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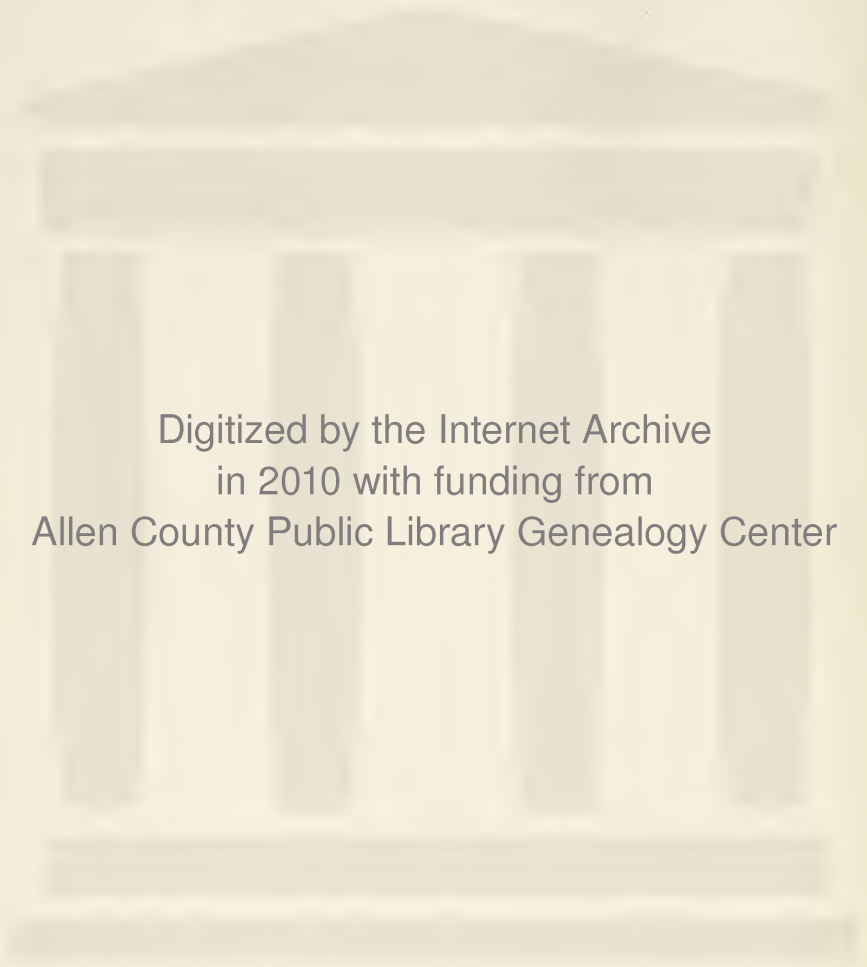
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ST. LOUIS

History of the Fourth City

1763-1909

By WALTER B. STEVENS

"He said he had found a situation where he was going to form a settlement which might become one of the finest cities of America."—Laclede's prophecy from the narrative of the settlement of St. Louis by Auguste Chouteau.

ILLUSTRATED

VOL. II

Chicago - St. Louis:
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING CO.
1909

1142441



E. O. STANARD

BIOGRAPHICAL

EDWIN O. STANARD.

Edwin O. Stanard, president of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Company, stands as a representative of that class of business men who, when called to public service, have given proof not only of loyalty and patriotism, but also of business ability in handling public affairs that has made their service of signal value to the commonwealth and to the nation. As lieutenant governor and representative of his district in congress his labors were of the utmost benefit to his constituents and the people at large. While political ambition has never been a characteristic of his life, when called by his fellowmen to serve them, he brought to bear in the discharge of his duties the same conscientious purpose, laudable ambition and unflinching determination which have characterized him in every other relation.

New Hampshire numbers him as a native son, his birth having occurred in Newport, January 5, 1832, his parents being Obed and Elizabeth N. (Webster) Stanard. He is descended from an honored New England ancestry. His great-grandfather Webster and his great-grandfather, William Stanard, both won renown as soldiers of the Revolution. The latter was a member of the committee of safety of Newport, New Hampshire, and also served as a private under command of Captain Uriah Wilcox and Colonel Benjamin Ballou. His great-grandfather Webster was a lieutenant in Captain Joseph Dearborn's New Hampshire Company, which marched with the Continental troops against Canada in 1776 under the leadership of General Montgomery.

Obed Stanard, father of the Hon. Edwin O. Stanard, devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits and in 1836 left the old Granite state to become a resident of Van Buren county, Iowa, which at that time was under territorial rule. The Indians far outnumbered the white settlers save as the latter race had made settlement along the Mississippi river and were engaged in trade there. A few venturesome and courageous spirits had pushed their way into the interior and were reclaiming the state for the uses of civilization.

Amid the scenes and environments of pioneer life Edwin O. Stanard spent his early boyhood. The state became rapidly settled, however, and provided excellent opportunities for a younger generation, especially in educational lines. Mr. Stanard attended the public schools of Iowa and afterward became a student in Lane's Academy at Keosauqua, Iowa, where he completed his course at the age of twenty years. He afterward engaged in teaching school. On leaving Iowa he came to St. Louis and later went to Madison county, Illinois, where he

followed the profession of teaching for three years. Believing that it would prove a wise step to qualify more fully for the duties of a commercial career, he matriculated in the Jones Commercial College, of St. Louis, in the summer of 1855 and in 1856 secured a position as bookkeeper with a business firm of Alton, Illinois.

About two years later Mr. Stanard established a commission business in St. Louis, continuing this until 1866. In the undertaking he manifested the same spirit of undaunted enterprise and unabating energy that has characterized him throughout his entire life and thus he laid the foundation for his present success. In fact the growth of his business was such that he felt justified in entering into broader fields of labor and established several branch houses in other cities. In 1865 he turned his attention to the milling business also in St. Louis, under the name of E. O. Stanard & Company and thus started upon a business career that has been crowned with splendid success. Two years later he purchased a large flour mill in Alton, Illinois, and since that time the name of Stanard has become synonymous with milling operations in the middle west. The name of the firm was changed to the E. O. Stanard Milling Company in 1886 and to the Stanard-Tilton Milling Company in January, 1906, with Mr. Stanard at its head. He has since been the chief executive officer, for a period of a third of a century, while Mr. Tilton has been secretary of the company for twenty years. Thoroughness and system have always characterized the conduct of the business and the several brands of flour which the company have produced have become recognized as among the best on the market, while the sales have extended not only throughout the United States, but also into Europe as well.

Mr. Stanard is a man of the keenest discernment. He looks from the circumference to the very center of things and seems to recognize with almost intuitive perception the elements which enter into a business interest and constitute the features of its success or failure. Such is the regard entertained for his judgment that his advice has been again and again sought on matters of moment in the business world and his coöperation has been solicited for the furtherance of many enterprises. He is now a director in the St. Louis Union Trust Company and also a director in the Boatmen's Bank.

His public service, too, has been of a most important nature. Few men have displayed such intense and active interest in the welfare of the city without hope of some reward for time and effort expended in promoting public progress. Mr. Stanard has been a conspicuous figure on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange and has for many years occupied official positions therein, serving as president in 1865. He has also been one of the vice presidents of the National Board of Trade. During the year 1903 he was president of the directorate of the St. Louis Exposition and was a leader in the Autumnal Festivities Association, now known as the Business Men's League. He has also been president of the Citizens Fire Insurance Company for fourteen years. He has displayed the utmost zeal and devotion in promoting interests of public moment and has been a frequent delegate to commercial and similar conventions in the principal cities of the Union, where his known standing in business circles has given his word weight in the councils. He is a close student of the questions of the day and of subjects of vital concern to the country and when he expresses an opinion thereon his views are always clear and forcible and based upon strong reasoning and logical deductions.

