres of timber; also has 65 acres in Newton county, Mo. His present farm is well watered with a stream running through it, a spring and wells, and there is a good orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Headlee are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. Headlee is vice-president of the County Sunday-school Association; also superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has eight children, named Charles T., William C., Maggie R., David M., John T., Mary B., Merle W., and Bertha E.

ROBERT HUNTER, post-office Dudenville, farmer and stock-raiser, section 30, was born in Beaver county, Penn., Oct. 20, 1831, and is a son of James and Ann Hunter, natives of Pennsylvania. Of a family of three children, Robert was the youngest. When twelve years old he went to New Orleans on a coal-boat; came back on a steamboat and went to work on a farm for six years, making a trip to New Orleans every year. In 1849 went to Ohio, and worked in a ship-yard; then went to Wheeling, Virginia, then to Fairfield, Iowa, and worked at house carpentering for two years. In 1860 went to Pike's Peak and mined one summer, then returned to Iowa; from Iowa went to Fortville, Indiana. In 1861 volunteered in Company B, Twelfth Indiana, and was transferred to the Second Indiana Cavalry; was in the army for three years, the principal battles in which he participated were Fisher's Creek, Corinth, Chattanooga, Murfreesborough, Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea; was mustered out in Oct., 1864. Returned to Iowa, then went to St. Louis, Mo.; was there for seven years as ship carpenter; he also worked on the great St. Louis bridge, and drove the first pile preparatory to its construction. In 1870 moved to Carthage and worked at house carpentering; then moved on his present farm and has been engaged in farming ever since. Was married Nov. 21, 1857, to Caroline Matilda Crail; she was born Aug. 24, 1839, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Crail, natives of Pennsylvania. They had ten children, Mrs. Hunter being the youngest child. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have one child, named James Irwin, who was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, March 27, 1859, and was married to Marian Fulmer, in 1879. They have two children, named Carl and Phil. Mr. Hunter has 240 acres of land, well fenced; has three living springs, two wells; has one of the largest apple orchards in the county; it consists of forty acres, containing 1,650 apple trees besides other fruit; has a good house, and handles about 100 head of cattle and from 40 to 50 head of hogs each year. Mrs. Hunter is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Hunter is a good farmer and good citizen.

ISAAC J. IMHOFF was born in Green county, Wis., Sept. 13, 1855, and reared on a farm. He came to Jasper county in 1872 and engaged in farming or working by the month, for four years. He then returned to Jasper county, Mo., and was married to Lizzie Leffler, May 25, 1873, in Lawrence county, Mo. She was born in Wisconsin, July 31, 1856. She is the daughter of Henry and Caroline Leffler. Her father was born in Germany; her mother in Wisconsin, where Mrs. Imhoff was reared and educated. She moved to Lawrence county, Mo., in 1872. By this union there are three children, named Zama, Johnnie, and Gracie. Mr. Imhoff is an indus-

trious, pushing farmer, and strictly honest, and soon bids fair to make one of the substantial farmers of Jasper county.

M. C. IMHOFF, post-office Maple Grove. He was born in Green county, Wis., June 6, 1860. He is the son of Mary and Samuel Imhoff. Of nine children our subject was the third child, and moved to Jasper county, Mo., in 1870, and located in McDonald township. At the age of eighteen he left his home and went to work by the month for five years. He was then married to Miss Louella McKnott, June 12, 1881. She was born Nov. 8, 1857, and was the youngest of ten children. Our subject is now carrying on a farm of 160 acres with his brother Isaac. Our subject is an honest straight forward young man, a good neighbor, a good citizen, and highly respected.

AARON E. JOHN, postmaster at Dudenville; also carries general merchandise. The subject of this sketch was born in Belmont county, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1828. He was reared and educated in Ohio. He is the son of Geo. C. and Elizabeth John. His father was born in Pennsylvania and his mother in Ohio. Our subject was the second of ten children; and moved to Illinois in 1851. In 1852 his father died and left a large family in meager circumstances. Our subject taught his first school in the winter of 1855-56, in Putnam county, Ill. He continued to teach school during winter months until 1859; during the summer he worked at the carpenter trade and engaged in farming. In 1864 he enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Sixteenth Army Corps, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war at Springfield, Illinois, and returned to his old home in Putnam county. In April, 1866, he was married to Miss Esther A. Rumery. She was born Dec. 22, 1846, and is the daughter of Moses and Hannah Rumery. Her father was born in Maine and her mother in New York, the same year. Mr. John moved to Iowa and engaged in farming and carpentering, also taught school until March, 1873; he then moved to Kansas and was there nine months; then went to Dade county, Mo., and bought his present farm, which joins Jasper county. In 1874 he settled on the farm and has been engaged in farming ever since. In October, 1882, he took charge of the post-office. His farm consists of 245 acres, 85 acres are in Lincoln township, Jasper county; the rest is in Dade county. It is well watered with three living springs and two wells, and has two fair houses, barn and out-buildings. Mr. and Mrs. John have six children, named Henry E., Milton J., William E., Moses R., Mary, and an infant. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. John is quite an enterprising man and has a great deal of public spirit. He was county

judge in Iowa for several terms, and also held the office of county clerk. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON, post-office Golden City. He was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1855, and was reared and educated there. He is a son of Wilson and Marinda Johnson, natives of Tennessee. Our subject was the oldest of nine children and worked at home upon the farm until twenty-two years of age; he then attended the St. Clair Academy in Tennessee, for some time. He was married June 7, 1877, to Sallie Creasey, daughter of John and Sarah Creasey, who were natives of Virginia. Mrs. Johnson was the second of three children, and was born in Franklin county, Va., March 3, 1860, and was reared in Tennessee. Mr. Johnson moved to Jasper county Oct. 13, 1882, and located on section 21. Mr. Johnson has two children: Lartha A. N. and Alvin T. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Baptist Church, and in politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and is considered an honest, straightforward gentleman.

MRS. ANNA L. LITTLE, engaged in farming and stock-raising, located on section 21. She was born in Montgomery county, Ky., Sept. 7, 1828. She is the daughter of Jacob and Mary Wolrath, who were natives of New York. Of eleven children, Mrs. Little was the eleventh child. When six years of age she moved to Jefferson county, N. Y., and lived there until she was married to John Nixon, who was also a native of Kentucky. By this union they had three children: Ellen, William, and John. Mr. Nixon died in 1853, and in 1854 she was married to Ozias Little, who was born in 1826, in Jefferson county, N. Y. He had been married and had one child, named Mary E. His wife died April 14, 1854, and the same year he was married to Mrs. Nixon, and in 1855, moved to Buchanan county, Iowa, and was engaged in farming. In 1872 they came to Jasper county and bought 600 acres of land in Lincoln township. They had four children: Nancy J. Pate, Geo. S., Anna E., and Menilla. Mr. Little died in June, 1874. Mrs. Little now has 193 acres of land, 90 acres under cultivation, has one living spring, a splendid well of water, and a good orchard. Mrs. Little is a member of the Baptist Church; her son George is now carrying on the farm, and has been ever since he was eleven years old. He was born Feb. 19, 1863, in Buchanan county, Iowa. He is an enterprising young farmer and bids fair to become one of the leading men of Lincoln township.

GEORGE McCORMICK, farmer, post-office Golden City, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1843. He was reared on a farm, and is the son of William and Elizabeth McCormick, natives of Ohio. Of nine children George was the fourth child. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and also worked on the farm until October, 1872, when his father

died. In 1873 the old homestead was sold, and the subject of this sketch removed to Tiffin, Ohio. He was married to Mary M. Collier May 28, 1863, who was born in Montgomery county, Ind., and reared in Ohio. She is the daughter of Joseph and Annie Collier, who lived in Tiffin seven years. They then moved and located on their present farm in Lincoln township in Aug., 1876. He has a well improved farm of 160 acres. Mr. McCormick has one child, named Ida B. Mrs. McCormick is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McCormick takes quite an interest in public affairs. In politics he is a Democrat. His reputation for fair and honorable dealing has won him many warm and true-hearted friends.

WILLIAM P. McKNIGHT was born in Niagara county, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1828, within three miles of the falls. He was reared on a farm and was educated in Hillsdale, Mich., to which place he moved with his parents in 1835. He is the son of John and Jane McKnight; his father was a native of New York, and his mother of Pennsylvania. John McKnight was born Aug. 21, 1795, in Seneca county, N. Y., and was the first white child born in the county. Was in the War of 1812. His father, Andrew McKnight, was in the Revolutionary War, was taken prisoner by the Indians, adopted by them, and remained with them seven years before he was able to make his escape. His son, John McKnight, had four children, the subject of this sketch being the third child, and is the only one living of the family. He lived in Hillsdale county, Mich., forty-two years, and was married to Harriet Williams Oct. 25, 1852, in Hillsdale county. She was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1831, and is the daughter of Jedediah and Harriet Williams, who were natives of Massachusetts. Of eight children Mrs. McKnight was the fourth child. Mr. and Mrs. McKnight have seven children, named John D., Helen L., James E., Charles F., Jessie, Jennie, and Guernsey. In 1877 the subject of this sketch moved to Jasper county, Mo., and located in Carthage, and in 1880 he moved upon his farm and has been engaged in farming up to the present. Miss Jennie McKnight was born in Hillsdale county, Mich., and attended the common schools there until they moved to Carthage, when she attended the high school at Carthage for one year. She taught her first school in April, 1882, in Lincoln township, a term of four months, and gave universal satisfaction. She is fond of teaching, and intends following it for a livelihood. Mr. McKnight has proved himself a good farmer, takes quite an interest in political affairs, and is a staunch Republican, and a member of the Masonic order. His principal business is selling self-binding machines.

HUGH C. MAGOFFIN, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Golden City. The subject of this sketch was born in Erie county, N. Y., April 13, 1832.

He is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Magoffin, natives of Pennsylvania. When three years old he moved with his parents to Ohio and settled in Seneca county. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated there. They settled in Ohio before the Indians had left that part of the country. He was very fond of hunting and fishing, and went fishing oft-times with the Indians. He remained at home until twenty-five years of age, and was then married to Miss Uriah Hedges Feb. 11, 1858. She was born in Seneca county, Ohio, March 1, 1837, and is the daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Hedges, who were natives of Maryland. Mr. Magoffin enlisted in 1862 in the state militia for one hundred days. After he was mustered out he returned home, until 1864, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in Dec., 1865. In 1867 he came to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm in Nov., 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Magoffin have eight children: Lizzie, Elmer C., Jennie A., Alfred J., Charles, Robert, Retta, and Ella. His farm consists of 520 acres, 320 in section 17, 160 in section 16, and 40 acres in Barton county. He has one good spring, a good house, and 200 acres of land in section 16; on the 320 acres he has four good living springs, a good house and a splendid location, sloping in all directions except from the east; has a fine large barn 48x64 feet; has fourteen acres in orchard, and raises all kinds of fruit. He deals some in cattle, has 130 head of sheep, from forty to fifty hogs, and is quite an extensive farmer. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. His reputation for fair dealing has won him many friends.

JAMES A. MAGOFFIN, post-office Golden City, farmer and stock-raiser, section 17, Lincoln township, was born April 9, 1834, in Erie county, N. Y. He was educated in the common schools of Seneca county, Ohio, to which place he moved with his parents when six months old. He remained on the farm until Nov. 25, 1861, and was then married to Miss Matilda Hedges, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, June 7, 1841. She is the daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Hedges, natives of Maryland. The subject of this sketch is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Magoffin, natives of Pennsylvania. The father of Jacob Magoffin was in the War of 1812, and Jacob was in the camp with the army; he is now living with the subject of this sketch, who enlisted in Company B, First Ohio Sharpshooters, and was mustered in at Cleveland, Ohio. He was first with Gen. Rosecrans, then with Gen. Thomas, and then with Gen. Sherman as headquarter guard on his march to the sea. He was mustered out in June, 1865; then returned home and engaged in farming until the spring of 1868; then located in Lincoln township and built the second house there. There was one old

house called the Guinn house, which stood during the war. Mr. Stimmons moved into it about the same time Mr. Magoffin moved into his. He now has a fine farm of 640 acres, 320 of which is in Barton county; it is all under cultivation and in pasture. He has three miles in maple trees set out in rows, and has also three acres in maple, walnut, and mulberry trees; has a fine orchard of fifteen acres. He has a good residence and is building a barn 64x74 feet; has a good granary and corn-crib. There are six living springs on the farm, besides three wells. They have eight children: Mattie B., Wilbur D., Warren A., Myrtie A., Laura A., John E., Joseph A., and Mary R. Mr. Magoffin is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in the community are well respected.

GEORGE A. MALTBIE, post-office Golden City, farmer and stock-raiser, section 14. The subject of this sketch was born in Warren county, Ohio, June 7, 1844, and was reared on a farm and was educated in Warren county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-ninth Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Camp Denison, joining the Army of the Cumberland. He was honorably discharged on account of sickness in October, 1863, returning to his old home, and for a year he was unable to engage in any kind of business. In 1868 he moved to Missouri, and finally bought and settled in Bates county, living there until 1861. In 1882 he bought his present farm of 320 acres, 240 under cultivation. The stream South Fork runs through his farm, and a party of miners are now digging there for lead. The prospects are flattering for finding lead in paying quantities. Mr. Maltbie is an enterprising and energetic man, and is universally respected.

HENRY C. MARTIN, farmer, post-office Maple Grove. Jacob and Barbara Martin were born in Pennsylvania; they had ten children, the subject of this sketch being the seventh child, who was born in Bedford county, Pa., May 31, 1834, and moved to Cass county, Ind., where his father died before he was ten years old, and then our subject lived with his sister and brother-in-law. In 1852 his uncle died. In 1864 our subject learned the trade of plasterer and worked at that one year; then boated on the canal. In May, 1857, he was married to Malinda Long, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1837. Mr. Martin ran a saw mill two years and then went into the grocery business. He enlisted in the Sixteenth Light Artillery Nov. 10, 1864, and served until July 5, 1865, when he returned to his store. In 1869 he sold out and came to Jasper county, Mo., locating in Avilla. Remained there two years, keeping a grocery store; also held the office of constable. He settled on his present farm, consisting of forty acres well improved, August 4, 1874. His children are named Ira J., John

D., and William H. Mr. Martin belongs to the Odd Fellows order; in politics he is a Greenbacker, and himself and family are highly respected.

IRA J. MARTIN, post-office Maple Grove. Among the rising young men of Jasper county is the subject of this sketch. His birthplace is Cass county, Ind., and the date Oct. 4, 1858, and he was reared on a farm and educated in Cass county and in Jasper county, Mo., to which place he moved with his parents in 1869. He worked out by the month on a farm until 1874, and then commenced to farm for himself. Oct. 4, 1881, he was married to Miss Erassmy, daughter of Erasmus and Elizabeth Chedester, natives of Indiana. She was born May 15, 1866, and was married in New Buffalo, Mich., in 1881. By this union they have one child, Mabel M. Mr. Martin now has a fine farm of 120 acres, all under cultivation, good orchard, and good house, and fair out-buildings, the farm being well watered. Mr. Martin is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and a good farmer.

JOHN MESSICK was born in Jessamine county, Ky., Jan. 9, 1846, and was reared and educated in the town of Nicholasville until May, 1862, and then he moved with his parents to Putnam county, Ind., and there attended school until 1865. He then went to Crawford county, Ill., in the latter part of the winter of 1865, and engaged in farming until the spring of 1869; then returned to Indiana and lived there until the spring of 1870. Then he came to southwest Missouri and visited northwest Arkansas, Cherokee Nation, and southern Kansas, and made his way to Jasper county, Mo., in the following July. In the spring of 1871 he went to Dade county, and bought a piece of raw prairie-land and improved it, but did not remain long on account of poor health. He then went to Hickory county, where he engaged in the drug business until the spring of 1875; he then came back to Dade county and farmed one season; then came back to Jasper county, where he rented and cultivated J. M. Richardson's farm for two seasons. He then bought the northwest quarter of section 26, in the spring of 1879, and began to improve it. On June 26th, 1879, he married Florello Anna Sheldon, daughter of Abel and Sofronia Sheldon, of Ohio. Mr. Messick's father was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, and at the age of twelve years went to Kentucky. In the fall of 1882 John Messick bought the south half of the northwest quarter of section 26. The farm has an excellent spring, and Mr. Messick has a very nice and pleasant home. He is a good neighbor, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

WILLIAM D. MITCHELL, farmer, section 23, post-office Dudenville, was born in Johnson county, Ind., June 18, 1839, and was reared and educated in Johnson county. He is the son of Benjamin and Bernetha Mitchell, natives of Kentucky. Our subject was the third of eleven children. On



J. H. B. Bell

Aug. 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, and served his country three years. He was mustered in at Indianapolis and went to Louisville, Ky., and joined the Army of the Cumberland. The principal battles he was engaged in were Berryville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, and was mustered out June 7, 1865. He was married to Miss Delphia Shoemaker, June 23, 1861, the daughter of Washington and Eliza Shoemaker. His father was born in Ohio and his mother in Kentucky. Mrs. Mitchell was the third of eight children, being born Feb. 1, 1841. Mr. Mitchell moved to Guthrie county, Iowa, and farmed four years; then moved to Kansas, living there three years, and moved and located on his present farm of 160 acres, in 1873. It is well fenced and watered. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Mitchell's well-earned reputation for fair and honorable dealings has won him many warm and true-hearted friends and neighbors. They had their house burned in 1882, and had no insurance, but their kind neighbors have aided them so that he hardly feels his loss, for which he holds them in grateful remembrance.

WILLIS MILLS, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Dudenville. Prominent among the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Lincoln township is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Marion county, Ind., Sept. 30, 1838, where he was reared and educated. He is the son of Mark and Charity Mills, who had nine children, our subject being the seventh child. When he was twenty-one years of age he went to work on a farm for himself, and in 1866 he moved to Muscatine county, Iowa, and engaged in farming. He was married in Marion county, Ind., to Mary, daughter of Isaac and Ann Hawkins, who are natives of Ohio. Our subject moved to Carthage, Jasper county, Oct. 2, 1875, and rented a farm near Carthage and lived on it two years, when he moved to his present farm of 160 acres. He also has 40 acres in McDonald township, and 160 acres in Lawrence county. He has a fine two-story residence on his farm, also a splendid barn, granary, and out-buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have five children, named Rolina A., Arthur L., Cora B., Chester H., and Lester E. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are both members of the Society of Friends, and are greatly respected by all who know them.

GEORGE W. MOORE, farmer, section 15, post-office Golden City, was born in Lawrence county, Mo., April 4, 1851. He is the son of G. H. and A. J. Moore, natives of Tennessee, who moved to Lawrence county at an early day, and were among the first settlers of that county engaged in farming and stock-raising. His father enlisted in the Missouri State Militia

and served through the war, and is now living on his old homestead in Lawrence county, where he is well-known and universally respected. He had seven children, our subject being the second child. Mr. G. W. Moore was married Feb. 1, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Wilson, who was born March 5, 1854, and is the daughter of Abner and Nancy Wilson, natives of Alabama, and Tennessee. Mrs. Moore was the youngest of four children; she is a lady of culture and refinement. In 1880 Mr. Moore bought and moved on his present farm of 160 acres, which is considered one of the best farms in the county. There is a good dwelling-house, large pond, and fine orchard on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Moore is a ruling elder in the church, and takes a very prominent part in the Sunday-school. He is a good farmer and neighbor, and is highly respected in the community.

WILLIAM J. MOODY, post-office Dudenville, farmer, section 4, Lincoln township, was born in North Carolina, Haywood county. When five years of age he moved to Georgia. He is the son of Wm. and Malinda Moody. When six years old his father died and his mother moved to Arkansas; lived there three years; then came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1848, and has been in Jasper county most of the time since. Our subject then went to work on a farm by the month until he was married to Mary Kilpatrick. She was born in Benton county, Mo., in 1840. Her parents were natives of Tenn. Her father died in 1851 and her mother moved to Jasper county, in 1854, and was married to Mr. Slinker in 1851. He was a very early settler of Jasper county; he died in 1859, and Mrs. Slinker is making her home with Mr. Moody, who has three children, named Willie, Julia, and George. Mr. Moody has engaged in farming ever since he was married. He was in the Missouri State Militia. Mr. Moody is an honest, upright farmer, a good citizen, and a good neighbor.

ORVILLE F. MORGAN, farmer, post-office Golden City, section 22, born in Medina county, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1856, and was there reared and educated. He is a son of Hiram and Delila Morgan. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of Pennsylvania. They had three children. Our subject being the youngest, he remained at home until eighteen years of age, then worked out and taught school until 1879. He then moved to Jasper county, Mo. He was married to Alice Sheldon Dec. 24, 1877, in Medina county, Ohio; she was born in Tama county, Iowa, Oct. 22, 1858, daughter of Abel and Sophronia Sheldon. His farm consists of 160 acres of land, 130 of which is under cultivation, has a good well of living water, good house and stable. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are members of the M. E. Church and they are universally respected by all who know them.

JOHN J. NIXON, post-office Golden City, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Feb. 20, 1852. He moved to Iowa in 1857 with his mother and step-father, O. Little. He is a son of John and Annie Nixon, natives of New York. His father died in December, 1854, after which he moved to Iowa and worked on the farm and attended school until nineteen years of age; then moved with his parents to Jasper county. In 1874 he married Miss Nancy A. Slinker, daughter of W. W. and Dorinda Slinker. They had four children, Mrs. Nixon being the second child. She was born Nov. 20, 1856, in Jasper county, Mo., and was married June 11, 1874, to Mr. Nixon. By this union they have four children named Clara E., John W., Emma A., and George R. Mr. Nixon settled on his present farm of 160 acres, in 1879; 120 are under cultivation, all fenced; has two living springs, two good wells, and a young orchard. Mr. Nixon and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Nixon is an honest and hard working farmer, and is well respected.

DR. CHARLES W. PERRY. Among the rising young physicians of Jasper county, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Cass county, Mo., Dec. 31, 1853, son of William B. and Fannie A. Perry. His mother was born in Tennessee and his father, who was also a physician, in Mississippi. He had seven children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth child. He received a common school education in Cass county, and in the winter of 1877 and 1878 attended the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, then went to Polk county and commenced the practice of medicine. In July, 1878, he came to Jasper county, Mo., and in 1881 he returned to the Medical College at St. Louis and graduated in March, 1882; then returned to Chambersville, and has since continued the practice of medicine with very good success. He has responded to the call of the sick no matter at what hour or how stormy the weather. The Dr. was married April 4, 1879, to Miss Florence West. She was born in Dade county, July 6, 1858, and is the daughter of Ison J., and Hester West. Her father was a captain in the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have one child, named William J. The Dr. is a very pleasant and courteous gentleman, and bids fair to soon become one of the leading physicians of Jasper county.

SAMUEL W. RAGAIN was born in Giles county, Tenn., and is a son of Edward and Missouri Ragain, natives of Tennessee. Of ten children the subject of this sketch is the fifth child. He was born Oct. 12, 1847, and moved with his parents to Lawrence county, Mo., in 1853. He was educated in the common schools. In 1865 he went to Sedalia after a load of supplies. He then engaged in farming and teaming for three years. He was married Nov. 4, 1869, to Miss Roselba L. Ellis, daughter of Joseph

and C. A. Ellis, the father a native of New Hampshire and the mother a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Ragain was born in Lawrence county, Mo. Mr. Ragain farmed until 1882, and then came to Jasper county, Mo., and bought his present farm of 160 acres, seventy-five under cultivation and the rest in pasture. He has two good springs and one good well of water, and fair buildings. Mr. Ragain has two children: William E. and Maud L. Mr. and Mrs. Ragain are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and intend to make Jasper county their future home.

GEORGE REFFUE, post-office Golden City, farmer and stock-raiser, also insurance agent and engaged in handling the White sewing-machine, is located in section 30, Lincoln township. He was born in Seneca county, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1848, was reared and educated in Illinois, and is the son of John and Christiana Reffue. His parents died when he was small, and he lived with a family for nine years by the name of Laird. Then made his home with Mr. Eyler for five years. At the age of eighteen he went to work by the month for one year, after which he went to Illinois and farmed on shares for two years. He then came to Jasper county, Mo., and worked out by the month until 1871, when he went to Chicago and was married to Sophia Webster on Dec. 25th of the same year. She was born in Brown county, Ill., Sept. 5, 1847, and is the daughter of Andrew and Laurissa Webster, who were natives of Ohio. They had seven children, Mrs. Reffue being a twin child; the other twin, a boy, named Aziah, is still living. After Mr. Reffue was married he returned to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm in 1874. They have five children, named Nellie, Herman, Hattie, Mark, and George C. Mr. Reffue has 200 acres of land which is all under cultivation and in pasture; well watered, having two living springs and two good wells; also a good orchard. He has a good frame residence, and is building a good barn, 28x44 feet. Mr. Reffue came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1869, without a dollar in the world, and went to work by the month on a farm. He has had a great deal of experience in business, and is what you might call a self-educated man. He has dealt fairly and honestly with everyone, and now has as good a farm for the number of acres as there is in the county; also handles considerable stock!

THOMAS W. ROBERTS, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Duden-ville, is located on section 4, township 29, range 29. The subject of this sketch was born in Canada Aug. 31, 1838, and was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Roberts. His father was born in Ireland and his mother in Pennsylvania. Of three children our subject was the youngest child, and was reared and educated in Canada. He moved to Wayne county, N. Y., in the fall of 1863, and was married to Miss Hannah, daughter of William and

Elizabeth Phelps, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Roberts was born May 31, 1843, and was married in 1861. Mr. Roberts lived in Wayne county, N. Y., eight years, and then moved to Muscatine, Iowa, where he remained five years. He then moved to Jasper county, Mo., locating on his present farm in 1876. On March 10th, 1877, Mrs. Roberts died and left four children, named John S., Grace E., Matilda E., and Ida S. Mr. Roberts married for his second wife Samantha Lazenby. Her father was a native of Virginia, and her mother of Ohio. Mrs. Roberts was born in Clinton county, Ohio, February 28, 1847, and moved to Jasper county in 1869 with her parents. She was married in 1877. By this union they have one child, named Clement I. Mr. Roberts has a fine farm of 520 acres all under fence, 350 in cultivation, well watered with one living spring and two wells. The stream North Fork runs through his farm. He has a fine two-story frame residence, located on high ground, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; good granary and out-buildings; is going to put up a new barn this season. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Holiness Association, and in the community none stand higher.

JESSE SANDERS was born in Greene county, Ill., Oct. 17, 1825, and is the son of William and Lydia Sanders, natives of Ohio. Of seven children Jesse is the fourth. His father died when he was six years old, and young Jesse went to live with his uncle. He remained there until twenty-two years of age, and then went to work in a mill in Greene county, remaining there seven years. He then went to Fulton county and bought a farm and engaged in farming. He was married to Ellen Berry on April 26th, 1850. Mr. Sanders engaged in farming for fifteen years, and then sold out and moved to Jasper county, locating on his present farm in October, 1880. He has three children: Deming, Curtis, and Margaret. Mrs. Sanders died in December, 1877. Mr. Sanders's two boys are now living with him. The subject of this sketch is a good neighbor, and highly respected in the community.

PETER V. SHELL, post-office Golden City, Barton county, farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Northumberland county, Penn., April 12, 1836. He was reared on a farm, the son of Christopher and Annie Shell, natives of Pennsylvania, who were of German descent. They had three children, the subject of this sketch being the second child. In 1851 moved with his parents to Lee county, Ill., and engaged in farming until of age. He then went to Rochester, Minn., was there a few months, then returned to Illinois, and in 1857 went to Pennsylvania and worked at the carpenter trade. In 1858 he went to Fort Scott, Kan., and entered a piece of land in Lynn county, Kan. Then returned to Fort Scott and worked at carpenter-

ing for three years. He then returned to Illinois and farmed until 1859. Then started to Pike's Peak; got as far as Fort Laramie, and turned back and went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and worked on a farm for a while; then returned to Illinois, and Dec. 15, 1859, started with a team to Kansas, and engaged in teaming at Fort Scott four months. Himself and two others bought three yoke of oxen and a wagon and started to Pike's Peak. They went to Lost Canyon, near Leadville, Col. He then went to work in the mines, trying to get some water into a dry gulch, thought it would not pay and sold their interest and bought an interest in a toll-bridge, but they left that and went to Canyon City, and worked in a stone quarry for \$2.50 a day. He then bought a pony and returned to Fort Scott, then went to work teaming for four months with a team he had left there, then sold his team and went to work at his trade. In 1861 enlisted in Company I, Second Kansas Cavalry; was under Col. R. B. Mitchell; was mustered out same year and returned to Illinois. Was home two days and returned to Kansas. Went to Leavenworth, and hired out to Col. Mitchell to take charge of the staff horses. In July, 1862, returned to Illinois, and in August enlisted in the Marine Artillery, at Chicago, and went to New York City; from there to North Carolina. Was in several battles, and at Roanoke Island, and then returned to Harrisburg, Penn., and from there went to Illinois. He was married to Margaret Teall Sept. 13, 1863. In 1867 left Illinois and went to Fort Scott, Kan., and farmed and teamed three years. Nov. 9, 1870, located on his present farm, and has engaged in farming mostly since. Has 640 acres of land, 160 in Barton county. Has 330 under cultivation. Has three living springs. Has a fine residence, good barn, and granary, and corn crib, and raises about eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre, and forty bushels of corn, on the average. Has four children, named Annie, Samuel, Lizzie, and Nannie. Mr. Shell is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. They are considered good neighbors, and are well respected in the community.

ABEL SHELDON, farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, post-office Golden City. He has a farm of 160 acres, all under cultivation and in pasture, well watered, and has a fine two-story frame residence, good barn and granary. The subject of this sketch was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., May 27, 1824, and was reared and educated there. He is the son of Amos and Roxie Sheldon. His father was born in New York and his mother in Virginia. Our subject was the eldest of three children. He moved to Medina county, Ohio, with his parents when eighteen years of age and engaged at farming. In the spring of 1851 he was married to

Miss Sophronia Gridley; her parents were natives of New York. Mrs. Sheldon was the eldest of twelve children. She was born Nov.-25, 1826, in Medina county, and was educated in the common schools of Ohio. At the age of seventeen she commenced teaching school, taught one term and gave up teaching on account of weak eyes. Mr. Sheldon moved to La Porte county, Ind., and farmed seven years; in 1858 he moved to Tama county, Iowa, and farmed there until 1869; then moved to Ohio and lived there three years. In March, 1878, he moved and located on his present farm. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon have four children, named Lydia R. Wilson, Ann Messick, Alice Morgan, and Edgar Sheldon. Mr. Sheldon is considered a good farmer, a good neighbor, and himself and family in the community stand high.

WILLIAM SHIRROD, post-office Dudenville, farmer and stock-raiser. Our subject was born in Todd county, Ky., Dec. 26, 1844, and was reared on the farm. He is the son of John and Julianna Shirrod, who were natives of Kentucky. William is the eldest of five children, and was educated partly in Preston county, Ky., and partly in Lawrence county, Ky., to which place he moved with his parents in 1856. He remained at home until nineteen years of age and then went to Denver, Col., and engaged in teaming for about two years. He returned to Dade county, Mo., and bought a half interest in the old homestead of 160 acres, which he still owns. The land is well watered, having two springs of living water and a well. He also owns an acre of land, dwelling-house, barn and granary, with a small orchard, in Chambersville. In March, 1868, he was married to Mattie A. Fisk. His wife died July 1, 1874, and left two children, named Roselle and Thomas. Mr. Shirrod married for his second wife, Miss Mary D. Neuman. Mrs. Shirrod is the second of six children, and was born in Germany, and was reared in Pennsylvania and Missouri. She was married June 21, 1874, and has four children: Sarah, Dora, Charles, and Fred. Mr. Shirrod is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and is considered a very honorable gentleman and is highly respected.

FELIX B. STEMMONS, post-office Dudenville, farmer and stock-raiser. Prominent among the early settlers that are well identified with the growth and prosperity of Jasper county, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Logan county, Ky., April 25, 1846. He is the son of J. M. and Harriet Stemmons. They had a family of twelve children, our subject being the eighth child. He moved with his parents to Lawrence county when seven years of age and lived there two years, then moved to Jasper county, Mo., and settled in McDonald township. His father, J. M. Stemmons, practiced medicine and was one of the first physicians in Jasper county, and was prominently identified with the early history of Jasper county. He was killed

in the late war while defending his property, the subject of this sketch being in the house at the time of his father's death, which was in 1862. In 1863 our subject left home and went to Lawrence county and worked out by the month, and also attended school. He joined the Missouri State Militia and was with them when the war closed. He then returned to Jasper county and engaged in farming. He was married March 6, 1867, to Miss Eliza Clark, daughter of Orange and Martha Clark; her father a native of Missouri and her mother was born in Kentucky. Mrs. Stemmons was the seventh of ten children. She was born in Jasper county, Mo., Sept. 26, 1849. Her parents moved to Jasper county in 1840, and settled in McDonald township. Two years after Mr. Stemmons married he moved to Lincoln township and lived on his brother's place for one season. He then bought and moved on his present farm of 540 acres, 60 acres of timber and 400 acres under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Stemmons have five children, named Martha, James, Mary, Clara, and Luther. Mr. and Mrs. Stemmons are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Stemmon's reputation for fair and honorable dealings has won him his large business.

CHARLES STUART, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Dudenville, was born in Lawrence, Lower Canada, August 15, 1832. He is the son of David and Margery Stuart, natives of Scotland; they had sixteen children, Charles being the eighth child. He moved to Grundy county, Ill., in 1844 with his parents. He was educated in the common schools, going to school in the winter months, and working on the farm during the summer. On Aug. 14th, 1855, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Samuel and Jane Thompson, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Stuart was the third of eleven children. Her grandfather Thompson was in the War of 1812. She moved with her parents to Marshall county, Ill., at a very early date. Mr. Stuart farmed there eleven years with good success; he then moved to Dade county, Mo., and leased a farm for three years, and then bought his present farm of 240 acres, which is well improved, has a good two-story frame dwelling-house, good cellar, good out-buildings, and a good orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart have five children: Jasper, Thompson, David, Samuel, and Esther A. Mr. Stuart is a member of the Baptist Church, and himself and family stand high in the community.

JOHN VIELE was born in Otsego county, N. Y., May 16, 1816, and reared on a farm. He is the son of Louis and Gertrude Viele, natives of New York. Of six children our subject was the fourth child, and was reared and educated in Otsego county, N. Y. At the age of seventeen he went to learn the carriage-making trade and worked at it fifteen years. He was married to Miss Smith, daughter of John and Ruth Smith, natives of Con-

necticut. Mrs. Viele was the youngest of twelve children, and was born in Otsego county, March 23, 1818, and was married September 27, 1843. In 1853 our subject moved to Herkimer county, N. Y., and worked in the Remington Armory until 1867, then moved to Jasper county, Mo., and bought a farm of 160 acres, which he has just sold, and is going to move to Sarcoxie. Mr. Viele has two children, Fayette and Ella. He has a house and lot in Sarcoxie, and thirty acres of timber in McDonald township. He and Mrs. Viele are members of the M. E. Church, and are old settlers and honored citizens.

WILLIAM E. WILLOUGHBY. The father of our subject, John C. Willoughby, was a native of Kentucky, and the first minister in Jasper county after the war, and the only one in this part of the country for some years. The mother of William, Elizabeth Willoughby, was born in Tennessee and moved with her husband to Jasper county in 1836. Our subject was born in Jackson county, Ill., Nov. 30, 1856, and was reared and educated in Jasper and Lawrence counties. At the age of twenty-two he took a drove of mules to Texas and returned. On Nov. 9th, 1882, he was married to Miss Meda King, daughter of William and Myra King, natives of Tennessee. Of eighteen children Mrs. Willoughby was the youngest child, and was born April 5, 1861, in Benton county, Ark., reared in Lawrence county, Mo., graduated from the college at Marionville in 1880, and taught one term of school there. Soon after Mr. Willoughby was married he located on his present farm of 160 acres, all under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby are members of the M. E. Church. He takes an active part in the public welfare, and in politics is a strong Republican.

WILLIAM WILSON, post-office Maple Grove, one of the oldest settlers and the most extensive farmers of Lincoln township is the subject of this sketch. He was born in County Down, Ireland, Oct. 14, 1837, and is the son of William and Jane Wilson, natives of Ireland, and of Scotch descent. In 1848 our subject came to America, and lived in Maryland three years, working by the month. He came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1854, and his parents moved here at the same time. In 1861 our subject hired out to the government as scout and detective in the quartermaster's department, and served until the close of the war. He then went to Illinois and contracted to build a railroad, and worked on that two years. In 1868 he returned to Jasper county, Mo. He was married April 5, 1875, to Mary A. Orr, her parents being from Ireland, and came to America in 1832. Mr. Wilson has three children: William E., John S., and George O. Mr. Wilson has a farm of 840 acres, all well improved, and a fine two-story frame residence.

L. S. WRIGHT. The subject of our sketch was born in Highland county,

Ohio, Nov. 9, 1847. His parents were of German and Irish descent, their ancestors having immigrated to Virginia and North Carolina during the eighteenth century. The grandfather of L. S. Wright was born in Virginia, and was taken by his parents to Jefferson county, Tenn., in the year 1784. His father removed to Ohio in the year 1802, and soon after died, near the falls of Paint Creek. The grandfather of our subject soon after purchased of Gen. Nathaniel Massie the farm on which he spent the remainder of his days, dying at the good old age of eighty-six. His son, John, the father of L. S. Wright, was born in Highland county, Ohio, March 18, 1818. He has been a practical farmer all his life, and is now living on his farm in Highland county, Ohio. The subject of our sketch lived on a farm until the year 1874, when he removed to Hillsborough, the county seat of Highland county, and engaged in the practice of the law. In the year 1877 he removed to Carthage, Mo., and engaged in the practice of the law. During the following year he purchased a half interest in the title abstract business of McGregor & Ball, to which he devoted most of his time and attention until the spring of 1881, when he removed to the northeast corner of Jasper county, and engaged in the agricultural business. He is now the owner of 520 acres of land in Jasper and Barton counties. He has one of the most beautiful locations in the Southwest, in three miles of Golden City, Mo., and is surrounded by all that contributes to make home pleasant and life desirable, and believes in enjoying life as we go along. He has had five brothers and sisters, two only of whom are now living. He has been a consistent Republican all his life, believing that party is the party of progress and of development. Mr. Wright was married in the year 1872 to Miss Belle Woodmansee, daughter of David Woodmansee, of Carthage. He is at present farming quite extensively, devoting his chief interests to the raising of wheat and corn. He has demonstrated practically that the prairie can be made to blossom as the rose and that the ground can be made to groan under its weight of golden grain.

CHAPTER XL.—SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP.

Introduction — Name—Organization — Physical Features — Early Settlers — Schools — Churches—Salem Presbyterian—Zion Church—Biographical.

THERE is no place more pleasant than a beautiful country home. Nature's rich foliage of trees, flowers, and fruits often adorn it, and add fascination to pastoral life. It is from the country home that many of our greatest men arise. In this brief sketch we shall not expect to touch every point that the old pioneer remembers. Nor is it desirable, for the observations made in the histories of other townships are equally applicable to this, and to record them again would, to the thoughtful reader, savor of monotony. It is therefore proper to notice only salient features, and if there be comparatively few their magnitude will perhaps suffice, considering that the township has been but recently settled. This township was named in honor of the gallant General Phil Sheridan. Sheridan township, according to the county court record Feb. 7, 1873, is described as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of section 13, township 30, range 30; thence west to the northwest corner of section 18, township 30, range 30; thence south to the southwest corner of section 31, township 30, range 30; thence west to the northwest corner of section 2, township 29, range 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section 2, township 29, range 31; thence east to the southwest corner of section 2, township 29, range 30; thence north to the place of beginning."

The general appearance of Sheridan township is a beautiful, rolling, fertile prairie. It is almost a parallelogram, and rectangular in form. The surface is comparatively level, but not so as to render drainage ineffectual. In the central and southern part the land surpasses any other in the county in beauty of location and quality of soil. Corn, oats, wheat, rye, flax, grass, etc., are extensively raised, yielding immense crops. Here, too, are found some of the finest farms in southwest Missouri. The principal water-courses are Dry Fork and Coon Creek. The former passes through the southern and the latter through the northern part of the township. All the streams are shallow, with pebbly beds, but they are never-failing, because of the great number of springs which feed them. Only a few years since this township was a vast ocean of grass from four to six feet high. It was annually visited by fires, which swept over hill and dale, consuming everything in their course. To-day it is studded with beautiful farms and pleasant homes, affording sustenance and comfort to the happy possessors of the soil.

A great part of this township lay unimproved until after the war. William Matthews was one of the first settlers of the township, and located on Coon Creek. William Stanley also lived on the same stream. William Hamby, Benjamin Thompson, and a Mr. Ford were also living in the township previous to the war.

The schools of the township are good; perhaps above the average. This is attributable to the intelligent and enterprising class of citizens concerned in their management.

The Salem Presbyterian church is located on the western side of the township (section 30, township 30, range 30). It is a commodious frame structure, well furnished, and presents a very creditable appearance.

Zion Church, situated in the east central part of the township, was erected in 1881-82. It is a frame structure, forty-eight feet long by thirty-six, and is first class in all its appointments. It was dedicated March 20, 1882, by Bishop Dubbs, assisted by Rev. J. H. Tobias, who assumed pastoral charge. The society was organized in 1880 by Rev. John Drissback. The original members were Charles Kensmiller and wife, Sefhrine Fullmer, Hermon Heeth and wife, W. R. Clouser and wife, John Gore and wife, William Swartz, Mrs. Fred Fullmer, and others. At present there are thirty members. It may be said of the present condition and future prospects of the church that they are flattering indeed. Church officers are: Trustees, W. R. Clouser, Hermon Heeth, Sefhrine Fullmer, Charles Kinsmiller, and Irwin Clouser; clerk, Charles Kinsmiller. An interesting Sunday-school is also carried on, with an average attendance of twenty-five. The officers are Alex. Cassidy, superintendent; Geo. Cook, secretary; and W. R. Clouser, Garret Majors, Francis Thomas, and the two first named, teachers.

HENRY BAKER is one of the early settlers and the oldest man in Sheridan township, being born in Washington county, Md., Dec. 26, 1807, and moved with his parents to Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1817, and settled in the timber. Mr. Baker has chopped many a cord of wood and many rails; has chopped from three to four cords of wood a day, and thinks he can yet chop his two cords a day. His schooling is very limited. When he was of age he went to work by the month, and did job work, and worked some on the Ohio and Erie Canal. In 1837 he was married to Miss Dina Parlett. By this union they have six children, two of whom are living, William and Catharine. His son Joshua enlisted in the army and went south, was soon after taken prisoner and died in Salisbury prison from starvation and exposure. Mrs. Baker died in Auglaize county, Ohio, in 1846. Mr. Baker again married in 1847, for his second wife, Miss Mary Morris, and had four children, named James, Henry, John, and Margaret. Mrs.

Baker died in 1859. For his third wife he married Mary Redenbo, in 1861, and moved to Jasper county in 1870. He has one child by his last marriage. Mr. Baker has a fine farm of 120 acres, well improved, fair buildings, and has five acres of timber. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Christian Church, and are old settlers that Jasper county may well feel proud of.

CASSIUS E. BERRY. Among the rising young men and successful farmers is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1850. Moved to Indiana with his parents when very small, and then moved from there to Iowa and lived five years. He moved to Missouri in 1858, and was educated in Grundy county. Mr. Berry moved to Jasper county in 1866, locating in Lincoln township for seven years. In 1873 he left home and bought his present fine farm of 240 acres, all improved, having a good orchard. Deer Creek runs through the farm. He was married to Tillie Hall in 1873, daughter of Judge Hall, who was the judge of Jasper county for the past two years. By this union they have one child, Lillie A. Mr. Berry is a very enterprising man, and soon bids fair to become one of the substantial men of Jasper county. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

DAN BISHOP is one of the successful farmers and enterprising men of Sheridan township. He was born in Cape May county, N. J., Feb. 1, 1851, and is the son of Daniel and Sarah Bishop. He is the fifth of ten children. Was educated in the common schools of New Jersey, and when he was twenty years of age he moved to Illinois, and went to work on a farm by the month. He next came to Jasper county, Mo., and bought 120 acres of land. He was married to Flora E. Berry in 1872. She was born in Black Hawk county, Iowa, her parents being natives of Ohio. Mr. Bishop's children are Nellie, Frank, and Bessie. Mr. Bishop has a fine farm of 199 acres, well improved, with good buildings. In politics Mr. Bishop is a Republican. He is a good farmer, and has made his farm since he came to Jasper county, by hard work and dealing straight and honestly with every one. He was worth about \$100 when he came to Jasper county, and is now worth \$8,000.

GEORGE F. BOWERS. Prominent among the pioneers and early settlers of Jasper county, Mo., is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Darke county, Ohio, March 18, 1827. He is the son of Frederick and Mary Bowers, natives of Pennsylvania. His father was of German descent, and his mother of Scotch descent. His father moved to Lawrence county in 1841, and was one of the early settlers of that county, where he was engaged at milling. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and

remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age. His father died Dec. 28, 1848, and George, with his two brothers, bought out his father's interest, and in 1849 they built a new mill, situated very near the line of Jasper and Lawrence counties, and engaged in milling, merchandising, and dealing in stock; he also farmed until 1861, and built a large new mill in 1862. He served eleven months in the Seventh Provincial Militia, which was afterwards called the Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry; was promoted lieutenant, and wounded in a fight with bushwhackers July 4, 1864, when he resigned and returned home, and remained four or five months, but considering it not safe to stay any longer, he went back and took command, with the rank of captain, in the Seventy-sixth National Militia, and was mustered out in Feb., 1865. When he first joined the army in 1863 he was worth about \$60,000, but during his absence his mill was burned, and he lost nearly all his property. After he returned home he was commissioned by the government to enroll men for the war, until 1865; he then engaged in farming until 1871, when he sold out and located on his present farm of 159 acres, 130 of which are under cultivation. There is also a nice spring of water and a good orchard on the farm. He was married in Lafayette county, Mo., Sept. 22, 1852, to Frances E. Elmore, who was born in Pike county, Mo., April 27, 1834. They have five children: Martha E., John W., Mary M., Margaret E., and James R. Mrs. Bowers died Dec. 3, 1848, in Jasper county, Mo. In addition to the farm above mentioned, Mr. Bowers has 83 acres of good timber land in Lawrence county.

SAMUEL C. BOWERS was born in Lawrence county, Mo., Jan. 10, 1854. He obtained a good education in the common schools of Lawrence and Jasper counties. In 1869 he moved to Sheridan township, and worked on a farm from 1869 to 1872; he then went with five others in a wagon to Sherman, Texas, and went to work teaming on the railroad; he then returned to Missouri and farmed one year, and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1874 he went to California and engaged in farming in Sacramento county; he then went to Los Angeles county, Cal., and from there to Arizona Territory, and worked at his trade two years. He then engaged with the packing train taking goods over the mountains; then carried the mail a few months; he then went to old Mexico and worked at his trade a short time; then returned to California, from there to Arizona, then back to California, again to Arizona, and finally returned home in 1880. He was married Oct. 2, 1880, to Miss Anna R. Carns. They have one child, Jesse. Mr. Bowers is a good neighbor and is well respected in the community.

WILLIAM F. BUSBY is one of the very early settlers of Sheridan township. He was born in Adair county, Ky., July 15, 1835, and is the son of

William and Sarah Busby, natives of South Carolina. Mr. W. F. Busby's father, William, served in the War of 1812, under General Jackson. He had fifteen children, young William being the tenth child. Our subject never received any education, as he had to work in the tobacco fields from the time he was big enough. At that time there was not one man in twenty possessed of a wagon, and few had any plows, and those were single shovel plows. They put their tobacco in hogsheads and rolled them to the river or shipping point. In 1850 he moved with his parents to Lawrence county, Mo., and engaged in farming. In 1861 he joined the home guards. After that he returned to Illinois, and in March, 1862, he joined the state troops for three months, but did not receive any pay for the time he served. He then went to Kansas and staid until 1864. He settled in Jasper county, Mo., in March, 1867, and lived in Preston township eight years, when he bought his present farm of 87 acres. He was married in 1868 to Rebecca Crow, daughter of Levi and Jane Crow, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Busby have seven children, named Thomas L., Olive J., Eva L., Anna E., Sarah E., Maggie, and Minnie Y. They also have a boy living with them named James Crow. Mr. Busby's farm is located in section 6, connected with which are all the modern improvements for making farming profitable. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in local affairs and in the progress of this county, and is an honest, straightforward, upright man.

GRANVILLE J. BUZZARD. Very prominent among the farmers and stock-raisers in Sheridan township, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Harrison county, Ky., May 23, 1840; son of Daniel and Elizabeth Buzzard. Granville being their only child remained in Kentucky on a farm until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, First Kentucky Cavalry and was mustered out May 18, 1865. He engaged in farming in Kentucky until 1870, then came to Barton county, Mo., and located four miles north of his present farm, and moved on his present farm in 1874. He now has 362 acres of land, 320 acres in Barton county; has 200 under cultivation; and has a fair house on the same. Has 42 acres in Jasper county, all under cultivation and in pasture; has a fine barn and other good buildings; has a good orchard; and 25 acres of timber. Mr. Buzzard is also engaged in breeding good straight pedigreed Short-Horn cattle in the Southwest. He is now in partnership, in the stock business, with Mr. William H. Avery, in Barton county; they also have a fine breed of horses and mules. Mr. Buzzard has one of the finest stallions in the county; he is doing business in both counties, Jasper and Barton, and is well known and highly respected for his honesty and sterling integrity.

JOHN T. CARNS. Prominent among the successful and enterprising farmers of Sheridan township is the subject of this sketch. Was born in Butler county, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1824; son of John Carns, whose father was in the the Revolutionary War, and John's father was also in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and received his education, which is limited, in Ohio and Illinois, and moved to Illinois in 1837, settling in Hancock county. He remained at home until twenty-six years of age; after becoming of age he worked at the carpenter trade. He enlisted in the Independent Company of Illinois Volunteers in 1848, and shipped at Jefferson City barracks; then went down the Mississippi River to New Orleans; then took a steamer to Brazos de Santiago, in Texas; was there mounted and went to Matamoras under General Scott; remained there until peace was declared, when he returned to his old home; and in March, 1851, was married to Miss Elizabeth Lilly, daughter of John and Rebecca Lilly, of Dutch descent. In 1852 moved to Iowa and settled in Van Buren county several months; then returned to Illinois; then moved to Livingston county, Missouri; then to Vinton county; then back again to Livingston county; and in 1864 went to Iowa; then back to Missouri in Barry county; and came to Jasper county in 1874, and settled on his present farm of 160 acres, all finely improved; has good buildings and a good orchard; is erecting a new barn. He has five children: George J., Rebecca A., Theophilus L., Mary Catharine, and Lizzie A. Mr. Carns has traveled a great deal, and thinks Sheridan township the best country he has ever seen; he is well known and universally respected.

WILLIS CHURCH, deceased, was born Aug. 11, 1818, in Connecticut, and moved to Wisconsin at an early date, and was there married to Mary M. Daniels. She was born in the State of New York, and by this union they had five children; four are now living, named Walter W., Elizabeth E., Frank S., who is now carrying on the farm with his brother Auser W. They settled on their present farm in 1868, and have improved it. Mr. Church died Nov. 14, 1882, and his bereaved family have the sympathy of his many friends and neighbors. Auser W. was born in Walworth county, Wis., in 1847, and was educated in the common schools, and also attended the Big Fort Academy for five years. In 1867 he came to Jasper county and bought their present farm; he then returned to Wisconsin and in 1868 moved with his parents and located on their present farm in Sheridan township. They now have 80 acres, all under cultivation, a good house, granary, corn-cribs, and a fine large orchard.

WALTER W. CHURCH, post-office Carthage, farmer and stock-raiser, located on section 35, Sheridan township, was born in Walworth county,

Wis., March 30, 1850. He was reared on a farm and educated at Big Foot Academy and Normal Institute, Sharon, Wis. In 1864 he taught his first school in McHenry county, Ill. He returned after his school was out to Wisconsin and attended school the next summer, and continued to attend school until 1868. He then came to Jasper county, locating in Sheridan township, and farmed one year, and taught school in the Hackney school-house in 1871; then returned to Wisconsin and attended school. He intended going to Ann Arbor, Mich., but instead went to Kenosha county, Wis.; from there he returned to Jasper county and engaged in teaching, and has taught most of the time since until 1882. He was married to Miss Amanda, daughter of Elias and Maria L. Keener. Her father was a native of Ohio and her mother of Virginia. Of seven children Mrs. Church was the fourth child; she was born in Henderson county, Ill., and moved with her parents to Jasper county in 1867. She was married Aug. 15, 1880, and by this union they have one child, named Willard. In politics Mr. Church is a Greenbacker. He has a good farm of 160 acres, on which is a good spring and good well of water; has a good orchard and fair buildings. He is well known and universally respected.

WILLIAM R. CLOUSER was born in Berks county, Pa., Dec. 24, 1836, and is the son of John and Hester Clouser, natives of Pennsylvania and descendants of Pennsylvania Dutch. They had four children, Mr. Clouser being the third child. He went to work in his father's shoe-shop at nine years of age. He has a common school education in both English and German. At the age of twenty-two he was married to Catharine Froanheiser, in August, 1857. Her parents were also natives of Pennsylvania. From the time Mr. Clouser was seventeen years of age he worked on a farm in Berks county. In 1866 he moved to Vermillion county, Ill., remaining there one year; then settled in Ripley county, Mo., and farmed twelve years. In September, 1878, he settled on his present farm of 120 acres, which he has improved with fine buildings, good orchard, and everything around him bears the mark of thrift and prosperity. He has four children: William, John, Mary A., and Irving. Mr. and Mrs. Clouser are members of the Evangelical Church, and take a very active part in the affairs of the church and Sunday-schools, and stand high in the community.

THOMAS DAVIS, post-office Jasper, farmer. The subject of this sketch was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 13, 1837, and was the son of Samuel and Nancy Davis, natives of Virginia, who moved to Ohio at an early date. Our subject's father, Samuel, worked in the salt mines, and at the age of twenty gave his father three barrels of salt to

let him get married to Miss Nancy Young. By this union they had six children, our subject being the third child. He moved to Illinois at the age of fifteen and was there educated, working at home until twenty-five years of age. He was married to Miss Cecelia Hendricks March 3, 1864, and the same year moved to Jasper county, Mo. He built the first store in Midway, now Jasper, and kept store three years; then moved upon his present farm of 129 acres, which is well improved and well worked. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have three children: Mary E., Minnie M., and Charles A., and an adopted boy named George H. Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Dunkard Church and stand high in the community.

JOHN S. DEHART, post-office Carthage, farmer, located on section 25, Sheridan township, was born in Knox county, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1818, and reared in the village of Martinsburg. When he was twelve years of age he moved with his parents on a farm. He is the son of William and Catharine Dehart, natives of New Jersey. Of ten children John is the eighth child. He was married in 1841, July 14th, to Miss Harriet, daughter of William and Nellie Taylor. Mr. Dehart rented for ten years, and then bought 160 acres of timber land, cleared off a farm, and lived there twenty-one years. He then sold out and came to Jasper county, Mo., locating on his present farm of 160 acres, and has improved it greatly. He has one of the best springs in the county, a stone milk-house, a good granary, dwelling-house, and two good orchards. Mr. and Mrs. Dehart have one child, named Charles S., born in Allen county, Ohio, April 11, 1847, who was educated in Allen county, and moved to Jasper county with his parents, and has lived with them all his life. He married Miss Mary Jane Orbeck Jan. 22, 1870. She was the daughter of Conrad and Katie Orbeck; her father was a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Ohio. Charles S. and wife have six children, named Isaac S., Clara M., John J., Sarah A., Ora, and Delphi. His father, John Dehart, is a member of the Masonic order, and is universally known and respected.

HARVEY O. EARL, post-office Carthage, farmer and stock-raiser, located in Sheridan township, section 36, has a farm of 280 acres, with good fences, four living springs, and one good well. He has a good house in a good location, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; has a fine orchard. The subject of this sketch was born in Elk county, Pa., Nov. 5, 1854, and was reared on a farm. He is a son of Josiah and Hannah Earle. His father was born Dec. 22, 1814, in Tennessee, and lived in Elk county, Pa., thirty-eight years. Located on their present farm in 1869. They have five children: Ianthia C., Lockey, Richard Z., Jasper N., Marshall A., and our subject, who has lived with his parents all his life. He

was married to Miss Pettie J. Sutton Oct. 11, 1879. She is the daughter of Herod and Elizabeth Sutton, natives of Ohio, and moved to Jasper county, Mo., in 1867 with them. Mr. and Mrs. Earle have two children: Ethel and Sallie D. The Earles are old settlers that Jasper county may well feel proud of.

FREDERICK FOLLMER was born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 15, 1836. He landed in New Orleans Dec. 25, 1853, and then went to Ohio and worked on a farm for one year for \$100; he then got \$15 per month, and worked for that salary for six years. He was married Feb. 1, 1859, to Miss Julia A. Deen, who was born Oct. 18, 1837, in Butler county, Ohio; she is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Deen, who are of German descent, and her father was in the War of 1812. Two years after Mr. Follmer was married he moved to Henry county, Ill., farmed four years, and then moved to Sheridan township, Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm in 1867. He is one of the old settlers and built the second house in the township. At the time he landed he had \$300 in money and a team, wagon, and harness. He now has 120 acres of land, all under cultivation, good improvements, good buildings, and it is worth not less than \$7,000. He has seven children: Lizzie, Mollie, Flora, Clara, Charles, Freddie, and Frank.

HENRY F. FOX is one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers in Sheridan township, and was born in Polk county, Mo., Sept. 26, 1841. He is the son of Elijah and Sarah Fox, who were natives of Tennessee. They had four children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. He had a limited education, and worked on the farm in Polk county until 1860. He then went to Texas, and was there when Bulah went through that state. He was in Dallas when the village of Benton was burned. It was supposed that the negroes burned the towns of Benton and Dallas, and there was a committee appointed to investigate. They found three of the ringleaders guilty, and Mr. Fox was in Dallas at the time they were executed. On Aug. 9th, 1860, he returned to Polk county, Mo., went to school that winter, farmed the following summer, and then enlisted for six months in the Home Guards. After the regiment disbanded he returned to his home. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company D, went to Lynn Creek, Mo., and Harrisonville; was in a fight at the latter place, and the next battle was at Jefferson City. He raided all through Missouri, and was skirmishing almost every day. He was mustered out March 1, 1863, and returned to Polk county and engaged for three years in farming. In August, 1862, he was married to S. C. Mitchell, daughter of J. W. and Estra Mitchell, natives of Tennessee. Mr. Fox moved and located on his present farm of 200 acres in Jan., 1869, which he has well improved and has 110 acres under cultiva-

tion, with a good orchard and good buildings. Mr. Fox handles about 100 head of hogs and the same number of cattle, and has as fine a farm as there is in the county. He has seven children: Leonidas L., Lillie L., Jerome C., Nora M., Josephine, Clay, and Frederick. Mr. Fox, in politics, is a Republican. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Fox is a member of the Masonic order. His reputation for fair and honorable dealing has won him his large and successful business.

HUGH M. HARKER, farmer and stock-raiser, is one of the most successful farmers in Sheridan township. He was born in Peoria county, Ill., Feb. 29, 1840, and was educated in the common schools of that county by attending during the winter months. He is the son of Daniel and Mary Harker. They had five children, Hugh being a twin child. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age. He then worked at digging coal by the bushel for six months; and then went to work with his twin brother (James) on a threshing machine for one season. He threshed, dug coal, and farmed for two or three years. He was married to Mary Thompson March 29, 1866; she is the daughter of J. C. Thompson. Mrs. Harker was born Sept. 15, 1846. Mr. Harker engaged in farming in Peoria county until 1869, and then moved to Jasper county and lived with two other families in a small house until he could build, and located on his present farm in Oct., 1870. He has four children: Mollie, Margaret, Bertha M., and Gracie M. In 1877 Mrs. Harker's health being poor, they started with a mule team for Colorado and were on the road six weeks. It was a wet season and they had a hard time of it, and got stuck in the mud several times. On the road they fell in with another party. Two thieves tried to steal their mules; they did not succeed, however, but managed to escape with their lives, being shot several times. One of them came into town the day following to have his wounds dressed, but Mr. Harker did not stop to learn what was done with him. They also found two families (movers) whose teams had been stolen and could not travel any farther until they got other teams. Mr. and Mrs. Harker went to Colorado Springs, where Mrs. Harker remained, and he took an excursion into the mountains with an exploring party and relic hunters; also took a trip to Leadville and took a load of ore sacks and made \$7 a day on the trip. He took one trip upon the Divide afterwards; got caught in a snow storm, and came very near freezing to death. They got their matches wet, and one of the men dried them by putting them next to his flesh; then they built a fire, which was all that kept them from freezing. They were thirty-six hours in the storm without shelter. He then returned to Colorado Springs and engaged in teaming at \$4 to \$5 per day, and returned to Jasper county after an absence of about

two years with Mrs. Harker's health almost entirely recovered. Mr. Harker has a fine improved farm of 204½ acres, with a good two-story frame residence, a fine large barn, and other good buildings; has also a good orchard, two good springs, and can water any part of the farm from them. He raises an average of from eighteen to twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, and from thirty-eight to forty of corn. Mr. and Mrs. Harker are members of the Presbyterian Church, are well known, and universally respected.

ANDREW H. HENDRICKS was born in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., Dec. 7, 1842. He was raised in Illinois where he moved with his parents in 1848, and received his education in the common schools of Illinois. He went to school in the winter from two to three months, and the rest of the time worked on the farm. His mother died in 1867 and in 1868 he moved with his father to Jasper county and settled on his present farm. His father died Nov. 5, 1882. Andrew Hendricks was married to Harriet Crandall in 1870. They had one child, which died Sept. 5, 1873. Mr. Hendricks married for his second wife Miss M. Meares, in 1876. She was the daughter of A. C. and Nancy Pirtle, who were old settlers and pioneers of Missouri. They had seven children, Mary being the second child. She is a lady of refinement, born in Owens county, Ind., March 15, 1848, and moved to Illinois and lived eight years, then moved to Kansas and lived three years, then settled in Jasper county in 1866, and married Richard Meares in 1869. Mrs. R. Meares died Sept. 7, 1873, and left three children, named Samuel M., Martha Bell, and Sarah W. Mr. Hendrick has two children by his second wife: Cora H. and Nancy E. Mr. Hendricks has 80 acres of land, finely improved, and good buildings and orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks are well respected and in the community stand high.

ISAAC N. HENDRICKS. One of Sheridan's honored citizens and old settlers is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., May 13, 1833, and moved with his parents to Illinois at the age of eighteen. At that time the advantages for obtaining an education were very small, but he obtained a meager education in Missouri and Illinois, and staid at home until thirty years of age, and farmed with his father and brother for a share of the crop. In May, 1863, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Barington, daughter of Malinda Barington. She was born Jan. 15, 1841, in Illinois. After Mr. Hendricks was married he farmed five years, then came to Jasper county and located on his present farm of 171 acres. He has six children, three living: Mary E., Charles T., and Daniel. Adam E., died with bone cancer. At the time of his death his knee measured thirty-six inches around. The bone was eaten away for several inches above

his knee. The doctors thought it was white swelling and did not know the difference until the limb was amputated, but not soon enough to save his life, as the cancer had got into his system, and he died Sept. 22, 1882. Mr. Hendricks was the first settler out on the prairie away from Coon Creek. His farm was first owned by a Mr. Stanley who sold it to Mr. Perry, who built the first house out on the prairie. He had to leave owing to the war, but his house stood during the war and was known as the Perry house. At the time Mr. Perry settled there was one store at Dublin and no other trading point nearer than Carthage, and there were only about ten families in the township. He had to pay ten dollars a barrel for salt, twenty dollars a hundred for meat, flour six dollars and fifty cents per hundred, and land was worth from four to six dollars an acre. Mr. Hendricks now has 160 acres finely improved; 120 under cultivation, the rest is in blue-grass pastures, and timothy, and he has 11 acres of timber. He has water on each of his three forties for his stock. Mr. Hendricks now has sixty-five head of cattle, six head of horses, and a thorough-bred bull, and one that is three-fourths, one year old. He raises an average of from fifteen to eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre, and about thirty-five of corn. He raises all kinds of vegetables. Mr. and Mrs Hendricks are members of the Dunkards, or German Baptist Church, and are highly respected by their friends and neighbors.

JAMES H. HERN was born in Greenup county, Ky., Nov. 26, 1816. He was reared on a farm, and has a limited education, most of it being picked up. He is a son of William and Sarah Hern, natives of Virginia. They had eight children, the subject of this sketch being the third child. He worked at home on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, and then went to work out by the month, working for one man for three years at \$12 per month, and then worked for five years for Ellis Wilson for the same per month. On Feb. 29th, 1850, he was married to Mary Cane, who was born in Greenup county, Ky., Aug. 10, 1810. After he was married he rented a farm for seven years. In 1857 he moved to Missouri, settling in Cole county for two years, and then bought a farm in the woods and cleared it off and lived there nine years. In 1857 he came to Jasper county, Mo., to look at the country, and in 1868 he sold a farm that he had cleared off and improved; then bought 170 acres in the same county, lived on that twelve years, and in 1880 he located on his present farm, in Sheridan township, of eighty-two acres, which has a good house and barn, good improvements, good spring, a good orchard, and one of the best wells in the county. He has two children: William, born in January, 1856, in Greenup county, Ky., and is now carrying on the farm with his brother James. William was

married Jan. 6, 1878, to Miss Mary J. Dallens, she being born March 17, 1859, in Cole county, Mo. They have two children, Alice and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Hern are both members of the M. E. Church, and are very highly respected in the community.

JOHN A. HUBER was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1847, his father being born in Switzerland and his mother in Germany. His mother died in 1850, and he then moved with his father to Indiana, and his father leaving his children with their grandfather went to New Orleans. The subject of this sketch moved to Iowa with his grandfather, and young John learned the trade of harness-maker; then returned to Indiana and worked there eight months at his trade; then worked on a farm a short time; then drove a hack four or five months; then went back to Iowa, and was there one winter, and then went to Austin, Minn., and engaged as fireman on the M. & St. P. R. R. for three years, when he was promoted to engineer and ran an engine on the road; and then went into the yard switching, and also ran a stationary engine. He was married to Barbara Smith in May, 1873. She was born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 12, 1852, and is of German descent. After Mr. Huber quit the railroad he engaged in farming for three years, and in 1877 moved to Dade county, Mo., and was there three years. He then moved to Sheridan township, Jasper county. He has three children: Freddie, George C., and Maggie.

HERMAN HUTH, farmer, section 35, post-office Jasper, was born in Prussia, March 4, 1839, and immigrated to America in 1866, landing in New York City, and then went to Illinois and worked by the month for two years. He came to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm in 1870. He was married Sept. 28, 1873, to Miss Christina Shank, who is the daughter of Gottlieb and Rosa Shank, natives of Germany. Mrs. Huth was the third of four children, and was born in Germany, Dec. 16, 1849, and immigrated to America in 1873. Mr. Huth now has a fine farm of 160 acres, all under cultivation; has a living spring and a good well of water, a good orchard, two granaries, and a fair house and stable. He handles some cattle and hogs. They have two children, named Gustave and Charles. Mr. Huth and wife are members of the Evangelical Church, are good neighbors, and are well respected in the community.

JOHN ISENMAN was born in Baden, Germany, June 27, 1842, and came to America in 1866, landing in New York City. Then went to Butler county, Ohio, and worked out by the month. Next went to St. Louis, and drove a team for four years. He then came to Jasper county, Mo., and bought his present farm of 160 acres. He was married to Miss Sarah Lowry, who was born in Pennsylvania July 27, 1852. By this union they

have had four children: Mary, Anna, Ida, and William, who were all born in Jasper county, Mo. Mr. Isenman has a good orchard on his farm, a good spring, and good house and granary. He has a very good farm, situated in section 4, Sheridan township. Mr. Isenman is a good farmer and good neighbor.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON was born in Scotland, Sept. 4, 1848, and immigrated to Illinois with his parents in 1851, and is the son of James and Mary Johnston, natives of Scotland, and of ten children our subject was the eighth child. He worked for his father on the farm until he was twenty-five years of age. He was married to Miss Lillie Wright, daughter of John and Nellie Wright, natives of Scotland. Mrs. Johnston was born in Sangamon county, Ill., in 1850, and was married March 27, 1873, and in 1876 moved to Vermillion county, Ill. Mr. Johnston bought a farm of eighty acres and farmed eight years, and then moved to Jasper county, Mo., and bought his present farm of eighty acres, which is well improved, with good orchard, and fair buildings. Mr. Johnston has two children, named Helen and Lizzie.

THOMAS E. LEWIS. Prominent among the enterprising and successful farmers of Sheridan township is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Greene county, Ill., May 4, 1835; is the son of William and Cynthia Lewis. His father is a native of North Carolina; was in the Black Hawk War, and served in the same regiment with Abraham Lincoln. His mother was born in Kentucky. They had eight children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest child. He moved with his parents to Illinois in 1830. Young Thomas had a poor chance to get an education. Being the eldest he had to work on the farm and help to support the family. In 1854 he drove a team through to California for which he received \$20 and board, and had to stand guard one half the night, every other night, the whole trip through for four months. He worked in the mines for one year; then took a steamer and sailed to the Isthmus of Panama; went across that by rail; there took a steamer and sailed to New York. During that trip was in a very severe storm. The vessel was old, and one year after was lost with all on board. He then returned to his old home and worked on a farm about one month, until 1860; then went to Iowa; bought 120 acres of wild land; then returned to Illinois, Feb. 28, 1861. He was married to Miss Amanda Horton, daughter of Daniel and Nancy Horton, old pioneers of Illinois. They moved there in 1819; were there before the land was brought into market. After Mr. Lewis was married he moved to Iowa, and engaged in farming and stock-raising for eight years; he then sold out and came to Jasper county, Mo., and bought his present fine farm of 320 acres, 200 .

acres under cultivation. He has one of the largest and best orchards in the county; has good buildings. They have four children: Lucius R., who is one of the best mathematicians in Jasper county, for his age; Hattie, Nora, Byron T. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Masonic order. He is considered one of the most extensive farmers in Sheridan township; also raises a great deal of stock. He is a very courteous and hospitable gentleman.

GEORGE MENTZER was born in Crawford county, Ohio, June 6, 1837. He has a common school education, which he got by working on the farm during the summer and attending school during the winter months. When he became of age he worked at job work, and staid at home until 1861. He then moved with his father to Indiana. His father was born in Pennsylvania and was of German descent. His mother was a native of Ohio, and after going to Indiana located in Kosciusko county, Sept. 2, 1868. He was married to Caroline Stuckey, who was born in Marshall county, Ind., Oct. 26, 1842. Mr. Mentzer left Indiana in 1874 and came to Jasper county, Mo., and located in section 30, for four years, then bought his present farm of 120 acres; has a good young orchard, a good spring, and good buildings. He has six children: Susie, Alonzo, Dessie L., Martin, Ira, and Orville. Mr. Mentzer takes quite an interest in local affairs, and is a member of the Summit Grange. He is a successful farmer, and is one of Sheridan township's most worthy citizens.

WM. MILLER was born in Niagara county, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1838, and was raised near Niagara Falls. He has a common school education. He moved to Ohio, and settled in Seneca county, in 1852. He worked on a farm, and also learned the carpenter trade; worked at that and farmed until 1862; was then married to Miss Elizabeth Downs, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1844, daughter of John and Margaret Downs. Mr. Miller moved to Jasper county in the fall of 1868, and bought a farm which he lost on account of the title not being good. He then bought forty acres and lived on that until 1876. He then rented his place and returned to Ohio; farmed there four years, and then returned to his farm in Jasper county. He now has 120 acres, which is all improved. He has one child, Mary M. Mr. Miller is considered a good farmer and neighbor.

J. W. MITCHELL. Among the very early settlers of Sheridan township none are more worthy of entering these pages than the subject of this sketch. He has lived in Cedar and in Jasper counties ever since 1834, and is one of the very early settlers of Jasper county. He was born in Blount county, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1821, and was raised on a farm. Has a meager education, which he got by going to Sunday-school. He there learned to read. He then went to common school in Tennessee a short time during winter

months. He then moved to Missouri, in 1834, with his parents. He is the son of James and Sarah Mitchell, natives of Tennessee. Mr. Mitchell was a minister of the gospel for over sixty years, and had fourteen children, eight boys and six girls, who lived to be men and women grown. The subject of this sketch was the ninth child. He remained at home until he was seventeen years of age, then hired out to work by the month for Rev. Anthony Buley, on Spring River, near Bower's Mills, helping to split rails. He worked there until he was taken sick with chills and fever; then returned home and worked on the farm until twenty-four years of age, and during that time made two trips to St. Louis and drove cattle through on foot. He drove an ox team through with sugar, coffee, and salt. Feb. 25, 1845, he was married to Miss Esther Mackey, daughter of James and Sarah Mackey, natives of Tennessee. They moved to Washington county, Mo., in 1820, where Mrs. Mitchell was born, Jan. 21, 1825, and moved to Springfield, Greene county, Mo., at the age of six years, and in 1832 moved to Polk county and was raised there. Her mother is still living there at the advanced age of seventy-six years. After Mr. Mitchell was married he moved to Cedar county, Mo., and lived there twenty-five years, engaged in farming, and during that time served in the state militia and helped to guard Carthage until it was burned; then took a trip through southwestern Missouri and was on a scout through Arkansas. During that time saw the land he now lives on, and said he would make one of a colony to come and settle up this prairie after the war. He came to Jasper county with Mr. Fox and bought 320 acres of land, and this is one of the farms that was in the McFarland suit. In March, 1870, Mr. Mitchell moved on his farm of 180 acres, as Mr. Fox gave 20 acres for the choice of location. He lived there twelve years. Mr. Mitchell has two children living, Melville A. and Sarah C. His son Thomas (deceased) was married to Isadore Hunt March 7, 1877, and bought sixty acres in section 16. Mr. Mitchell gave him twenty, making eighty acres in section 16. He died Sept. 3, 1879, and Mr. Mitchell bought the 80 acres and sold the old homestead of 120 acres. Mr. Mitchell now lives on the 80 acres that he purchased of his daughter-in-law and her children. He now has 120 acres in section 16, which is all under cultivation. He has a good young orchard, and good buildings. Mr. Mitchell belongs to the Summit Grange; also joined the Masons, but does not attend the lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the M. E. Church, and are old settlers whom Jasper county can feel proud of.

WILLIAM G. MYERS. Prominent among the early settlers of Sheridan township is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1827, and moved to Fountain county, Indiana, when he

was one year old. Is the son of Daniel and Catharine Myers. His mother died when he was a little over one year old. His father married Jane Mosier. When the subject of this sketch was old enough he attended school and helped to clear off the farm, as his father settled in the heavy timber. He was the youngest of six boys and three girls and was very fond of hunting. He spent a great deal of his time hunting squirrels and wild turkeys, and in fishing. In 1852 he took a trip to Iowa, and staid there one winter; he then returned, and in 1866 took a trip to Texas to visit his sister, who was then living there; he remained there one summer, then drove a mule team back. Came back through Arkansas and the southern part of Missouri. He was on the road five weeks; and while on the road he fell in with a party of Morgan's men, but he had no trouble with them as he attended to his own business, and let them do the same. In 1868 he came to Jasper county and bought 240 acres of land in Lincoln township, and returned to Rob Roy, Indiana, and engaged as clerk in a store; also kept the post-office for two years. During that time he sold his farm in Jasper county; he then came back to Missouri and located in Carthage. In 1872 was married to Sarah C. Keifer. He bought his present farm soon after he was married, and moved upon it and improved it. He has two children, named Carrie and Lennie. Mr. Myers has eighty acres, all under cultivation; has one good spring and two wells of water, and a good orchard, and raises all kinds of fruit that grow in this country; he has a good house, granary, and corn-cribs. His farm is situated in section 3, township 29, range 30. Mrs. Myers is a member of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Myers takes a very active part in church affairs and keeping up the Sunday-school. In politics he is a Republican. He is a very sociable and courteous gentleman.