While St. Louis has profited largely by his efforts in business and kindred avenues, the leaders of the republican party, to the principles of which he had long given stalwart support, recognized in him a man whose name and labors might prove of the strongest benefit in party work. Up to 1866 he had never been active in party ranks, but in that year the republicans of the state nominated him for lieutenant governor on the McClurg ticket. This honor came to him entirely unsolicited and in fact was a matter of intense surprise to him. When

the leaders of the party impressed upon his mind the fact that it was a duty which he owed to the state to serve its interests, utilizing his ability for the benefit of the commonwealth at large, he consented to become a candidate and entered heartily into the work of the campaign. He is naturally a fluent speaker and yet one who convinces rather by his clear, concise statement of facts than by the employment of any particular oratorical power. He readily understood all the strong points in his party's cause and the fact that a man of Mr. Stanard's well known business standing and integrity was endorsing certain measures was proof to many of his fellow citizens that they were worthy of uniform support. Sincerity, enthusiasm and loyalty marked all of his public utterances and he aided in molding the policy of the state during his service as lieutenant governor as few men in the second highest office in the commonwealth have done. The duties of his position included the forming of the committees of the senate as well as presiding over the proceedings of that body. In the former he displayed the most clear and sound judgment in determining the various capacities and aptitudes of the members whom he named for committee work. As a presiding officer he was always fair and impartial and public interests never suffered in the slightest degree in his hands. He made such an excellent record as lieutenant governor that on the expiration of his term of service his fellow citizens demanded that he should represent them in congress and in 1870 he became the republican candidate. He then resided in the lower congressional district of St. Louis, where the liberal republican sentiment was strongest. Colonel Grosvenor, editor of the Democrat, was made the candidate of the liberal party, with Governor Stanard as the nominee of the radical wing. The democracy had no candidate in the field, but in convention endorsed Colonel Grosvenor. Against this strong combination Lieutenant Governor Stanard was elected, largely through his forceful personal character and the implicit confidence which the people at large had in his ability and his fidelity to their interests. He took his seat in congress and at once began laboring earnestly and effectively toward promoting legislation which he deemed would prove of value to the country at large, and especially to the middle west. Up to this time congressmen from the east had been loath to vote appropriations for the maintenance and improvement of western and southern waterways. The question of cheap transportation to the seaboard involved the loading of vessels at New Orleans that might successfully pass the delta obstructions in the lower Mississippi. This question was of the utmost importance to St. Louis and other river points and Mr. Stanard devoted untiring energy to the presentation of the subject before the members of congress in such a way that sufficient legislation should be enacted. At length congress consented to try the experiment of keeping a deep channel between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico by means of jetties and Captain Eads was placed in charge of the work, although limited to the least promising of the three passes or mouths of the Mississippi river. All acknowledge the indebtedness of the middle west to Mr. Stanard and his associates in this work. Through the building of the jetties the Mississippi was made navigable to the gulf and has been so continued by means of the work carried on since that time.

His congressional work ended Mr. Stanard's active service in political circles. He preferred to devote his time to his business interests and yet his financial aid and personal coöperation have been given to many movements for the benefit of the city. He looks at life from no narrow or contracted view, but studies all vital questions from every standpoint, and gives his opinions as the result of careful consideration.

On the 5th of June, 1866, in Iowa City, Iowa, Mr. Stanard was married to Miss Esther A. Kauffman, who died in 1906, leaving two daughters and a son. The elder daughter, Cora, is the wife of E. D. Tilton, secretary of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Company. W. K. is vice president of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Company. Ella is at home.

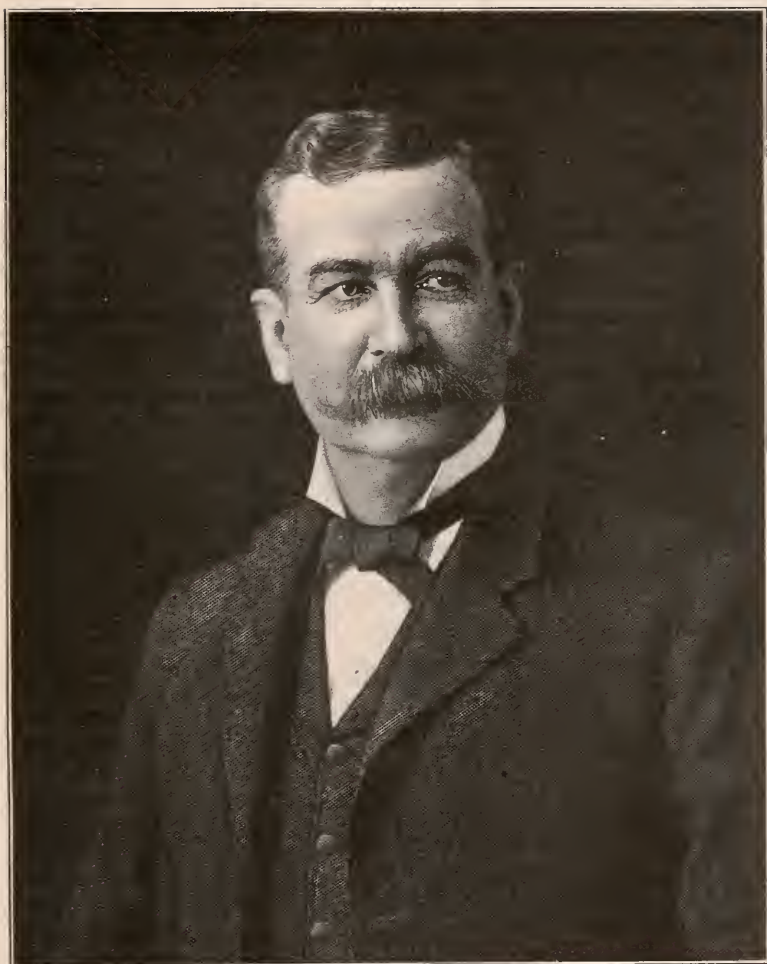
Mr. Stanard has long been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was selected by the Missouri conference as a delegate to the Ecumenical council at London in 1881. He does not carry sectarianism to the point of aggressiveness; on the contrary he is broad-minded and is in hearty sympathy with every movement that tends to uplift mankind, believing that the race is drawing all the time nearer and nearer toward that Ideal which was placed before the world in Palestine more than nineteen hundred years ago. In manner he is unaffected, cordial and sincere and has a most extensive circle of friends in all classes of people, including those who have been high in authority in state and national councils, men who have been prominent in controlling mammoth trade relations and also among those who occupy humble positions in life. True worth always wins his appreciation and recognition and the quality of honorable manhood always awakens his respect and regard.

FIRMIN DESLOGE.

Firmin Desloge, possessing the power to control, to assimilate and to shape into unity the varied forces which go to make up a successful business enterprise, stands today prominent among the business men of St. Louis as vice president, general manager and treasurer of the Desloge Consolidated Lead Company. This company in its mining interests is operating at the town of Desloge, Missouri, with general offices at St. Louis. Mr. Desloge, who is the moving spirit in the enterprise, was born in Potosi, Washington county, this state, in 1843.

His father, Firmin Desloge, was born in Nantes, France, and in 1825 came to America, settling at St. Genevieve, Missouri, whence he afterward removed to Potosi. He became a prominent and influential spirit there, engaged in general merchandising and passed away in 1856. His wife, Mrs. Cynthia (McIlvaine) Desloge, was a native of Missouri and a representative of an old Kentucky family, tracing her ancestry to the Hoards of that state and to the McIlvaines, who were also prominent there. Representatives of these families are still found in Kentucky. Mrs. Desloge, surviving her husband for about six years, passed away in 1862.