JOHN PEACOCK. One of the most successful farmers of Sheridan township is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Randolph county, Ind., May 8, 1847, and is the son of Daniel and Rachel Peacock. His father was a cripple, and he had to work on the farm, having but little opportunity to attend school. In Feb., 1864 he moved to Douglas county, Ill., and in the same year enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and was in the army about six months. He then went to work by the month on a farm until 1879, and then came to Jasper county, Mo., and worked out by the month for six years. He was married to Miss Rebecca Mitchell, Jan. 7, 1877; she was born in Highland county, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1846. Mr. Peacock now has 192½ acres of land, 10 acres of it in timber; the rest is all fenced. He has two houses and one good spring of water. Mr. Peacock is a good farmer and very highly respected in the community. Mr. Peacock came to Jasper county thirteen years ago with \$150,

and is now worth not less than \$6,000, which he has made in Jasper county. Mr. and Mrs. Peacock have two children, named Minnie and Jasper.

JAMES N. PEED is one of the early settlers of Sheridan township. He was born in Mason county, Ky., Sept. 14, 1834. He is the son of William and Mary Peed, natives of Kentucky. They had four children, James being the eldest child, and moved to Indiana when he was ten years old. He was raised on a farm, and at the age of fourteen his mother died, and his father broke up keeping house. The subject of this sketch has taken care of himself ever since he went to working on the farm by the month; he worked at one place two years, then worked for another party at seventeen dollars per month; he then got twenty dollars a month from another party, and then rented a farm from a party in Champaign county, Ill. He was married to Margaret Stover, March 22, 1857, and in June, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Tenth Illinois Cavalry; he was in the field for two and one-half years, and was in the fight at Prairie Grove, Ark; Little Rock, Battle of Helena, and a good many skirmishes, and other small engagements. After he had served two and one-half years he re-enlisted, and was hospital steward from that time until Nov. 4, 1864, when he was mustered out in Texas. At the time Lincoln was killed he was stationed at New Orleans, and there took a boat and went to Shreveport; from there he went across the country via Austin, Houstin, and San Antonio, and then to Brownsville; then back to San Antonio, where he was mustered out. He then took a boat across the gulf to New Orleans, then up the Mississippi home. He was discharged June 16, 1865, at Camp Butler. He was married March 26, 1866, to Amanda McCarty, daughter of Johnson and Catharine McCarty, natives of Indiana. In September, 1866, he moved to Jasper county, Mo., and located in Preston township two years, then bought his present farm and improved it, and built the second house in the township out on the prairie. He now has two hundred acres, 140 under cultivation and the rest in pasture; he has a fine residence, two granaries, a stable, and a good orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Peed have five children, named Emma, George, Luella, Carrie, and Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. Peed are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are very highly respected.

HOUSTON PORTER, post-office Carthage; business, farmer and stock-raiser, located on section 3, Sheridan township. He was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1823. He was reared on a farm, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Porter, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Of ten children, the subject of this sketch was the ninth child. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio. At the age of eighteen he went to work by the month on a farm. On Jan. 27th, 1847, he was married to Esther

Smith. She was born June 23, 1827; is the daughter of Doctor and Lavinia Smith. Of four children, Mrs. Porter is the eldest child. After Mr. Porter was married he worked for a man on a farm for ten dollars a month and boarded himself, and worked through the summer months during haying and harvesting, and his wife boarded the hands that were working for the same man at one dollar per week. In the meantime his father died and he moved into the old homestead and carried on the farm for three years. His mother died in June, 1852; he then bought the old homestead and lived there and engaged in farming until 1875. During that time Mr. Porter engaged in business with a man by the name of John Britton, buying engines and shipping them to the pineries in Michigan, through which Mr. Britton was swindled out of all he had except the land he is now located on. He had to borrow money enough to move upon it. He now has 500 acres of land, 340 under cultivation and the rest in pasture. It is well watered with four good springs and two good wells. He handles about 100 head of hogs and a great many cattle. Mr. Porter is one of the most extensive farmers in Sheridan township, and his well earned reputation for fair and honest dealings has won him many friends and a good business.

FINLEY PRUTSMAN was born in Taylor county, Ill, Nov. 6, 1857. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Illinois. When sixteen years of age he went to Iroquois county, Ill., and worked out on a farm by the month; he then went to Vermillion county, and then to Jasper county in 1876. Dec. 25, 1879, he was married to Mary E. Ferris, daughter of John and Mary Ferris, who were natives of Missouri. Mr. Prutsman has one child, named Edna Isabell. He is now living in Sheridan township, engaged in farming, and intends to make Jasper county his permanent home.

EDWARD P. READ is one of the early settlers of Sheridan township, and was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., July 23, 1844. He is a son of Nathan and Louisa Read. His father was also born in New York. His mother was born in Massachusetts. Young Edward was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin, to which place he moved with his parents in 1854, and located in Walworth county, on the shores of Geneva Lake. He remained there engaged in farming until 1863, then enlisted in Company K, Fortieth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and went south and joined the army of the Cumberland. He enlisted for 100 days, and was mustered out in December, 1863. He then returned to Nashville, Tenn. He then enlisted in the employ of the government as quartermaster and remained engaged in that position until the end of the war. He then returned to Wisconsin and went to work in a wagon shop. Worked at that two years and

then came to Jasper county, Mo. He then engaged in freighting for two years. He then bought a farm and engaged in farming until 1872. Then returned to Wisconsin and was married to Mary Heritage Oct. 24, 1872. She was born in New Jersey, May 21, 1845, and moved with her parents to Wisconsin in 1849. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and was educated at Walworth, Wis., at the Big Foot Academy. Soon after he was married Mr. Read moved to Jasper county and located on his present farm of 120 acres, which is well improved. He has three springs, and a good orchard. He has two houses on his farm, and a blacksmith and wagon shop. Mr. and Mrs. Read have three children: Etta, Clarence, and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Read are very pleasant people, and are universally respected.

JACOB RICHWINE. Among the early settlers of Sheridan township none are more worthy of entering these pages than the above named citizen. He was born March 15, 1819, in Rockingham county, Va., and moved to Indiana and settled in Wayne county in 1829, and bought a farm in the timber. He was educated in the common schools of Indiana. It was a log school-house, and they used benches made of slabs; for their windows they removed a log and set in glass, and a blackboard was something unknown in those days. When he was of age his father gave him a farm in the timber and he moved upon it and cleared it. He was married to Clarissa Hoover, and had three children, two of whom are now living, Lucinda A. Chance, and Martha Orbaugh. Mrs. Richwine died in 1854. He then sold and moved to Hamilton county, where he bought 160 acres of land and a fourth interest in a saw-mill. He married for his second wife Mrs. Phebe Fonts, *nee* Harris. She was married to Silas Fonts in 1850, and had one child named James M. Mr. Fonts died in 1850. Mrs. Fonts was married to Mr. Richwine in April, 1855, in Wayne county. Mr. Richwine then returned to Hamilton county, and in 1868 sold and came to Jasper county and located on his present farm of 135 acres. They have two children, William A. and Phebe. Mr. Richwine is a good farmer, and has an excellent farm and good buildings. Mr. Richwine was raised a Democrat, but is now a staunch Greenbacker. Mrs. Richwine's mother is now living with them at the advanced age of eighty-one years, and is enjoying excellent health. She retains her strength and vitality remarkably for one of her years. Mr. Richwine and family are held in high esteem by his friends and neighbors.

I. F. RUSSUM, farmer and justice of the peace, post-office Jasper, was born in Warren county, Ohio, April 1, 1844, and is the son of Peter and Catharine Russum. His father was a native of Maryland and his mother of Delaware. They had ten children, our subject being the seventh child. He

was reared on a farm and educated in Illinois, to which place he moved after his father's death, which occurred August 23, 1856. His mother broke up housekeeping, and our subject went to Logan county, Ill., and worked out by the month. In Aug., 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Camp Latham, went to Jackson, Tenn., and was after General Price on his raid through Missouri. He was mustered out in July, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Ark., and returned to DeWitt county, Ill. He attended school one winter and then taught school for three terms. In July, 1868, our subject came to Jasper county, Mo., and bought his present farm, which was all wild land at that time, but he has greatly improved it. On Sept. 9th, 1869, he was married to Amanda A. Caldwell, daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Caldwell, who were natives of Boone county, Mo., and moved to Jasper county in 1857. Mrs. Russum was the seventh of nine children, and was born in Boone county, Mo., June 11, 1852. After our subject was married he moved on his present farm of 160 acres, which is all under cultivation, with fair buildings, well watered, has a small orchard, and raises all kinds of fruit. He raises an average of twelve bushels of wheat to the acre and thirty-five of corn. Mr. and Mrs. Russum have six children: Mary A., Gertrude, Serena Y., Sarah E., Charles E., and Alice P. Mrs. Russum is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Russum takes quite an interest in public affairs, and in politics is a Greenbacker.

JAMES M. SANFORD. Prominent among the rising young farmers of Sheridan township is the subject of this sketch. He was born Sept. 26, 1849, in Morgan county, N. Y., and is the son of Luther and Ruth Sanford, natives of Long Island. They had eight children and young James was the fifth child. He was educated in the common schools of New York and Indiana, to which state he moved with his parents in 1862 and worked on the farm six years. He then moved to Lawrence county, Mo., and farmed one year; then moved to Sheridan township and located on his present farm. His mother died in 1873 and in 1880 his father sold the homestead to his three sons. James and Francis own 160 acres together; they have 100 acres under cultivation, all improved, with a good house, granary, and a stream of water running through the farm. James was married Nov. 13, 1878, to Miss Mary Keltner, daughter of Samuel Keltner, a native of Ohio, and Elizabeth Keltner, who was born in Germany. By this union Mr. Sanford has one child, named Jay. Mr. Sanford is a good farmer, good neighbor, and highly respected.

ISAAC SCHOOLER, JR., farmer and stock raiser, post-office Jasper, was born in Anglaize county, Ohio, July 14, 1848, and was reared and edu-

cated in the common schools of Auglaize county. He is the son of John and Hannah Schooler, natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch remained at home, working on the farm, until Aug. 25, 1867. He was then married to Dulcina Jacobs, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Jacobs, natives of Ohio. Mr. Schooler moved to Jasper county and located on his present farm in March, 1881. He now has a fine farm of 160 acres, with good fences, two living springs, 120 acres under cultivation, a good house and buildings; he also has a good orchard, and raises all kinds of fruit raised in this section of country. Mr. Schooler handles from fifty to one hundred head of hogs per year, and has fifty-three head of Short-Horn cattle. He is well known, and himself and family stand high in the community. His politics are Democratic. Mr. and Mrs. Schooler have three children: Jennie, Florence, and Johnnie.

WILLIAM R. SCHOOLER. Very prominent among the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Sheridan township is the subject of this sketch. He was born July 1, 1844, in Allen county, Ohio, and is the son of Isaac and Sarah Schooler, who were very early settlers of Jasper county, Mo. His father was born in Vermont and his mother in New Jersey, moving to Ohio in 1818, and were pioneers. They had four children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest child: When he was nine years old he moved with his parents to Knox county, Ohio, and there received a good common school education. In 1857 he moved with his parents to Jasper county, Mo., locating in Madison township, and engaged in farming until 1861. The subject of this sketch then went to Fort Scott, Kan., and engaged in merchandising and built up a large and successful business. In 1871 he sold out and returned to Jasper county, Mo., locating in Madison township, and for four years engaged in stock-raising and farming. He was married Nov. 13, 1875, to Miss Ida Whittemore, who was born Feb. 4, 1853, in Wisconsin, the daughter of James and Annie Whittemore, her father being a native of Kentucky and her mother of Massachusetts. They moved to Jasper county, Mo., in 1867, locating in Madison township. Mr. Schooler bought his present farm and moved on the same in 1876. He now has 720 acres, all well improved, 475 acres under cultivation; has a fine two-story frame residence, located upon high ground, from which he has a fine view of the surrounding country and can see for miles in all directions; has two large barns and other good buildings; has two good wells and two living springs, from one of which he can water any part of the farm. He handles about 150 head of cattle and from 400 to 500 head of hogs per year, and is one of the most extensive farmers and stock-feeders in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Schooler have four children, named Lillie, Allen, Frederick, and George.

Mr. Schooler is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics is a staunch Democrat. His well-earned reputation for fair and honorable dealings has won him his large and successful business.

WILLIAM SWART was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., July 3, 1832, and was raised on a farm and educated in New York. In 1854 he went to Wisconsin, and was there one season, when he returned to his old home, and himself and brother bought a threshing machine and returned to Wisconsin, where they engaged in threshing and farming until 1862. He was married Oct. 1, 1857, to Alvina Daniels, also a native of New York. In August, 1862, Mr. Swart enlisted in Company E, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, and was in the army over three years. He was sick about six months after he enlisted, and then joined his regiment at Lake Providence, La., and went to Vicksburg and was in the siege for forty-seven days and nights; was at the capture of Natchez, and then returned to Vicksburg. He was there taken sick, and with a lot of others sent to Cairo, Ill., until able to do duty, and was on detached duty until the end of the war. Was with General Blair as body-guard; in Sherman's march to the sea and around to Washington. He was mustered out in August, 1865, and returned to Springfield, Ill.; then to McHenry county, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1868, when he moved to Jasper county, and settled in McDonald township; was there four years, and then moved to Sheridan township, locating on a farm. Soon after sold his lease, and located on his present farm of 160 acres, all under cultivation; has also 160 acres of wild land, all under fence, and fifteen acres of timber, all in section 14, range 30, township 30. The stream Coon Creek runs through his farm; has four spring branches running through each of his eighty acres; has a good orchard, yard, house, barn, and granary, and is considered to be one of the best farms in Sheridan township. He can raise from 16 to 18 bushels of wheat, and about 40 bushels of corn to the acre, and has raised 75 bushels of corn to the acre, and can raise all kinds of vegetables. The farm is situated five miles east of Jasper, eight miles southwest of Golden City, and fifteen miles from Carthage. Mrs. Swart died July 22, 1878, and left three children: Ellen E., Eliza E., and May.

CHARLES F. SWEET. Among the farmers of Sheridan township none is more worthy of entering these pages than the subject of this sketch, who was born in Granville, Washington county, New York, April 4, 1829. He was educated at the common schools of Granville. In 1839 he moved to Vermont and lived there three years, and then returned to Granville. He is the son of Allison and Betsey Sweet; his father was a native of New York

and his mother of Vermont. They had twelve children, of which young Charles was the eighth child. In 1847 he went to Troy, N. Y., and engaged in the hardware business, where he remained two years. He returned to Granville, and moved with his parents to Orleans county, on the shores of Lake Ontario, going in a canal boat. He remained there five years, engaged in farming, and then went to Troy, where he engaged in a hardware factory, soon after taking charge of the factory. He was married to Esther A. Constance July 9, 1857, daughter of William and Mary Constance, who were natives of England. Mrs. Sweet was born Aug. 11, 1832, in Long Hope, Gloucester, England, and came to America with her parents in 1851, locating in Troy, N. Y. After Mr. Sweet was married he moved to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm Sept. 29, 1869. He has 100 acres, all under cultivation, and a good orchard, raising nearly all kinds of fruit; he has fair buildings. They have two children, Sadie C., who was educated in the common schools of Jasper county, attended the high school at Carthage six years, and has taught two terms of school, and Anna L. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet are members of the Baptist Church, and in the community none stand higher.

FREDERICK SWIHART. Prominent among the early settlers of Sheridan township, and one of the most extensive wool-growers of improved American Merino sheep, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1826, and was the son of Frederick Swihart, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is a descendant of the Pennsylvania Dutch. His mother, Mary Swihart, was born in Maryland. They were early settlers of Ohio, and had nine children, our subject being the sixth child. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio. His father died in 1848, and young Frederick with his brother bought the old homestead. Our subject was married Feb. 1, 1852, to Mrs. Isabel Wade, who was born May 7, 1829, in Stark county, Ohio. She is the daughter of George and Frances Binkley, her father a native of Maryland and her mother of Pennsylvania, both of German descent. In the year 1825 her father took his knapsack and went to Ohio, leaving Maryland because it was a slave state. Soon after he went to Ohio he was married to Miss Frances Sterling, a lady of refinement and culture, and a graduate of the ladies' seminary of Pittsburgh, Pa. After his marriage he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he was very successful. He was one of the leading politicians of his day. Of thirteen children Mrs. Swihart was the third child, and was raised in Canton, Dover, and Shanesville. She was married in June, 1844, to Mr. Wade, a native of Virginia, and by this union there was one child, named George. Mr. Wade died Dec. 15th, same year, and Mrs. Wade returned to

her home, remaining there six years. She was then married to Mr. Swihart, who soon after sold his interest in the old homestead and moved to Illinois, where he engaged in farming and sheep-raising about fifteen years. He then sold out and came to Jasper county, Mo., settling on his present fine farm of 360 acres, all improved, in 1869. He has the finest residence in Sheridan township, located on high ground, giving a splendid view of the surrounding country, one being able to see for miles in every direction. He has also other good buildings, one of the best orchards in the county, good spring, and four good wells of water. Mr. Swihart has been in the sheep-raising business for the past forty years, and is one of the most extensive breeders of fine improved American Merino sheep in southwestern Missouri. He has one child, named Charles, and a step-son, George B. Wade; they are both doing business with him. George B. Wade was married to Rebecca J. Sterrett in June, 1881; they have one child, named Charles F., and are now living with Mr. and Mrs. Swihart. Mr. and Mrs. Swihart are both members of the M. E. Church, and take a very active part in all church matters, and in the community none stand higher.

THOMAS H. TILLER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 5, post-office Carthage, was born in Kentucky, May 24, 1838. The same year his parents immigrated to southwest Missouri and settled in Greene county. At the age of fifteen our subject went overland to California, where he remained five years engaged at mining, being moderately successful. On his return to Greene county he invested his savings in land. Though a firm believer in the principles and traditions of the Democratic party, he was at heart a Union man, and during the war of the Rebellion took up arms under the Federal flag. In the early part of the war he was a member of Capt. Jenkin's Company, E. M. M., and participated in the battle of Springfield, and several engagements of minor importance in southwest Missouri. He subsequently enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and participated in the campaigns against Price, Van Dorn, and Marmaduke, in Missouri and Arkansas, and was also at the battles of Boonville, Independence, Osage, and numerous skirmishes. He was discharged in June, 1865, and resumed his farming operations in Greene county until 1880, when he became a resident of Jasper county, and purchased the farm upon which he now lives. It is nicely situated at the confluence of Dry Fork and Deer Creeks, ten miles northeast of Carthage, and consists of 360 acres, 300 acres being in cultivation, and skirted with natural groves of timber on the north and west sides, admirably situated for a stock farm, averaging 100 head of cattle, 125 hogs, and a fair number of horses and mules. He also owns 350 acres of good farming land in Greene county, and

196 acres in Chariton county. Mr. Tiller left his home to seek his fortune at the age of thirteen, and through his industry, frugality, and sagacity, he has gained possession of this valuable property. Mr. Tiller has been married three times. His first marriage occurred May 27, 1860, to Miss Caroline Donnel, a native of Missouri, who died in Nov., 1869, leaving five children, Thos. J., Geo. W., Wm. C., H. Greeley, and Carrie. His second wife was Miss Fanny Barton, also a native of southwest Missouri. They were married in Feb., 1870. She died in Nov., 1876, leaving two children, McGruder and Emery. He married for his present wife Mrs. Phœbe A. Mahan, Jan. 10, 1877. She is the daughter of James and Maria Hackney, deceased, who were well-known old settlers of Jasper county. Mrs. Tiller owns 155 acres of valuable mining land in Vernon county, containing rich deposits of coal.

HOWELL VINCENT is one of the early settlers in southwest Missouri and one of the first settlers in Sheridan township. He was born in Monroe county, east Tenn., July 13, 1827. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of east Tennessee; also attended the Hiwassee College, near Madisonville, in Monroe county. He was married to Nancy Hampton, Feb. 16, 1851, who died March 11, 1860, and on May 13th, 1862, he was again married to Miss Elizabeth Bishop, daughter of Elisha and Catharine Bishop, natives of South Carolina. Her father was sheriff for many years, and was also in the War of 1812. He had seven children. Mrs. Vincent, being the third child, was born May 2, 1831, and moved to Tennessee when she was ten years of age. After he was married Mr. Vincent farmed one year and was conscripted into the rebel service, and being in poor health was in the hospital and left behind by the army, and as soon as he was able to travel he went home. He sold out his farm, moved to Woodford county, Ill., lived there two years, then came to Benton county, Mo.; was there two years, and then went to Dade county, and lived there eight years. He was engaged in farming and stock-raising, and located on his present farm of eighty acres in 1876. He has seventy acres under cultivation, all well improved; has a good house, barn, and granary; also corn crib. He also has a good young orchard. Coon Creek runs through the farm, and it is a very good stock farm. Mr. Vincent has four children: James W., Mary E. Lyman, Hiram A., and George W. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent are members of the Baptist Church, and take an active part in church affairs, and are very highly respected in the community.

JOHN WARFIELD, farmer, post-office Carthage, was born in Fulton county, Ill., March 24, 1857, and was reared and educated in Illinois. He is the son of James and Amanda Warfield. Of ten children young John

is the fifth child. When fifteen years of age he went to work by the month, and came to Jasper county Sept. 17, 1877, and worked out until October, 1881. He was then married to Miss Amanda Warren, daughter of John and Amanda Warren, natives of Illinois. She is the youngest of ten children, and was born in Williams county, Ill., Dec. 29, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Warfield are universally respected by their friends and neighbors.

JOHN WEED was born in Ohio, June 3, 1841, and is the son of Tracy and Cynthia Weed. His father was born in New York and his mother in Virginia. By this union they had eleven children, young John being the third child. He received a common school education, and was ready to enter college when he volunteered in Company H, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went with the army to Virginia and raided through Virginia and Tennessee, and was on the Hunter raid, and served under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley; was in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Creek. He was mustered out in July, 1865, in Cumberland City, Md.; then returned to Ohio, and attended school. He then engaged in teaching school, and also sold goods a while. He was married to Amanda F. Smith, on April 30th, 1868. She was born in Jackson county, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1846. She is the daughter of Susan and Anson Smith. In 1870 Mr. Weed moved to Jasper county and bought a farm and located in Sheridan township for two and a half years; then sold out, and drove through to Colorado with a team; also drove a herd of cattle through, and engaged in stock-raising in Colorado for eight or nine years. In 1881 he sold out and returned to Jasper county and bought his present fine farm of 200 acres, which is all under cultivation. He has a fine orchard and two good springs; has a good house and other fair buildings. The farm is situated in section 34, of Sheridan township. Mr. and Mrs. Weed have three children: James M., Minnehaha, and Juanita. Mr. and Mrs. Weed are both members of the M. E. Church, and belong to the Holiness Band, and take a very active interest in church affairs and in keeping up the Sunday-school. Mr. Weed is president of the Sunday-school Association, and is held in high esteem by all.

DR. B. F. WOLFE is the oldest physician in Sheridan township, and one of the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers of Sheridan township. He was born in Harrison county, Ind., on the Ohio River, Oct. 3, 1834. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Wolfe. His father was born in Kentucky, and his mother in Virginia. His parents had eight children, the Dr. being the fourth child. He was educated in the common schools of Harrison county; also attended school at Corydon for one year, then engaged in the study of medicine. He boarded with his parents for two

years, and the rest of the time boarded in Corydon. He also attended a course of lectures at Charleston, Ind. He graduated in the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1876 and 1877. In 1869 he came to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present fine farm and commenced the practice of medicine, and, with the exception of Dr. Durboraw, was the only physician in that part of the country. He met with reasonably good success, and has always labored faithfully to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. He has never refused to respond to the call of sickness, no matter at what hour of the night, or what kind of weather it was. He has 480 acres of land, divided into three farms; all are well fenced. He has three good houses, a good barn and granary, and other out-buildings; has a large grove of maples north of his residence. He has seventy acres of timber, which is not fenced. He handles about 100 head of cattle and the same amount of hogs each year. His farm is well watered, with Deer Creek running through it; has three living springs and six wells. The Dr. was married to Mrs. Nettie King, *nee* Miller, in March, 1881. By this union they have one child, named Benjamin F. The Dr. takes an interest in local affairs and the welfare of the county. In politics he is a very strong Republican, and is a member of the State Medical Society.

ANDREW ZANE, post-office Carthage, located on section 3, business, farmer and stock-raiser, was born Aug. 20, 1846, in Sangamon county, Ill. Was reared on the farm, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Zane, natives of Pennsylvania. Of twelve children Andrew is the seventh. He was educated in the common schools. He worked on the farm during the summer and attended school during the winter months. At twenty-three years of age he came to Jasper county, Mo., and worked by the month for two years. He was married to Mary J. Hamilton, daughter of R. F. Hamilton, a native of Illinois. Mr. Hamilton was justice of the peace for many years, also member of the county board for several years. Mrs. Zane is a lady of culture and refinement, and received her education in Illinois. She was married Feb. 27, 1873. In 1873 Mr. Zane moved to Jasper county and located in Sheridan township, and rented a farm for four years; then located on his present farm of 120 acres, well improved, good fences, and good buildings, has a fine frame house and other conveniences. The stream Deer Creek runs through his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Zane are members of the M. E. Church. In politics Mr. Zane is a Republican. He is a good neighbor and citizen, and in the community none stand higher.

CHAPTER XLI.—PRESTON TOWNSHIP.

Introduction—Agricultural Resources—Organization—Configuration—Schools—Jasper City—Interests of the Town—Secret Societies—Churches—Presbyterian—Lynnland M. E. Church—Preston Village—Biographical.

IN our brief sketch of Preston township it is only desirable to set forth those features which are of particular consequence. To go into details would require more space than is here allowed and be very unnecessary, for the reason that sufficient is otherwise found to furnish a readable and by no means uninteresting history. Preston is pre-eminently the banner agricultural and stock-raising township of Jasper county. This is universally recognized. More fertile lands, more pleasant homes, and contented people, are not found in the Southwest than those above referred to. The prominent position occupied by the township renders it important that we should give it a conspicuous place in the annals of the county. Its astonishing progress in population, wealth, and intelligence, as well as its prospective future are such as fully justify recording the events that have become public since the first settlements were made. We shall therefore pay especial tribute to those who first braved the perils and bore the trials of pioneer life within its borders. The staple products of the locality, the quality of the soil, the course and size of the principal streams, its educational advantages, the enterprise of the citizens in the past and at the present—all these items of interest, and many others—will be noticed. The location and physical features of the township will be given in a more general view, precluding technicalities. Appended will be found short, but in the main correct, biographies of leading men, living and dead, who have been prime factors in upbuilding the township.

Preston township in 1868 was laid off and included much territory west of its present limits. When the county adopted the township system of organization the county court, Feb. 7, 1873, ordered that the boundaries should be as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of section 13, township 30, range 31; thence west to the northwest corner of section 18, township 30, range 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section 31, township 30, range 31; thence west to the northwest corner of section 2, township 29, range 32; thence south to the southwest corner of section 2, township 29, range 32; thence east to the southwest corner of section 2, township 29, range 31; thence north following the west line of said section 2 to the northwest corner thereof; thence east to the southwest corner of section 31, township 30, range 30; thence north to the place of beginning."

With respect to physical features the township is mostly rolling prairie land. The little timber found is along the streams, which are shallow and pebbly. The largest stream is Dry Fork, which enters in the southeast and flows almost directly west, cutting the west line about two miles north of the southwest corner of the township. A tributary rises in Sheridan township on the east and flows west through the north central part of the territory under consideration, then south, emptying into Dry Fork a little west of the center of the township. These are the principal ones. In the township are numerous springs, affording an abundance of never failing water. The soil is in places a rich, dark, "mulatto" soil. In other parts, especially in the north, it is a kind of gray loam. Both are excellent for agricultural purposes. There are also some good rock quarries in the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.—This country was first hunted over by the lovers of the chase, and they were always amply rewarded for their time and exertion. These men first called attention to the fine soil, climate, and advantages, and following in their footsteps in 1840-41 came the first settlers. Among them was Solomon Pruett, who settled on the Berry place just below Preston. Jacob Dozy located a short distance north of Preston on a site previously occupied by a man named Conrad. Levi Jenkins settled on North Fork, and Seth Shoemaker on Dry Fork. Farther up and just opposite the mouth of Dry Fork lived Joseph Doughty, and still farther up the stream Monroe Hewitt. Royal Armstrong and Enoch Estep also settled on Dry Fork. Samuel Mann, William Mann, and Elijah Nelson settled near the mouth of Coon Creek. Jacob Rankin came from Ohio in 1842 and located near Carthage. In 1853 he moved to this township and located one mile west of Jasper. P. G. Boling came from Kentucky in 1856 and located on Coon Creek, two miles east of Jasper. William Bowen settled just north of the present town of Jasper in 1857. Three years later William Lowenstein located two miles southwest. In 1866 John Hendricks, and one year later F. A. Hendricks, came from Illinois and settled at Midway (now Jasper). Others followed during and subsequent to this time and commenced the wonderful development for which the township has since become noted.

SCHOOLS.—The schools of the township are in good condition and considerable attention is given to the education of the youth by the patrons. This is evidenced by the general intelligence of the children in the different school districts. Of course improvements can be and are continually being made. School advantages cannot be matured in a day or a year. It is

necessary that they be developed gradually in order that such development may become permanent.

The first church erected was the Salem Presbyterian Church in 1873. Although it was situated just across the line in Sheridan township the principal part of the original congregation resided in this township. The first post-office in the township was at Preston.

THE TOWN OF JASPER.—The beautiful and prosperous town of Jasper is situated on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railway in the north-central part of Preston township and in the northern part of Jasper county. The town was first laid out as Midway in the year 1868 by F. A. Hendricks and Jacob Rankin, but the plat was never recorded. The first house was erected shortly after by F. A. Hendricks, and the first store building was erected about the same time by Thomas Davis and F. A. Hendricks. The place was called Midway because of its being equi-distant from the cities of Carthage and Lamar. A post-office was established in 1876 with Noble G. Wallar as postmaster, and it was called Jasper post-office. In August, 1880, the Missouri Pacific Railway was completed to Carthage, passing within a few yards of the village. At that time there were only seven dwelling-houses and a single store. Although surrounded by extraordinary natural advantages there was no convenient outlet, a much needed and in fact indispensable feature. The advent of the railroad supplied this long-felt want, and the previously inactive and seemingly dormant hamlet was placed on the high road to prosperity.

The town of Jasper was surveyed by S. T. Emerson April 25, 1881, and the land occupied by streets, alleys, and common, was dedicated to the public by D. A. Harrison and his wife E. W. Harrison. The first addition to the town of Jasper was made May 27, 1881, by the proprietors of the land, R. G. Gillam, C. R. Rice, and G. W. Williams. The second addition to the town of Jasper was made on June 28th, 1881, by Jacob Rankin, F. A. Hendricks, H. F. Fox, R. R. Larrick, and John T. Waller, the original proprietors.

JASPER LODGE No. 398, A. F. & A. M., was organized under charter, dated October, 1873. The first officers were P. G. Boling, W. M.; Jacob Rankin, S. W.; S. H. Armstrong, J. W.; A. B. Hendricks, treasurer; H. C. Nall, S. D.; W. W. Welch, J. D. Present membership, thirty-two. The present officers are P. G. Boling, W. M.; H. C. Hefley, S. W.; J. T. Walker, J. W.; Thos. Whitehead, treas; A. S. H. Hodges, secretary; A. Harris, S. D.; F. A. Hendricks, J. D.; J. F. Cristy, tyler.

About the year 1872 the Masons and Odd Fellows erected a hall, thirty feet long by eighteen wide, which they have nicely furnished. The lodge is in a prosperous condition.

MIDWAY LODGE, No 221, I. O. O. F., was instituted under charter dated Feb. 12, 1870, with the charter members as follows: Hiram Hait, Hiram Hendricks, J. J. Hull, W. W. Welch, Geo. H. Tyrrell, E. P. Montgomery, Chas. E. Myers, Jacob Rankin, David H. Leeper, and Thos. Richcreek. Present membership twenty-five. Present officers: J. P. Hendricks, N. G.; J. G. Hendricks, V. G.; R. T. Childers, secretary; E. J. Thompson, treasurer. The lodge, with the Masons, erected a good sized hall in 1872, which they have creditably furnished.

PRESTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized Oct. 8, 1871, by Rev. J. W. Pinkerton, with original members as follows: J. W. Dinsmore, Henry Shriver, Susannah Shriver, Martha J. G. Dinsmore, John Bradford, Ellen R. Bradford, J. M. Laidley, Harriet Laidley, Jane Hill, and others. Thus far they have had no church building, but preparations are being made to erect a good substantial one, and ere this is in print it will doubtless have been completed. The pastors who have had charge are W. L. Miller from organization to fall of 1872. From the last date until 1876 the society was under the care of the Joplin and Carthage churches. From 1876 to 1880, T. H. Allen; in 1881, G. W. Newell; the year 1882, F. R. Farrand and A. L. Miller, the last named being the present pastor. The church is now in a very satisfactory condition. The present church officers are: Elders, John Bradford, J. M. Laidley, J. R. Stith, and E. J. Hill; deacons, Isaac Lauderdale and R. H. Hill. A Union Sunday-school with a good attendance is conducted by this and other churches.

LYNNLAND M. E. CHURCH was organized in 1872, with the following members: Peleg Crandall, Lonisa Crandall, John Crandall, Lois Crandall, Stephen Crandall, Rachel Crandall, Alfred Crandall, J. C. Young, Amelia Young, J. W. Boyer, Hattie Boyer, W. F. Boyer, Myra Boyer, A. B. Lukens, and J. E. Lukens. Meetings are and have been held in the Lynnland school-house. Pastors since the organization are J. W. Stone, J. W. Sawyer, J. K. Glassford, I. N. Ingalls, J. W. Jacobs, W. H. Harshberger, John Welch, Jasper A. Smith, Jacob Miller, E. Hopkins, and J. J. Martin. The church is not at present in a very flattering condition, owing to the fact that most of the members have either moved away or died, leaving but a few to carry on the work. A very prosperous Sunday-school is being conducted and the outlook is brighter.

TOWN OF PRESTON.—Preston, one of the *ante bellum* towns of Jasper county, was laid off on the west half of lot No. five, of the northeast fractional quarter of section 2, township 29, range 32, by the original proprietors, Luke E. Ray and Jacob Nicholson, Jan 27, 1860. The town of Preston was re-platted Sept. 10, 1867, in lieu of the original plat made in 1860.

The new plat was made by G. A. Cassil, Thos. L. Cone, John Prigmore, W. G. Alexander, and W. M. Berry. It is nine miles northwest of Carthage. Dr. Patterson put up the first building ever erected in the town and kept store there. Shortly after L. E. Ray put up a stone building and also used it for a store. The large stone building now standing in the town was erected by Daniel Higgins and was used as a store-house. The town was in a thriving condition previous to the war and had a considerable trade, but during the Rebellion it was all burned excepting the two stone buildings to which reference was made. For several years after the war the place was little more than a wreck. During the last half decade, however, some buildings have been erected and the town is now having a good local trade.

RICHARD ARNOLD was born July 24, 1837, in Calhoun county, Ill., and was reared on a farm. His father is a native of Indiana, and followed the business of carpentering. At the age of fourteen young Richard went to learn the harness-making business, working at it thirteen years. He was married to Miss Rebecca Linder, in December, 1857, she being born in Green county, Ill., the daughter of W. E. Linder, who is now living in Jasper county. In 1857 Mr. Arnold moved to Avilla, Jasper county, Mo., and farmed five years; moved to Preston township in 1877, engaging in farming up to the 10th of July, 1882, and then moved to Jasper, and is permanently located second door from the post-office, where he is doing a good business at his trade of harness-making. Mr. Arnold has four children, named Henry E., Gilla A., Luther R., and Llewellyn J. Mr. Arnold is an old settler in Jasper county. When he first came there were only three stores in Carthage, and no such a place as Jasper.

JOHN M. BALLARD. Prominent among the old settlers of Preston township is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Morgan county, Ind., Jan. 16, 1827, and spent his boyhood days on the farm, remaining at home, in Morgan county, until 1870, with the exception of one winter, which he spent in Iowa, 1853-54, and then returned to Indiana. In 1856 he was married to Margaret Greeson. In 1870 he moved to Lawrence county, Mo., farming one season. He then came to Jasper county, locating on his present farm of 160 acres, all improved, 100 under cultivation, and has a good spring of water near the house. He has five children living: Addie J., Sylvester and Sylvanus (twins), Olive, and Effie. Mr. Ballard and family are members of the Society of Friends, or Quaker denomination, and are held in very high esteem by their friends and neighbors.

JACOB G. BRADBURY was born Sept. 29, 1821, in Clermont county, Ohio, and is a son of Jacob Bradbury, who was a native of Maine, and came

to Ohio about 1800, moving from there to Illinois. He built a family boat, called "Bitterhead," and went down the Ohio to Cairo and then up the Mississippi to Scott county. The subject of this sketch is one of the pioneers of Illinois, spending his boyhood days in Scott county. He has a meager education, which he obtained by going to the common schools in the winter months. He was married to Miss Susan Gould, Aug. 11, 1844, a native of Ohio, born April 29, 1823. Mr. Bradbury farmed some time; then moved to Missouri, and was there three years, returning to Illinois and remained there during the war. In 1865 he moved to Pettis county, Mo., and in 1869 came to Jasper county, settling on Spring River. He then sold out and bought his present farm of 160 acres, which was wild land at that time, settling on it in 1872; has 130 acres under cultivation, good improvements, a good orchard, about 100 peach, 180 pear, and 100 apple trees, and other kinds of fruit; also, a good spring, and the stream Dry Fork runs through his farm; he also owns forty acres of well-improved land in Marion township, with good buildings. There are good indications of good lead mines on his land. Mr. Bradbury has two children living by his first wife, Vincent G. and Charles. His first wife died April 28, 1860, and he then married for his second wife Miss Amy Harris, who was born in Virginia, June 10, 1837. By this union they have eight children living: Marshall, Enola, Nettie, Sarah, Alta, James, Jay, and Thomas. Mrs. Bradbury died Dec. 28, 1879, and he married his third wife, April 7, 1881, Mrs. Lucinda (*nee* Gould) Curry, who was born in Clearmont county, Ohio. She was married to Mr. Curry in January, 1848. She has two children, John and Esta. Mr. Curry died in 1852. Mr. Bradbury is not carrying on the farm, but looks after it, and farms a small portion of it; raises some stock and has some very fine hogs. He takes quite an interest in local affairs; is a very kind and sociable gentleman, and is a good neighbor and highly respected.

D. C. BRANNAN, now a resident of Jasper, Jasper county, Mo., was born Aug. 30, 1830, in Stewart county, Tenn. His parents moved with him when he was small to the State of Illinois. When a small boy he said to a friend, "I shall never be a drunkard," and now at the age of fifty-two he can truthfully say that he never has bought or drank a glass of any spirituous or fermented liquors, neither treated, nor allowed himself to be treated, to any kind of intoxicating drinks, and never was at a horse race. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Miss Felicia Bagley, of White county, Ill., and in a few months moved to western Iowa. When Nebraska Territory was purchased from the Indians, he moved there before they had left the Missouri River, and made a claim on which there was a fine grove of timber

and a good spring of water. Near the spring in the grove he erected a small cabin, over which at night the owls would hoot and scream. For several months their nearest neighbors were a village of 500 Pawnee Indians. Sometimes as many as forty of them would visit the little cabin wanting something to eat. But the bitter cold and dreary winter passed, and with the warm spring weather came a number of white families, who settled close by, many of whom were Methodists. In a short time a class was organized, and Mr. Brannan elected leader. Soon after he was licensed to exhort in the M. E. Church. In the year 1859 he moved back to Illinois, and in 1860 was licensed to preach. In 1863 he was, by presiding elder J. H. Hill, put in charge of the Pulaski circuit, where he received into the church 125 members and witnessed 175 conversions. In 1866 he was admitted into the Southern Illinois Conference and ordained deacon; was appointed to the McLamsboro circuit, having fourteen appointments, where he remained two years, in which he built a parsonage, received 200 members into the church, and witnessed 201 conversions. In 1868 he was appointed to the Lynchburg circuit, where he received 80 members and witnessed about 90 conversions. In 1869 his health had failed to that extent that he believed it his duty to go to Nebraska and locate until his health was sufficiently improved; so, late in the fall of that year, he settled in Seward county, Neb., where he lived for six years, all of which time, except one year he had charge of circuits, laboring on the farm through the week and preaching on Sundays. In 1873 he was re-admitted into the Nebraska Conference and ordained elder; was appointed to the West Mills circuit, where he remained two years. In 1875 he was appointed to the Creswell circuit. In 1876 he was appointed to the Ulysses and Creswell circuits. On the circuits above named he received 102 members into the church and witnessed 107 conversions. In 1875, after the grasshoppers had eaten almost everything up, his house with all of his household goods was consumed by fire. Since 1877 he has held a supernumerary relation in the Nebraska Conference, the greater portion of which time he has been engaged in the drug and grocery business. In May, 1882, he moved to Jasper City, Mo., where he purchased a lot and built a house.

FIELDING R. BROWN was born in Laurens county, S. C., Jan. 27, 1838, and is the son of Thomas and Sarah Brown, natives of South Carolina. They had nine children, the subject of this sketch being the third child. He was raised on a farm and received a meager education. At the age of twenty-two he left home and worked on a farm for himself. In 1863 he enlisted in the Sixty-fourth North Carolina Volunteers and was in the war until Lee's surrender. He returned home and married Sarah Boadly

and moved to Kansas City in 1870. He went to work on the K. C., Ft. S. & G. R. R. as a section man. Worked there over two years, and then took charge of a section gang. In 1881 he came on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and now has charge of section nineteen, between Jasper and Carthage. Mr. Brown has four children: Thaddeus S., Cordelia, Claude, and Gertie E. L. He is well liked on the road and is a pleasant gentleman.

HENRY CATHERS was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 12, 1841, and came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1848. He is the son of William Cathers, and was raised on a farm and received a meager education. He remained at home until eighteen years of age and then went to Kansas and lived there two years. In the spring of 1860 he went to Colorado and worked in the mines, and also delivered wood to the mines for three years; he then went to Idaho, prospected, found some good mines, and worked them until 1868, and then engaged in the stock business for three years. In 1871 he sold out his mines and returned to Jasper county and bought his present fine farm of 320 acres, with 180 under cultivation, and has a good orchard and good buildings. He was married to Miss Evaline Purcell Feb. 7, 1875. She is the daughter of John and Caroline Purcell, who came to Missouri in 1839, settled in Jasper county, and are still living here. Mr. Purcell has been judge of the county court for six years, and is one of the pioneers of Jasper county. Mr. Cathers is well known and has the esteem and confidence of his friends and neighbors. He has four children: Carrie B., Alberta, Minnie M., and Frederick.

R. L. CHILDERS. Very prominent among the rising young men of Jasper county is the subject of this sketch. He was born Jan. 11, 1850, in Knoxville, Tenn., and reared near there on a farm until fourteen years of age. He then ran away and enlisted in the Seventh Tennessee Mounted Infantry and served nine months; then returned home and went to school at Walnut Grove Academy and Oak Dale until 1869. He then went to Kansas City and taught school near there for two years; next went to Vinton, in the Indian Territory, and herded cattle there and in Kansas. In 1872 he came to Jasper county, Mo., and taught school four years; then clerked three years in N. G. Waller's store. He took charge of the Jasper post-office in June, 1880, and still holds that position, and his well earned reputation for fair and honest dealings has won him many friends.

MARTIN A. CLINE. Prominent among the old settlers and pioneers of Jasper county is the subject of this sketch. He was born May 6, 1827, in Lincoln county, N. C., and moved with his parents to Georgia in 1835, and there worked on a farm, and going to school a short time in the winter months, his education was limited. The country being new, there were very

few schools. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Cline, natives of North Carolina. They had eleven children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest child. He worked on the farm while in Georgia three years, and then moved to Tennessee. His father worked at the trade of carpenter, and he worked on the farm until twenty-one years of age and then worked at carpentering for two years. In 1854 he came to Jasper county, Mo., and in August, 1858, was married to Miss Mary Coope, daughter of Robert C. Coope, an old settler and prominent man of Jasper county. Mrs. Mary Cline died in 1859. Mr. Cline worked at his trade for two years, and then married Miss Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah Busby, honest and hard-working farmers. Mr. Busby is now living and enjoying good health at the advanced age of ninety years, and is living in Sheridan township, Jasper county, Mo. In 1861 Mr. Cline moved to Kansas, and engaged in farming three years. In 1865 he bought his present farm and also an interest in a saw-mill on Dry Fork, and was engaged in milling eight or ten years and improving his farm in the meantime. He now has a fine farm of 180 acres, 160 of which are under cultivation; has twenty acres of good timber, good buildings, a fine new two-story frame house, and a good orchard. Mr. Cline has three children by his second wife, named William A., Annie E., and Eva Alta. Mr. Cline came to Jasper county a poor man, but now has a good home and everything conveniently around him, which was made by honesty and hard labor.

WILLIAM M. COLLINGS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, post-office Brest. The subject of this sketch is a native of Indiana, born in Fountain county, Sept. 11, 1828. The family moved to Warren county, Ind., when our subject was but two years old, where they lived seven years, and from where they moved to what is now Piatt county, Ill. The family were among the first settlers of that now populous locality. Mr. Collings was a farmer's son, and spent his youth in assisting on the farm and acquiring an education. The facilities for obtaining scholastic attainments at that early day were of course very limited, as compared with the present; however, he improved his mind by the means at his disposal. In 1850 he, in company with a party of adventurous young men, went overland to the gold fields of California, where he engaged at mining with varying success. At the end of five years he returned to his home in Illinois via Nicaragua and New York. Invested his savings—the result of his toil and adventures—in the milling business. Erected a fine grist-mill near Monticello, Ill., which he operated until 1866, when he disposed of his interests there and became a citizen of Jasper county, Mo. His farm consists of 455 acres, about one-half in cultivation and the rest in woodland pasture. Proposes soon retir-

ing from active farm duties and making his residence in the Queen City. He was married in Illinois, Nov. 28, 1880, to Miss Margaret Long, a native of Macon county, Ill., daughter of Joseph D. Long (deceased), a pioneer settler of that county. Mr. Collings and wife are of exceptional intelligence and information. Our most popular publications are to be found in their home, and many of the productions of our famous authors in their library. Mr. C. since his residence in the county has taken an active interest in public affairs and that which pertains to the public weal. He was active in the establishment of the agricultural society; was president and director, and worked hard for its perpetuity; has been closely identified with politics, and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM CROWNER was born in Richland county, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1834, and was reared on a farm, his father being a native of Virginia and his mother a native of Ohio. Young William has a very limited education, and only attended school a very short time in the winter months. He left home and went to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1853, working on a farm at \$10 a month, working there for three years. He then married Miss Eliza Farris, a native of Kentucky. He lived on his father-in-law's place for two years, engaged in farming, and then bought a farm about eighteen miles from St. Joseph, and remained there until 1867, and then came to St. Joseph. He then settled on his present farm of eighty acres, and has a good house and granary, two good springs, and a good orchard. Mrs. Crowner is a member of the M. E. Church and Mr. Crowner of the Christian Church. They are highly respected by their friends and neighbors for their many good qualities.

MARION T. CREECH, merchant in Preston (Brest), born June 18, 1847, in Owen county, Ind., and raised near Terre Haute, Ind. Worked on a farm until twenty years of age, then moved to Illinois and worked on a farm by the month. Next rented, then moved to Missouri, living in Pulaski and Adair counties four years, and there his father died. In 1876 he moved to Jasper county. Left his mother at Medoc and traveled over southwestern Missouri and into Texas, looking at the country; next to Kansas and farmed one year; then took a trip to Arkansas and returned to Jasper county, Mo., and farmed in Preston township until 1882. Has bought and opened his general store and is soon to have the post-office. Mr. Creech is a young man, and experienced in business. He has the confidence of his patrons and is rising to success.

JAMES F. CRISTY was born April 4, 1845, in Bartholomew county, Ind., the son of James and Annie Cristy. His father was born in Kentucky and his mother in Indiana. James F. is the youngest of three chil-

dren, and is carrying on his father's farm of 240 acres. He was married to Emily Gividen Aug. 17, 1869. She was born in Johnson county, Ind., Feb. 10, 1851. Mr. Cristy moved to Jasper county with his parents Nov. 7, 1869, and bought a farm in Sheridan township. Lived there five years, then went to Short Creek, Kan., and worked in the mines some. Then rented for two years; then bought eighty acres and lived on that until he sold and came to his father's farm, which joins Jasper town on the south. Mr. Cristy has one child, Arthur M. Mr. and Mrs. Cristy are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Cristy belongs to the order of Free Masons. He is an old settler and pioneer of Preston township and is highly respected.

E. N. DAVIS was born in Howard county, Ind., and is the son of Calvin Davis, who was born in North Carolina and went to Howard county when a small boy. Young Davis was raised on a farm, has a common school education, and a great deal of practical knowledge. In 1872 he went to work in a warehouse and improved his spare time by learning telegraphing, and in two years after going into the warehouse took charge of the telegraph office. Had that one year, and at that time was offered the station, which he refused for a position as conductor of a freight train. He ran that for a short time and then went south and took charge of a station at Saint Clair, Mo. In 1879 went to Pittsburg, Kan., and then went into the Missouri Pacific and was extra man for some time, but finally located at Jasper and is now agent at that place. Was married Feb. 20, 1877, to Lizzie James and they have one child.

GEORGE DIETRICH was born in Warren county, N. J., Feb. 19, 1816, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Dietrich, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They had nine children, the subject of this sketch being the seventh child. He was raised in Belvidere. His father kept a public house, and young George received a common school education. He remained in Belvidere until nineteen years of age. He then went to Newark, N. J., and served his apprenticeship at the tanner's trade. He then went to St. Louis, and in July, 1838, removed to Bloomington, Ill., and opened a tin shop and built up a large and successful business. He was the first tinner and hardware dealer in Bloomington, and built the first brick residence in the place. He was married to Miss Harriet Mansell in September, 1842. They lived in Bloomington eighteen years. In 1853 he took in a partner, and three years after sold out his interest and settled up his business. In 1864 he built a fine residence near Bloomington and lived there until 1874. Was not engaged in any business,

but enjoyed life to its fullest extent. He has four children, named John, Mary, Grace, and Carrie. His daughter Mary and husband are now living in his residence. In June, 1874, Mr. Dietrich moved to Texas. He left all his household goods and his daughter moved in and took possession. Mr. Dietrich remained in Texas four years and was postmaster. He then went to New York City and lived there for eighteen months. Since that time he has not remained in any one place very long at one time. In November, 1880, he came to Jasper county and bought 280 acres of land, which is located six and one-half miles north of Carthage in the finest section of the country. The farm is bounded on the north and west by a strip of timber, through which flows a beautiful stream of water called Dry Fork. Has four good springs on the farm. In 1882 Mr. Dietrich sowed fifty-five acres of wheat, and paid \$1.35 a bushel for seed wheat. He hired everything done. He sold his wheat at ninety cents per bushel and cleared \$1,004. The railroad station, Cary, is situated on his farm. He has just erected a large hotel and store, and intends building a blacksmith shop and large barn very soon. Is also going to put in scales, and make the station a shipping point for grain and stock. He also intends to put up an elevator next summer. With these and other modern improvements the station of Cary promises to be quite a city in the future.

ABRAHAM DORAN, farmer, post-office Jasper, was born in Kosciusko county, Ind., April 3, 1849. He was the son of Nelson Doran, who was born in Virginia and raised in Ohio and Indiana. Abraham's mother, Elizabeth, *nee* Blue, was born in Ohio. They had a family of nine children, and Abraham being the second child had to work hard to help support the family. He had very meager school advantages. At the age of nineteen he was married to Miss N. J. Carson, Feb. 14, 1867, who was born in Fayette county, Ind., Nov. 13, 1850. Mr. Doran moved to Jasper county in November, 1877; he was in Sheridan township three years, and then bought his present farm of 120 acres, situated one mile east of Jasper, which is all improved; has a fine orchard with all kinds of fruit. They have two children, named Roscoe and Letta Etta. Mr. Doran is a pleasant, courteous gentleman, and has a good home and farm made honestly by hard work.

EMORY F. DUNCAN was the son of Henry Duncan, who was one of the very first settlers of Missouri, and was born in Allen county, Ky., Feb. 14, 1801, and came to Howard county, Mo., in 1823. He was married to Eda Morgan in 1829, who was born in Virginia and raised in Missouri. Our subject was reared on a farm until nineteen years of age, and then learned the cabinet-making business. After that he went to New Mexico in 1855, and drove a team of six mules for Dr. McConley, who was selling

goods in that country. He returned to Missouri in 1856, and was married to Charity Hunt, who was born in Ray county, Mo., Oct. 18, 1838. By this union they had six children; three are living: Allie V., who married Thos. Brady in 1876; their post-office is Newport, Mo.; Amanda E., and Jessie H. Mrs. Duncan died May 1, 1872. Mr. Duncan moved to Texas, and remained there three years: He was then married to Mrs. Mary Jenkins, a widow, of Dallas, Texas, Aug. 30, 1874, who was born Oct. 15, 1849. Her husband, R. H. Jenkins, was all through the war, and at its close was killed, supposed to have been murdered. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan moved to Kansas in 1876; then to Jasper county, Mo.; from there he moved to Pittsburgh, Kan., and went into the hotel business, where he was burned out and lost everything. He came to Jasper, Mo., in 1878, and engaged in the cabinet-making business, which he still continues. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Duncan is a Free Mason in good standing.

WILLIAM ELLIS was born Oct. 24, 1854, in the village of Lima, Ill., and moved with his parents to Knox county, Mo., in 1862. His father and mother are both natives of Kentucky, and came to Carthage, Jasper county, in 1869. William ran away from home when thirteen years of age, and has since had to look out for himself. He worked on a farm one season, and then returned home for a short time. Next went to the Indian Territory and kept a toll-bridge; also traded horses some. Went from there to Texas, traveling through all of the principal places trading horses. At last he fell in with a Doctor Hildreth, who was traveling for his health. They traveled together for some time in Texas, and through the Indian Territory into Kansas, where the Doctor shot a man and was arrested. Then Mr. Ellis went back to Caddo Hills in the Nation, and then back to Jasper county, Mo., where he has remained ever since, working at his trade of plastering, with the exception of one summer, when he worked in Kansas City. He was married to Miss Clara Morlan Nov. 30, 1879, who was born Jan. 5, 1859, in Beaver county, Pa. She came to Barton county in 1879 to see her uncle, Mr. E. C. Morton, and there met Mr. Ellis. They have one child, a bright little girl, named Bertha May. Mr. Ellis joined the Odd Fellows in 1877, and is a man in good standing.

ROBERT FAITH was born in Jefferson county, Ind., Aug. 30, 1838. At the age of twelve he moved to Illinois, and there worked on the farm and teamed until 1862; then volunteered in Company B, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry; then went to Louisville, Ky., and was in the battle of Crab Orchard. He then went to Nashville, Tenn., and was in the battles of Murfreesborough and Chickamauga. After that he drove a team in the supply

train some time, and was appointed wagon-master. He was that until mustered out. Just before the war he took a trip across the plains to New Mexico, and drove a team in a freight train. After the war he returned to Illinois and from there went to Kansas and farmed one year. He was married to Maria Owens, on Nov. 4th, 1866. They had six children, named Stephen S., Sylvia, Chas., Mahala, Luey, and Daniel R. He moved to Illinois from Kansas and then to Jasper county, Mo., in 1871, and bought his present farm of 40 acres; he has a fair orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Faith are members of the Christian Church and well respected by their neighbors.

JAMES H. FAUCETT, post-office Jasper; business, farmer. He was born in North Carolina and remained there until fifteen years of age; then moved to Tennessee. He lived there about fifteen years, going to school most of the time. On Sept. 22d, 1850, he was married to Purlina Williams, who was a native of Tennessee. In 1859 he moved to Arkansas and engaged in farming two years; he then enlisted in Company D, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and was in the war two years. He was mustered out in about three months, but remained in service over one year and a half without receiving one cent from the government for his services, and during that time his wife went crazy. She was sent back to Tennessee and soon after died there in January, 1864. Mr. Faucett married for his second wife, Miss Mary Duckworth. They were married in Fayetteville, Ark. They moved to Hickory county, and from there to Johnson county, Mo. Mrs. Faucett died there in 1870. Mr. Faucett then married Susan E. Cooper, for his third wife, daughter of Horatio and Mary Cooper, who were natives of Kentucky, and moved to Missouri in 1840. Mr. Faucett was married June 24, 1873, and moved to Jasper county, Mo.; lived a short time in Barton county, and then returned and settled on his present farm in 1876. He now has eighty acres under cultivation, well improved, and has a good young orchard. Himself and wife are both members of the Methodist Protestant Church, and do all they can for the benefit of the church. They are sincere Christians and in the community stand high. Mr. Faucett has four children living by his first wife: John A., Sarah L., Hilda L., and William; by his second wife: Lizzie E. and Ambrose; and by his third wife he has five living: Alta P., James E., Frank P., Fannie May, and Ernest H.

JACOB M. FREEMAN was born in Madison county, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1826. His father is a native of Virginia and his mother of Kentucky. They had eight children, the subject of this sketch being the seventh child. He was raised on a farm, and went to school only a short time in the winter months. His father and mother died when he was about fifteen years old. He had plenty of friends to go to, but hired out by the month and

worked at that until he went to work for his brother and learned the shoe-making business, and worked at that in different places until twenty-six years of age. He then moved to Illinois and engaged in farming and trading in stock for twelve or fourteen years. He married Mary I. Hamline, June 12, 1850. She was the daughter of Marth Hamline, one of the very early settlers of Illinois, and was raised among the Indians. After Mr. Freeman married he moved to Jasper county, Mo., in 1867, and next moved to Mead county; then came back and settled on his present fine farm of 120 acres, 100 of which is under cultivation, with a good orchard and good improvements. Mr. Freeman is a member of the Masonic order; his wife is a member of the M. E. Church. Both are well liked and in the community stand high. They have nine children: John, Ella, William, Emma, Mary A., Flora, Fannie, Maud, and James.

ORVILLE FROST. Prominent among the successful farmers of Preston township and one of the leading and enterprising men, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Adams county, Ill., Feb. 29, 1844. He is the son of Worthy Frost, a native of Ohio, who came to Illinois when a young man and married Julia Reynolds, a native of Connecticut, daughter of Horatio and Annie Reynolds, who were natives of the same state. Mrs. Reynolds has relics which were brought over in the Mayflower. In 1835 they moved to Illinois and are now living in Adams county, Ill., at the advanced age of 93 and 92 respectively. Their daughter, Julia Reynolds, was born in Connecticut, in 1822, and moved to Illinois and was married to Mr. Frost June 15, 1841. They had five children, the subject of this sketch being the second child. He was raised on a farm and attended the common schools and obtained a fair education. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, and served three years. He was mustered in at Quincy, Illinois, Sept. 1, 1862, and went to Columbus, Ky.; from there to Jackson, Tennessee; from there to Loomis station on the M. C. R. R. He returned to Jackson, Tenn., and went from there to Forked Deer River. The army run out of rations and they had to forage through the country for provisions. Mr. Frost had a great many adventures on these foraging expeditions. He was taken sick and was in the hospital some time, but returned to his regiment Sept. 25, 1863. He was after Price on his last raid through Mo. He was all through Missouri; they made a march of about twelve hundred miles through the northern part of the state and back, then to St. Louis, went from there and reinforced General Thomas, Dec. 1, 1864. At Nashville, Tenn., they fought for two days, called the battle of Nashville. They then were after Hood several days; then went to Eastport, Miss.; to Mobile, Ala.; was at the

siege of Spanish Fort and Blakely; then went to Montgomery, and from there to Mobile, Ala.; from there to Nashville; then to Cairo; from there he took the train and went home. He farmed two years after returning home. In 1867 he traveled through Missouri and Kansas, looking at land. He returned to Illinois and in September, 1869, he moved to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm and kept "bachelors' hall" one winter, then returned to Illinois and Sept. 18, 1878, was married to Miss Catharine A. Warman, daughter of Moses and Catharine Warman, natives of Pennsylvania and of Dutch descent. After his marriage Mr. Frost started with a two-horse wagon and drove to Jasper county, and was on the road sixteen days. He now has a fine farm of 348 acres, 220 acres under cultivation, all improved, except eighteen acres of timber; has two good orchards, fair buildings, located in sections 5 and 6; he also has two good springs. Mr. Frost raises about 27 bushels of wheat to the acre, and about 40 bushels of corn, on the average. He has seven children living: Eva L., Ada M., Annie C., George V., Edna C., Edith M., and Mertie C. Mr. and Mrs. Frost are both devoted members of the Methodist Church and always take a very prominent part in church affairs. Mr. Frost is very much interested in the Sunday-schools, and is now assistant superintendent. He takes a very prominent part in local affairs and in the community stands high.

FREDERICK M. GILMER was born in Virginia, in 1850. He moved to Illinois with his parents; then to Jasper county, Mo., in 1876, and went to work on the C. & A. R. R. as fireman, working there two years; and then came to Preston and bought a farm of forty-five acres; he then engaged in teaming for a short time; then went to work again on the railroad for one year, and then came to Preston. He was married to Miss Kate Lawson, daughter of Emanuel Lawson, who is now postmaster of that place, March 27, 1881. Mrs. Gilmer was born in Huntington county, Ind., Nov. 18, 1857, and moved to Fulton county when small; from there to Arkansas; then to Jasper county, Mo., and located in Preston. Mr. Gilmer is well known and well liked by all.

ALEXANDER L. GOOD, farmer, post-office Jasper, was born in Floyd county, Va. His father kept hotel and was widely known all over the county. Young Good has a good common school education. At the age of twenty-one he moved to West Virginia. He was married to Miss Louisa Ward, Feb. 23, 1859, born in Patrick county, West Va. Mr. Good farmed until the war broke out, and then enlisted in the Sixtieth Virginia Regiment, and went to White Sulphur Springs and joined Wise. Raided between White Sulphur Springs and the Galey River; went to Richmond, and was in the seven day's fight. From there he went to West Virginia,

and got captured and taken to Johnson's Island. After he was paroled he returned home and fought under Breckenridge until the close of the war. He returned home and farmed until 1869; then moved to Jackson county, Mo., and farmed five years; then came to Jasper county in 1882, and bought forty acres, which he is now improving.

GEORGE GRESHAM. Perhaps one of the oldest settlers of Preston township is the subject of this sketch. He settled on his present farm in 1856, and was there until the war broke out, and then moved to Kansas, and after the war returned to Preston township. He was born Feb. 14, 1828, in Caldwell county, Ky., and came to Jasper county, Mo., in 1844, locating in Jasper township. There were no schools and Mr. Gresham has a limited education. He staid at home until twenty-five years of age. At twenty-one he worked out by the month, in the winter, and took his pay in calves, and in summer farmed for part of the crop on his father's place. He was married Dec. 9, 1872, to Elizabeth, daughter of Seth and Amelia Shoemaker, who came to Jasper county in 1840. Mr. Gresham has seven children living, named John S., Theodocia Lee, Douglas, Martha A., Robert E., Andrew F., and Freddy R. When Mr. Gresham bought his farm everything was wild woods and prairie. He now has 400 acres, all improved, 160 under the plow, 100 acres of timber; has two orchards, and raises all kinds of fruit common to this country. He also has some fine stock, a good many hogs, and is a very successful farmer. He is well liked by all his friends and neighbors; has always been honest, and has made what he has got by hard work.

MOSES J. GRESHAM was born April 12, 1831, in Kentucky, and lived on the farm until the age of fourteen. He then moved to Jasper county with his parents. He is a half brother of George Gresham, and they married sisters. Moses Gresham married Miss Amelia Shoemaker in 1855, and moved on their present farm of 260 acres, 210 of which is under cultivation; has forty acres of timber, a good orchard, good improvements, good buildings, situated in section 33, and also has eighty acres in section 22, which is also improved. Mr. Gresham is a member of the Cumberland Church, and one of Preston township's time-honored citizens and well respected. He has four children, named Seth W., John C., Asinath M., and William R.

FESTUS M. GUMM was born March 25, 1831, in Galesburg, Knox county, Ill., and is the son of Jesse Gumm, a native of Kentucky, who came to Illinois in 1830. He was in the Black Hawk War, and the battle of Tippecanoe. Young Festus's mother was also a native of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was a pioneer of Illinois, and has seen the time when

he hauled wheat 175 miles to Chicago, and sold it for fifty cents a bushel; hauled pork the same distance and sold it for \$1.25 a hundred. There was no money at that time and they had to take their pay out of the store or wherever they sold their produce. Once in a while they would get money enough to pay their taxes. They raised all their own wool and made all their own clothing. Mr. Gumm remained at home until twenty-one years of age; was then married to Miss Mary E. Willis, a native of Indiana; then moved to Knox county; from there to Marshall county, Kan., and remained there five years, engaged in farming. He then started to go to Arkansas, but did not like the looks of the country, got discouraged, turned back and came to Jasper county, Mo., and finally settled on his present farm of 221 acres, 170 acres under cultivation; the rest is fenced and is good pasturage. He has eight acres in all kinds of fruit; has fair buildings and is a substantial farmer. He has nine children living, whose names are: Eliza—married to James Edgar, a native of Illinois, and lived in Marshall county, Kan., and had one child, James A.; Mr. Edgar died Nov., 15, 1877, and Mrs. Edgar returned to her parents and has lived with them ever since—William, Milton, Newton, Charles, Annie L., Julia, Estella, and Edna. Mr. Gumm is a staunch old Democrat and has been all his life. He is a very sociable gentleman and very hospitable to strangers and has a nice family.

HENRY C. HEFLEY, dealer in hardware, in partnership with G. W. Jenkins, was born July 24, 1852, in Nelson county, Ky., and is the son of M. L. and Susan E. (Randall) Hefley. They had four children, the subject of this sketch being the second child. He spent his boyhood days on a farm and got a good common school education. His mother died in 1863 and he went to live with his uncle; went to school winters and improved every moment to study out of school hours. In 1877 he moved to Jasper county and engaged in farming and school teaching, and on Sept. 14th, 1879, married Miss Luella Wale, a lady of culture and refinement, and in 1881 engaged in the grocery business and also bought and shipped wheat and stock, and bought corn and brought it to Jasper; next engaged in the hardware business. He has one child, Elmer R. Mr. and Mrs. Hefley belong to the Baptist Church, always take a prominent part in church matters, and are leaders in the Sunday-school.

ELDER FRANK A. HENDRICKS, minister in the German Baptist or Brethren Church, also a farmer. Elder Hendricks is one of the oldest and most respected settlers in this portion of Jasper county. He has a fine farm, well cultivated, which produces an abundance as a reward for his honest toil. His residence is new and substantial, and all things bear the mark of

thrift and good husbandry. He was born Nov. 16, 1830, in Cape Girardeau county, Mo. His father, Daniel Hendricks, was a native of Kentucky, and came to this state in the year 1814. Young Hendricks spent his boyhood on a farm, and in 1848 removed to Hancock county, Ill., where he was married to Miss Mary Pike, Sept. 6, 1853. She was born in that state Sept. 1, 1833, daughter of William Pike, one of the prominent settlers of that country. They have a family of eight children, named as follows: William J., Daniel W., James G., Mary E., Celicia A., Allie E., George F. and Emma May. Elder Hendricks belongs to a religious organization of strict Christian principles, known as German Baptists or "Dunkards." They believe in no salaried minister, but hold to plainness of dress and honest toil, by all, both minister and people. They believe in tri-immersion, in the Lord's Supper in communion, laying on of hands, and anointing the sick, and feet-washing in the singular mode. The school which Elder Hendricks attended was a log structure, 16x18 feet, pointed with clay, holes cut on the east and south sides for windows, a flat log with legs driven into it for seats, a fire place at one end, and the scholars took turns in getting warm. School was taught only in the winter, and at times it was so cold that the ink would freeze while the scholars were writing. Under such circumstances the subject of this sketch obtained his early education. He followed blacksmithing for some years before coming here. In 1867 he removed to Jasper county and bought 160 acres where the present town of Jasper is situated, when there were only three houses between his farm and Carthage, and only about half a dozen houses in Carthage. Though firm and consistent in his Christian belief he follows in the footsteps of the Master, with that generous feeling towards others which commands itself to all consistent minds. Highly respected, his family maintains a foremost position in the community where they reside.

JESSE HESTON, born Aug. 16, 1828, in Bucks county, Penn., son of Amos and Luticia Heston, who are natives of Pennsylvania. Young Heston spent his boyhood days on the farm and has a meager education. He is a great reader and keeps himself well posted; he remained at home until twenty-two years of age; then married Mary Clark, Feb. 14, 1850. She was a native of Virginia; was married in Auglaize county, Ohio. By this union they have seven children: Thomas W., Caroline, Mary E., Luticia M., Jessie R., Sarah A., and George M. Mrs. Heston died in Sept., 1864. Mr. Heston joined the Ohio National Guards. They were to hold themselves in readiness to go to the seat of war at any time; was called out in May, 1864, and joined the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio. Was in the battle of Falk's Mills, where one regiment held 1,800 in check and drove them back. Was in the

army 120 days; then returned to Auglaize county. Was married Sept. 27, 1865, to Mrs. Lydia Ward, also a native of Ohio, and in 1871 located on his present farm of 125½ acres; 120 under cultivation and the rest in timber; has two good orchards, a fine spring, and good buildings; is just finishing the finest barn in the county; it is 36x84 and 18 feet high, and has three cupolas. Mr. Heston is a very successful farmer, is a prominent man, and is widely known. Has three children living, by his last marriage, named Phœbe A. E., Henry A., and Laura J.

JOHN HINAMON, farmer, post-office Jasper, son of George Hinamon, who was born in Germany in 1792, and moved to America in 1832, landing in New York City, and from there moved to Pennsylvania; then to Monroe county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born June 27, 1837. He was raised on a farm and worked at home until twenty-one years of age; then worked out by the month. After that enlisted in Company D, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went South; followed Price when he made his raid through Kentucky. The siege of Vicksburg was the first battle he was in; was at the battle of Grand Gulf, where they captured 800 men, and Mr. Hinamon was detailed to guard the prisoners and went with them to Alton, Illinois, where they were put in the old prison. In returning to his regiment he had his leg broken, and was put upon a hospital boat, and from there was taken to the hospital at Jefferson Barracks. From there was discharged and sent back to his home in Ohio. He next engaged in farming. Was married March 15, 1866, to Amanda Farris. They have six children, named Charles M., Maud D., Guy W., Orrin G., Hattie B., and Mary M. They moved to Jasper county in 1873 and lived a few months in Carthage; then bought his present farm of eighty acres and moved upon it; has a good orchard and one good spring. Mr. Hinamon went into the stock business, before he left Ohio, and lost all that he had and came here a poor man. He now has a good farm and is comfortably situated; has made it honestly by hard work and is very highly respected by all who know him.

JONATHAN HAUCK, post-office Jasper, farmer, was born Nov. 8, 1828, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania; son of Jacob Hauck, a native of the same state; his parents were born in Germany. Jonathan worked at home until twenty-five years of age, then went to Ohio. Was married to Mary Lichty; her parents were Pennsylvania Dutch. Mr. Hauck worked at coopering until 1861, and then enlisted in the Union army for about nine months; was taken sick and soon after discharged. In 1870 bought his present farm of eighty acres, which is all under cultivation; has a good orchard and fair out-buildings. His children are Anna B., born July 3, 1857, in Ohio; Anson L., born July 15, 1859, in Ohio; Catharine E., born March 26, 1862, in

Ohio; Andrew J., born Feb. 17, 1866, in Illinois; and Sarah J., born Dec., 27, 1867, in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hauck are members of the Dunkard Church, and are well liked. Mr. Hauck takes quite a prominent part in home affairs; is school director and road master.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, the leading business man of Jasper, hardware dealer, and engaged in several other enterprises; born Aug. 11, 1854. His father and mother are natives of Kentucky. When the war broke out they moved to Illinois, remaining until it closed; then removed to Kentucky; and in 1880 came to Jasper county, Mo. George staid with his parents and worked on the farm until he was twenty-two. He came to Jasper county, Mo., and farmed four years; then came to Jasper and engaged in the hardware business with H. C. Hefley. Is also buying grain and keeps a butcher shop; also trades in stock. Was married April 15, 1875, to Miss Isabel Howard. Has three children, named Mary, Rosy, and Willie.

DR. M. E. JOHNSON was born in the town of Fayette, Boone county, Ind., Dec. 9, 1853. He was the eldest of three children of Isaac N. Johnson. His mother's maiden name was Smith. When the son was three years old the father moved with the family to Jasper county, Mo., in 1856, where he remained until the commencement of the rebellion in 1861, when he moved to Indiana and remained there until 1865, when he returned to his Missouri farm, where he now lives, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Notwithstanding the disadvantages in consequence of the war and the destruction of property, law, and school, the Doctor received a good common school and college education, and at the age of twenty-one commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. E. Pinney. He afterward attended medical lectures at the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in February, 1880. Immediately after receiving his degree he established himself in the practice of his profession in the town of Preston, Jasper county, Mo., and has succeeded in building up a fine medical practice, which it is his constant pleasure to serve. Nov. 10, 1880, he was united in marriage with Lucy A. Unroe. Mrs. Johnson was born in Macon county, Illinois. The father was John T. Unroe, a well known citizen of Jasper county, who immigrated from Virginia to Illinois in 1854 and from there to Missouri in 1869. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson have one child, Isaac Carlyle. The Doctor was born and bred a Democrat, and is a firm believer in the principles of Democracy.

DANIEL W. KELTNER was born Dec. 28, 1858, in Grundy county, Mo. At the age of eight years moved to Jasper county, Mo., with his parents. Has worked on a farm all his life. Has a good common school education. In the spring of 1881 went to Colorado to see the country and look at land,

and see the world. Went first to Denver, then to Pueblo and Cheyenne, then to Silver Cliff, San Luis Valley, Poncho Springs, Kirby Creek, and Holy Cross, then to New Mexico. Was there one month, then went back to Colorado, and from there to Kansas, and back to Colorado, to West Las Animas, and then returned to Jasper county, and engaged in farming on his father's farm. He is a successful farmer and an enterprising young man, and is well respected by all.

CHARLES KERFOOT, farmer, post-office Jasper, was born in Hardin county, Ky., June 15, 1849, the son of Albert and Eliza Kerfoot, who are natives of Kentucky. Charles worked on a farm and has a meager education. At the age of nineteen married Anna Baird. She was born Jan. 21, 1851, in Kentucky. Mr. Kerfoot engaged in farming, first on his father's place. After three years he bought 109 acres, and in 1877 moved to Jasper county, Mo. Sold out in Kentucky and bought 105 acres in Preston township. Has seventy acres under cultivation. Has a good young orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Kerfoot are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They have one child, named Viola. Mr. Kerfoot is a successful farmer, energetic, a hard worker, and has a good home.

R. R. LARRICK. One of the leading stores in the live and thriving village of Jasper is carried on by Waller & Larrick. They have a general store, and keep dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc. The subject of this sketch was born April 19, 1851, in Noble county, Ohio, and is the son of Raymond R. Larrick, who was born in Virginia and followed farming. Young Larrick attended the public schools and obtained a good education by going to school winters. He had to work on the farm summers until nineteen years of age; then engaged in teaching and followed that for ten years. During that time attended the Colwell Normal and the college at New Concord, Ohio. Was married to Maggie E. Spade Sept. 8, 1874. She died July 15, 1879, and Jan. 5, 1882, Mr. Larrick was again married; this time to Mary E. Kern, a lady of culture and refinement. Mr. Larrick is a pleasant and courteous gentleman, and has the esteem and confidence of his patrons, and bids fair to soon become one of the most successful merchants in Jasper city.

ISAAC LAUDERBAUGH, farmer, post-office Brest, was born Jan. 16, 1842, in Columbia county, Penn., and raised on a farm. At the age of twenty-one he went to Berwick and farmed and teamed two years. He was married to Mary C. Fowler, in December, 1865, who is a native of the same state, and returned to his birthplace and engaged in farming, and during that time met with a loss of \$235, by losing his pocket book. In 1869 he moved to Illinois, and from there came to Jasper county. Farmed three

years before coming to Preston township, which he did in 1878, and bought his present farm of 116 acres. He kept store and post-office at Preston two years before moving on his farm. Has four children: Emma E., Willie F., Maggie J., and Elmer I. Mr. and Mrs. Lauderbaugh are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are much esteemed for their many good qualities. Mr. Lauderbaugh has a good farm, with good buildings and good orchard, and has a good home.

MRS. MARY E. LEWIS, widow of the late Augustus Lewis. He was born July 14, 1847, in Illinois. Was in the army three years. Came to Jasper county in 1874, and in 1877 engaged in the drug business. Was married to Mary E. Heston Oct. 6, 1878. She was born June 6, 1854, in Anglaize county, Ohio. Mr. Lewis died of heart disease and fever March 28, 1881.