Firmin Desloge acquired his education in the St. Louis University, in the Edward Wyman school and in Bryant & Stratton College, pursuing a commercial course, which he completed when about twenty years of age. He made his entrance into the business world as a clerk in St. Louis, where he continued for two years. On the expiration of that period he became connected with the development of the mineral resources of the state in the lead district of Potosi, taking up the actual work of the mines in order to thoroughly acquaint himself with the business in every department. His father had been the owner of lead property there and, taking charge of the business, Firmin Desloge so continued until 1873. He then went to St. Francois county in search of a larger field for operation, having been quite successful in his efforts in the vicinity of Potosi. In St. Francois county he organized what was known as the Desloge Lead Company and opened mines adjoining the St. Joseph Lead, establishing works and developing and operating the property until 1886. This was an extensive mining enterprise and the business was successfully conducted until the concentrating plant was destroyed by fire. This caused him to make arrangements to coöperate with the St. Joseph Lead Company, which he did upon terms that were very advantageous. Later with business associates he acquired and developed what is now known as the mines of the Desloge Consolidated Lead Company, this company taking over the properties of the St. Francois Lead Mining Company, and the Mina A. Joe lead mine. These properties were developed under the management of Mr. Desloge, who had



FIRMIN DESLOGE

constantly enlarged and extended his operations and now has a mammoth plant. He is acquiring new territory all of the time and making new improvements. The company mines, concentrates, smelts and sells pig lead. The Mississippi River & Bonna Terra Railroad has been extended through this property and the town of Desloge was established and incorporated in 1890. Something of the growth of the business of the Desloge Consolidated Lead Company is indicated by the fact that employment is now furnished to five hundred men, although at the beginning there were only enough men to work a single shaft. Lewis Fusz is president of the company, with Mr. Desloge as the vice president, general manager and treasurer. He is also a director of the St. Joseph Lead Company.

In 1877 occurred the marriage of Mr. Desloge and Miss Lydia Davis, of Lexington, Missouri. They have two sons: Firmin, who was born in Desloge in 1878 and is now superintendent of the mines; Joseph, who was born January 27, 1888, and is attending the St. Louis University. The parents are communicants of the Catholic Cathedral and Mr. Desloge is a member of the Mercantile Club and the Merchants Exchange. He votes with the republican party, manifesting a citizen's interest in politics. The only office he has ever filled was that of treasurer of Washington county, Missouri, from 1866 until 1868. He has always preferred to concentrate his time and energies upon his business, keeping in close touch with all the details and so coördinating his forces as to produce the strongest possible results. His discriminative power enables him to determine with accuracy the value of any situation or possibility and to bring into a unified force the various departments and complex interests of the business. His life record stands as an exemplification of the fact that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but the outcome of clear judgment, experience and intelligently directed effort.

HENRY W. KIEL.

Henry W. Kiel, president of the Kiel & Daues Bricklaying & Contracting Company, and secretary of the Contracting & Supply Company, of St. Louis, belongs to that class of business men of whom the world needs more. While conducting a successful and growing business, he is at the same time interested in the fair adjustment of all labor difficulties, and fully regards the obligations of the employer as well as of the employe. He is secretary of the Master Bricklayers Association since 1897, and in this connection is well known to the trade in the city.

Mr. Kiel was born February 21, 1871, in St. Louis. His father, Henry F. Kiel, well known as a contractor, died March 31, 1908. He served for three years as a private in the Civil war and was prominent in Grand Army affairs. His wife, Mrs. Minnie C. Kiel, died August 28, 1879.

The early education of Henry W. Kiel was acquired in the public schools of St. Louis, and between the ages of fourteen and seventeen years he was a student in Smith Academy, and pursued a year's course in architectural work after completing his academical studies. In his boyhood days he displayed considerable mechanical ingenuity and interest in mechanical structure, and after leaving school he served an apprenticeship to the bricklayer's trade under the direction of his father and became thoroughly familiar with the business in principle and detail, acquainting himself with the practical work of building, as well as the great scientific principles which underlie construction. It was the father's desire that the son should succeed him in business and thoroughly qualify for the work. Henry W. Kiel is now president of the Kiel & Daues Bricklaying & Contracting Company, having served as vice president prior to his father's death. Following the incorporation of the Contracting & Supply Company, in 1903, he became

its secretary and has thus been connected with it to the present time. The Kiel & Daues Bricklaying & Contracting Company is engaged in brick and mason work, having the contract for the brick and mason work on the new Soldan high school and the East St. Louis postoffice at the present writing. Many other important contracts have been executed by them, the company being prominently known in building circles in St. Louis. The Contracting & Supply Company are dealers in building materials and have an extensive patronage, both business enterprises with which Mr. Kiel is connected constituting important factors in the commercial and industrial activity of the city. He is also acting as secretary of the Master Bricklayers Benevolent and Protective Association, which is an organization composed of master bricklayers, its object being mutual assistance and benevolence. He has occupied this official position in connection therewith since 1897.

On the 1st of September, 1892, in St. Louis, Mr. Kiel was married to Miss Irene H. Moonan. They have four children: Henrietta, fourteen years of age; Elmer A., twelve years; Clarence C., ten years; and Edna, eight years of age.

Aside from his business and home life Mr. Kiel takes an active interest in politics as an advocate of republican principles and for two years served as chairman of the twelfth district of the Missouri republican congressional committee. He is also a member of the republican city committee from the thirteenth ward, and treasurer of the republican city committee. He was nominated and elected a presidential elector at large from this state on the republican ticket in 1908 and was selected the messenger to deliver the electoral vote to the president of the United States senate. He feels that it is the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to express his opinions through the ballot on the questions and issues of the day and to keep thoroughly informed concerning these. His devotion to his native city has been manifest in many tangible ways, including hearty and helpful coöperation in movements which have promoted civic virtues and civic pride, and that have advanced municipal welfare along substantial lines.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

Thomas Wright, a retired merchant, long and successfully connected with the manufacturing and sale of cigars, from which point of operations he extended his activities in various lines, bringing him into close connection with financial and other interests is now enjoying a well earned rest that has followed as the logical sequence of his previous energy and enterprise. Born in New York city, January 27, 1841, he is a son of Robert and Martha Wright and in the public schools of the eastern metropolis pursued his education. He served through the Civil war in the Army of the Potomac, enlisting in May, 1861, as a private, and taking part in many sanguinary conflicts which led up to the final victory that crowned the Union arms. His valor and meritorious conduct won him successive promotions to the rank of major, and he was later brevetted lieutenant colonel, being mustered out in November, 1865.

On the 3d of March, 1869, Mr. Wright was married in New York to Miss Emilie Garrigue. Their living children are: Waldemar R., who married Marian Wyeth and has four children, Margaret E., Roy Thomas, John Wyeth and Elizabeth; Guy H., who married Frances Glenn; and Ralph G., who is professor of chemistry at Rutgers College, New Jersey. They have also lost a daughter and son, Charlotte and Roy H.

Coming to St. Louis after the close of the war Mr. Wright, in March, 1866, established a cigar business at the corner of Third and Olive streets under the firm name of T. Wright & Company, and so continued until 1896, when he retired, although the business has since been continued by his brother, John H. Wright and his son, Waldemar R. Wright, having been incorporated as the T.