JAMES McENTIRE, one of the very early settlers of Missouri, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1830; was raised on a farm, and at the age of fourteen went to work by the month. In 1856 he was married to Miss Mary L. Lawrence in Jefferson county, Ohio. She was the daughter of Peter Lawrence, a country merchant, and her mother was born in Germany. Mr. McEntire engaged in farming, then moved to Jasper county, Mo., and settled on his present farm of 160 acres. The house he now lives in is one of the few that stood through the war. In the fall of 1862 he had to leave on account of the unsettled condition of the country. He moved to Kansas and returned in 1866. He now has a farm of 120 acres, improved. He gave forty acres to his daughter. He has a good orchard and other improvements. He has two children, Caroline E. and Flora. Mr. McEntire is widely known and universally respected.

REV. J. C. MILLER. Some of our Indiana friends may be glad to read a sketch of their old friend and pastor who traveled over Indiana for five years working for the cause of Christ. He was born Oct. 15, 1836, in Randolph county, N. C., raised on a farm, and was a local preacher until the war broke out. In 1861 he was drafted in the Confederate army, but he hired a substitute. Three months after the conscript law came out, taking all from eighteen to forty-five, but Mr. Miller was teaching school at that time and was exempted. But three months after they came round again, taking all from sixteen to sixty, and Mr. Miller's sympathies being with the North he was reported as a Union man. So the examining physicians examined him and passed him, and the only way he could get out was to go to one of them and bribe him, which he did, and again got his exemption papers, by the doctors reporting him unfit for camp life. But three months after they came around again with a different conscript law, and to evade it he had to

leave home, which he did, and traveled through east Tennessee and Carolina preaching, and had many narrow escapes to evade the conscript. He was trying to get to the Union lines all the time, but saw no chance until about the close of the war, and in trying to get to them he was captured by a squad of rebel cavalry and had his horse taken. The war closing almost immediately after he returned to his old home, and was on the police force for some time. Moved to Hamilton, Ind., in September, 1865, and worked in a tannery that winter. Worked on a farm in Clinton county. After that was circuit rider five years in Indiana. Was married to Miss Amy A. Hasok Aug. 31, 1870, in Delaware county, Ind. Mr. Miller was pastor and farmer until Feb. 15, 1882, when he was transferred to the Missouri Methodist Protestant Conference, and settled in Jasper county, Mo. He bought a farm, joining Jasper on the west, of eighty acres, and forty acres joining Jasper on the north. Both are improved, with two good orchards, and all under cultivation. He also has four lots, a good dwelling house, two stables, and all kinds of fruits in the rapidly growing town of Jasper. Mr. Miller has two children, named Samuel M. and Melvin N. He is engaged in farming, and is pastor of the Jasper circuit.

WILLIAM B. MILTON. Prominent among the successful farmers of Preston township is the subject of this sketch. He was born Oct. 5, 1838, in Virginia, and raised in west Tennessee. Received his education in the common schools of that state. He is the son of Thomas and Millie Milton, natives of Virginia. He was the third of nine children. He worked on a farm until 1858, then married Nancy Dennis, who was also a native of Tennessee, and daughter of John and Julia Dennis, natives of the same state. After Mr. Milton married he farmed three years, then moved to Illinois; lived there four years; then came to Jasper county and settled on his present farm of 400 acres, 320 under cultivation. He has forty acres of timber, and has good buildings and good improvements. He has eight children: Samantha E., Robert L., John V., Andrew J., William A., Millie J., Edwin J., and Julia A.

JACOB W. MISHLER, farmer, post-office Jasper, was born Sept. 3, 1835, in Darke county, Ohio. His father, also a native of Ohio, was a farmer and minister, and sometimes taught school. His mother was also a native of Ohio. Jacob was raised on a farm. At the age of seventeen his parents died and he went to work on a farm by the month. He also worked at carpentering some, and in 1856 moved to Iowa to look at the country. He returned and was married March 5th of the same year to Rebecca Shiveley. He moved to Wabash, Ind., in 1860, and engaged in farming, going from there to Platt county, Ill., where he remained twelve years. He then moved

to Jasper county and bought his present fine farm of 178 acres in Preston township. Mr. Mishler has nine children living, named Florence E., Lee H., Henry S., William C., Chas. E., Albert D., Daisy, Jenny May, and Orpha. Mr. Mishler has 160 acres under cultivation and eighteen acres of timber; has a fine orchard, and raises fruit of most all kinds; has two springs and a good well of water. Mr. and Mrs. Mishler are members of the German Baptist Church. They have a good home.

JOHN MORSE was born March 28, 1842, in McHenry county, Ill. Has a grocery and restaurant, and one-half interest in the only livery in Jasper. When seven years old he moved with his parents to California, driving through with teams. Remained there one year and returned by water to New York City; then moved to Virginia, and from there back to his old home in McHenry county, Ill. He remained there until he was twelve years of age, and then went to Iowa and farmed until he was sixteen, when he tried to learn the blacksmith's trade, but gave it up and went back on the farm until the war broke out. He enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, but was transferred to Company B, Seventh Iowa Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Belmont, and from the wound and exposure got discharged in April, 1862, and returned home. He was married to Miss Lucy Horton April 22, 1862, who was a daughter of R. C. Horton, one of the pioneers of Iowa. Mr. Morse again enlisted, Jan. 1, 1863, in Company H, Fourth Iowa Infantry. He was sent south and joined Grant's army, but soon after was put on detached duty and sent to Keokuk, Iowa, and from there was transferred to the veteran corps and sent to Springfield, Ill., where he remained until the close of the war. After the war he started a harness shop, and worked at that one year. Moved to Jasper county, Mo., in 1867, and has engaged in several things. He bought and sold stock, and mined some, but is now keeping a grocery store and restaurant. He has six children: Arthur L. and Etha J. (twins), Mary E., John W., Reuben C., and Theodore.

SAMUEL W. NEELEY was born Dec. 24, 1840, in New York City. His parents died while he was very small and he was sent to Randall's Island to the Orphans' Home. He remained there until he was sent with several other boys to Illinois, where he worked on a farm for Benjamin Longstreth until 1862. He then, at the age of fourteen, enlisted in Company G, Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry as private, and remained until the war closed. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, skirmished through Mississippi, and was at the battles of Crab Orchard, Murfreesborough, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, where he was wounded by a shell; was in the Atlanta campaign and fought most of the time until the battle of Rocky Fist. He was

discharged in Texas and returned to Illinois where he went to work on a farm by the month until 1871, and then went to Bates county, Mo. In 1872 he came to Jasper county. He was married to Mary A. Ruddick March 1, 1876, who was born Nov. 13, 1846, and is the daughter of Jesse and Matilda Ruddick. By this union they have three children: Jesse R., Sarah A., and Matilda.

WILLIAM PIKE was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and the very first settler in Hancock county, Ill. His father settled in Hancock county when there was only three settlements in the county. He was born in Kentucky; his son William was born in the same state, Feb. 8, 1832, and was raised on a farm. He had very poor schooling, as there were no schools at that time near where he lived. He was married to Elizabeth Stetwell, Dec. 21, 1856. He farmed eleven years after he was married; moved to Jasper county, Mo., in 1870, and settled on his present farm of 160 acres, section 24, Preston township, which he has improved, and has as good a farm as there is in Jasper county. His children that are living are named as follows: John P., Mary E., Maud E., and Benjamin T., born in Hancock county, Ill., and Sarah, born in Jasper county, Mo. Mr. Pike is a Free Mason, widely known and respected by all.

DR. ELBERT PINNEY was born in Colebrook, Litchfield county, Conn., Jan. 29, 1826, eldest son of Henry and Delina (Riggs) Pinney. Three brothers of the Pinney family were the first to emigrate from Scotland and make their home in America, long before the Revolutionary War. The grandfather of our subject fought for American independence in the Revolution. When three years of age his father brought the family to Erie county, Penn., where they lived twelve years and then removed to Crawford county, same state. He received a common school education then commenced the study of medicine at Meadville, Penn., and finally graduated from the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1848. Previous to his graduation, in 1847, he had removed to Henry county, Illinois, where after his graduation he established a large practice. He was married March 29, 1849, to Harriet Young, a native of Morrow county, Ohio, daughter of D. B. Young, a native of Ohio, who removed to Whiteside county, Ill., in 1837. In the fall of 1856, on account of his health, he removed to Texas and commenced the practice of his profession in Hunt county, where he received his full share of patronage. He also devoted his attention to stock. At the breaking out of the war he joined the medical department of the Confederate army and was actively engaged in different parts of the South until the close of the war. In 1867 he located at Preston, Jasper county, Mo., where he has since resided engaged in his profes-

sion. The family consists of eight children: Henry B., John L., the wife of O. W. Rose, Nettie, Lulu, Charity, Joel, and Elbert. In the spring of 1881 the Doctor became associated with A. N. Young, of Chicago, and D. S. Thomas of Carthage, Missouri, in a cattle enterprise, locating a ranch in Menard county, Texas, and placing thereon about three thousand cows, and since the spring of 1881 has spent a portion of each year upon the ranch. He is still a firm believer in the sovereign rights of a state, and advocates free trade. The Doctor and his estimable family are widely known and universally respected.

JAMES C. PITTS was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 30, 1837. He is a successful farmer and prominent man in Preston township, takes a leading part in all church matters, and is a sincere Christian. He moved to Wisconsin with his parents in 1854 and worked at farming for eight years. He then enlisted in Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and was mustered out as a veteran at the close of the war. During the war he saw some of this country and concluded he would like to live here. In 1865 he married Miss Lucy A. Simpson, a lady of culture and refinement. She was born in Vermont and at the age of fourteen moved with her parents to Wisconsin and taught school for several years. Mr. Pitts came to Jasper county in May, 1866, and located on his present tract of 250 acres, in two farms. He has good buildings with three good orchards. He is dealing in stock and has about one hundred head of cattle and buys and sells horses and mules.

A. C. POST was born in Richland county, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1834. His parents, Charles and Elizabeth Post, were natives of Tennessee and very early settlers of Ohio. They had eight children, five of whom are now living, named Martha Hober, Leonidas H., Isaac B., Charles G., and our subject. He moved to Wyandotte county when very small. His father built a grist-mill for the Wyandotte Indians and they lived among them for three years, and then moved to Allen county, where our subject was reared and educated. On Nov. 22d, 1855, he was married to Miss Isabelle, daughter of Arcuhelas and Catharine Martin, natives of Kentucky. By this union they had three children, two of whom are now living, Martha and Charles A. On July 21st, 1862, our subject enlisted in Company A, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers; was mustered in as orderly sergeant, and joined the Western army at Corinth, and operated through Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. In 1864 he joined Sherman on his march to the sea. The principal battles he was engaged in were Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain. July 24, 1864, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and Feb. 14,

1865, was promoted to first lieutenant at Rolla, N. C. He went with Sherman around to Washington and was in the grand review. He was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 21, 1865, and returned to Allen county, Ohio, and engaged in farming. In February, 1868, he moved to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm. Mrs. Post died June 11, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870, Mr. Post married for his second wife Miss Lucy A., daughter of Worthy and Julia Frost, natives of Illinois. Mrs. Post died Jan. 19, 1879, leaving four children, named Winfred B., Maggie G., Mary M., and Mabel L. Mr. Post has a fine farm of 260 acres, and has a fine residence. Mr. Post is considered a successful farmer, and is very highly respected by all who know him.

ANTHONY P. RICHARDS has a general store and does a good business in the rapidly-growing town of Jasper. Mr. Richards is a young man experienced in business, and has the esteem and confidence of his patrons and bids fair to soon become one of the leading business men of Jasper county. He was born Feb. 22, 1853, in Ionia county, Mich., and is the son of J. Richards, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1818, and followed the business of mill-wright. When a young man he moved to Ohio, and soon after married Miss Mary Buttz, remaining in Ohio five years, and then moved to Ionia county, Mich. They had eight children, Anthony being the third. At the age of fourteen years he moved to Jasper county with his parents. His father died in 1867. Young Richards soon after went west to seek his fortune. Landed first in Nevada Territory; was there one year and then came back to Jasper county and bought a farm of eighty acres. Remained a short time, and then went to Arizona and engaged in farming. Moved from there to Leadville, Col., and engaged in the charcoal business, and also contracted; was engaged in business with Mr. E. J. Thompson, his present partner. Next came to Jasper and engaged in merchandising. He was married to Miss Lizzie C. Jones Feb. 20, 1877. They have one child, named Roy, born Dec. 7, 1880.

JAMES F. RITCHIE. His father, Adam Ritchie, was born in Pennsylvania and moved to Indiana in 1810, where our subject was born in Jefferson county Feb. 8, 1819. His grandfather, John Ritchie, was in the Revolutionary War, and his father was in the War of 1812, and also the Black Hawk War. He had twelve children, our subject being the youngest. When nine years of age he moved to Warren county, Ill., with his parents, and worked on a farm until twenty years of age, and then worked in a mill for eleven years. On March 27, 1843, he was married to Miss Nancy Clark, a native of Indiana. In 1850 Mr. Ritchie moved to Louisa county, Iowa, farmed eight years, and then returned to Illinois. In 1865 he moved to

and wintered in Kansas, and in the spring of 1866 settled on his present farm. Mr. Ritchie has eleven children, named A. C., N. J., Martha A. and Mary E. (twins), Elizabeth J., C. H., E. J. and E. A. (twins), Alice A., Nettie G., and Fannie S. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie are members of the M. E. Church, and always take a prominent part in church matters.

RANSOM P. ROWLAND was born Dec. 3, 1831. He married Margaret Gribble, who was born Feb. 18, 1835, and raised in Warren county, Tenn. Mr. Rowland farmed in Warren county until 1861, and then enlisted in the Fifth Tennessee Regiment and served two years in the war. He first went to Bowling Green, Ky.; then to Murfreesborough; then to Montgomery, Ala.; then to Corinth, Miss.; then to Pittsburgh Landing, and was there in his first battle; from there they went to Columbus by boat; then to Chattanooga; then to Knoxville, Tenn., where they joined Kirby Smith's army; then to Richmond, Ky., and engaged in a battle there; then to Covington, Ky., where they joined Bragg's army. He then went home to see his family. Returning, he was promoted to corporal. He was in the battle of Murfreesborough; then went to Tallahasee, and was there promoted to third lieutenant; he then went to Chattanooga, and was there promoted to second lieutenant. He settled on his present farm in Jasper county in 1870. He has seven children, named Elizabeth J., Jackson L., Camelia, Francis M., Ransom, James T., and Sarah L. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are well respected in the community.

JESSE RUDDICK was born Oct. 4, 1819, and is the son of William Ruddick, one of the old pioneers of Indiana. He came there before the Black Hawk War, and his brother-in-law, Enoch Hinton, was the first man killed in that war. He was killed and his body thrown into White River. Our subject spent his boyhood days in the big woods among the Indians and wild animals. He used to hunt and trap a good deal in winter time. On May 17th, 1842, he married Matilda Finley in Jackson county, Ind. Her father, a native of Kentucky, has raised sixteen children, men and women grown. Mr. and Mrs. Ruddick have eight children living, named William A., Rachel R., Mary A., Hugh A., Olive B., Jesse O., Robert F., and George B. In 1852 he took a trip through Illinois to see the country. He then went to Indiana. In 1869 he moved to Jasper county and located on his present farm of 260 acres. Mr. Ruddick is held in high esteem by his friends and neighbors.

JESSE O. RUDDICK was born Aug. 26, 1852, in Jackson county, Ind., the son of Jesse Ruddick, an old settler of Preston township. They had eight children, the subject of this sketch being the sixth child, and was raised upon a farm. Moved with his parents to Jasper county, Mo., and at

the age of nineteen went to work by the day and did job work, and took a trip to Arkansas and one into the Indian Territory. Traveled some in southwestern Missouri. He was married to Miss Martha Shoemaker Nov. 5, 1877, and located in Preston township and followed farming and threshing. Has two children: Edward J., born Sept. 13, 1873, and Lula M., born Aug. 27, 1881. Mr. Ruddick is an energetic, pushing man, and is bound to become successful and prominent.

WILLARD ST. JOHN was born May 7, 1843, in Marshal county, Ind., the son of Edward St. John, who was born in New York State and moved to Marshall county when a small boy. At that time only two other families lived in the county. In 1849 he moved to California, and is still there. Willard moved to Champaign county, Ill., with his mother, and was there until sixteen years of age. His mother is a native of Canada. She was divorced from Mr. St. John in 1848, and married to Noah Knox the same year. She had not heard from Mr. St. John for three years and the same evening she got a letter from him, stating that he had started home and had been robbed of \$1,400, and had gone back to California to stay until he made it back. Mrs. Knox came to Jasper county in 1858 and moved to Texas in 1873. At the Battle of Carthage Willard was with the rebels in the morning and the Union army in the afternoon, helping to take care of the sick and wounded. In 1861 moved to Illinois and enlisted in Company I, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and served three years. Saw some pretty hard times. Was in the battles of Poplar Bluffs, Peach Orchard Gap, and battle of Little Rock, Ark. Was mustered out in 1865, and three years after came to Jasper county. Was married to Rachel Rankin in April, 1877. Their children are Samuel R. and Edward.

GEORGE W. SAMPLE was born in Morgan county, Ill., March 13, 1837, and is a son of Aaron and Annie Sample, natives of Illinois. He worked at home until twenty-two years of age, and in September, 1858, married Miss Lucy Braden of Macoupin county, Ill. By this union they had the following children: James H., Mary L., John, and Sarah A., also born in Illinois. Mr. Sample farmed there eight years, then moved to Iowa, and then to Kansas. He then returned to Illinois and lived there ten years. In 1872 he moved to Jasper county, and located on his present farm of eighty-five acres. Mrs. Sample died Nov. 5, 1875. Mr. Sample then married Mrs. Burnette A. Wilson, who died June 30, 1879. Mr. Sample again married; this time to Louisa J. Smith, who was born in McMinn county, Tenn., and came to Jasper county in 1872, and was married Feb. 29, 1880. Mr. Sample is a member of the Baptist Church, and takes an interest in all church matters and is a valuable member of society.

EDWIN SHOEMAKER, son of Seth Shoemaker, who was born in Virginia in 1790, and was quartermaster in the War of 1812; and was one of the pioneers of Ohio, where he moved at an early date and settled in Adams county. Edwin was born there Dec. 29, 1822. At the age of twelve he moved with parents to Indiana, and in 1839 came to Missouri, and the next year settled on his present farm. He was married May 3, 1826, to Julian Stockton a native of Kentucky, and daughter Nuberg Stockton, an old pioneer, who was in the Black Hawk War. They have the following children living: Elizabeth S., Thersa M., James S., John N., Martha S., and William R. During the war he was scout for the Union army for a short time. He moved to Kansas, and there joined the Kansas Militia, and was in the battles of the Blue, when Price made his last raid. He returned to Jasper county after the war and improved his farm. Mr. Shoemaker sometimes sighs for the old pioneer days, and thinks he had pleasanter times then than now. He is a sociable and enterprising man, and very highly esteemed by all his friends and neighbors.

SOLOMON M. SMITH was born in Knox county, Ky., Sept. 9, 1838. Was raised on a farm and remained at home until twenty-six years of age. He then enlisted in the Forty-ninth Kentucky Infantry and served about eighteen months. He then returned to Knox county, Ky., and was married to Sidney A. King, daughter of Dempsy King, who is now farming in Arkansas, and was a member of the legislature in Kentucky. In 1877 the subject of this sketch moved to Arkansas, lived there two years, then moved to Jasper county, Mo. He now has 80 acres in section 29, all under cultivation. It is situated about one-half mile from the village of Preston. He has four children: John, Uriah, James, and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the M. E. Church, and in the community stand high.

DRUEY STITH, born Dec. 15, 1850, in Harding county, Ky., is the son of Henry and Eliza Stith, also of Kentucky, who followed farming. His parents died when he was young and he lived with his grandfather and worked on the farm until twenty years of age. Then married Mary Crume Dec. 7, 1870, who is the daughter of L. W. Crume, also a native of Kentucky. In Jan., 1847, Mr. Stith moved to Jasper county and settled on his present farm of 190 acres, 140 under cultivation. He has a good orchard and good buildings, and everything bears the stamp of prosperity. They have four children, named Gabriel W., Henry J., Ord C., and Chester A. Mr. and Mrs. Stith are members of M. E. Church (South), and always take a prominent part in church matters.

GEORGE W. TABLER was born in Clark county, Indiana, Nov. 14, 1846, the son of William Tabler, who was born in Kentucky and moved to

Indiana when a young man. His mother is a native of Indiana. G. W. Tabler went to Illinois in 1850; was in Macon county for two years; then resided in Christian county until 1857; from there removed to Newton county, Mo. After looking for land he finally bought 100 acres in Barton county. In February, 1882, he settled on his present farm of 240 acres, in section 14, township 30, range 31, Jasper county; 160 acres are under cultivation, the rest is timber. Was married to Ursula Rankin, May 9, 1875, daughter of S. Rankin, who was a very successful trader and stock dealer. Mr. Tabler's children are William S., Elmer E., and Arthur.

DAVID WALLACE, born July 7, 1858, in Atchison county, Mo. He was raised on a farm and has a meager education. Is the son of Isaac F. Wallace, who was one of the early settlers of Jasper county, and was born in 1817, in New York State. His father was in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch moved with his parents to Jasper county at the close of the war, and located on his present farm of 182 acres, which joins the village of Jasper on the northeast; at that time there was only one house in Carthage and the neighbors were few and far between. Young David has traveled some through southwestern Mo., but has remained at home most of the time. Himself and brother are now carrying on their father's farm; is considered a successful farmer, and soon bids fair to make one of the substantial men of Jasper county.

MRS. DAMARIAS WALLAR, widow of the late Noble G. Wallar. He was born Feb. 14, 1840; was a native of Ohio. He followed mercantile pursuits and also taught school. Was married March 4, 1869, in Guernsey county, Ohio, to Miss Damarias Irwin. She was born Aug. 19, 1839, also a native of Ohio. Mr. Wallar moved to Jasper county, Mo., in Oct., 1874, and engaged in the drug business for six years; died June 19, 1879. Mrs. Wallar has four children living, named Orphia, Verney C., Childe R., and Laura. Mrs. Wallar has a fine farm of 200 acres in Barton county, three miles northwest of Jasper; 160 under cultivation and has a fine orchard; also has nine acres in Jasper with two good houses thereon. Mrs. Wallar is a lady well known and highly respected by her friends and neighbors.

JAMES WARD was born Jan. 1, 1824, in Perry county, Ohio. His father was born in Virginia, and reared in Ohio. His mother was born in Maryland. James was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. Mr. Ward has been married three times. He was married to Harriet Ward, Oct. 5, 1848, in Allen county, Ohio. By this marriage they have three children living, named William H., Martha J., and John A. Mrs. Ward died Aug. 14, 1858. March 31, 1859, Mr. Ward was married to Miss Dillon, who was born in 1842. Mr. Ward enlisted on May 12th,

1863, in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as second lieutenant, enlisting for one hundred days. He was sent to Washington City, D. C., and was there mustered out. In 1868 he moved to Henry county, Mo., farming two years, and then bought his present farm of eighty acres in 1869. Mr. Ward's children by his second wife are Sarah E., Mary M., and James L. Mrs. Ward died Aug. 29, 1869, and he was again married in September, 1879, to Elizabeth Henry. Mr. Ward is a member of the Dunkard Church; is a pleasant, sociable gentleman and a good farmer.

JOHN P. WARD was born Jan. 20, 1858, in Anglaize county, Ohio, and is the son of Daniel Ward, who was born and reared in Ohio, and died in March, 1881. His mother was also a native of Ohio. She married Jessie Heston. He was born in Bucks county, Penn., and moved from Ohio to Jasper county, Mo., in 1870. Young John worked on the farm until twenty-two years of age, and during that time got a good common school education. In 1879 he engaged in a drug store as clerk for Mr. Lewis, in Jasper, one year, and then went to keeping hotel, but did not keep that quite a year, selling out to Mrs. McFarland. He engaged in threshing some time. Next engaged as clerk for Prichard & Thompson, and is still with them, enjoying the esteem and confidence of his employers. Mr. Ward has a fine farm of ninety-three acres.

MRS. ELIZA WARNER was born June 15, 1838, in Oswego county, N. Y., reared near Cleveland, Ohio, and moved to Will county, Ill., in 1845. She was married to A. P. Warner Sept. 9, 1858, in Will county. He was born in Canada, in 1833. He came to Illinois and married Miss Eliza Goal. They had seven children, named Eugene, Waller, John, Frank, William, Benjamin, and Hallie. They moved to Jasper county, Mo., in 1879. Mr. Warner died Sept. 27, 1879. Mrs. Warner has carried on farming, with the help of her sons, for the last eleven years, as Mr. Warner was not able to work for a good many years before his death. Mrs. Warner is a lady of culture and refinement. Her oldest boys are very near grown. Eugene, the eldest, is very fond of hunting, but is a good boy to work and is well liked by all. Mrs. Warner and family are highly esteemed by all their friends and neighbors.

EUGENE L. WARD was born July 1, 1855, in Anglaize county, Ohio. He has lived with his grandfather, John Ward, almost all his life. His grandfather was born in Perry county, Ohio, April 5, 1810, and was one of the pioneers of Ohio. He has cleared up three farms in the big woods; has cut his four cords of wood many a day, and then gone home and chopped until 9 or 10 o'clock at night. He moved to Henry county, Mo., in

1869, and lived there twenty-two months, and then moved to Jasper county and settled on his present farm of forty acres, well improved, with a good orchard. The subject of this sketch is now living with him and carrying on the farm. He was married to Ella A. Griffin Dec. 30, 1879. She died July 17, 1881. Mr. Ward bids fair to become a leading man.

ROBERT N. WARDLOW was born in Brown county, Ohio, March 28, 1826, and was raised on a farm. His father, Philander Wardlow, was one of the early settlers of Ohio. Young Robert had meager school advantages. He married Susanna Heaton, who was also a native of Brown county, Ohio, April 26, 1846; she was born May 13, 1830. In 1855 Mr. Wardlow removed to Appanoose county, Iowa, where he remained several years; then removed to Putnam county, Mo., and after one season again removed to Iowa and settled in Davis county. In March, 1880, he came to Jasper county, Mo., and bought his present farm of 100 acres, 60 of which is under a high state of cultivation and the remainder under fence. He has a fine orchard and about 40 acres of timber. Their family consists of ten children: Samuel E., born March 24, 1847; married Temperance Craig, and now resides in Barton county; John T., born June 5, 1849; married Elizabeth Kincart in November, 1873, and now resides in Taylorsville, Cal.; Alfred J., born July 1, 1858; Robert B., born Jan. 30, 1856; married Martha Draper Jan. 13, 1878, and now resides in Wilmington, Cal.; Benjamin F., born Oct. 18, 1860; married Mary E. Clarkson Feb. 7, 1878, and is now living at Dublin, Barton county, Mo.; James G., born Dec. 18, 1862; Ida Belle, born Dec. 12, 1865; Elbert C., born July 8, 1868; William L., born June 12, 1851; married Laura E. Kincart April 7, 1873, and is now living at Dublin, Barton county; Thomas T., born Dec. 28, 1872. Mr. Wardlow is highly respected by his neighbors and friends for his many good qualities as an upright man and an honest constituent of society.

JOHN WATSON was born Sept. 25, 1837, in Hardin county, Ohio, and was raised on a farm. His father was born in Ireland and his mother was a native of Maryland. He remained at home until twenty-six years of age, and then enlisted in the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, Company E., going immediately to Chattanooga, Tenn. He was in his first battle at Rocky Ridge, and fourteen days afterward was in the Resaca fight in Georgia; was then on the march until the battle of Picket Mills; was sent to the hospital, and returned to his regiment at Atlanta, Ga.; was in the siege of Murfreesboro; was again taken sick and sent to the hospital; in returning to his regiment he was cut off by Bragg's army, and was several days reaching it; after joining his regiment he went to east Tennessee; then to Nashville; then they were ordered to Texas; was there mustered out and returned to Colum-

bus, Ohio, and was discharged. He was married July 17, 1866, to Mary M. Shriver, of Ohio, who was born in June, 1838. By this union they have seven children living: Luanna, Clara, Milton, William H., Sarah Belle, Lillie B., and Martin. Mr. Watson is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN T. WOODROW was born in Greenup county, Ky., Nov. 4, 1833, and is a son of John T. Woodrow, who was extensively engaged in iron works, and built the first or second furnace in Kentucky that was run by engine power. The subject of this sketch moved with his parents to Ohio when a small boy, and his father engaged with the Ohio Furnace Company. His mother was a native of Kentucky, and her maiden name was Mary Cain. They had one child. John spent most of his time in school until the age of fourteen; he then engaged as clerk, and followed that until he was twenty-four years of age. He was married in 1857 to Malinda Gordon, who was a native of Virginia and raised in Coles county. In 1857 Mr. Woodrow went to Jefferson City, Mo., and bought a farm of 300 acres. In 1861 he was enrolled in the Missouri Militia and went into the quartermaster's department, where he remained three years. In 1864 he returned to his farm, and farmed until 1879. He then moved to Jasper county, Mo., settling near Carthage for one year. He then bought his present farm of 160 acres, all improved; has two good wells; has 60 acres under cultivation, and has an excellent farm. His children are Charles F., Emma V., Urias, and Mary A., who is a mute. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and highly educated. Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow are considered a valuable acquisition to the society of Preston township.

JOHN WRIGHT was born Jan 1, 1852, in the state of Missouri. He is the son of Ansley and Sarah Wright, natives of Missouri. At the age of eight years the subject of this sketch moved with his parents to Hancock county, Ill., and there got a good common school education and worked on the farm until of age. He was married to Lydia Ford, Sept. 21, 1873. She is the daughter of George and Elizabeth Ford, natives of Ohio. Mr. Wright moved to Jasper county, Mo., in 1871. In 1877 he took a trip to Colorado; also took a trip to Arkansas, hunting and looking at land. He likes Jasper county better than any that he has seen; he also took a trip to Kansas. He has two children, named Victoria and Lillie M. Mr. Wright is now engaged in farming and teaming and is doing well.

CHAPTER XLII.—DUVAL TOWNSHIP.

Name—Organization by Act of County Court—Early Settlers—The first School-house, Where Erected—First White Child—First Marriage Ceremony, Where Performed and Who Were the Contracting Parties—First Death—Population of the Township—Biographical.

NAME.—The name of Duval was given at the suggestion of John T. Unroe, to the township, when organized from parts of Preston and Jasper. Duval Creek (now known as Little Spring River) runs through the township, and received its name from one who at an early day settled near its mouth. Although a somewhat diligent search has been made little definite could be learned concerning the worthy gentleman whose name is thus honored.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Duval is principally a prairie township. The surface is rolling throughout and gives advantages for a variety of farming. The Dry Fork of Spring River flows through the township from east to west in the south part. Spring River proper also cuts the township in the southwest corner. These, with the one formerly given, are the principal water-courses. For agricultural purposes this township is among the first in Jasper county. What is known as the Medoc Valley, one of the finest wheat-growing districts in the West, is partly in this township, covering the southwest part. The soil in the remaining part is lower, with a sandstone basis, and is finely adapted to the growth of corn and oats; it is also an excellent grazing country. There are, too, some of the most valuable stone quarries to be found in the Southwest. It is sandstone, fine grained and durable, excellent for building purposes. Coal abounds in all parts of the township, with indications of lead and other mineral deposits. A spring in the bed of Dry Fork near the section line, between 1 and 2, township 29, range 33, deposits a kind of gum on the rocks at low water. The children living in the vicinity obtain and chew this gum, which is said to possess superior medicinal properties.

ORGANIZATION.—Duval township, by county court, Feb. 7, 1873, was defined and bounded as follows: “Beginning at the northeast corner of section 13, township 30, range 32; thence west to the northwest corner of section 18, township 30, range 32; thence west to the northwest corner of section 2, township, 29, range 33; thence south to the southwest corner of section 2, township 29, range 32; thence north to the northwest corner thereof; thence east to the northwest corner of section 31, township 30, range 31; thence north to the place of beginning.”

EARLY SETTLERS.—John Duval settled on what is known as the John Gresham farm, lot 10, section 1, township 29, range 33. It is not known from whence he came. He settled at the mouth of Duval Creek. John P. Osborn was another early settler. He came from Tennessee in 1839, settling on section 5, township 29, range 32. He was the first sheriff of the county. Jonathan Eppright, from Montgomery county, Ind., is the only earliest male settler of the township, having settled here in March, 1840, where he now lives, in section 1, township 29, range 33. Levi Dickison settled in this township in 1841, section 1, lot 10, township 29, range 33. J. W. Osborn came from Tennessee in 1841 and settled in section 5, township 29, range 32. James and John Colton came from Indiana and settled in 1843, occupying the same house vacated by John Duval. John Gresham came from Kentucky in 1845 and settled on the same property occupied by the Colton brothers. John Gresham died here. Levi Crow came the same year with John Gresham from Kentucky and settled on the east side of Duval Creek, near its mouth, on what is known as the Slater farm. Albert Slater came from Ohio and died here. Napoleon Eppright settled near here at the same time with Albert Slater. David Harry came from Ohio in 1850 and settled in section 33, township 30, range 32. He is now living in section 28, same township and range. Henry Clements settled here previous to 1840, and the first religious services were held at his house in March, 1840. The early settlers entered their land from the government.

The first school-house was erected on section 1, township 29, range 33, in June, 1848, and the first school was taught the following winter.

The first white child born in Duval township was George, son of Jonathan and Edy (Meadows) Eppright, on March 29, 1842.

The first marriage ceremony was performed in March, 1840, the contracting parties being Jesse Coans and Catharine Rucker.

The first death occurred in 1846, when Mrs. Jane Crow, wife of Levi Crow, departed this life.

The population of the township was 946 in 1880.

A social organization called the "Old Settlers' Gathering," organized in 1877, furnishes the people in the eastern portion of Duval and western portion of Preston a social entertainment every two weeks. These neighborhood meetings are still in existence, and consist in a social gathering and supper from one house to another. The names of some of the members are Mr. and Mrs. John Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Young (now moved away), Mr. and Mrs. J. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lukens, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lauderbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Cone, Dr. E. Pinney and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Collins, Mr. and Mrs.

S. Heckthorn, and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Guinn. At each meeting the members decide where to hold the next meeting.

MRS. NANCY ALEXANDER, post-office Nashville, Barton county. She settled where she now resides Oct. 7, 1866, coming from Illinois. She is a native of Piatt county, Ill., born Dec. 5, 1830, but she was raised in Macon county, Ill., being a daughter of David and Mary (Morris) See. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother of Indiana. Both died when our subject was quite young. She married, Nov. 21, 1842, Mr. George Clinton Anderson, a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, born March 11, 1828. He was a son of John and Susan Anderson. He was raised and educated in Ohio, and when nineteen years of age went to Illinois with his parents and settled in Macon county. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson settled on a farm in Piatt county and remained until they moved to Jasper county in 1866. He died a devoted Christian, Oct. 27, 1872, leaving the following children: Anna E., Flora A., William H., and Elmer F., having lost James M. and an infant. She married for her second husband Rev. J. C. Alexander, Jan. 23, 1878, a Christian minister and a native of New York, born in August, 1826. He first married Miss Caroline Sorrell, a native of Illinois. She died in December, 1876, leaving a family of five children: William E., Mary, Ida A., Gertrude, and Caroline.

JAMES ALLISON. His farm consists of 200 acres of well improved land, having purchased and settled on the same in January, 1880. He came from Macoupin county, Ill., where he was raised and educated, but was born in St. Louis county, Mo., Dec. 27, 1843, being a son of Adam and Margaret Allison, both of Scotland, where they were reared, educated, and married. They emigrated to Canada in 1842, and the following year went to St. Louis county. There was a family of two children, Margaret and James. Our subject was married July 1, 1874 to Miss Lydia Victoria Morrell, a native of Macoupin county, Ill., born March 11, 1855, a daughter of John L. and Elizabeth (Beeman) Morrell. The father is a native of Maine, born March 10, 1813. He was raised a Quaker. In 1835 he went to Illinois and taught school; in 1836 he went to Greene county, Ill., and the following year married the mother, who was born Dec. 11, 1818. Their family consists of five children: Talitha A., D. O., Mary, Lydia Victoria, and Harriet B. S.; having lost the eldest child, James H. The above subject and wife settled on a farm in Macoupin county, Ill., and remained until they came to Missouri where they now reside. They have a family of four children: John L., born Oct. 15, 1875; Margaret E., born Dec. 19, 1876; Daisy, born May 10, 1878; and Hattie, born Aug. 31, 1879. During the late war Mr. A. served in Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois

Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all the leading battles in Tennessee and Mississippi, and was confined in Andersonville prison six months. From 1867 until 1871 he was on the Pacific slope.

PHILIP BRADSHAW. He has two farms of eighty acres each, one in Duval township, Jasper county, and the other in Crawford county, Kan. He settled in Medoc, in September, 1869, and soon after located on a farm. He is a native of Tennessee, born May 30, 1816, being a son of Johnny and Nancy (Shipley) Bradshaw, and when two years of age moved with his parents to Caldwell county, Ky., and in 1833 to Gallatin county, Ill., where he grew to manhood. He was married Jan. 20, 1841, to Miss Mary Connery, a native of Kentucky, born Jan. 17, 1816. She died in 1847. He married for his second wife Miss Deborah Weeks. She died, and he was married the third time to Emily Davis, and she lived but a short time, and Dec. 26, 1858, he married for his present wife, Miss Cornelia Goodman, a native of Scott county, Ill, born Aug. 20, 1836, being a daughter of Wm. and Tabitha (Beison) Goodman, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Illinois at an early day. Mr. B. by his first marriage had three children: Eliza, Wm., and Anna; by his third marriage he had one child, Mary E.; and by his present wife, Douglas, S. Jackson, Harriet, George, Anna, Emma, and Thomas.

ERVIN COLLIER, farmer, post-office Brest. His farm consists of 250 acres of improved land. The above subject is a native of Monroe county, Ind., born Jan. 8, 1831, being a son of Levi and Phœbe (Bales) Collier, both natives of Kentucky, and when quite young, with their parents, moved to Indiana, where they married and settled in Monroe county. His father was born in 1801, and died in 1880; his mother was born in 1802, and died in 1853. There was a family of nine children, our subject being the fifth, and was reared and educated in his native county. In 1853 he went to Clarke county, Iowa, remaining there until 1856, and then moved to Lyon county, Kan. During 1863 he served in Company C, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Militia, and participated in the defense of Westport, Mo., Paola, and Mound City, Kan., when General Price was making his raids through western Missouri and eastern Kansas. In 1866 he settled where he now resides. Oct. 1, 1872, he married Miss Anna Wilson, a native of Greenup county, Ky., born March 12, 1844, being a daughter of E. A. and Deborah (Cain) Wilson. Her father was a native of New York, and when quite young, with his parents, moved to Ohio, and afterwards to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and married in the course of time, settling in Jasper county, Mo., where they now reside. The above gentleman's family consists of six children: Winora, Mary E., Ervin, Ellis, Myrtie, and Jessie.

WILLIS H. CRUTCHER was born in Hardin county, Ky., Feb. 8, 1839,

where he was reared. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, under Gen. Bedford Forest, in Company A, Boone Rangers, Forest's old regiment, of Hardin county, Ky. He also served with Gen. John Morgan the remainder of the war, being captured with him at Buffington's Island, Ohio, remaining in prison two months. The subject of this sketch came to Jasper county in 1866, and was married Nov. 10, 1870, to Fannie Workizer, of Jasper county, Mo., where she was reared, but born in Chester county, Penn., Jan. 24, 1849. The names of the children are Una M., William H., Margaret A., Minnie, and Frank. Mr. Crutcher is a Mason, and owns 380 acres of land in Mineral township. There was 150 acres in wheat which averaged 22 bushels per acre. Being the son of a planter when war was declared, 70 acres was the lot falling to him, which he sold for \$800 and invested in quinine, so that when the war closed he had \$10,000 in Confederate scrip. Because of its depreciation he was left without a cent, and all he has he owes to application and hard work.

JOHN P. DUNLAP, post-office Nashville, Barton county. His farm consists of 120 acres of fine improved land, all from his own industry and good management. He is a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, born Nov. 11, 1844, being a son of John and Ann J. (Boyed) Dunlap, natives of Ireland, where they were reared and married, immigrating to America in 1832, settling in Hamilton county, Ohio. Her father died when she was quite young. In 1859 the family moved to Greene county, Ohio, locating on a farm, where the above subject was educated. He, in company with a brother, in 1863, immigrated to Champaign county, Ill., and engaged in farming. During the last year of the late war he responded to his country's call. After being mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 18, 1865, he returned to Champaign county, Ill., and farmed. In 1868 he purchased some 1,400 head of fine sheep and drove them to Fort Scott, Kan., and then south to the Arkansas River. The following winter the entire herd died. He then came to Jasper county, Mo., and located on his present farm and began the improvement of the same. He was married Oct. 18, 1871, to Miss Melissa Plymate, a native of Seymour, Ind., born March 9, 1855, being the daughter of O. J. and Amanda (Moore) Plymate. She, with her parents, in 1856 moved to Monroe county, Iowa; afterwards returned to Indiana, and after a lapse of three years again went to Iowa. During the late war her father was a member of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was a native of New York, and when quite young moved to Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade. Afterwards went to Indiana and married her mother, and in 1868 with the family settled in Jasper county, Mo., he building the first

bridge in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap settled where they now reside when it was wild, raw prairie in every direction. They have a family of five children, as follows: Carrie E., born May 18, 1872; Ora J., born April 6, 1874; Charles E., born May 10, 1876; Clarence R., born March 29, 1879; and Myrtle M., born April 17, 1881. Their farm is surrounded and subdivided by hedge fence, and some two acres devoted to fruit. The general improvements will compare with the average in the township.

ALEXANDER FERGUSON, farmer in section 21, post-office Brest. His farm consists of 320 acres of fine improved land, and a good house. He is a native of Toronto, Canada, born in 1826, and was a son of Thos. and Catharine (Kerr) Ferguson, both natives of Scotland. His father was born in 1796, and died in 1854; his mother was born in 1798, and died in 1862. They were married in 1817 and settled in Canada in 1818. There was a family of eight children, the above subject being the third child, and was raised and educated in his native place; afterward went to Iroquois county, Ill., and began the life of a farmer. He married in 1863 Miss Mary Finley, a native of Ireland, born in 1843, being a daughter of James and Agnes (Kay) Finley, both natives of Ireland. Mrs. Ferguson came with her parents to America and settled in New Jersey; then to Illinois, and finally to Jasper county, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson came to Jasper county, Mo., and settled where they now reside in 1868. They have a family of three children: Thomas Lincoln, Agnes C., and Mary Margaret.

JOHN L. GARDNER. His farm consists of 160 acres of good land, well improved. He is a native of Essex county, N. Y., born July 11, 1829, and is a son of Richard and Anna (Bryant) Gardner, both natives of New Hampshire. His father was born in 1797, and is still living. His mother was born in 1799, and died in 1832, leaving a family of seven children, as follows: Matthew, Nancy, Ezekiel, Dennis, Elizabeth, John L., and James. The subject of this sketch was principally raised near Lake Champlain, his younger days being spent in the lumbering districts and boating on the above lake and Hudson River. In 1855 he went to St. Paul, Minn., and engaged in driving stage through that state and Iowa until 1858; then turned his attention to farming until 1860; then went to Arkansas on a hunting expedition, and when the late war broke out he was at Little Rock. His Yankee appearance was not favorable to the Southern people, and he escaped their wrath by shipping as a fireman on a steamboat, finally getting to Memphis, Tenn.; then to Paducah, Ky., and thence to Davenport, Iowa, where he enlisted in Company K, First Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and served until 1866, having participated in all the leading engagements and raids in the Southwest. He was in Texas when discharged, and there purchased

several hundred cattle and drove them to Jasper county, Mo. After disposing of them he went east and visited his native place, returning to Jasper county in 1869, and engaging in farming. Aug. 19, 1877, he was married to Mrs. Margaret Bradford, *nee* Kirby, a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., born July 11, 1833, daughter of Isaac and Eleanor (Canfield) Kirby. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1796, was married in 1820, and settled in New York; afterward moved to Michigan, where her father died. Her mother was a native of Montgomery county, N. Y., born Aug. 23, 1802, and was married a second time July 12, 1840, to John Bradford, a native of Montgomery county, N. Y., born Nov. 18, 1802. He is now a resident of Duval township, Jasper county, where he settled in 1871, having lived many years in Michigan, and assisted in building the first house in Toledo, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have no children, but have an adopted son by the name of George Osgood.

THOMAS M. GREEN has a farm consisting of 240 acres of improved land. He is a native of Martin county, Ind., born March 17, 1848, and at the age of five years moved with his parents to Illinois, where he was educated, and began life as a farmer. He married, in 1868, Miss Susan Winter, a native of Illinois, born Aug. 25, 1839. She died Sept. 17, 1878, leaving one child, Silva, born Oct. 23, 1875. He was married the second time, Sept. 18, 1879, to Mrs. Rachel M. Hammack (whose maiden name was Walt), the widow of Luther Hammack, a native of Connecticut, born in 1827. He died Jan. 23, 1879, leaving a family of nine children: Luther, born July 24, 1860; Richard, born June 20, 1862; Frank, born July 30, 1863; Alice, born in June, 1864; Frances, born Oct. 31, 1867; Charles, born June 1, 1870; Frederick, born Sept. 5, 1872; Lucy, born Oct. 15, 1875; and Walter, born May 1, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Green have one child, Thos, born Jan. 30, 1881. Mr. Green located in Jasper county in 1869 and Mrs. Green in 1866. Both are members of the Christian Church.

REV. DAVIS HILL is a native of Miami county, Ohio, born Oct. 20, 1848, being the son of Thomas and Mary (Yetter) Hill, both of Miami county, Ohio, and settled in Jasper county, Mo., in 1876, he being a leading grain merchant of Carthage. They had a family of four children: Davis, Cynthia, William, and Jnd, our subject being the eldest child. He moved with his parents to Livingston county, Ill. He received a fine education at the Union Christian College at Merom, Ind. March 27, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary I. Ward, a native of Pulaski county, Ky., born Feb. 6, 1850, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Fallis) Ward, both natives of Miami county, Ohio. The father was born Feb. 3, 1819, and died Jan. 31, 1875. The mother was born May 25, 1820, and died March

22, 1840. They settled in Indiana, where they died, leaving a family of seven children: Phoebe, Anther M., William E., A. John, Milo P., Morris S., and Mary L., she being the third child. Mr. and Mrs. Hill came to Jasper county in 1878, living at Carthage, and settled where they now reside in July, 1882. They have a family of two children, a son and a daughter; Anther L., born April 5, 1871, and Mary Y., born Aug. 11, 1876.

ALBERT HOWARD. He is a native of Columbus, Ohio, being a son of Horton and Mary A. (Marple) Howard. The father was a native of Belmont county, Ohio, born in 1818, and was raised and educated in his native county. He began life as a civil engineer and superintended much of the work on one of Ohio's first railroads. He was identified in Franklin county as one of her hardest political workers, being a staunch Republican and for many years chairman of the county central committee. The mother is a native of Berks county, Pa., born in 1823, and when twelve years of age with her parents settled in Columbus, where she grew to womanhood and was educated. Her parents were among the first settlers of that city. The above subject's father died in 1879, leaving eleven children: Albert, Joseph B., Isaac M., Chas. C., Frank W., Eva M., Theodore, Daniel M., Horton, Eliza J., and Edwin. The above gentleman was educated principally at Central College, situated in the northeastern part of Franklin county, in charge by Professor Henry Bushnell. During the late war Albert served one year in Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1866 he went to Leavenworth, Kan., and in 1868, in company with his uncle, Colonel W. F. Cloud, he came to Jasper county, Mo. He purchased his present farm and soon returned to Ohio and engaged in farming until 1879, when he came to this county and began the improvement of his present farm. He was married April 14, 1880, to Miss Jennie C. Davidson, a native of Indiana, daughter of Samuel and Phoebe (Patterson) Davidson, natives of Indiana. The above lady with her parents moved to Howard county, Kan., where they died when she was eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have one child, Wm Horton, born April 20, 1882. Both are church members.

W. J. McCRAY. He is a native of Whiteside county, Ill., born Nov. 23, 1843, being a son of Martin and Margaret (Crum) McCray, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Indiana, both going to Illinois when quite young and there married and settled on a farm. They had a family of five children, the above subject being the second, and was raised and educated in his native county. In the fall of 1868, then a single man, he went to St. Louis; then by stage to Springfield Mo.; then walked to Car-

thage, Mo., having but a few hundred dollars in cash. For the first few years he engaged in trading in live stock and finally purchased a farm in Duval township and began farming, and after many exchanges he settled where he now resides. He was married Jan. 22, 1871, to Miss Lucy Moran, who was born May 4, 1847, and a native of Ireland, being a daughter of Timothy and Catharine (Boils) Moran, both natives of Ireland. Mrs. McCray, when three years of age came with her parents to America and settled near Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, and remained until 1857; then moved to Harrisonville, Mo., afterwards to Kansas, and settled in Duval township Jasper county in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. McCray have a family of five children: Nellie, born Oct. 27, 1871; Fanny, born Feb. 8, 1874; Anther, born May 16, 1878, Alice, born Aug. 17, 1880; and Iva, born July 30, 1882.

GEO. W. SCOTT settled where he now resides Nov. 22, 1866. He was born in Knox county, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1826, and was a son of James and Elizabeth (Cook) Scott, who were both natives of Alabama. His father was born in 1802, and died in 1865. His mother was born in 1805, and died in 1829. Mr. Scott was raised by his stepmother, and educated in Madison county, Ill. He was married March 23, 1845, to Miss Hannah Bates, who was born Jan. 1, 1822, being a daughter of James and Mary (Brown) Bates, whose father was born in 1787, and died in 1832. Her mother was born in 1791, and died in 1846. Her parents were both raised and married in South Carolina, and afterwards settled in Tennessee. Mrs. Scott's father participated in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Scott moved to Macoupin county, Ill., in 1858, and improved a large farm, and he was identified as county collector for many years, and after coming to Jasper county he filled the office of county judge one term. His family consists of five children: May E., the wife of Leonard Bowers, married Sept. 17, 1865, having the following children, Lizzie A., Geo. L., Mary H., Leonard E., James H., Elmira E., John D., Ora H., and Sarah; James W., married Levina Profett, June 15, 1879, who died Jan. 9, 1881; John C., married Ellen Epwright March 23, 1876, and they have two children, Clara A. and Edith H.; Wm. H., married Hunna Clayton Oct. 22, 1880; and Geo. B., married March 18, 1880, Miss L. J. Miller, having two children, Mary H., and Charles F.

COL. C. H. SHAPLEY. The above gentleman has been identified with Jasper county since May, 1866, having then settled near where he now resides, one quarter of a mile north of the county line, being the only settler at the head of Duval Creek at that time. He is a native of Madison county, N. Y., born in 1839, being a son of C. H. and Louisa (Sutherland) Shapley, both natives of New York. The father was born in 1800 and died in 1868, and the mother was born in 1806 and died in 1875. They had a family of

two children. The above gentleman, with his parents, moved to McHenry county, Ill., in 1839, and settled on a farm, where he grew to manhood and received a good education. In 1853 he married Miss Malissa Carmichael, a native of New York, born in 1831. In 1861 Mr. S. responded to his country's call and enlisted as private in Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many battles. He was promoted to second lieutenant in 1863, and the same year was made captain of a company in the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. During 1864 he was made commander of a regiment of volunteers in northern Missouri, being located at St. Joseph. In 1865 he did service on the frontier. He was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in December, 1865, and returned to McHenry county, Ill. The following year he settled in Missouri. Mrs. Shapley died in 1871, leaving a family of seven children. He was married the second time, in August, 1873, to Miss Kate Stowell, a native of Bloomington, Ill., but raised in Madison county, N. Y., born in 1843, and was a daughter of H. and Ann (Andres) Stowell. Mr. and Mrs. Shapley's family are as follows: Willis H., Alice, Louisa, Bell, Ruth, Kitta M., Ada, Lloyd H., Edith A., and Walter.

CHARLES AND SAMUEL SIGLER, farmers, in section 32, township 30, range 32, post-office Medoc. Their farm consists of eighty acres of improved land. Both are natives of Gallia county, Ohio. Charles was born Nov. 16, 1819, and Samuel Aug. 29, 1826, being sons of John and Mary (Brown) Sigler. The father was born and raised in Pennsylvania. He went to Virginia and married the mother, that being her native state. They settled in Gallia county, and afterwards in Greene county, Ohio. The family moved to Vermillion county, Ill., in 1842, being the year the father died, leaving a family of nine children: Nancy, Margaret, Anda, John, Charles, George, Mary, Samuel, and Lyda. The above subjects began life as farmers and settled where they now reside in October, 1868. During the late war Samuel enlisted in Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served some three years. He was married Aug. 1, 1850, to Miss Harriet Watt, a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, born Dec. 20, 1833, who was a daughter of David and Mary (Thiece) Watt, both natives of Pickaway county, Ohio. Her father was born Nov. 13, 1805, and married in 1832; her mother was born June 23, 1814. There was a family of eleven children: Harriet, Wm. H., Charles E., Samuel M., Rachel M., James H., Lyda A., Sarah E., Isaac W., David F., and Mary E. The family came to Missouri in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Sigler have a family of six children living, as follows: Sarah E., born May 3, 1853; Mary A., born June 9, 1856; Amos, born Jan. 27, 1858; Alice, born Aug. 6, 1861; James, born

Dec. 14, 1864; and John, born Dec. 15, 1866; Charles was born Jan. 12, 1851, and died Feb. 24th of the same year.

THOMAS SMITH. His farm consists of 320 acres of fine land, having settled where he now resides in October, 1865, from Bourbon county, Kan., having gone there in the spring of 1860 from Wayne county, Mo., and in 1856 from Sevier county, Tenn. He was born in Tennessee, in 1828, being the son of Nicholas and Kaziah (Engham) Smith, her father a native of South Carolina, born in 1797, and died in 1867; her mother a native of England, coming to America with her parents when two years old, being born in 1798, and died in 1831. They were married in South Carolina, and settled in Tennessee, having a family of eight children. Our subject was married May 23, 1850, to Miss Sarah Handley, a native of Sevier county, Tenn., born in 1828, being a daughter of James and Nancy (Richardson) Handley; her father was born in 1798, and died Nov. 3, 1871; her mother was born in 1799, and died June 12, 1854. There was a family of nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's family are as follows: James P., William H., John H., Catharine C., Sarah C., Martha and Nettie (twins), Allie A., and T. Edmond; and have lost E. J., Andrew, and Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of the Baptist Church.

FRANK M. SPONABLE. His farm consists of 400 acres of valuable wheat and corn land, well improved, with good buildings. His wheat crop for 1882 consisted of 200 acres, yielding 5,280 bushels, while the corn crop was fair. Mr. Sponable is a native of McHenry county, Ill., born Nov. 25, 1849, being a son of William and Arnettie Sponable, who settled in McHenry county, Ill., in an early day, from New York State. They improved a farm in McHenry county, where they spent the remainder of their days. The above subject was reared and educated in his native county, but in 1870 came to Jasper county, Mo., and engaged in farming. He was married May 20, 1873, to Mrs. Martha A. Smith, a native of McHenry county, Ill., born in 1839, being a daughter of Proctor M. and Ruth E. Smith, natives of New York, but settled in McHenry county, Ill., in about 1838. Martha A. was first married Nov. 30, 1856, to Mr. D. L. Smith, a native of New York, born in 1826. They moved to Iowa, afterwards to Minnesota and Nebraska, and in 1862 went to California, living there some six years; then went by steamer to New York City, and while there stopped at the Astor House. In 1868 they came to Jasper county, Mo., and purchased a farm and began to improve the same. Mr. Smith died in 1871, leaving a family of four children, as follows: Lester, born Dec. 2, 1857; Helena, born Sept. 13, 1860; Effie C., born Feb. 28, 1862; and Byron D., born April 15, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Sponable settled where they now reside, having a family of three children,

as follows: Edmond B., born March 31, 1874; Bertha I., born Nov. 11, 1876; and Astella L., born Nov. 6, 1879.

DAVID D. WOOD was born in Spartensburg district, South Carolina, near Greenville, June 14, 1844. He removed from South Carolina to Cherokee county, Ga., near Atlanta, and soon after to Blunt county, Brown's Valley, Ala., where his father died Aug. 12, 1862, and his mother Aug. 14, 1863. His father's name was M. M. Wood; was born and reared in South Carolina, as also his mother, whose maiden name was Martha Ford. Being left an orphan when young and one of ten children, as he was among the older of the children, the little property belonging to the family was willed to young David as trustee for his brothers and sisters, and for years this small income had to be supplemented by the sweat, bone, and sinew of the strong arm and fraternal regard of the manly protector. He was married to Mrs. Nancy Slaughter Nov. 15, 1871, who was born in Jackson county, Mo., Jan. 17, 1841. The children's names are Charles, Alexander, Benjamin F., Dancler, Mancy O., and Lonzo. Mrs. Wood was previously married to a Mr. Walker, who deserted her with two children to raise, Sidney, and Josiah, who died Oct. 27, 1881, and was buried at Galena, Kan., being twenty-two years old May 9, 1882. Mr. Wood enlisted in the Confederate army, under General Forest, from Blunt county, Ala., in 1863, serving as his escort or body guard. Mr. Wood is living on a farm of eighty acres, in section 3, township 29, range 29, of Duval township. There is a good orchard of seven acres, and a good prospect of grain for the coming season. His energy and enterprise, health being spared, will enable him to earn a good living and raise a family of children who will rise up and call him blessed.

SALMON D. WOODMANSEE, deceased, was born in Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1853, and died at his home near Carthage, March 1, 1883, son of David and Nancy (Shockly) Woodmansee. The father of our subject was born in New Jersey, Dec. 19, 1820, but married and lived for many years on a farm in Ohio. S. D. Woodmansee was married to Miss Mary N. Holmes of Ohio, Feb. 11, 1875. She was born March 9, 1855, and died July 6, 1878. Jan. 13, 1881, he married for his second wife Miss Anna Reed, a resident of this county, born Feb. 11, 1858, daughter of William Reed, Esq. Mr. Woodmansee was engaged in business in Carthage for a time, but owing to ill health, in the year 1881 went upon a farm in Duval township, where he was very successful. Though just in the prime of life he had established a high character for manliness and business integrity.

EDMUND ZENOR, born in Clay county, Indiana, Nov. 29, 1832, where he spent his youthful days, removing to Polk county, Iowa, in 1848. In

1856 he married Sarah Arsmith, who was born in Clay county, Indiana, in 1830, and married in Story county, Iowa. The names of the children are Emeline, Philip, James M., Lucy M., Dudley, Nancy, Joseph, and William. He is a member of the Christian Church. His business has been alternately farming and burning lime, which he has furnished in wholesale lots in the construction of many of the public buildings of Iowa.

CHAPTER XLIII.—JASPER TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Order of Court—Early Settlers—Medoc—Home Guards of 1861—Galesburg—Georgia City—Bushwhacking and Murder—East Opolis—Biographical.

JASPER township was laid off and named August 23, A. D. 1847, the territory at that time being embraced in the township of Center Creek and North Fork, and the new township of Jasper was made to include a much larger area than it now does. According to an order of the county court, February 7, 1873, the boundaries were fixed as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of section 13, township 30, range 33, thence west to the northwest corner of Jasper county, thence south on the county line to the southwest corner of section 2, township 29, range 34; thence east to the southwest corner of section 2, same township, range 33; thence north to the place of beginning."

Jasper township proper comprises about forty-five square miles. The lands are noted for wheat, corn, and all small grain. Its drainage is by Little North Fork and Blackberry Creek, running from north to south; the former emptying into North Fork and the latter into Spring River. In the vicinity of Georgia City, Medoc, and Galesburg the soil cannot be surpassed for wheat and corn; while the soil in the northwestern portions of the township is more adapted to grasses, etc. Certain seasons wheat does well, but as a crop it is not as sure as corn and oats.

The following are among the first settlers of the township: Mr. Rush, who planted the first crop; the improvement was in the northwest of the northeast of section 26, township 30, range 33, in the year of 1830. James Chenault settled near the mouth of Little North Fork, on the east side, about 1837, being a slaveholder. He entered and purchased a large tract of land, now known as part of the Peter Orr estate. Mr. Fitzgerald was an early settler north of North Fork, due north of Galesburg. John Pierce settled on Blackberry, southwest of Georgia City, in 1845. Thomas Margrave, the father

of William H., settled on the Fitzgerald place in 1848. John Sherley settled south of Spring River and west of where Galesburg now is; he came from Floyd county, Ind., in 1837. William Alexander came in 1850, and settled southwest of John Sherley's. Bird Harris established a trading post on the mound in Twin Grove township, near Spring River in 1838. Charles Merrick came from Connecticut in 1849, and established a trading post near what is known as Merrick's Ford on Spring River, southwest of Georgia City. George W. Browne established a trading post in 1858, where Georgie City now is. Mr. Ward established a trading post near where Medoc now stands in an early day. John R. McKinney settled on section 24, township 30, range 33, in 1848. He came from Osage, Missouri, but formerly from Kentucky; he entered and purchased about 1,600 acres of choice land; he was shot in his house by some unknown party, June 10, 1862. In the same year C. B. Margrave was shot by the bushwhackers, after being robbed and taken a short distance from home, about one-half mile from Medoc. John P. Osborn, the first sheriff of Jasper county, at one time had a very wild horse, which he was riding in the neighborhood of the mouth of Duval's Creek, when it became frightened and threw Mr. Osborn to the ground. After many attempts to recover the fractious animal, he walked direct to Mr. John Graham's house and procured a gun and shot the horse, taking the saddle off, and returned home satisfied that he had performed a good deed. James A. Hunter came to the county in 1852, from Indiana, settling on Spring River in 1861; returned to Indiana, and returned to Jasper county, Missouri, soon after the late war.

MEDOC was laid out by the proprietor, William A. Allison, May 14, 1867. John Enos's addition to the town of Medoc was surveyed by J. M. Dunlap, June 12, 1867. It was laid out south of the base line in northwest of lot 10, section 3, 29, 33, in 1856. There were several stores, and the post-office was removed from John Gresham's house, near the mouth of Duval Creek, to Medoc. J. R. Cabaniss was the merchant and first postmaster. In the spring of 1861 there was a cavalry company organized at Medoc for the protection of lives and property. They would meet at Medoc every Saturday and drill with wooden sabers. The company was composed mostly of young men and about equally divided as to sentiments, North and South. The officers were: Captain, S. J. Talbot; first lieutenant, James A. Hunter; second lieutenant, A. F. Clanton. After some weeks Judge J. R. Chenault, John B. Dale, and B. F. Johnson came to Medoc and made speeches in favor of secession. They advised the company to enter the state service and draw arms. At the close of this meeting there was a general split and the staunch Union boys were obliged to skip the country, while

many of the other side joined the Confederacy. John R. Cabaniss built the first store in 1858, but a Mr. Ward had a store previous, and it was called the old trading post and stood about where Mrs. Mary Enos's new house, now stands, about one half mile from old Medoc. It was erected in 1848. Mr. Ward traded with the Indians. At that time there was no settlement between Mr. Ward's and the Osage Mission, in Kansas, and all goods were hauled from Sedalia, Pettis county, with ox teams. During the late war Medoc was destroyed. In the spring of 1867 the present town of Medoc was laid out by one Wm. Allison, he building the first store, and was a merchant; afterwards sold out to Williams & Green. Mr. Allison then erected another store; sold out to Holden & Son. Mr. Allison then entered into partnership with Mr. Geo. L. Bell, and erected a business house and continued to sell goods for many years. Mr. Web Reider built the first blacksmith shop, and Mr. Christ Neil built the first wagon shop. The first school was taught at Medoc by Mr. Clayton. Mr. Askins taught the first school after the brick school building was erected; Mr. W. H. Williams taught the second school. Medoc now has a fine school building costing as follows: Frame building \$1,400; seats \$500; bell \$75; number in attendance, eighty. Medoc has a church, built and donated to the people by Dr. Thos. Donehoo, a merchant of the town. The church is known as a Union one. The following are the business men of the town: Dr. Thos. Donehoo, general merchant; John Donehoo, druggist; Wm. E. Riggs and Jacob E. Downs, grocers; E. Wolf & Co., proprietors of grist-mill; Dr. Bancroff, Dr. F. V. Baldwin, Dr. A. V. Baldwin, Dr. Thomas Donehoo, physicians; Jacob E. Downs, blacksmith; Christ Neil, wagon-maker; Joseph Wilber, boot and shoe shop; Mrs. H. E. Swank, hotel; Wm. E. Riggs, postmaster; Jacob E. Downs, justice of the peace. The population is about one hundred and twenty-five. The land was purchased from the county by Mr. Wm. Allison in 1866. Wm. Allison in 1866 built a small steam saw-mill and corn cracker and afterwards attached a grist-mill. The mill was burned in August 1874, and rebuilt by one Ira Grayson, and in 1878 Mr. Edmond Wolf purchased one-half interest. In April, 1879 the boiler blew up. Thos. Donehoo purchased Ira Grayson's interest and he and Mr. Wolf repaired and remodeled the entire building, and are now doing a fair business. Style of the firm is Wolf & Co.

GALESBURG is situated in section 3, township 29, range 33, and was surveyed by J. M. Dunlap by authority of the proprietors, John R. Cabaniss and David Monroe, July 13, 1869. Cabaniss and Robertson's addition to the town of Galesburg was recorded June 11, 1874, by John R. Cabaniss, and Charles S. Robertson. The land was purchased by J. R. Cabaniss from

Samuel and Andrew Cobb. In 1855 Wm. McPhatridge built a saw-mill, and it changed hands very often, as follows: Price & Storms to Wm. Bullock, and he to S. J. Talbot; then to Martin Bear, who remodeled and put in more machinery. It was burned in October 1861. After the war J. R. Cabaniss purchased the milling property and rebuilt the mill and also built a building below for a woolen-mill, now the Galesburg grist-mill. But before the woolen-mill was completed, the grist-mill burned down and then Mr. Cabaniss constructed the woolen-mill into a grist-mill and from time to time it has been improved. J. R. Cabaniss was the first merchant and postmaster; the present one is Frank Boas, merchant and postmaster. Detrich & Putnam proprietors of the grist-mill; physicians, Clark Detrich and Jacob Boas. The town has a population of about fifty persons. Daily mails and telephone line to all commercial points in the county. As a milling point and power it is not surpassed in southwest Missouri. The water-fall is some nine feet, and the mill has a capacity of 100 barrels every twenty-four hours, being run to its full extent all the year around. Warehouse facilities are not surpassed by any company on Spring River.

GEORGIA CITY was laid out by John C. Guinn, Jan. 18, 1868, on lots 2 and 3 of the northeast fractional quarter of section 5, and lots 2 and 3 of the northwest fractional quarter of section 4, in township 29, range 33. The first settler was John Sherley, of Floyd county, Ind. He entered about a section of land where the town now stands, in 1838. Being a slaveholder during the civil war, he went to Texas and took an active part in the Confederacy. In 1856 Mr. Geo. W. Broome, of Georgia, came to the county and purchased the above land and established a trading post situated near where Mr. J. C. Guinn's barn now stands. Mr. Broome purchased and entered a large body of land in that vicinity at a cost of about seventy-five cents per acre, paying for the same with land warrants which had been purchased in Georgia. He was killed in 1861 by parties who were robbing and killing unprotected settlers and traders, their chief object being plunder. Among the party are supposed to have been three brothers, John, Austin, and Isaac Ireland, sons of Abraham Ireland, who settled on Spring River near the state line in 1854, having come from Browntown, Jackson county, Ind. Abraham, the father, killed a good citizen in Indiana, and then moved to Missouri; Isaac was killed on Lightning Creek, Kas.; John was killed at the old Merrick Post on Spring River; and Austin was hung at Medoc after confessing to the crime of killing Geo. H. Broome, who was a native of La-Grange, Ga., and when killed about thirty years of age. Mr. Broome was the son of a wealthy planter. Georgia City was laid out in 1868; Wm. and R. Fuget were the first merchants; afterwards J. C. Cox & Son, and many

others. At present John and J. C. Head are the only merchants; there is also a blacksmith shop. The population consists of fifty persons. The town is situated in lot 2, northeast of section 5, and lot 2, northwest of section 4, consisting of about 80 acres. Surrounding the town is a vast wheat growing district. Preston Sherley, of Floyd county, Ind., settled in the township in 1837, being one of the parties that wished to vote for John C. Fremont in 1859, but the judges of election would not permit any person to cast such a vote. Elections were held up to 1861, at a point now known as the Levi Crow farm, in lot 5, section 1, township 29, range 33. The largest slaveowners in Jasper county was Senate Rankin and Thos. Dale.

EAST OPOLIS is located on a part of the south half of lot 3 of the northwest fractional quarter of section 19, township 30, range 33. It was located by A. C. Lyngar, April 12, 1881. This place is part of Opolis, Kan., but is situated on the Missouri side of the state line. It contains one drug store, kept by Dr. A. C. Lyngar, two saloons, a lumber yard, and many dwellings. The land was purchased from Jasper county, Mo., by Dr. A. C. Lyngar in 1880. The town plot contains about eight acres. It was surveyed by Kos Elliot. The main street is located on the state line between Kansas and Missouri, and is termed State Line Street. On the west side of this street is Kansas. That side was formerly called State Line City. Joseph Davis was the first to sell goods, and would go to Medoc, Mo., on horseback and purchase as many goods as he could conveniently carry on his horse. Such was the source of his supplies. His store consisted of a small shanty, which is little better now. Near by he made an excavation for a cellar and built a hotel over it on wooden stilts, with the intention of completing the cellar at his leisure, but unfortunately the season was a wet one, and a mild cyclone came along and State Line City was destroyed. When the Joplin Branch Railway was built, Mr. Davis laid out some ten acres into lots, and about the same time Mr. Hoit, on the west, laid out about the same number of acres. Each having a name, after many arguments by both parties, they agreed to call the town Opolis, which name is taken from the latter part of the name of Minneapolis, Minn. The first postmaster was J. M. Osburn; the present one is Theo. L. Holden. The office was formerly kept at a place known as Steventown, Kan., and was removed to Opolis. The town has two churches and a Lodge of I. O. O. F. The population, including East Opolis, is about 250 persons.

A. V. BALDWIN, M. D., located at Medoc in the spring of 1880. He is a native of Albany county, N. Y., born Oct. 13, 1813, where he was raised, but was educated at West Troy, N. Y., and when twenty-eight years of age began the study of medicine. He attended lectures and graduated

at Syracuse in March, 1850, and began to practice at Auburn, N. Y. After a few years he moved to Jasper county, Iowa, and lived at Pella. His health failed and he purchased a farm in Marion county. In 1877 moved to Taney county, Mo., and remained until he located at Medoc. When he was twenty-seven years of age he was ordained as a Free Will Baptist minister and preached until he lost his health. He was married in 1837 to Miss L. C. Lawrence, a native of Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y. She was born Nov. 7, 1817. She was raised and educated in her native county. Her parents were natives of Vermont. The Doctor's family consists of four children living: Elmira, born Aug. 12, 1838; Willie, born April 14, 1853; Jennie, born April 3, 1849; Frank V., born May 11, 1856. John H. was born Sept. 21, 1846, and died July 3, 1848.

FRANK V. BALDWIN, M. D., was born in 1856 and raised in Marion county, Iowa, a son of A. V. and L. C. (Lawrence) Baldwin. He spent his early life on a farm and received a good education. Soon after he began the study of medicine and graduated at the Kansas City Medical College March 7, 1882. He was married in November, 1878, to Miss Lelacy Burdett, a native of Polk county, Mo., and when ten years of age, with her parents, moved to Taney county, Mo. She is the daughter of Dr. Lewis and Nancy Burdett, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Greene county, Mo., now residents of Taney county. Dr. Baldwin has a family of two children, Charles and Lulu.

ANDREW A BARRETT, farmer and stock-raiser, in section 14, 30, 33, post-office Medoc. His total landed estate consists of 400 acres of good land. He settled here Jan. 3, 1879. Mr. B. was born in Granville, Vermont, Feb. 18, 1843. He is the son of John H. and Salom (Angier) Barrett, both natives of New Hampshire, where they married, but settled in Vermont, and when the above subject was some twelve years of age the family moved to Washington, Tazewell county, Ill.; afterwards lived in Woodford and Washington counties, Ill. Mr. B. grew to manhood in the two last named counties, and before he was of age purchased and paid his father fifty dollars for his time. When the late war broke out he enlisted in 1861 as a member of Gen. John C. Fremont's body guard, and served until the General was relieved from command; then Mr. B. was mustered out of the service and returned to Madison county, Ill., and devoted his time to farming. He was united in marriage in October, 1864, with Miss Martha Johnson, a native of Butler county, Ky., born Dec. 28, 1847. She is a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Massa) Johnson, her father a native of Kentucky and her mother of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have a

family of three children as follows: Chas. W., born Feb. 2, 1867; Frank F., born April 7, 1869; and John H., born Nov. 4, 1870.

WM. E. BRIGGS, grocer merchant at Medoc, located here in 1868. In 1869 he went to Kansas, and returned to Jasper county, Mo., in 1876, where he has since resided. He entered his occupation in 1880 in company with Mr. J. E. Downs. He is a native of Preble county, Ohio, born May 7, 1843. His parents were natives of Ohio, the father of Columbiana county and the mother of Butler county. There was a family of five children. Our subject was married Nov. 4, 1870, to Miss D. E. Bassow. She was born Nov. 15, 1852, and principally raised in Washington county, Ark. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Virginia; they married in Arkansas and settled in Medoc, Jasper county, in 1866. The father at one time was one of the leading general merchants. During the late war Mr. Briggs served in Company H, Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in in August, 1862, and mustered out May 24, 1865, participating in the battles of Stone River, Mission Ridge, Nashville, and many others. Since 1880 he has been postmaster at Medoc and served several terms as justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Christian Church.

FRANK BOAS, merchant at Galesburgh, located there in 1880. Mr. B. is the only merchant in the town, having a good business house and carries a complete stock of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, groceries, etc. Everything is kept in fine order and we can say the establishment will compare favorably with any of its size in Jasper county. Our subject is a native of Vallonia, Jackson county, Ind., born Dec. 14, 1856. He is a son of Dr. Jacob and Silva E. (Durand) Boas. He came to Missouri with his father and assisted him on the farm and in the store until of recent date. He is now doing business for himself. He was married to Miss Susan M. Gray, celebrating the event Nov. 4, 1880. She is a native of Lafayette, Iowa, born June 7, 1856, and came with her parents to Jasper county, Mo., in 1870, settling in Mineral township. She is a daughter of Ira and Eliza (Howard) Gray, now residents of Mineral township, Jasper county.

DR. JACOB BOAS, retired physician and merchant, Galesburgh. He now devotes his time in superintending his farm, which consists of 125 acres of fine wheat and corn land adjoining Galesburgh. His crops in 1882 averaged 35 bushels of wheat per acre; corn 80 bushels. The Doctor first came to the county in 1869 and settled on a farm near Georgia City. In 1870 he moved to Georgia City and opened a general store, besides practicing medicine. In 1880 he purchased property at Galesburgh, and transferred his entire business to that place. He is a native of Vallonia, Jackson

county, Ind., and was born Dec. 3, 1816, a son of Henry and Judy (Adkins) Beas, both natives of Scott county, Ky., where they were born, raised, and married. The doctor was educated in his native town, and in 1841 began the study of medicine under Dr. John See, an eminent physician of that place. Our subject remained several years in the office, and attended lectures at La Porte, Ind. He returned to his native place and began the practice of his profession, at which he continued until he came to Missouri. He was married in 1852 to Miss Silva E. Durand, a native of Cambridge, Ohio, born June 7, 1830, and with her parents moved to Jackson county, Ind., in 1840, where she was educated. She died in 1858, leaving three children: Lycurgus, Jacob F., and Jacob H.

JOHN M. BROWNING, post-office Medoc. His farm consists of 140 acres of fine land, wholly improved and under a high state of cultivation. He first came to the county in 1874 and engaged in the live stock business, but settled where he now resides in July, 1876. He is a native of Adams county, Ill., born April 16, 1849. His father was born in Licking county, Ohio, and when quite young moved with his parents to Adams county, Ill., where he married; his wife was a native of Illinois. In 1865 the family moved to Knox county, Mo., where our subject grew to manhood. He was married Feb. 6, 1876, to Miss Lucy Sparry, who was born in Wisconsin, and came with her parents to Jasper county in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. B. have a family of two children: Maud L. and Joshua.