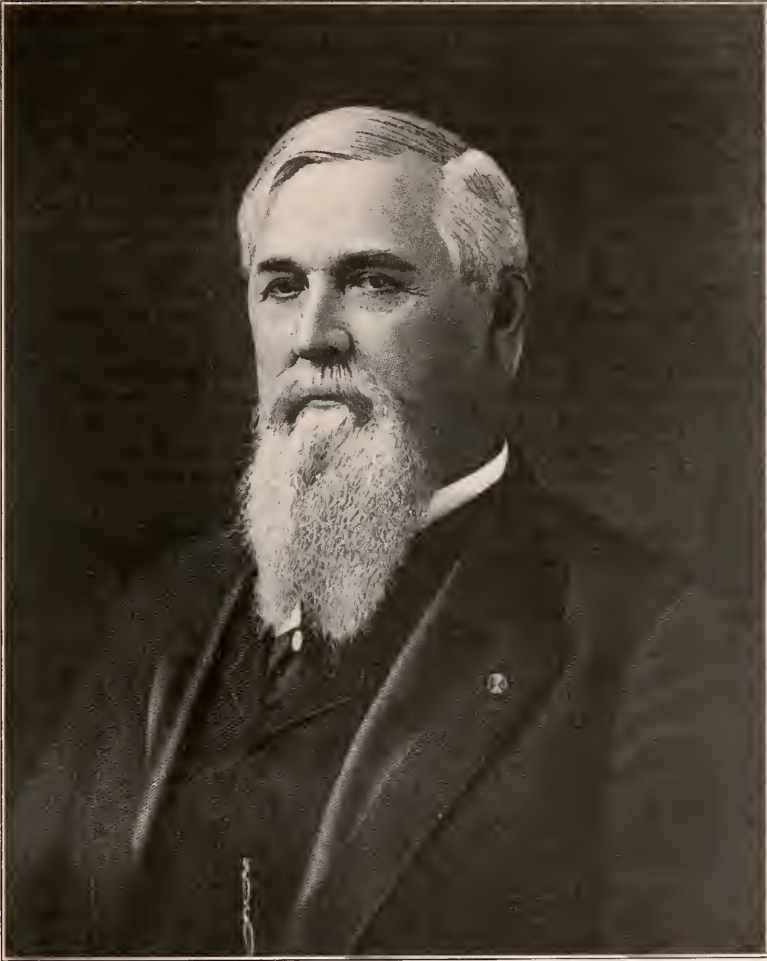
Wright & Company Cigar Company. They are conducting business at No. 800 Olive street and also at No. 300 Olive street. During thirty years connection with the business Mr. Wright enjoyed a large and growing trade that made his one of the leading enterprises of the character in the city. He wrought along modern business lines, his energy and determination carrying him into progressive methods which proved resultant factors in the acquirement of gratifying success. As he prospered in his undertakings he made judicious investments in other lines that constituted good revenue-paying properties. He is now the president of the Chemical Building Company and the New Imperial Building Company, Thomas Wright Investment Company and the Monetary Realty & Building Company; while in more strictly financial circles he is known as a director of the Third National Bank; and of the Missouri Lincoln Trust Company. The soundness of his business judgment finds demonstration in the prosperity to which he has attained, while the integrity of his commercial methods is manifest in the high regard everywhere entertained for him by his business colleagues, associates and representatives. Mr. Wright is, moreover, a valued member of the Business Men's League and the Mercantile Club, while in fraternal lines he is connected with the Masons, and his interest in military affairs is indicated by his membership in the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic.

SAMUEL WESLEY FORDYCE.

It has been given to some men to figure largely in the upbuilding of a great nation. When the final word is written due recognition must inevitably be accorded to those men who, with big brain, big heart and sturdy courage, led the way in railroad building into the outposts of the far west and the imperial southwest and opened up a vast domain to the people, enlarging the opportunities for the homeseeker and touching, in an ever widening circle, the activities of men of all professions, trades and callings. These men, the pioneers upon whom fell the brunt of initiating great enterprises in untried fields and who were truly representative of the American spirit of enterprise and successful achievement, have largely passed away.

Of the survivors is Samuel Wesley Fordyce, of St. Louis, Missouri. Born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 7, 1840, the son of John Fordyce and Mary Ann Houseman, both of Pennsylvania, Samuel Wesley Fordyce inherited the strong qualities of the Scotch and the Dutch, his paternal grandfather, John, emigrating to western Pennsylvania from Scotland, shortly before the war of the Revolution, while his maternal grandfather emigrated from Holland to the same section soon after. The family included ten children, of whom three survive, the others being J. B. Fordyce, of Hot Springs, Arkansas; and Dr. John A. Fordyce, the noted specialist, of New York city.

Like many of the men who later became prominent in the larger affairs of the nation, Samuel Wesley Fordyce secured his earlier education in the common schools of his native county. Subsequently he attended what was then known as Madison College, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and later he studied at the North Illinois University at Henry, Illinois. Thus equipped with a better education than was the lot of the ordinary boy of that period, he returned home and at the age of twenty began his career as a station agent on the Central Ohio Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. The following year found him enlisting as a private in the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and his record in the Civil war, like that of his subsequent career, is one of distinguished service. Enlisting as a private he was soon chosen second lieutenant and later promoted to a first lieutenantcy of Company B, First Ohio Volunteers. In 1863 he was again honored by promotion to a captaincy in command of Company H and a few months later was made assistant inspector general of cavalry in the Army



S. W. FORDYCE

of the Cumberland and assigned to the Second Cavalry Division under the command of General George Crook. He went through the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga under Rosecrans and the battles of Shiloh and Perryville, Kentucky, under Buell, and many minor engagements. That he was in the thick of the fight is evidenced by the fact that he was three times wounded and three times captured by the enemy, though he never served a day's imprisonment, having the good fortune to be recaptured twice and escaping once.

At the close of the war in which he had acquitted himself with such credit, Mr. Fordyce located at Huntsville, Alabama, and established the banking house of Fordyce & Rison, taking a leading part in the development of northern Alabama and acting as president of the first Agricultural Fair and Mechanical Association at Huntsville, while he assisted in financing the North & South Alabama Railway from Decatur to Montgomery, Alabama, now a part of the Louisville & Nashville system. The banking house established by Mr. Fordyce over forty years ago is still in successful operation, the business now being conducted by A. L. Rison, son of Mr. Fordyce's partner, under the name of the W. R. Rison Banking Company. His health having temporarily failed, Mr. Fordyce moved to Arkansas in January, 1876, and located in the mountains near Hot Springs. The value of the place as a health resort at once aroused his interest and it may be safely asserted that the development of the city of Hot Spring owes more to the initiative of Samuel W. Fordyce than to any other individual or influence.

Through his efforts a bill was passed in the United States congress quieting title to four sections of land which had been in dispute for sixty years, while he was responsible for the introduction by General John A. Logan, then United States senator, of the bill for the erection of the finely equipped Army and Navy Hospital now in operation on the government reservation at Hot Springs. In addition to his efforts in exploiting the section Mr. Fordyce aided in financing the leading hotels, opera house, water, gas and electric light works, street railroad system and other public enterprises and also financed and had constructed the first cotton compress at Dallas and at Dennison, Texas.

Though such an active factor in advancing the welfare of Arkansas, Mr. Fordyce found opportunity to broaden his operations and soon became identified with the building and operation of a great network of railroads in the south and southwest. The number of important enterprises which claimed his attention is a significant index to the ability and forceful character of the man. The greater part of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company was built under the management of Mr. Fordyce and for sixteen years he resolutely maintained and developed the property in the face of repeated setbacks, steadily overcoming each obstacle with the sturdy courage of his Scotch ancestors. Some idea of his labors in this connection may be gained from a recapitulation of his services; vice president and treasurer of the Texas & St. Louis Railway for the three years ending April, 1885; receiver, April, 1885-May, 1886; president of the same road reorganized under the name of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway, from 1886 to 1889; receiver, 1889-1890, president, under the new title of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, from 1890 to 1898.

His services were recognized by his appointment as receiver of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway in 1899, and in 1900 he became president of the road under its reorganized title of the Kansas City Southern Railway. Following this Mr. Fordyce built in 1900 and 1901 the Little Rock, Hot Springs & Western Railway, subsequently aiding in the building and financing of the St. Louis Valley line, now a part of the Missouri Pacific system. His other activities included coöperation in the building and financing of lines now operated by the St. Louis and San Francisco system, also the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, the Illinois, Indiana & Minnesota Railroad, the Apalachicola & Northern in Florida, the St. Louis, Guthrie & El Reno Railroad in Oklahoma, the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico in Texas, besides being one of the underwriters of the Fort Worth & Denver, now a part of the Colorado Southern system. In all it is estimated

that this one man has built, financed and helped to finance at least ten thousand miles of railway.

Apart from the remarkable work accomplished by Samuel W. Fordyce in developing the transportation interests of the nation, he is identified in a large way with various other important enterprises. He is a director and one of the organizers of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, a director of the Laclede Light & Power Company, of St. Louis, and the Jefferson Hotel Company, of St. Louis, vice president of the Arlington and New York Hotel Companies, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, president of the Hot Springs (Ark.) Water, Gas and Electric Light Companies, and of the Hot Springs Electric Street Railway Company, director of the Illinois, Indiana & Minnesota Railroad, the Apalachicola & Northern, the Kansas City Southern, the Little Rock & Hot Springs Western, chairman of the executive committee of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico and director in the American Rio Grande Land & Irrigation Company, of Texas, the largest irrigating canal system in the United States. He is a member of the University and Noonday Clubs of St. Louis, and is the president of the Houston Oil Company, of Texas, which is one of the largest timber and oil companies in America. He is a past commander of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion of America. His abilities as an executive were so generally recognized by his associates that while president of the St. Louis Southwestern, Mr. Fordyce was chosen by the unanimous vote of all the lines comprised in the Southwestern Traffic Association as chairman of its executive board. This association represented practically the entire movement of traffic from the Atlantic seaboard to all points west of the Mississippi, to California and old Mexico, and so wisely did Mr. Fordyce discharge the duties of the important office that, on his retirement in 1898, he was presented with a set of resolutions, engrossed on parchment, approving the uniform fairness of his rulings.

This confidence was not confined to his associates alone but was shared by his subordinates and employes as is evidenced by the fact that, while strikes prevailed on nearly all other railroads, the men under Mr. Fordyce relied on him to protect their rights and never once found occasion for striking.

With all his activities in other lines Mr. Fordyce yet found time for playing an important part in the political affairs of the nation. In the reconstruction period following the Civil war Mr. Fordyce was active as a democrat, acting as delegate to the various conventions in Alabama, also as a member of the state committee in 1874, when, for the first time since the war, the entire democratic ticket was elected.

On moving to Arkansas he again became prominent politically, acting as delegate to the state gubernatorial convention of 1880, also as delegate to the state judicial convention of 1884, member of the democratic national committee of Arkansas from 1884 to 1888, delegate to the national democratic convention of 1884, member of the committee to notify Cleveland and Hendricks of their nomination as president and vice president of the United States, delegate at large to the national democratic convention of 1892 and chairman of the committee on permanent organization. He declined to go as delegate to the national democratic convention of 1896, and calling a meeting of the sound-money democrats at Little Rock, headed a delegation to the Indianapolis gold standard convention and was a member of the platform committee. Though often solicited to become a candidate for both the governorship and United States senatorship of the state, Mr. Fordyce has always declined political honors, preferring to give his energies to the development of the great enterprises with which his life is identified.

His unflinching integrity and loyalty is recognized by the leaders of both the great national parties, and, though a democrat, he has been signally honored by those of the republican faith as well. Because of his wide knowledge of conditions, Mr. Fordyce's advice was sought by President Hayes as to the selection of a member of the cabinet who should be acceptable to the southern people. Mr. Fordyce recommended John Hancock, then a member of congress from Texas.

who, when the honor was offered him, declined, to his subsequent regret. Later Mr. Fordyce was again approached with a similar request on behalf of the cabinet of President Harrison, and in connection with others General John W. Noble was recommended by Mr. Fordyce and was duly chosen secretary of the interior. Mr. Fordyce also enjoyed the confidence and personal friendship of President McKinley, who sought his advice frequently in the matter of appointments in the southwest.

Mr. Fordyce married May 1, 1866, Susan E. Chadick, daughter of Rev. William D. Chadick, of Huntsville, Alabama. Of his two daughters and three sons four survive: Jane, wife of Major D. S. Stanley, of the quartermaster general's department, United States Army; John, president of the Thomas-Fordyce Manufacturing Company of Little Rock, Arkansas; William C., vice president of the Commonwealth Trust Company, of St. Louis, Missouri; and S. W., Jr., who is now practicing law in St. Louis, Missouri.

Samuel Wesley Fordyce, whether as soldier, financier, railroad builder, executive or trusted counselor of statesmen, political leaders and workingmen, has been privileged to play an important part in the history of his time, and the influence of the great work accomplished by him in the development of the resources of the south and southwest will grow and expand with the years and insure him a place for all time among the distinguished men of achievement of the nation.

EDWARD C. ELIOT.

Edward C. Eliot, one of the distinguished lawyers of the Missouri bar, was born in St. Louis, July 3, 1858. His parents were William Greenleaf and Abby Adams (Cranch) Eliot and the ancestry of the family is traced back to Andrew Eliot, who came from England about 1650, thus establishing the family in the new world during the earliest epoch in its colonization. William Greenleaf Eliot, a minister of the Unitarian church and chancellor of Washington University, born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, was educated at Columbian College, in Georgetown, Virginia, and in 1834 came to St. Louis, where he was a leading citizen for over fifty years. He married a daughter of Judge William Cranch, of Washington, D. C., who was a son of Richard Cranch, who came from Devonshire, England, in 1747 and settled at Quincy, Massachusetts. Richard Cranch served as judge of the probate court there and was prominent in the public life of his community.

Edward C. Eliot was graduated A. B. from Washington University in 1878 and in 1881 received the Master of Arts degree. In the meantime he had prepared for the bar as a student in the St. Louis Law School, from which he was graduated as Bachelor of Law in 1880. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and, entering upon the practice of his profession, has made steady progress resulting from close application and attention to the interests of his clients. He is a member of the law firm of Stewart, Eliot, Chaplin & Blayney. He is also well known as a law educator, having been lecturer on commercial law in the St. Louis Law School from 1887 until 1903.

Mr. Eliot was married in Boston, Massachusetts, November 1, 1883, to Miss Mary A. Munroe, a representative of an old New England family. They have five children: Edward M., twenty-three years of age, who is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Frank M., twenty-one years of age, a graduate of the Washington University, and now connected with the Hydraulic Press Brick Company; Alice, a graduate of Mary Institute and now attending Washington University; William Cranch, thirteen years of age, a student of Smith Academy; and John Greenleaf, six years of age. Mr. Eliot resides at No. 5468 Maple avenue.