JAMES A. N. CAMPBELL, merchant at Medoc, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, confectionery, cigars, tobacco, etc. He commenced business here in August, 1881. He is a native of Taylor county, Ky., born June 5, 1850, a son of James and Zerelda (Van Cleve) Campbell, who were natives of Taylor county, their parents coming from Virginia in an early day. In 1870 James, in company with an uncle, started for "the West," but while on the road he became dissatisfied and came to Jasper county, Mo., remaining in the vicinity of Prestron many months. The following fall he returned to Kentucky and devoted his time to farming until 1873, when he returned to this county and worked at his trade. He was married to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Hair Feb. 16, 1876, a native of Jasper county, Mo., born Feb. 16, 1858. She was the daughter of James and Margaret (Adkinson) Hair, both old settlers of Jasper county, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have a daughter, Zerelda Coleman, having lost the youngest child, Elizabeth.

NATHAN S. CARNAHAN, post-office Georgia City, farms in section 6, township 29, range 33. His farm consists of 140 acres of fine valley land, noted for its wheat and corn. His wheat crop for 1882 averaged

twenty-two bushels per acre, also having seven acres of volunteer wheat that averaged sixteen bushels per acre. The farm is surrounded and subdivided by hedge fence, Mr. Carnahan having improved this farm from its raw state. He is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, born Jan. 2, 1839, being a son of Adam and Harriet (Smith) Carnahan, both natives of Westmoreland county, Penn. The father, and two of his brothers, in an early day, went to Coshocton county, Ohio, and purchased a large body of land, where he married the mother, she having gone there with her parents. They had a family of nine children, as follows: Amanda, George, Nathan, Eliza, Allen, Adam, Alexander, Mary M., and Caroline. The above subject was raised on a farm. On the breaking out of the late war he responded to the first call for three months' men, and enlisted in the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving his full time. In 1862 he enlisted in Company M, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and did service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. He was with General Sherman at Atlanta and many raids in that part of the South. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1865, returning to his native place, and soon came to Jasper county, Mo., locating in Carthage. He was married Dec. 20, 1868, to Miss Sarah F. Taneyhill, a native of Jackson county, Mo., being a daughter of William and Harriet (McCoy) Taneyhill. Mrs. Carnahan was raised by her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah McCoy, at Carthage. Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan have a family of five children: Harriet, Charles, Grant, William A., and John.

ROBERT A. CONNELLY, post-office Georgia City. His farm consists of eighty acres of fine land, situated in Georgia City Valley, on Blackberry Creek. The farm is improved up to a fair standard, his crop being principally wheat, the crop of 1882 averaging some twenty-five bushels per acre. The above subject settled where he resides in March, 1881, but having settled in Jasper county, Mo., in 1870, in section 22, township 27, range 34. That farm proving to be a mineral one he soon disposed of it and purchased where he now resides. Robert is a native of Monroe county, Ind., born Jan. 23, 1822. The father was a native of Virginia and when quite young moved with his parents to Montgomery county, Ky., where he married the mother March 2, 1818. She was a native of North Carolina, but was raised in Kentucky. In 1822 Robert's parents settled in Indiana on a farm, the father having built the second log-cabin in Putnam county. There was a family of eight children, as follows: Thomas, Anther, Alexander, Robert, Gilmore, Margaret, Isabell, and Mariah. The above subject grew up in his native county on a farm. He was married Nov. 31, 1843, to Miss Marilda Evans, a native of Monroe county, Ind., born May 27, 1821, being a daugh-

ter of William and Martha (Berton) Evans, the father a native of Bath county, Ky., and the mother of east Virginia. They married in Kentucky and settled in Monroe county, Ind., in about 1822. Their family consisted of eight children, as follows: Susan, John, William H., Elizabeth, Marilda, Serena E., James, and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Connely settled on a farm in Indiana and remained until 1855; then moved to Atchison county, Kan., and improved a farm of 160 acres, remaining until 1870; then came to Jasper county, Mo. They have a family of six children living: Louena, born Dec. 28, 1844; Harrison T., born Feb. 20, 1848; Anther L., born Dec. 21, 1850, and died Aug. 22, 1878; James M., born July 21, 1852; Melonia, born March 22, 1855; Margaret J., born Dec. 22, 1857; William B., born Feb. 13, 1860.

DR. THOMAS DONEHOO, physician and surgeon. This gentleman came to Jasper county in May, 1867, with the intention of locating at Carthage, but through the influence of Mr. William Allison (the founder of Medoc), was influenced to come to Medoc. Soon after coming here in June, he opened a drug store in connection with his practice. Medoc at that time was second to no town in the county, and people would often come one hundred miles for mill privileges and also for drugs. The Doctor's practice and business increased to such an extent that he was obliged to keep two assistants in the store. In 1875 he purchased of Holden & Son their entire stock of dry goods and groceries, and still continued the drug business. He is now doing a fine trade in both lines, in connection with the live stock business, and has been an extensive shipper since 1870. The subject of this sketch is a native of Allegheny county, Penn., born in May, 1838, a son of John and Belle (McElhaney) Donehoo, his father a native of Ireland, and when ten years of age, with his parents, came to America and located in Pennsylvania, and his mother was a native of Virginia. They were married and settled in Pennsylvania, where they both died. Thomas, when sixteen years of age, with some friends, went to Platte county, Mo., locating at Weston. He soon became a great favorite with Drs. Bowers and Boniphant, leading physicians of Weston. They finally prevailed on him to read medicine, having free access to their library. In 1861 he graduated at the St. Louis Medical College; returned to Weston, and after a short lapse of time located at Easton, Leavenworth county, Kan. After many a hard struggle he commenced a fine practice, which he maintained until he came to Jasper county, Mo. While a resident of Kansas he was married to Miss Frances Creech, a native of Paris, Ill., but reared in Indiana, a daughter of Jonas Creech, who in an early day settled in Kansas, being an extensive merchant and did an extensive freighting business across the plains. Their

family consists of two children: John J., the eldest, now learning the drug business, having been educated at Osage Mission, Kan.; and Dora A., a bright daughter of twelve.

JACOB E. DOWNS, blacksmith and grocer, Medoc. He settled at Medoc in September, 1872, being a native of Clark county, Ohio, born Jan. 7, 1849, a son of Joseph and Louisa (Rall) Down, his father a native of New Jersey, but reared in Ohio. The family moved to Mahaska county, Iowa, where Jacob was principally reared. In 1862 he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Battery and did service in Arkansas, being mustered out in 1865, at the close of the war. He then returned to Iowa and devoted his time to his trade, with the exception of two years. In 1868 he moved to Kansas, and then to Medoc. He was married Feb. 25, 1872, to Miss Isabelle Edwards, a native of Virginia, born June 20, 1855, a daughter of Charles and Martha Edwards, her father a native of England and her mother of Virginia. They moved to Jackson county, Mo., and afterwards to Miami county, Kan., finally settling in Joplin, Jasper county, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Downs have a family of three children: Charles M., born Nov. 19, 1872; William M., born March 25, 1875; and Claud, born Dec. 30, 1878. Mr. Downs was elected justice of the peace in 1882.

MRS. MARY A. ENOS is a native of Greene county, Ill, born April 9, 1844, where she was reared and received a good education, being a daughter of Abner and Mary Wood. The father is a native of Greene county, Ill., and the mother of England, but came to America when quite small and was raised in Greene county, Ill. Our subject was left an orphan when quite young, and she was raised by Mr. John Roodman. She was first married Aug. 30, 1864, to Mr. John W. Bell, a native of Tennessee, born July 30, 1842, but raised in Greene county, Ill. They settled on a farm in Macoupin county, Ill., and in October, 1867, started for Texas, passing through Medoc on their way. Mr. Bell having died when in the vicinity of Arkansas River, Mrs. B. and her child, John W., continued her trip with his parents; but they soon returned and located at Medoc. She was married the second time in August, 1868, to Mr. Stephen Williams, a native of Holmes county, Ohio, who was born in 1830. During 1863 he was elected county judge, and was considered one of Jasper's leading men. He died in 1847, leaving no children. Mrs. Enos was married the third time March 7, 1876, to Mr. John S. Enos, a native of Blount county, Tenn., son of Thomas and Barbara (Jacob) Enos. The father was a native of Virginia, born in 1803, and when a boy moved to Tennessee, where he grew to manhood, and married the mother, who was a native of North Carolina, born in 1804. John S. was the fourth child of a family of twelve children, and when a young man

he went to Illinois and was married in August, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Bell, a native of Illinois, born in April, 1844, and died in December, 1873, leaving three children, Minnie B., Hattie M., and Mary F. Mr. Enos died leaving a family of two children by his last marriage, Jenny L. and Clara J. Mrs. E. is a member of the M. E. Church.

JAMES R. ENYART. His farm consists of eighty acres of fine land, well improved since 1881, and situated in the heart of the great wheat-growing district of Jasper county. Mr. E. came to the county Dec. 1, 1869, a poor man, and rented lands in the locality of his present farm until 1875, and then purchased eighty acres of raw land in section 6, lots 7 and 8, paying for the same after raising one crop of wheat. When he came to the county he was the sole possessor of the only reaper in Georgia City valley, it being of the McCormick pattern, and he harvested all the grain that was cut by machinery in that valley in 1869. Now there are some twenty self-binders and many combination reapers. The above subject is a native of Licking county, Ohio, born some ten miles east of Newark, Dec. 23, 1830, and was a son of Jabez and Mary (Reeder) Enyart. The father was a native of Summerset county, N. J., born Feb. 5, 1801, and with his parents moved to Licking county, Ohio, in 1804, and settled where our subject was born. James R. grew up on a farm and was educated at Kirksville, and began life as a farmer. He was married May 21, 1857, to Miss Lydia E. Myers, a native of Licking county, Ohio, born Sept. 17, 1832, being a daughter of Jacob and Amy (Farmer) Myers. Her father was a native of Virginia, born Oct. 3, 1786, and died May 13, 1850; her mother was a native of Bedford county, Pa., born March 7, 1794, and died Jan. 28, 1867. Both, with their parents, moved to Ohio in 1810, and settled in Licking county, where they were married Nov. 16, 1816, and raised a family of twelve children: Mary, Amanda, John, Lewis, C. C., Angeline, Julia, Amos, Jacob, Lydia E., Amy, and W. H. H. Mr. and Mrs. Enyart moved to Macoupin county, Ill., in 1862, and remained until 1867, and then farmed in Montgomery county, Ill., until they came to Missouri. This family consists of six children living: Mary A., Jabez D., Lydia J., Sarah C., James R., Jr., and Caroline L.; Samuel M. is dead. Mr. and Mrs. E. are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN C. GUINN, the king of wheat-growers in southwest Missouri. His home is situated at Georgia City, eighteen miles northwest of Carthage, near the Kansas line and neighboring to the town of Waco on the line of St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. His landed estate consists of 4,000 acres of fine land, which is drained by Spring River and its tribu-

taries, being mostly valley and bottom lands. His home farm comprises several thousand acres of fine valley land along Spring River. It is covered with a dark, rich, flexible alluvial, from six to ten feet deep, enormously productive of all crops grown in that region. Mr. Guinn has in cultivation some 1,600 acres devoted to wheat and corn, also many hundred to timothy meadow; and for the past ten consecutive years his broad wheat fields have averaged 24 bushels per acre. In 1874, 80 acres gave an average of 47 bushels. He has grown twelve consecutive crops of wheat from the same land with no sign of diminution in yield. The crop of 1882 consisted of some 27,000 bushels of wheat from 1,000 acres of land. He keeps many high grade cattle, hogs, and fine pigs. He employs some thirty men and works some thirty teams. In active seasons he runs some twelve self-binders and is the most successful and practical wheat-grower in southwest Missouri. The beautiful estate is well improved, surrounded and subdivided by hedge and plank fences; he has a large, new and commodious barn, 40x60. He contemplates building a handsome residence. On his estate there is a strong water-power having a fall of five and a half feet, which might be made one of the most valuable milling properties in the state. Mr. G., in connection with Mr. Lloyd owns a large section of valuable mineral land near Webb City and Joplin, also extensive stockholders in the Parr Hill mines, at the latter city. The above gentleman is a native of Greene county, east Tennessee, born Aug. 29, 1832, being a son of P. R. and Lottie (Landerdall) Guinn, both natives of Greene county, east Tennessee. The father was born March 4, 1800, and lived to the age of sixty-six years, being a farmer by occupation. The mother was born in 1802, having died when thirty-eight years of age, leaving a family of six children, as follows: George W., Wm M., Caroline M., John C., Pleasant M., and P. E. Mr. Guinn grew up on a farm having received a good education. He started out single handed to contend with the rough edge of the world. In 1850 he entered a mercantile establishment at Atlanta, Ga., and remained some two years; then turned his attention to railroading, continuing at the same until 1856; he then spent many months in Central America, finally returning to Atlanta, Ga. He came to Jasper county in 1865, making purchases and improving lands, but did not move his family until 1870. The most important event of Mr. and Mrs. G.'s lives transpired Nov. 7, 1861, when they were married, she being Miss Mary J. Broome, one of Georgia's fair daughters, her birthplace being La Grange, True county, born Aug. 15, 1832, being a daughter of Ruben and L. W. (Pitts) Broome, both natives of Georgia. The family consists of eight children, Elizabeth E., Julia, John R., May J., George W., Henrietta, J. A., and C. W., Mrs Guinn being the fourth child.

Her early education was received at La Grange, afterwards, in 1849, she graduated at the Wesleyan Female Seminary, at Macon, Ga., it being one of the oldest institutions in the Southern states. Mr. and Mrs. Guinn have a family of three children living, as follows: Chas. B., born Feb. 14, 1864; John B., born Oct. 18, 1868; and Lottie H., born Sept. 11, 1872; have lost George D., born July 4, 1866, and died Sept. 17, 1868.

JOHN HEAD AND JOHN C. HEAD, merchants and farmers at Georgia City. When they came to this place in 1875 they had only a stock of goods valued at \$26 and \$4 in cash. They rented a small building of Mr. J. C. Guinn and began trading with the people, who soon found that these gentlemen were square dealers. Now they are doing a fine little business and bid fair to become noted merchants of this community. The father has been the leading justice of the peace of this part of the country for many years. He was first elected in 1877, since which time he has held the office. He was commissioned postmaster of Georgia City in 1876, and has held the office ever since. He is a native of Edgefield, S. C., born Oct. 11, 1823, and was a son of Richard B. and Elizabeth Head, both of South Carolina. The father was born in December, 1800, and the mother in 1795. They had a family of seven children: John, Sarah A., James W., Rocelie, Eliza, Cynthia, and Shaddy A. The family moved to Pike county, Ill., in 1840 and settled on a farm. In 1867 the father and mother settled at Knight Station, Jasper county, Mo., where they both died, the father in 1869 and the mother in 1876. John was married in 1851 to Miss Mary J. Gates, a native of Pike county, Ill., born in 1832. She died in 1862, leaving a family of two children: Rocelie, born in 1856, and John C., born in 1858. Mr. Head was married a second time, in 1866, to Mrs. Judy A. Gould, a native of Virginia, born in 1837, and with her parents settled in Marion county, Mo., in 1839, but was partly raised in Shelby county, Mo. Mr. Head has three children by his last marriage: Caroline R., Mary J., and James L.

THEO. L. HOLDEN, merchant and postmaster, Opolis, was born in Winnebago county, Wis., in 1852, and was a son of H. and Armetta (Stevens) Holden. The father was born and raised at White Hall, N. Y., and when a young man went to Wisconsin, where he was married. In 1858 the family settled on a farm in Knox county, Mo., and remained until the war broke out. The father then enlisted in Company K, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, U. S. A. The mother and children returned to Wisconsin and remained about one year; then moved to Cape Girardeau, where her husband was stationed, and in the course of time returned to Knox county, Mo. In 1864 Mr. Holden was discharged and returned to his family, and in 1866 settled in Jasper county. In 1867 the family moved to

Barton county, Mo., and improved a farm, and in 1874 sold out and opened a general store at Medoc, and in 1877 settled in Joplin. He located at Opolis in 1878 and entered into partnership with Mr. Weaver, the firm being styled Weaver & Holden, general merchants. Mr. Holden retired March 26, 1881, and opened his present business. Dec. 28, 1881, he accepted a position as agent of the Adams Express Company at this point. He was married to Miss Mary Branhan, a native of Morrow county, Mo., where she was raised, being born in 1859, the daughter of B. F. Branhan, now a resident of Texas. Mr. Holden is a charter member of Opolis Lodge, I. O. O. F. They have a family of two children: Benjamin A. and Claude C.

JAMES A. HUNTER, post-office Georgia City. His farm is in the very heart of the fine wheat-growing district, comprising 200 acres in cultivation. His corn crop usually ranges from 40 to 65 bushels per acre, and his broad wheat fields averaged 25 bushels per acre in 1882. Mr. Hunter is one of the few early settlers now living in Jasper county, having come here in 1852 from Monroe county, Ind., where he was born Dec. 7, 1837, and is the son of Richard Hunter, who was born Jan. 12, 1813, in Fayette county, Ky., and when a mere boy he moved with his parents to Monroe county, Ind., where he grew to manhood, and learned the tailor's trade. He was married Dec. 1, 1836, to Miss Mary A. Sherley, who was born Jan. 19, 1819, in Floyd county, Ind., where she was raised, but moved with her parents to Greene county, Ind., where she was married. Our subject had three brothers, Cornelius P., born Nov. 30, 1840; Thomas F., born Jan. 17, 1842; and Richard E., born Jan. 29, 1854. In the fall of 1852 the family started for Missouri, and arrived in Jasper county Dec. 5th. The father died Feb. 27, 1861. Mr. James A. Hunter, accompanied by his mother and three brothers, started for Indiana July 21, 1861, and while camped on the banks of a river near St. Louis the boys went bathing, and they all contracted a sickness, from which two of the boys died in Cumberland county, Ill., viz., Cornelius P., Sept. 17, 1861, and Thomas F., Sept. 18, 1861. Mr. Hunter, in company with his mother and only surviving brother, continued his journey to Indiana, and after providing them with a good home, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Second Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, in Oct., 1862, and entered camp at Indianapolis, and was present at the battles of Chickamanga, and Wilson's Creek, being twenty-one days and nights in the saddle; he was also at Knoxville, Tenn. In the spring of 1864 he went with General Sherman to Atlanta, Ga., and afterwards did service through Tennessee until the close of the war. He was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., July 21, 1865, and returned to Bloomfield, Mo. He was married Jan. 13, 1867, to Miss Catharine H. Issenhower; a native of Monroe

county, Ind., who was born March 22, 1845, being a daughter of Geo. and Sarah (Caffie) Issenhower, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. They have a family of six children: Thomas H., born Sept. 1, 1868; Maud F., born July 3, 1870; Sarah, born Jan. 25, 1872, died Aug. 9, 1872; James H., born June 22, 1874; Mary C., born Sept. 1, 1875; Caroline E., born March 19, 1878; Eva, born Nov. 23, 1881. Mr. Hunter, accompanied by his wife and mother, moved to Jasper county in the spring of 1867. Mr. Hunter's mother resided with him until she died, Oct. 3, 1878.

ANDREW JACKSON, post-office Opolis, Kan. His home farm consists of 160 acres of fine improved land. Mr. Jackson is a large land-holder of Barton county, Mo. His total estate is about 900 acres, being about one-half improved. He came to Jasper county in June, 1871, from Clinton, Iowa, where he was engaged in merchandising. He is a native of Albany county, N. Y., born in 1833. His parents were James and Ann E. (Sutherland) Jackson, both natives of the same county. Andrew received a fine education and began life as a produce and commission merchant in New York City, where he did an extensive business for many years. He finally disposed of his business, and for a few years engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania. In 1860 he was united in wedlock to Miss Mary Hosmer, a native of Livingston county, N. Y., born in 1841, and educated in Livingston and Monroe counties. Their family consists of four children: Clara I., James H., Emma L., and Andrew M. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Hoboken Lodge No. 37.

MERLIN K. JONES, post-office Opolis. His landed estate consists of 160 acres, well improved. Our subject was born Oct. 16, 1822, and reared in St. Clair county, Ill., a son of Merlin and Mary (Kelly) Jones, both natives of Toland county, Conn., where they married but settled in St. Clair county, Ill., in 1820. At the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in the Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon placed in charge of sixteen men, known as the secret service, and would report to General Grant each night. After the capture of Vicksburg, Miss., he was transferred to General Sherman's command. In 1864 he was mustered out and returned to St. Clair county, Ill. He was married March 14, 1844, to Miss Isabelle McFarland, born in 1827, being a native of St. Clair county, Ill., where she was reared and educated. Their family consists of six children, as follows: Wallace, David, George, Laura, Belle, Frank, and Quincy, who was drowned in 1864, being eight years of age. Our subject and family settled where they now reside in 1878, from Newton, Conn. Soon after the war he settled in Lafayette county, Mo., and purchased a farm. While a resident of that county he served four terms as grand juror and two terms

as petit juror of the United States Court, and was a delegate to the Republican Convention at Jefferson City during the Gratz-Brown split, and has served as justice of the peace seven years. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist and Mrs. Jackson of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW C. LYN GAR, physician, surgeon, and druggist. He first came to Opolis in February, 1879. He is a native of Walnut Grove, Greene county, Mo., born in October, 1845, a son of James and Eliza (Chumbley) Lyngar. They were both born and reared in Clayborn county, east Tenn., where they married, and came to Missouri, settling at Walnut Grove in 1844. He finally enlisted in the state service in Company A, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, Federal army, and participated in the battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove. At the latter place he was taken prisoner and held in the pen at Fort Smith some four months. After being exchanged he returned to his command, and was in the battle of Van Buren and the siege of Vicksburg. Afterwards he was in the General Banks's Red River expedition, and was promoted to second lieutenant in 1864, at the surrender of Shreveport, La. After peace was declared he was mustered out at New Orleans and returned to Greene county, Mo., and completed his education by procuring books and studying when not occupied in assisting his father on the farm. In 1868 he began the study of medicine in the same manner, being a close student for several years. During the sessions of 1873-74-75-76 he attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, graduating in March, 1876, with the highest honors of his class. He practiced his profession several years in Barton county, Mo. When twenty-three years of age he was married to Miss Ada Spivey, born in January, 1849, her parents being Benjamin and Rhoda (Gay) Spivey. The Doctor's family consists of six children, as follows: Evelean, Ottis, James, Julia, Estella, and Walter N. The Doctor is a Master Mason, a member of Jasper Lodge, No. 398, since 1876.

WM. W. McCULLEY, post-office Georgia City. The landed estate consists of 200 acres of fine wheat land, situated in the Georgia City valley. The improvements are good and compare favorably with any in the township. The original purchase cost \$12 per acre. In 1877 his wheat crop averaged twenty-eight bushels, while in 1882 it was twenty six bushels. He was born in Macoupin county, Ill., in March, 1839, and is the son of Jackson and Nancy (Davis) McCulley. His father was born in Wilson county, Tenn., in January, 1815. He was married Dec. 15, 1857, to Miss Amy Myers, a native of Union township, Licking county, Ohio. Their family consists of three children: Lydia A., Mary, and Chas. E., having lost Wm. E., born Aug. 2, 1874, died Aug. 29, 1877. In the fall of 1866 Mr. McCul-

ey, with his family and parents, moved to Barton county and purchased a farm north of Lamar. There the mother died Nov. 19, 1867, and in the spring of 1868 the family settled where they now reside, the father still living to enjoy the blessings of his son and family.

WM. H. MARGRAVE, farmer in section 25, post-office Medoc. His landed estate consists of about 500 acres of good land, some being timber. The home farm has 240 acres, well improved. The residence is a two-story frame-house of seven rooms, costing \$1,500. The barn has all modern improvements, costing \$1,200. The natural advantages surrounding this place make it a very desirable property. Mr. M. is a native of Osage county, Mo., born March 13, 1842, and is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Ward) Margrave. The father was born in Kentucky in 1814, and when quite young moved with his parents to Osage county, Mo., where he grew to manhood. The mother was a native of Kentucky, born in 1815, but was raised in Osage county Mo. Our subject, with his parents, came to Jasper county in 1848, and settled near Medoc. In 1852 they moved just south of Buck Branch, in section 3, and remained until 1854; then moved north of North Fork, but in 1855 moved to section 13. His mother died in 1850, and in 1856 his father died, leaving a family of nine children. March 3, 1864, Mr. M. married Mrs Mary E. Rude (maiden name McKinney). She was born Dec. 7, 1838, and is a native of Jefferson county, Ky. Mrs. M. died Aug. 9, 1876, leaving two children, James H. Rude, by first marriage, and Emma E. Margrave born April 22, 1866. Mr. M. was married the second time to Miss Bettie Johnson, a native of Kentucky, born July 9, 1852, and is the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Marsa) Johnson. The father of Kentucky and the mother of North Carolina.. Mr. and Mrs. M. have a family of two children: William A., born Sept. 19, 1878; Fannie, born July 15, 1880. Mr. Margrave is classed among the model farmers of Jasper county, being a breeder of good stock.

JEREMIAH MARTIN, post-office, Opolis. He purchased his farm in August, 1869, which consisted of 160 acres of raw prairie. The surroundings and subdivisions are by well trimmed osage hedge. The orchard has a variety of fine fruit; residence and out-buildings are good. Mr. Martin was born and raised in Cornwall, England, born Feb. 15, 1827, and is a son of John and Sarah (Osbourn) Martin, being land owners and farmers. The father is still living at the old homestead at the age of ninety years. He married Miss Mary Dennisshier, a native of England, where she was raised and educated. In 1866 Mr. M. with his family came to America and settled in Lorain county, Ohio, and purchased a farm of 200 acres, and devoted his time to the dairy business, where Mrs. M. died, leaving the follow-

ing children: Jeremiah, William, Jane, Emma, Nathan, John T., Mary, and Chas. W. Mr. M. was married the second time to Miss Harriet Hawk, and in 1859 moved to Jasper county, where his second wife died, leaving one child, George. He then married for his present wife Miss Mary Ann Bartlett, a native of Summerset, Eng., born Sept. 7, 1835, where she was raised and educated. In 1866, in company with her brother, she came to America and settled in Iroquois county Ill., and in 1869 settled in Duval township, Jasper county, Mo. Mr. Martin is a member of the Episcopal Church.

NELSON OLSON, post-office Georgia City. His landed estate consists of 580 acres of fine land, situated in the Georgia City valley. The home farm consists of 263½ acres of land, devoted principally to wheat, being surrounded and subdivided by hedge and wire fence. Mr. Olson was born April 22, 1845, and raised in Malmon, Sweden, and is a son of Ole and Caroline (Nelson) Olson. In 1866 our subject landed at Quebec, Canada, without a cent of money. He worked at whatever he could find to do, and in the course of a short time went to Manistee county, Michigan. In 1869 he came to Jasper county, Mo., and purchased a farm of eighty acres, but in 1872 sold out and worked on the Frisco railroad and lost about \$800, his earnings for two years. He then rented land at Georgia City and commenced raising wheat, and by high waters lost his crop, valued at \$500. He then purchased 160 acres of land at \$1,000, where he now resides, having only \$150 to pay down. In three years he was out of debt. He then purchased 103½ acres adjoining the above, and paid for it the following year. In February, 1883, he purchased 320 acres of raw land which he expects to improve, making it his home farm. In 1882 his wheat crop consisted of 180 acres, averaging 22 bushels per acre. On Jan. 7, 1873, he was married to Mrs. Mary E. Johnson, a native of Sweden, who came to America in 1869, and died leaving three children: John, Chas., and Willie. Mrs. Olson was born in Malmon, Sweden, Jan. 6, 1830, and was the daughter of Oaka and Hannah Okerson.

REV. JOHN RILEY is an aged pastor of the United Brethren Church. He was ordained in 1830, and has since (with the exception of a few years on account of failing health) devoted his entire life to the interests of the church. The subject of this sketch deserves more than passing notice. From 1852 until 1863 his work was at different points in Pennsylvania. In 1864 he moved to Trimble county, Ohio, farming and traveling on the Fowler circuit. In 1865 he moved to Clay county, Mo., and in 1867 to Greene county. He came to Jasper county, settling where he now resides in 1875. His farm consists of eighty acres of beautiful land. He is a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., born in 1825, being a son of Richard and

Edith (Stewart) Riley. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother of Scotland, but they were raised and married in Pennsylvania, and settled on the farm where our subject was raised. There was a family of six children, John R. being the fourth. He was married when at the age of twenty-five to Miss Rebecca Cooper, a native of Summerset county, Pa., born in 1826, a daughter of J. and Jane (Doyel) Cooper, who were natives of Ireland. Our subject has a family of five children: William, James M., Jesse P., John S., and K. J.

WILLIAM J. SAILOR came to the county March 21, 1871, from Waverly, Pike county, Ohio, where he was born, raised, and educated. He was born Nov. 19, 1847, being a son of Elzy and Jemima (Pickinpugh) Sailor. The father was a native of Morgan county, Ohio, born in 1822, where he was raised and married; the mother was a native of Virginia, born in 1823, and when she was ten years of age settled with her parents in Morgan county, Ohio. In 1845 our subject's parents moved to Blackford county, Ind., but in the course of a few months settled in Pike county, Ohio. The father was ordained as a Methodist Episcopal minister in 1840, and since then has devoted all his time to the interests of the church. Their family consists of eight children, seven boys and one daughter, as follows: Francis M., Samuel, George, Wm. S., Lafayette, Joseph, Louisa, and Martin. Our subject received a fine high school education at Waverly, Ohio, and began life as a school-teacher. Finally he came west to visit a brother (Francis M.), who had settled in Jasper county, Mo., in 1868. William J. began teaching school Sept. 9, 1871. He was married to Emma R. Swank, a native of Macoupin county, Ill., born March 18, 1856, a daughter of Jesse and H. E. (Wagaman) Swank. Mr. and Mrs. Sailor lived in Texas some time, and in 1875 he went to California, traveling all over that state; afterward went to Washington Territory. He returned to Missouri in the spring of 1876, and since has devoted his time to teaching school. Mr. and Mrs. Sailor have but one child living, Joseph W., born Aug 23, 1872, and have lost four children.

MRS. ELIZA WATT is the widow of Milton A. Watt, who settled where our subject now resides in 1868. The farm consists of 270 acres of improved land. Mrs. W. is a native of Ross county, Ohio, born April 22, 1834, the daughter of John and Hannah (Dresback) Watt. The father is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was raised. He was born Sept. 3, 1770, and was twice married, the first time to Miss Catharine Speaker, who died leaving five children: Gabriel, Mary, Anna, Catharine, and John. The father married subject's mother in Pickaway county, Ohio, a native of New Jersey, but was raised in Ohio. She was born July 4, 1796. By this mar-

riage were eleven children: Elizabeth, Jacob, Jonathan, Marlin, Heph-ziah, George, Sophie, Caroline, Eliza, Thomas, and Martha J. The father died July 18, 1843, and the mother Aug. 16, 1876. Milton A. Watt was a native of Kentucky, born Feb. 22, 1823, being a son of Gabriel and Elizabeth Watt. The family moved to DeWitt county, Ill., in 1824, where Milton grew to manhood and was educated. He was twice married, the first time Nov. 1, 1832, to Miss Delilah Morain, a native of Mt. Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, born Nov. 9, 1825, and died May 29, 1863, leaving a family of four children: Levi, born May 13, 1845; John W., born March 14, 1851; Charles E., born Dec. 15, 1857; and William H., born Aug. 19, 1860. Mr. Watt was married to our subject March 31, 1864, while a resident of Illinois. Mr. Watt was one of Jasper township's leading men, being enterprising and always willing to lend a helping hand to the poor and needy. He died Oct. 24, 1879, leaving two children by his second marriage: Lenora E., born July 21, 1865; and Jacob F., born Dec. 12, 1872.

MRS. LOUISA J. WELLS is the widow of Joel S. Wells. Mrs. Wells is a native of Fayette county, Ohio, and was born Sept. 24, 1837, and is a daughter of Michael and Rachel (Ruppard) Harrison. Her father died Dec. 1, 1863, at the age of 86 years, and her mother Jan. 30, 1879, leaving a family of ten children. Mrs. Wells was married Feb. 4, 1857. Her husband was a native of Licking county, Ohio, and was born July 16, 1825, being a son of Joel and Millie (Engham) Wells, both of New Jersey. During the first gold excitement in 1849, Joel S. went to California, where he remained until 1851, when he returned to Illinois and devoted his time to farming, but during the year 1860 he went to Pike's Peak; returned to Illinois, and came to Jasper county, Mo., purchasing a tract of fine land consisting of 355 acres, which he continued to improve until his death, which occurred Dec. 28, 1879, leaving a family of eight children: Elizabeth, Henrietta, Jasper, Minerva, Josie, Silva, Philena, and Wm. F. Since his death Mrs. Wells has continued the business with success, and is considered by all as a good manager.

W. H. WILLIAMS. His farm comprises 250 acres of finely improved land. He was born and raised near Millersburgh, Holmes county, Ohio; born Aug. 2, 1841; son of James and Mary Williams, both natives of same county. Our subject began life as a school teacher and in the fall of 1865 went to Gentry county, Mo., near Gentryville, and taught a term of school, then engaged in the cattle trade. In Nov., 1866, he came to Medoc, and taught the first school in the brick school-house, afterward purchased a farm and followed agricultural pursuits. He was married July 3, 1869, to Miss Martha J. Bell; she was born Nov. 28, 1852, and raised in Macoupin county,

Illinois; daughter of George L. and Mary W. Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have a family of four children: Alice, Lena, Dora, and Harrison.

EDMUND WOLF of the firm of Wolf & Co., proprietors of the Medoc Steam Flouring Mills. There are three run of burs of recent patterns. He is a native of Bedford county, Penn., where he was raised and educated. Born March 7, 1848, son of John and Elizabeth (Hancock) Wolf, both natives of same county. His father is still living in Pennsylvania, while the mother died when the above subject was quite small. When sixteen years of age he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following battles in Virginia: Cold Harbor, Old Town Creek, Signal Hill, Appomattox Court-House, and in front of Petersburg until the surrender of General Lee's army. He served in all some twenty-two months. He returned to Bedford county, Penn., and commenced the miller's business. In the spring of 1868 came to Jasper county and devoted some five years in the Galesburgh Mills. In 1878 he purchased one-half interest in the Medoc Mills with Mr. Ira Grayson. In April, 1879, Dr. Thomas Donehoo purchased Grayson's interest, which formed the firm of Wolf & Co. Mr. Wolf was married in this county, June 4, 1872, to Eliza Crenshaw, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Crenshaw. Mrs. Wolf was born in 1850, a native of this county. She has a family of six children, as follows: Rose, Mahaska, Edmund C., Ira, Earl, and Pearl. Mrs. Wolf is a member of the Christian Church.

CHAPTER XLIV.—GALENA TOWNSHIP.

Introduction—Name—Organization—Spaulding—Rural—Sherwood—Configuration—Agriculture and Stock-raising—Farm of C. F. Taylor—Early Settlers—Peace Baptist Church—Biographical.

GALENA township, although newly, and in some parts sparsely, settled, has a significant history. The fact that it is principally a mining district and that all interests connected therewith would more properly be given place in the chapter devoted to the mines, will necessarily curtail this article. To write them here would not only be needless repetition but would require space necessary for other matters of importance. The first settlers of this township erected their cabins close to the creeks, about the years 1840-41. A few of them still live to recount their tales of early peril and hardship. About the bluffs of Shoal Creek and in the valleys of Center Creek and smaller streams the Indians often camped.

NAME.—The name Galena was given the township because of the mineral resources. These are almost boundless, and if treated here in full would produce a chapter exceeding in the number of pages and doubtless in interest that of any other township in Jasper county. But there have been set apart pages for the consideration of the various mines, etc., and to these we refer the reader.

ORGANIZATION.—The territory now embraced in Galena township was at first included in Center Creek township, which was one of the three townships into which the county was first divided by act of the County Court, March 8, 1841, and the voting-place was at the house of Andrew Kerr, Esq. August 23, 1847, the voting-place was changed to the store of Andrew M. McKee, in the same township. At the present time the boundaries of the township of Galena are the same as defined by the county court February 7, 1873: "The township of Galena shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 15, township 28, range 33; thence west to the county line; thence south to the southwest corner of the county; thence east to the southeast corner of section 15, township 27, range 33; thence north to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 11, township 27, range 33; thence east to the southeast corner of said quarter section; thence north to Joplin Creek; thence down Joplin Creek to the section line dividing sections 2 and 3, township 27, range 33; thence north to the place of beginning."

The town of Spaulding was surveyed by Elijah Lloyd, and recorded January 20, 1873, on lot No. 2, in the southwest quarter of section 31, township 28, range 33.

The city of Rural was laid out on the southwest quarter of section 18, township 28, range 33, by the proprietor, Daniel Hunt, March 4, 1858.

The city of Sherwood, formerly Rural, was laid off on the southwest quarter of section 18, township 28, range 33, by Daniel Hunt, the proprietor, and recorded April 13, 1860, by Stanfield Ross, recorder.

Galena township is situated in the southwest corner of Jasper county, and contains about forty-two square miles. In respect to the physical features, the land is somewhat rough and rocky throughout. There are parts, however, as in the south central and north central, where beautiful prairie land is found, excellent for agricultural purposes. The principal water-courses are Turkey Creek, Spring River, and Shoal Creek. These streams are well timbered and the bottom-lands on either side quite fertile. Limestone and sandstone quarries are numerous, furnishing an abundance of rock for building purposes.

AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK FARM OF C. F. TAYLOR.—This is unquestionably

one of the finest and best-arranged in Jasper county. It consists of 400 acres of beautiful prairie land, situated on the ridge which forms the watershed between Turkey Creek and Short Creek, and is about two miles due west of Joplin. On the east is a pasture containing 140 acres, and watered by two large artificial lakes, which contain German carp and other kinds of fish. The farm land is principally on the west, while in the center and running from south to north is a strip of about 50 acres, upon which are three tenant-houses, and out-buildings, orchards, etc. Mr. Taylor purposes making this a fruit farm. In conclusion we will say that the farm not only indicates the enterprise of its owner, but is a credit to the vicinity and Jasper county. We learn that Mr. Taylor will soon erect on his excellent building site on the south a fine residence, and make other improvements.