Not alone a student of his profession, he has kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age on the great sociological and economic questions and upon all those subjects which are of vital moment. His recognition of the needs and possibilities of the city has been manifest in active cooperation with various movements directed toward municipal upbuilding and progress. Since 1903 he has been a trustee of the Missouri Botanical Garden and from 1897 until 1903 was a member of the St. Louis board of education, acting as its president in 1898-9. During these years his work was of material assistance in establishing the public school system upon a sound administrative basis. In politics he is a republican and in 1902 was a candidate of his party for the St. Louis board of appeals. He was a delegate to the universal congress of lawyers and jurists in St. Louis in 1904, which was attended by eminent members of the profession from the entire world. He belongs to the American Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association, the St. Louis Bar Association, of which he was president in 1898-9, and the Civil Service Reform Association. He was also president of the Civic League in 1903 and 1904, and was honored with the presidency of the New England Society in 1907. He is connected with the Soldiers Orphans Home, with the Unitarian church, the Round Table, and the Noonday Club.

HON. HARRY M. COUDREY.

Hon. Harry M. Coudrey, prominent among the republican leaders as well as the business men of St. Louis, now representing his district in congress, was born in Brunswick, Missouri, February 28, 1867, his parents being J. N. and L. H. Coudrey. The mother still survives, but the father, who was an insurance adjuster, has passed away. The removal of the family to St. Louis in 1878 enabled Harry M. Coudrey to enjoy the educational advantages offered by the public schools of this city where, passing through consecutive grades, he was graduated from the manual training school with the class of 1886. A review of the business field with its manifold opportunities, in consideration of the question of a life work, eventually led Mr. Coudrey to enter the insurance field, wherein his rise has been rapid. For three years after leaving school he was special agent for the Travelers' Insurance Company, and in 1889 he organized the insurance firm of Coudrey & Scott. This in 1901 was changed to Harry M. Coudrey & Company, although Mr. Coudrey is now sole owner of the business. His position in insurance circles, as taken aside from the financial success he has achieved, is most prominent—a fact indicated in his election to the presidency of the National Association of Casualty & Surety Underwriters. He has extended his business connections to other lines, being now a director of the Washington National Bank, a director and the treasurer of the Universal Adding Machine Company.

Various official honors have been conferred upon him in different connections. In 1906 he was the president of the St. Louis Fire Insurance Agents Association and in the same year was secretary of the St. Louis Club. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the Knight Templar and Scottish Rite degrees and is also affiliated with the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Merchants Exchange, the Business Men's League, the Loyal Legion and the St. Louis University, Noonday, Mercantile, Athletic, Glen Echo and Field Clubs. His church relations are with the Presbyterian denomination.

While all these associations indicate much of the nature of his character and interests, there is another phase in the life of Mr. Coudrey worthy of more than passing notice. In 1897 he was elected to the house of delegates for a term of two years, and as a member of the municipal assembly he won the commendation of the public by his vigorous opposition to all boodle measures. He

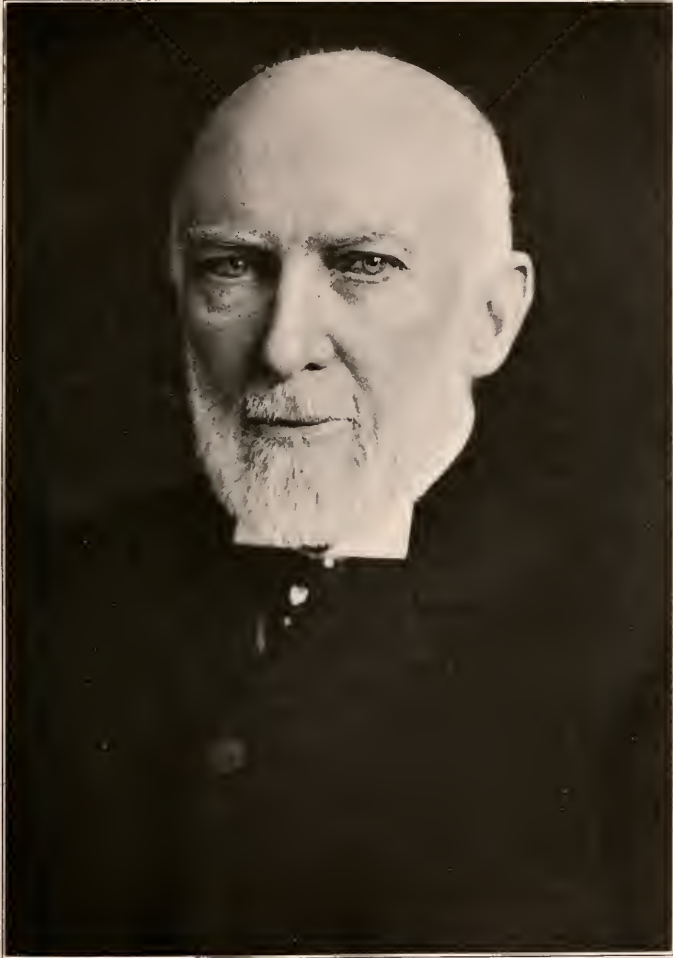
was almost alone in the fight, however, and declined to again accept the office at the expiration of his term. Intensely interested in politics and the adoption of the republican principles, he served at one time as president of the Twenty-eighth Ward Republican League Club. He was chosen to represent the twelfth congressional district of Missouri in the fifty-ninth congress as the republican candidate, but owing to gross election frauds he was not seated until near the end of the first session, after successfully contesting the seat of Ernest E. Wood, democrat. Further endorsement was given him by a reelection to the sixtieth congress by a majority of eight hundred and thirty votes over C. M. Selph, the democratic candidate. Strong and positive in his republicanism, his party fealty is not grounded on partisan prejudice and he enjoys the respect and confidence of all his associates, irrespective of party. Of the great issues which divide the two parties, with their roots extending down to the very bedrock of the foundation of the republic, he has the true statesman's grasp. While thoroughly familiar with the political maxims of the schools, he has also studied the lessons of actual life, arriving at his conclusions as the result of careful investigation and a thorough understanding of conditions existing in public life today. Strongly opposed to misrule, whether in municipal affairs or in the council chambers of the nation, he is identified with that movement toward higher politics, which is common to both parties and which constitutes the most hopeful political sign of the period.

SAMUEL CUPPLES.

Samuel Cupples is a merchant and manufacturer of St. Louis. His business career has been characterized by a spirit of general helpfulness. He has displayed many of the methods of the pioneer resulting in benefit to the business interests of the city at large, and along lines from which no personal profit has accrued he has labored to the benefit of the general public. The Manual Training School of St. Louis owes its existence in large measure to him and the lines upon which it was established have served as a model for practically all of the training schools of the country.

Mr. Cupples was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1831, his parents being James and Elizabeth (Bigham) Cupples, both of whom were natives of County Down, Ireland, whence they emigrated to the United States in 1814. The father was an educator of considerable note and the son was qualified for a business career in a school which his father established at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. When fifteen years of age he made his way westward to Cincinnati and there entered the employ of Albert O. Tylor, the pioneer dealer in woodenware in the west. Industrious, painstaking and withal a capable youth, he quickly mastered the details of the business and won the confidence of his employers until the management of the Cincinnati business was practically entrusted to him.