EARLY SETTLERS.—The early settlers in the township were not many in number. Eli T. Johnson came from North Carolina and settled on the prairie two miles west of Joplin, where he subsequently died. John Sulinger came from Indiana about the same time and settled west of Mr. Johnson's about one mile; also Wm. Tingle, a native of Tennessee, settled about one mile south of old Sherwood. He now resides on Turkey Creek, two and one-half miles northwest of Joplin. Dr. D. M. Hawkins came in 1839, probably from Tennessee, and located near Center Creek. Moses and Marcus Smith, natives of Tennessee, made the first settlement on Short Creek, in 1841, near the state line. L. T. Walker, noted as being a very peculiar individual, settled southwest of the fair grounds in 1841. About this time Wm. Twitty came from the Blue-grass State and settled near the home of Dr. Hawkins. Greenville Spencer, a Baptist preacher, located near the present Peace Church; he shortly after organized the Spring River Baptist Association and erected a log church-house where Peace Church now stands and which took its name from the former. Josiah S. Wright was also an early settler. The first preacher in the township was Greenville Spencer. The first church-house was the log one above referred to. The first school-house was erected near Peace Church in 1845. The first post-office in the township was known as Rural and was kept at the residence of Mr. McKee, who was the first postmaster.

PEACE CHURCH, built by the Baptists in 1855, three miles northwest of the present city of Joplin, was one of the first church edifices erected in the county. At first a log-house was built and used; since, the present one—a good substantial frame building, erected at a considerable cost. The society was organized in 1853, by Rev. Greenville Spencer, who had charge for a number of years. He seems to have been an indefatigable worker, as he traveled over a large circuit preaching to congregations in different parts

of this and adjoining counties. Peace Church is to-day in a flourishing condition.

JOSEPH BOUCHER, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Galena, Kan., was born near Montreal, Canada, June 30, 1831. His parents were also natives of Canada, where our subject grew to manhood and received a thorough collegiate education. After graduating he engaged as a teacher in the same college for about five years. He came to the United States in 1858, and shortly after went into the United States army, stationed at St. Louis. At the breaking out of the war he continued in the capacity of quartermaster's clerk, and remained in the employ of the government until 1872, when he came to Jasper county and located where he now resides. Mr. Boucher was married in Natchez, Miss., May 18, 1865, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Alex. and Jane (Davis) Sutherland of that city. They have nine children, Julia J., born July, 1867; Joseph V., born Feb. 14, 1868; Mary, born Dec. 13, 1870; Rosalie, born Sept. 4, 1872; Leon C., born Nov. 27, 1874; Ida May, born May 18, 1877; Ira E., born Dec. 8, 1878; Terril A., born April 18, 1881, and Esther, born April 9, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Boucher are members of the Catholic Church. They have a good farm of 160 acres, five miles west of Joplin, in the great lead and zinc region, and there is little doubt it contains a wealth of mineral.

J. T. BRUTON, M. D., physician and surgeon, post-office Joplin, is a native of Tennessee, and was born July 24, 1832. His father, David Bruton, was born Jan. 18, 1790, and died about the year 1868. His mother, Nancy Bruton, was born March 8, 1834, and is now living in Webster county this state. When twelve years of age he moved with his parents to southern Missouri, and located on a farm, where he grew to manhood, and attained a very fair education. He commenced the study of medicine in 1854, and after completing a somewhat extended course, he engaged in practice, coming to Jasper county in 1871, locating at Smithfield. About ten years later he came to his present location two miles northwest of Joplin, and has since continued practice. Dr. Bruton was married April 13, 1854, to Miss Martha F. Dameron, of Webster county, Mo. From this union there were ten children: Candace R., Jas. E., Martha C., John J. C., deceased; Lucy A., Tyrel F., deceased; Sarah J., deceased; Jesse, Napoleon, Viola S., and Attis W. Mrs. B. died April 4, 1878. Dr. Bruton was again married Aug. 22, 1878, to Miss Mary Hide, who departed this life March 3, 1879. Dr. B. was again married Feb. 28, 1880, to Miss Lucy, daughter of James Fike, of Joplin, who was born Jan. 2, 1850. They had one child, Freddie, born Nov. 16, 1880, died Jan. 1, 1882.

JOSEPH DESIEUX, farmer, post-office Smithfield; a native of France;

and was born Dec. 11, 1830. He immigrated with his parents to America when he was ten years of age, landing at New Orleans, and came direct to Missouri and located in Osage county, where shortly after his parents died. Our subject grew to manhood in Osage county and engaged in agriculture, and attended the common schools. In 1851 he went to Moniteau county, Mo., and two years later came to west Missouri and engaged in farming in Barton county until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Tenth Missouri Confederate Cavalry, and served three years, and was mustered out at Shreveport, La., in June, 1865, and joined his family in Pettis county. In 1867 he came to this county, and located where he now resides. Mr. Desieux was married in Osage county in Aug, 1851, to Miss Lavina, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wovlen) Robison.

ALLEN DIXON, farmer, post-office Joplin, was born in Woodford county, Ill., July 24, 1843. His parents, Thomas and Permelia (Racliff) Dixon, were natives of Virginia. His father was born in 1802, and is now living with our subject. His mother was born in 1810 and died in October, 1864. Our subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. He came to southwestern Missouri in 1870, locating where he now resides. Mr. Dixon was married in McLean county, Ill., June 9, 1864, to Miss Mary, daughter of William and Malinda (Meyers) Gellespie. Mrs. Dixon was born in Highland county, Ohio, June 20, 1843. Five children have blessed this union: Ira E., born March 20, 1865; Walter, born Feb. 10, 1867, died Oct. 4, 1867; Harvey, born Dec. 21, 1869; Chester, born Jan. 17, 1873; and Mary May, born March 4, 1882. Residence three and a half miles northwest of Joplin. His farm consists of 240 acres.

JAMES FITZER, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Joplin, is a native of Ohio, born March 15, 1831. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (Woods) Fitzer, were also of the Buckeye State. During infancy our subject moved with his parents to Indiana, locating in Cass county, near Logansport. He came to Missouri and to his present location in 1868. He was married in Cass county, Ind., March 3, 1853, to Miss Mary, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Smith. Mrs. Fitzer died in November, 1865, and our subject was again married at Logansport, Ind., June 20, 1867, to Miss Mary, daughter of William and Julia (Burns) Stapleton, of Howard county, same state, but formerly of Michigan. Mrs. Fitzer was born Oct. 28, 1849, in Detroit county, Michigan. From this union there have been six children: Ione, born June 8, 1868; James, died in infancy; Daniel, born Feb. 10, 1872; Joseph, born Sept. 21, 1874; John Edmund, born March 7, 1878; Walter, born Jan. 23, 1880. Mr. Fitzer has a splendid farm, situated five miles

west of Joplin, and is counted one of the most energetic and substantial farmers in Jasper county.

JASPER N. FRAZIER, of McConey & Frazier, brick makers and contractors, post-office Joplin, was born in Wayne county, Ill., Jan. 25, 1832. His parents, Abraham and Tryphena (Ballard) Frazier, were natives respectively of North Carolina and New York. Subject moved with his parents to Iowa in 1840, locating at Ft. Madison, Lee county. There he attended school and commenced to learn the trade of brick making and laying. In 1854 he returned to Illinois and worked at his trade in Wabash county for a time, then in Whiteside county. He enlisted in 1863 in the United States navy under Admiral Porter and was with him during the war. He was mustered out June 13, 1865, at Cairo, Ill., and returned to Whiteside county. He came to Missouri in 1869 and built the Dallas county courthouse; then the Rolla school of mines. He came to Jasper county in the spring of 1872, locating at Joplin. He engaged in mining for a time and then engaged at his trade. In the spring of 1882 he formed his present partnership. Mr. Frazier was married in Whiteside county, Ill., Jan 1, 1856, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Thomas and Delia (Carroll) Williams, of that county. They have six children living, Annie B., Alice D., Tryphena May, Minnie F., Joseph DeWitt, and Elliott Reins. Mr. and Mrs. F. have a pleasant home near Joplin and are surrounded with a wide circle of friends.

Z. FREEMAN, fruit-grower, post-office Joplin; he was born in Washington county, Ill., April 10, 1846. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Eubank) Freeman, were natives respectively of Georgia and Tennessee. His father was born in 1811, and died Jan. 9, 1861. His mother was born in 1818, and is now living in Washington county, Ill. Our subject remained in Illinois until twenty-one years of age on his father's farm and attending school. He came to Jasper county in 1867 and two years later to his present location, being one of the earliest settlers in this part of the country. Mr. Freeman was married Sept. 24, 1871, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Eli and Nancy (Webb) Glasscock, of this county, but formerly of Tenn. Mrs. F. was born Nov. 11, 1853. They have had five children: Zulu E., born July 15, 1873, and died July 21, 1875; Maggie A., born May 19, 1875, died March 23, 1877; Fred Z., born Oct. 27, 1877; Mamie M., born Jan. 1, 1880; and Eliza E., born Sept. 28, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are members of the M. E. Church. They have a delightful home and an excellent fruit farm, situated three miles west of Joplin. Seventy acres of this farm is in orchard. Almost every variety of apple, peach, plum, cherry, grape, and other small fruits is grown in abundance.

C. S. GLOVER, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Joplin. He was born in Montgomery county, Ky., July 1, 1837. His parents, Chas. H. and Elizabeth Glover, were natives of Virginia, but our subject grew to manhood in Kentucky, and received a fair education. He came to Missouri in February, 1858, locating in Jackson county, near Independence. He enlisted June 1, 1861, and served during the war. After the war he returned to his home in Jackson county, Mo. He came to Jasper county in 1875, locating where he now resides. Mr. Glover was married March 19, 1873, to Miss Mary T., daughter of Isaac Bryant, of Jackson county. From this union there are five children: Chas., born Sept. 12, 1874; Ernest B., born Jan. 16, 1876; Lottie, born July 30, 1877; Clinton, born Sept. 29, 1881; and Walter, born March 14, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Glover are members of the Christian Church.

S. B. HOLDEN, farmer and apiarian, was born in Erie county, Pa., Aug. 31, 1832. His parents, W. T. and R. A. (Smith) Holden, were natives respectively of Vermont and New York. Our subject was raised and educated in Pennsylvania. He moved to Ohio when twenty-four years of age, locating at Millersburg, Holmes county, where he engaged at the trade of cabinet-maker. He came to Missouri in 1866, locating at Carthage, and moved to his present location in 1878. He was married in Holmes county, Ohio, to Louisa A. Brogean. They have three children: L. E., born July 17, 1859; Theodocia A., born Jan. 9, 1861; and Frank Alton, born Oct. 23, 1875. Mr. Holden is largely engaged in the manufacture of bee-hives and fixtures.

THOMAS HOLT, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Smithfield, is a native of England, born Jan. 16, 1814. His parents, Henry and Ann Holt, were also natives of England. Our subject grew to manhood in the country of his nativity, and immigrated with his parents to America when nineteen years of age, settling in Marshall county, Ohio, where he engaged at blacksmithing. This he followed for at least a quarter of a century in Illinois, Iowa, and Tennessee. He came to Jasper county in 1868, locating on his present farm. He was married in Zanesville, Ohio, May 29, 1851, to Jane, daughter of James and Amy Ford, natives of England. Mrs. H. was born Feb. 14, 1823. They have six children: Harriet E., born April 5, 1852; James Thomas, born July 12, 1861; and Charles Edmond, born Sept. 23, 1865, are living. Caroline S., born Feb. 19, 1855, and died Aug. 12, 1860; George Henry, born Dec. 26, 1857, and died Jan. 8, 1858; and one who died infancy July 12, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Methodist Church.

JOHN C. JOINER, farmer, post-office Joplin, was born in Montgomery county, Mo., May 23, 1832. His parents, Willis and Nancy Joiner, were originally from North Carolina. Our subject grew to maturity in his native county, where he acquired a fair education. He came to Jasper county about the year 1857, locating near where he now resides. In 1863 he enlisted in the Federal service and served until the close of the war. He was married in this county Oct. 25, 1860, to Miss Virginia, daughter of Josiah and Drucilla (Burton) Pinson. They have a family of seven children: William Burton, Richard Carter, Laura Ellen, Willis Fowler, Charles, Joseph, and Ambrose, and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Joiner are members of the Peace Baptist Church.

AMBROSE McKEE, retired farmer and owner of mining lands, post-office Joplin, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn. His parents, Ambrose and Sallie (Bain) McKee were natives of Scotland. His boyhood, and in fact his entire life, was spent on a farm. He came to Missouri in 1842, locating in Neosho, Newton county. For several years previous to the war Mr. McKee was engaged as a mechanic for the government in the Indian Territory, and then returned to Missouri. In 1860 he moved to Texas, and in 1866 he returned to Missouri. He purchased the lands where he now resides in March, 1867. Mr. McKee was married in Rutherford county, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1838, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Wilson and Sallie (Vance) Thomas, also of Tenn. They are consistent members of the Baptist Church. Mr. McKee has been a member of the Masonic order for nearly a half-century.

HENRY MARTIN, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Joplin, was born in Cooper county, Mo., June 25, 1837, his parents, Joshua and Sarah (Edwards) Martin, being natives of Kentucky. In the spring of 1847 our subject moved with his parents to Jasper county, locating where he now resides. He went overland to California in the spring of 1854, and for three years engaged in gold mining in that state; then went to Oregon, but returned to California, and shortly afterwards to the states via the Isthmus of Panama. He stopped for a time in Cooper county, Mo., and returned to his present farm in 1867, where he has since remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Martin was married in Cooper county, Dec. 8, 1861, to Miss Missouri, daughter of Jas. J. and J. J. (Wood) Stephens, natives of Kentucky, she being born Nov. 3, 1846. From this marriage there have been nine children: William Jefferson, born Nov. 16, 1862; Virginia Lee, born Feb. 8, 1864; Paris, born July 22, 1866, and died June 22, 1871; Henrietta, born June 22, 1868; Joshua, born May 28, 1870, and died July 11, 1870; Susan Effie, born Oct. 9, 1872; Mary A., born July 23, 1875; Charles T., born

Aug. 11, 1877; and Upton, born Aug. 25, 1878, and died Oct. 9, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Baptist Church.

J. K. MEADOR, farmer, post-office Joplin, was born in Jackson county, Mo., Feb. 14, 1832, his parents, Anderson and Rachel (Skeen) Meador, being natives of Tennessee. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Missouri State Guards, and continued in the service until hostilities ceased, being mustered out at Shreveport, La., in June, 1865. He returned to his home in this state and engaged in farming, coming to Jasper county in 1875, stopping at Joplin, where for a number of years he engaged in mining. He came to his present location in 1880. Mr. Meador was married in Jackson county, Nov. 2, 1858, to Miss Mary A., daughter of John and Sarah (Varnasdal) Armstrong, formerly of Kentucky. They have two children: Alonzo, B., born Sept. 6, 1872; and Charles T., born March 18, 1875.

JAMES A. MILES, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Joplin, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1832, his parents, James and Sophia (Waite) Miles, being natives of Canada and Vermont. Our subject grew to majority in his native county, engaged on a farm and in attending the common schools, and also learned the trade of blacksmith. He came west in 1853, locating in Jackson county, Iowa, where he farmed and worked at his trade for about fifteen years. He came to this county in the fall of 1868, stopping at Carthage until 1870, when he purchased his present farm and has since made this his home. Mr. Miles was married in Jackson county, Iowa, in September, 1853, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of George Prussia, of that county. They have four children: Charles M., born Nov. 10, 1854; Edward O., born May 1, 1856; Henrietta E., born Dec. 8, 1862; and Milton, born Sept. 11, 1865. The entire family are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN H. MULLIN, farmer and grower of stock, post-office Joplin, was born in Benton county, Ark., June 12, 1834. His father, William M. Mullin, was born in Tennessee, May 28, 1808, and died in Dade county, Mo., Sept. 3, 1866. His mother, Mary (Homsley) Mullin, was a native of Missouri, born June 7, 1815, and died May 18, 1872, in Crowley county, Kan. In the spring of 1862 our subject enlisted in the Sixth Kansas Militia, in which he served two years. He then engaged in farming in Kansas until 1867, when he came to this county, locating on Turkey Creek, near the present site of Bellville. He came to his present location in 1878, and has since engaged quite extensively in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Mullin was married in Douglas county, Kan., Dec. 5, 1861, to Miss Melina, daughter of James B. and Lucinda M. (Garner) Harvey, of Illinois, she having been born in Sangamon county, Ill., Feb. 6, 1839. There have been six

children from this union, four of whom are now living: Ava A., born March 27, 1858; Nancy J., born Jan. 2, 1862, and died in infancy; Alonzo A., born Jan. 25, 1865; Oscar, born March 12, 1867; Clara Belle, born Jan. 22, 1872; John H., born March 4, 1880, and died Jan. 8, 1881.

JOHN MURPHY, lessee of the Sherwood mines, was born in County Monehan, Ireland, Feb. 7, 1829. His parents Michael and Margaret (Murphy) Murphy, were also natives of the Emerald Isle. Father was born in 1795, and died Oct. 14, 1861, in Pennsylvania. Mother was born in 1802, now living at Sherwood. Mr. Murphy remained in Ireland until eighteen years of age, receiving a fair education in the Irish schools. Immigrated to America with his parents in 1848, sailing from Liverpool in November, and arriving at Philadelphia on Dec. 3d, following. Remained near the last named place until 1861, then went to the Empire State and engaged in farming until coming to Joplin in 1873. Mr. Murphy was married in Bucks county, Penn., Feb. 12, 1853, to Miss Mary, daughter of William and Ann (Smith) Williams of that county. Mrs. Murphy was born June 7, 1837. They have been blessed with eleven children: Joseph C., born Jan. 17, 1854; William, born May 9, 1856, died June 16, 1862; Margaret A., born June 9, 1860; John Edward, born June 4, 1862, died Feb. 16, 1865; Elizabeth, born Jan. 27, 1865, died Jan. 1, 1867; Thomas P., born Feb. 24, 1867; Mary Belle, born June 8, 1869; John Henry, born Feb. 17, 1871; Ellen, born Sept. 12, 1873; Rosa, born March 30, 1876; and one died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Murphy is an experienced miner and under his careful supervision, the Sherwood "diggings" have proven among the richest in that district.

JOHN PEEL, farmer and gardner, post-office Galena, Kansas, was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1840. His parents Robert and Elizabeth Peel, were also natives of England. Subject immigrated to America in 1870, sailing from Liverpool and landing at New York City March 14, of that year. Came west to Columbus, Kansas, and engaged in the nursery business for several years. Came to Jasper county in 1875 and purchased his present farm, which was then but little improved. Mr. Peel was married at Columbus, Kansas, in 1872, to Miss Mary Pratt. They have four children: George, Hattie, Aaron, and Alwilda. His farm is situated five miles west of Joplin.

A. F. RAY, agriculturalist, post-office Joplin, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, July 1, 1847. His parents, Abraham and Elizabeth (Fisher) Ray, were also of the Buckeye State. During infancy subject moved with his parents to Illinois, locating near Chicago, where the father, being a carpenter, engaged at his trade. Three years later the family moved to Dallas

county, Texas, and in the spring of 1855 returned north, locating in Leavenworth county, Kansas. Young Ray received a very fair common school education. Came to Jasper county in 1867, stopping at Carthage, where he engaged in the livery business. Came to present location in 1873, and has since improved an excellent small farm. Mr. Ray was married in Carthage, Mo., April 14, 1874, to Miss Hannah Eleanor, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth McLearn, formerly of Ohio. From this union there are two children: Henry M., born April 14, 1875; and Ernest W., born March 28, 1883.

M. O. REGAN, dairyman, Joplin, was born in County Cork, Ireland, Sept. 27, 1816. He grew to manhood in the Emerald Isle. Immigrated to America in 1839, came west to Wisconsin, then to Missouri in 1867, locating in Barton county, and one year later to Joplin, when he established his present business known as the West Joplin Dairy. Mr. Regan was married in Boston, Mass., Jan., 1843, to Miss Margaret Murphy. From this union there are four children: William, Morris, Michael, and Mary, and Edward, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Regan are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Regan keeps seventy cows and thoroughly understands the business in which he is engaged.

REUBEN RUSK, farmer, post-office Joplin. He was born near Crawfordsville, Ind., Dec. 21, 1828. His parents, Jonathan and Nancy (Moore) Rusk, were natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively. Subject remained in his native state until about twelve years of age; he then came with his parents to Jasper county, Mo., locating near where he now lives. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Sixth Kansas Infantry Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. During the war his residence had been burned, leaving his family homeless. The burning was in the night time and the mother and children gathered around the dying embers to keep warm until morning. They were taken to Ft. Scott, where they remained until hostilities ceased. After returning he engaged in farming. Mr. Rusk was married Sept. 20, 1849, to Miss Alsie E., daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Griffith) Jackson, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. From this union there have been twelve children: Martha W., born July 31, 1853; Jackson B., born June 21, 1852, died Aug. 2, 1854; Jas. Oliver, born April 5, 1854; Jonathan C., born Feb. 17, 1856, died Aug. 10, 1875; Laura R., born Sept. 18, 1858; Gilbert G., born Jan. 6, 1861; Wm. Isaac, born April 8, 1863; Lilly Belle, born June 2, 1866; Mary F., born March 28, 1868, died Jan. 11, 1869; Wilson, born Nov. 19, 1869, died July 18, 1873; Maggie A., born April 24, 1873, and one died in infancy. Mr. Rusk has a fine farm situated three miles north of Joplin; 240 acres well fenced, etc. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Baptist Church.

J. L. SCHLESSMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Joplin, was born in Berks county, Pa., Jan. 29, 1835. His parents Michael and Anna M. (Lesh) Schlessman were also of the Keystone State. Subject was raised on a farm and liberally educated. In 1867 he came west to Indiana, locating at Warsaw, where he engaged in the lumber business, and came to this county in 1870 and purchased a part of his present farm and commenced improvements. Mr. S. was married in Lebanon county, Pa., March 28, 1867, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Henry Werner. Mrs. S. was born Feb. 9, 1845. They have seven children, all living: Grant W., born Feb. 28, 1868; Harvey H., born June 6, 1870; Clara May, born Jan. 6, 1873; Lillie Pearl, born June 27, 1875; Lester Adam, born Aug. 12, 1877; Aaron A., born Feb. 22, 1880; and Carl E., born Dec. 3, 1881.

J. B. SIMPSON, lessee of the Bellville Mines, was born in Scott county, Ill., July 4, 1846. His father, Josiah Simpson, was a native of the Empire State. His mother, Mary (Riggs) Simpson, was born in Ohio. During infancy our subject moved with his parents to Peoria, Ill., where he received a liberal education. In 1864 he returned to Scott county and engaged in farming. He went to Cherokee county, Kan., in 1868, and shortly after embarked in the grocery business at Pleasant View. He went to Brownville in 1863, and continued in the grocery business at that place two years. He came to Jasper county in the fall of 1875 and opened up a grocery at Joplin; afterwards he was similarly engaged at Short Creek, and more recently at Bellville. He leased the mines he now works in the fall of 1881, and has since been engaged quite extensively in mining operations. Mr. Simpson was married in Pleasant View, Kansas, March 19, 1873, to Miss Nellie, daughter of Allen and Jane (Wood) Hopkins, of Cherokee county. Mrs. S. was born June 22, 1852, and died Dec. 26, 1881, at Bellville. They had two children: Troubador, born Oct. 30, 1874, died Sept. 29, 1878; and Mandie C., born Nov. 27, 1876.

J. W. SILVEY, farmer, post-office Joplin, was born in Oldham county, Ky., Dec. 8, 1840. His parents died when he was quite young. When he was about twelve years of age he came north with an uncle to Johnson county, Ind., and two years after moved to Kansas, locating in Douglas county, near Lawrence. He enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, in Company E, Twelfth Kansas Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Adams commanding, and served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., in June, 1865, and shortly after returned to Douglas county, Kan., and engaged in farming. He came to Missouri in 1867, and located in Newton county, three miles southeast of the present city of Joplin. He came to his present location in 1869, and has since remained engaged at farming and stock-

raising. Mr. Silvey was married in Douglas county, Kan., in Oct., 1866, to Miss Mary C. Taylor. They were blessed with seven children: John W., James H., deceased; Willis F., Nancy E. M., Dora E., Lula May, and an infant. Mrs. S. died March 8, 1883. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

HIRAM SNAPP, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Joplin, was born in east Tennessee, Aug. 12, 1830. His parents, Joseph and Catharine (Bitner) Snapp, were natives of Virginia. Our subject grew to manhood in Tennessee, receiving a limited school education. He came to Missouri in 1865, stopping in Jackson county, near Independence. One year later he moved to Bates county, locating near Butler, where he remained until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in June, 1862, in McDonald's Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, and served until hostilities ceased. He was mustered out at Shreveport, La., in June, 1865, and at once returned to his home in Missouri. Everything of a movable, or destructive nature, had passed away with the ravages of war. Home, stock, all was gone. He moved with his family back to Tennessee, but soon returned to Missouri. He came to his present location in the spring of 1868, and has since improved a splendid farm, and engaged quite extensively in farming and the raising of stock. Mr. Snapp was married in Bates county, Mo., July 5, 1857, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Coleman and Lucinda (Robinson) Seal, also natives of east Tennessee. Their union has been blessed with four children: James, born March 24, 1858, died July 18, 1859; Joseph, born June 26, 1860, died Oct. 26, 1861; Hiram P., born Nov. 9, 1861, died Sept. 29, 1865; and Taylor F., born May 12, 1870.

A. H. WAITE, cashier Miners Bank, Joplin, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Licking county, Jan. 11, 1854. About the year 1864, the family came west, locating at Brownville, Neb., where the father engaged as a mechanic, and subject attended the city schools. After the death of his father young Waite moved with his mother and other members of the family upon a large tract of land situated near Brownville, which the father had purchased previous to his demise, and improved a fine farm. In the fall of 1870 he entered the Nebraska State Normal, at Peru, and attended several terms. He then returned to his home in Nemaha county, and shortly after engaged as teller and book-keeper in the State Bank of Nebraska, at Brownville, which position he held for two years. In October, 1877, he went to St. Joe, Mo., and accepted a position as book-keeper and collector for the Merchants' Bank. He came to Joplin in April, 1880, and in July following accepted the position of cashier of the Miners Bank, and has since continued in that capacity. Mr. Waite is a member of the

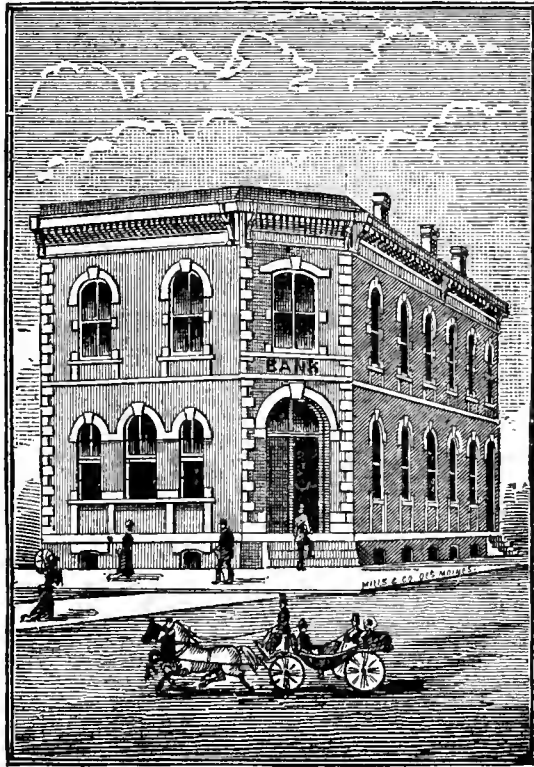
Presbyterian Church, also is connected with the order of Knights of Pythias. Although a young man, he possesses excellent business qualifications as is evident by his rapid promotion and the general esteem in which he is held by those with whom he is engaged, socially and otherwise.

JAMES A. WITTEN, farmer, post-office Smithfield, was born in east Tennessee July 23, 1834. His parents, William A. and Mary A. (Bailey) Witten, were also natives of Tennessee. Our subject remained in the county of his nativity until fifteen years of age engaged on a farm and attending the common schools. He then moved with his parents to Arkansas, locating near Little Rock. Three years later they moved to Independence county, same state, and farmed five years. Then moved to Allen county, Kansas, where for a half decade he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He came to Jasper county in 1866, locating where he now lives. Mr. Witten was married in Independence county, Ark., April 16, 1857, to Eliza Green. They had four children: John W., born Aug. 22, 1858; Martha, born Feb. 12, 1861, and died Feb. 1, 1883; Andrew, born May 18, 1866; Dorcas E., born Sept. 20, 1863, and died Jan. 26, 1864. Mrs. Witten died July 16, 1866, and our subject was again married in Jasper county Sept. 12, 1867, to Nancy, daughter of Joel Whaley, of this county. From this union there have been nine children: Florence L. and Flora A. (twins), born July 15, 1869; Flora A. died Aug. 4, 1871; Mary E., born April 12, 1872; James J., born May 20, 1874; Amanda J. and Samuel Thomas (twins), born July 27, 1877; Loduska Myrtle, born Oct. 16, 1878; Gertie M., born Feb. 1, 1880; and Ransom Walter, born March 23, 1882. They are members of the Baptist Church.

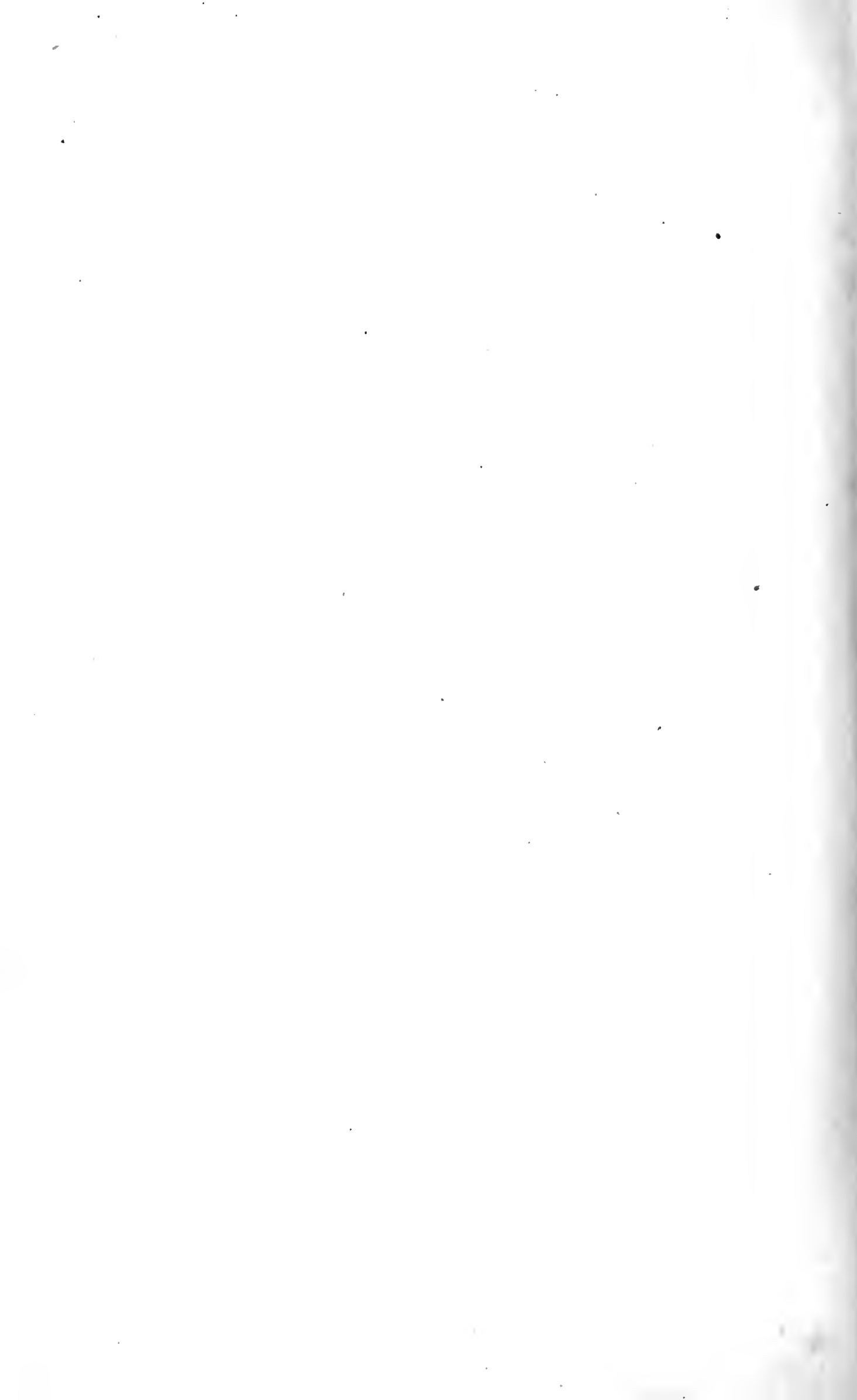
J. S. WRIGHT, farmer, post-office Smithfield, was born in Adair county, Ky., Nov. 15, 1815. His parents, Isaac and Elizabeth (Ownby) Wright, were natives of Virginia. Our subject remained in the Blue-grass State until twenty-one years of age, and then went to Iowa, locating in Van Buren county, near Keosauqua. Two years later he moved to Clark county, Mo., and engaged in farming, near Chambersburg, for a time. Then went to Washington county, Ark, but after a stay of several months returned to Missouri and took a claim on what was and is yet known as Oliver's Prairie. He came to Jasper county about the year 1841, locating where the little village of Bellville now stands. Mr. Wright was married on Turkey Creek, a short distance below Bellville, to Miss Eliza, daughter of David Wheeler, one of the pioneer settlers of this county. There have been five children: Elzadah, John M., Olive E., Henrietta, and David. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the M. E. Church.

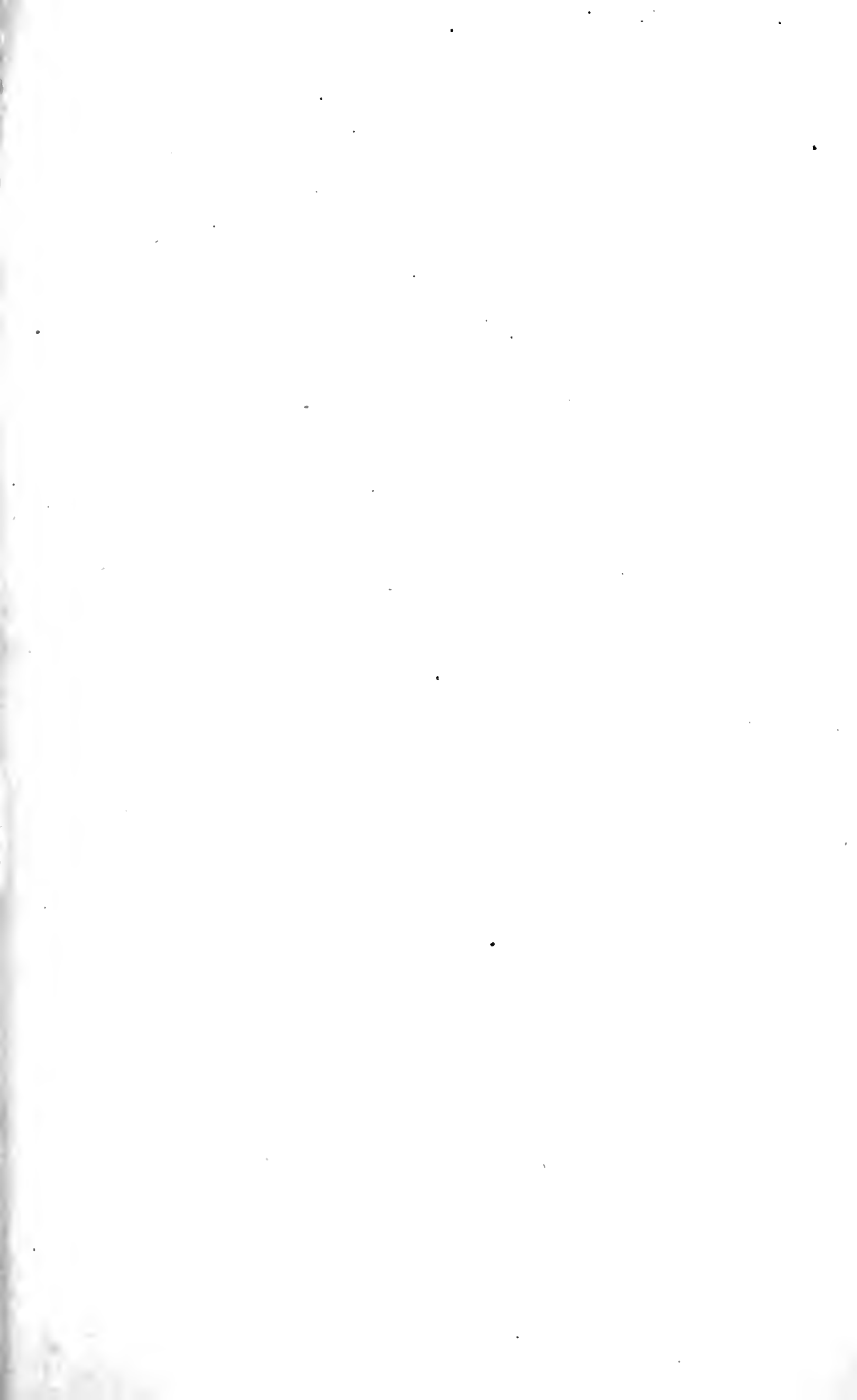
JAMES YARYAN, farmer, post-office Smithfield, was born in Wapello

county, Iowa, Jan. 29, 1848. His parents, Jacob and Sarah Yaryan, were natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject grew to manhood on a farm. He came to Jasper county, Mo., in the fall of 1870, locating where he now resides. He was married in December, 1868, to Miss Sarah Holt, of Ringgold county, Iowa. Mrs. Yaryan died in 1874, in this county, leaving a family of three children: Clara, Alice, and Charlie. Mr. Yaryan was again married Oct. 30, 1865, to Miss Ella, daughter of George and Amy Holt, of Joplin, she being born May 18, 1858, in Marshall county, Ill. They have three children: Bertie, George, and Nellie. Our subject and Mrs. Yaryan are members of the M. E. Church.



THE WEBB CITY BANK, WEBB CITY, MO.









DATE DUE

JUN 27 1992	APR 11 2005		
	MAR 28 2005		
JUN 22 1992	DEC 13 2005		
	DEC 27 -		
AUG 2 1983			
AUG 4 1983	FEB 11 2010		
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