In 1851 he came to St. Louis and established a woodenware house in this city. The business as originally organized was conducted under the firm style of Samuel Cupples & Company. In 1858 Thomas Marston became associated with him under the firm name of Cupples & Marston. The succeeding twelve years constituted an epoch of prosperity for the house, after which the partnership was dissolved to be succeeded by the firm of Samuel Cupples & Company, the junior partners being H. G. and R. S. Brookings and A. A. Wallace. A reorganization of the business in 1883 led to the adoption of the firm name of Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, of which Mr. Cupples became president and has so continued to the present writing in 1909. This establishment is the largest of its kind in the United States. There are many subsidiary companies which cluster around and contribute to the growth and prosperity



SAMUEL CUPPLES

of the city. Chief among these are the St. Louis Terminal Cupples Station & Property Company, now belonging to the Washington University by gift of Samuel Cupples and Robert S. Brookings, and the Samuel Cupples Envelope Company. The "Cupples Station," as it is called, is an institution more valuable to the merchants of the city than any other established for their benefit within the memory of the present generation. To avoid expense and delay incident to the carting of goods to and from the various depots of the city, Mr. Cupples and Mr. Brookings purchased a large tract of land adjacent to a point at which practically all the railroads of the city have a junction and there erected a system of warehouses, the basements of which are traversed by a network of railroad tracks. Here a vast business center has been created, at which merchants of St. Louis receive and reship goods, aggregating in value many millions of dollars annually, while the expense of handling such goods has been reduced to a minimum. The growth of the woodenware business, of which Mr. Cupples is still the head, has been phenomenal. From the first Mr. Cupples gathered around him, as all captains of industry do, a host of able lieutenants, and to them is accorded by him much of the credit of the wonderful growth of the business. To other fields he has extended his activities in developing the manufacturing interests of the city.

While the work he has accomplished in commercial fields would alone entitle him to distinction, Mr. Cupples has also been active in promoting the public welfare and the general interests of the city. He has labored earnestly to further the religious, educational and charitable institutions of St. Louis and has been particularly interested in the development of the public-school system.

For more than half a century Mr. Cupples has been actively and prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal church South. Immediately after he came to the city in 1851, he joined the "Old Fourth Street" church, the second Methodist church established in St. Louis and then located on Fourth street and Washington avenue, where the Boatmen's Bank is now. Mr. Cupples took a class in the Sunday school work the day he joined. His most notable and far-reaching Sunday school work was in connection with the Cote Brilliante development. When Mr. Cupples opened a Sunday school in that northwestern suburb, which was coming into prominence for homes of people doing business in the city, there was neither church nor Sunday school west of Grand avenue. Mr. Cupples organized a Sunday school in an old schoolhouse and carried it on until, through his efforts, a lot was bought and a chapel erected. Mr. Cupples was the superintendent of that pioneer Sunday school and the active head of the religious organization in Cote Brilliante twenty-one years, until he moved into the city. The chapel was transferred to the Presbyterians, who now have a fine church on the site. Within the district from Grand avenue to the Six-Mile House and from Olive street road to the cemeteries, the Cote Brilliante chapel was at first the only church. The enrollment in the only public school in the district—the Cote Brilliante school—was one hundred and thirty-two children. Today, in that same district, there are fifteen or more churches and twenty-two thousand school children. Mr. Cupples led the movement for better school facilities in Cote Brilliante until by special taxation a building considered a great improvement in those days was erected. He did not relax until a tract containing three and one-half acres was acquired from the funds thus raised. The idea at the time was to provide a good playground. That tract is now occupied by one of the finest school buildings of St. Louis.

Mr. Cupples was always deeply interested in education and soon after the old "Thirteenth Ward" became a permanent part of St. Louis, Mr. Cupples was chosen a member of the board of public schools; and a most valuable member he was. During 1877-78 he made the acquaintance of Professor C. M. Woodward, of Washington University, then a member of the same board. From Pro-

fessor Woodward he learned of his proposal to establish a Manual Training School as a sub-department of Washington University. He was greatly pleased with the theory and plan of the scheme as outlined in a reprint of an address by Dr. Woodward before the Missouri State Teachers' Association at Carthage in August, 1878. Believing that the scheme proposed was practical, he took the lead in the establishment of the school, offering to support the experiment for five years. Accordingly, he was placed on the first managing board when the act of establishment was passed by Washington University on June 17, 1879. Thus Mr. Cupples became officially associated with Washington University. In this move he was heartily seconded by Messrs. Gottlieb Conzelman, Edwin Harrison, Ralph Sellew and Dr. William G. Eliot, president of Washington University.

The history of the Manual Training School, the pioneer of the new departure in secondary education, has been given elsewhere. Suffice it to say that as the school grew in strength and popularity the interest of Mr. Cupples increased. In 1884 he proposed and secured for the school a special endowment to which Mr. Ralph Sellew, Mr. Conzelman and himself were equal contributors. Mr. Timothy G. Sellew, of New York, the nephew of Ralph Sellew, generously carried out the intention of his uncle, who died during the negotiations. The definite purpose of this endowment was to promote the attendance of bright boys in straitened circumstances.

The next logical step for Mr. Cupples to take after providing for an increasing attendance in the Manual Training School was to provide for the higher technical education of the graduates thereof. He was delighted, and possibly surprised, to find that the discipline and culture of the Manual Training School, in spite of its very practical side, served generally to inspire a strong desire for more and higher education, usually of a technical character. Mr. Cupples then saw that the success already gained was but the beginning of a greater success to be gained in the higher department of the university. His intimate acquaintance with Professor Woodward, the dean of the School of Engineering and Architecture, gave him every opportunity to study the needs of the university and to appreciate the splendid opportunity there presented for service to the cause of higher education.

Various plans for carrying forward the work were drawn, discussed and laid aside as the horizon widened and the magnitude of the undertaking came into view. Finally, when the great university leader appeared in the person of Mr. Robert S. Brookings, the problem, how to build and equip a great university which should appeal not to a class or a few select classes, but to all classes—not to humanists alone, but to humanity—was solved.

This is not the place to speak of the magnificent work of Mr. Brookings in reestablishing and developing Washington University, but it is proper to add that Mr. Cupples was and is his worthy partner, not only in business, but in this great educational enterprise. He is to be credited not only with the gift of his half-ownership in Cupples Station (q. v.) but with the gift of three splendid university halls—"Cupples I" for Civil Engineering and Architecture; "Cupples II" for Mechanical and Electrical Engineering; and the Engineering Laboratory. They stand today as monuments of his wisdom and his liberality.

The educational work of Mr. Samuel Cupples will be finished only with his life. His benefactions to struggling institutions outside the city have been neither few nor small, and his helping hand, when help has been sorely needed, has been truly a godsend to those responsible for the administration of Central College, at Fayette, Missouri; Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee; the St. Louis Manual Training School and the technical department of Washington University.

The same bent of mind which has enabled Mr. Cupples to develop his business interests and which has inclined him toward the most practical and useful forms of educational facilities has characterized his philanthropic and

charitable work. Mr. Cupples has been for many years an officer and is now the head of the St. Louis Provident Association, which has expended for the relief of the poor of St. Louis one million three hundred and twenty-six thousand and three hundred and nine dollars. Perhaps in all of the history of charitable work a like amount has not been expended elsewhere for relief of distress with less of waste or more of deserved benefit. The organization of this association has been perfected under the study and supervision of Mr. Cupples and other business men like him to do the most for the worthy and to prevent imposition upon the generous by the unworthy. A cardinal principle of the Provident Association is to investigate all cases, to encourage people to help themselves and to discourage pauperism.

Mr. Cupples was married in 1860 to Miss Martha S. Kells, of St. Louis, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Finney) Kells. For a considerable portion of her married life Mrs. Cupples gave almost her entire time to philanthropic work. She devoted herself especially to the Girls Industrial Home when it was located upon Eighteenth and Morgan streets and to the Methodist Orphans Home. Mr. Cupples shared the interest of his wife during her lifetime in this work. After Mrs. Cupples' death, Mr. Cupples continued to give a great deal of attention to the institutions.

Perhaps the strongest tribute that could be paid to Mr. Cupples as a philanthropist has been the selection of him to carry out the wishes of several citizens of St. Louis desiring to do something for their kind. Dr. Bradford gave his estate toward the support of the Methodist Orphans Home. The beautiful structure on Maryland avenue, one of the handsomest and best equipped "Homes" in the country, was erected by Mr. Cupples as a memorial to Mrs. Cupples. The estate of Dr. Bradford became a notable part of the endowment. The administration of the Bradford bequest was left largely to the business judgment of Mr. Cupples. When Mr. Barnes decided that his estate should go to found a splendid hospital in the city of his adoption and lifelong business success, Mr. Cupples was one of those he consulted and selected to carry out the provisions of his will. When Richard M. Scruggs died, a partnership in good work of a third of a century was dissolved, but the business did not stop. Between Mr. Scruggs and Mr. Cupples had existed an extensive coöperation in benevolence. Mr. Scruggs had been president of the Provident Association. Mr. Cupples took up the responsibility. He has passed his seventy-seventh milestone, but his relationship to his business, to the educational institutions, to the church, to the philanthropies, is still active and potent. Samuel Cupples, as the years go by, instead of passing out of the knowledge of his fellow citizens, seems to grow intellectually and morally upon the whole community.

SCOTT BURRELL PARSONS, M. D.

Dr. Scott Burrell Parsons was an eminent member of the medical profession whose opinions were largely regarded as authority by his colleagues and associates in the practice of medicine and surgery in St. Louis. Moreover, the salient qualities of his manhood were such as won him the companionship and warm friendship of men of culture, who recognized his superior ability and who counted him a valuable addition to those social circles where intelligence is regarded as a necessary attribute to agreeableness.

His life record began in Orono, Penobscot county, Maine, in 1843. His father, Elijah Parsons, also a native of New England, married Miss Perry, a descendant of the Commodore Perry family. Dr. Parsons supplemented his preliminary education by study in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the class of 1863. He then located for practice at Sandwich, Illinois, where he remained for a short time, after which he

returned to Chicago. He then spent some time abroad and was also for one year in King's Hospital College, where he added to his theoretical knowledge the broad and varied experience of hospital practice.

Thus well equipped by thorough training, he came to St. Louis and entered upon the teaching of medicine as demonstrator of anatomy, lecturer on comparative anatomy and professor of surgery in the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical College of this city, of which he afterward became dean. Later, because of the strain of the college work, he gave it up and devoted his attention to the private practice of surgery. He acted as surgeon of the Good Samaritan Hospital and at the time of his death was surgeon for the Girls' Industrial Home and the St. Louis Children's Hospital. He was remarkably successful in his surgical work and his word was law among the physicians. He held to high ideals and entertained broad views on his profession and was constantly adding to his knowledge through his wide research and investigation. He thoroughly understood the component parts of the human body, the onslaughts made upon it by disease and the power of inherited tendencies, and in his work in the operating room his manner was most cool and collected, his touch gentle but sure. What he did was always for the best interests of his patrons and the honor of the profession and he enjoyed to the fullest extent the respect and admiration of his professional brethren. He was a member of the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical Society, the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy and of the Hahnemann Club and was one of the recognized leaders of the homeopathic profession in the west. He also belonged to the St. Louis Club, to the Legion of Honor and to Valley Council of the Royal Arcanum.

In 1867, in St. Louis, Dr. Parsons was married to Miss Henrietta Knight Evans, a native of Wales, who on emigrating to the new world settled at Toronto, Canada, and thence came to St. Louis with her mother, who died there at the age of ninety-four years. Her maternal grandfather was Sir Edward Knight. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Parsons were born a daughter and son. The former, Henrietta Parsons, married and has one son, Clarence Parsons Gill. She resides in St. Louis and has been very active in public work, particularly in her advocacy of the movement for cleaning up the city that its sanitary interests may be improved. She holds advanced ideas on many questions of public moment and is a most broad minded and cultured lady. The son, Scott Elijah Parsons, married Miss Frances Mae Claphamson, a daughter of Jefferson Claphamson of St. Louis, and they have two children: Scott Guyon and Jane. Following his father's professional footsteps, Scott E. Parsons was graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College and has become his father's successor as surgeon of the Children's Hospital and in general surgical work.

The death of Dr. Scott B. Parsons occurred in St. Louis, June 9, 1900. He was yet in the prime of life and was in the midst of a career of great usefulness, so that the news of his death caused wide-spread regret throughout the city, where he had come to be known and honored no less for his personal worth than his professional attainments.

SAMUEL BROADDUS JEFFRIES.

Samuel Broaddus Jeffries, attorney at law, was born in Lewis county, Missouri, February 3, 1869, a son of William and Elizabeth (Smallwood) Jeffries. He continued his more specifically literary education by graduation from La Grange College with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1891. The following year he spent one term as a student in the St. Louis Law School but largely pursued his preparation for the bar under private instruction with Judge Anderson, of Canton, Missouri, as his preceptor. His thorough preliminary reading enabled him to successfully pass the examination which secured his admission to the bar

in 1893 and he entered upon his professional career at Canton, Lewis county, Missouri, where he practiced until January, 1897. He practiced for two years as junior partner of the law firm of Anderson & Jeffries and was then alone until his removal to St. Louis. In 1894 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Lewis county for a term of two years and reelected for another term of two years but resigned in January, 1897, and was appointed assistant attorney general of Missouri and removed to Jefferson City, where he continued until January, 1905, when, retiring from the office, he sought the broader field of labor offered at the St. Louis bar and in August of that year became one of the organizers of the law firm of Harlan, Jeffries & Wagner. The reputation which he had previously made as assistant attorney general and in the private practice of law assured his rapid acquirement of a large and important clientage here and in addition to his legal interests he is also connected with various important corporations in a professional capacity. Moreover, he is a factor in the management of several corporations, being a director of the Central Missouri Trust Company of Jefferson City, Missouri, the First National Bank of Canton, Missouri, Home Telephone Company of Detroit, Michigan, American Bakery Company of St. Louis, Dean Electric Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Chippewa Bank of St. Louis. While his professional and business interests leave him little leisure time for other occupation, he turns his attention to farming and is much interested in agriculture.

On the 8th of December, 1897, in Lewis county, Missouri, Mr. Jeffries was married to Miss Lutie Ball. He is connected with many public interests of importance, being now a member of the board of managers of the Baptist Sanitarium and of the Law Library Association. He holds membership in the Baptist church, is associated fraternally with the Masons and the Odd Fellows and gives his political allegiance to the democracy. His professional career has been marked by that steady progress which indicates the constant expansion of one's powers and capabilities, qualifying the individual more and more largely for handling the important and complex legal interests which are today demanding the attention of the advocate and the counselor.

DANIEL CATLIN.

Daniel Catlin is one of the eminently successful men of St. Louis whose efforts have contributed in no small degree toward making this the fourth city of the Union. He was for many years prominently identified with its commercial and financial interests and is now living retired as one of the city's most honored capitalists, owing his success to intelligently directed effort, to keen perception and to indomitable and unflagging enterprise. Moreover, his active coöperation has been a resultant factor in many measures of the greatest benefit to St. Louis and he has stood as a leader in progressive movements having marked and beneficial effect upon municipal interests.

Mr. Catlin comes of an ancestry honorable and distinguished and which in its lineal and collateral lines has through many generations been distinctively American. At a more remote period, however, the ancestry is traced back to an ancient family of Norman origin which ranked among the armigeri for many centuries. While with the passing years various changes in the name have occurred, the lines of descent are too strongly marked to bear of any questioning as to the correctness of the ancestral tracing. At different times the name has been written Cattelin, Cattelyn, Catling, Ketling and in other forms, and is probably derived from the Norman Castellan or Chatelain. The founder of the family in America was Thomas Catlin, who on colonial records is mentioned as Ketling and Catling. A native of England, he was born in 1612 and during the first half of the seventeenth century became a resident of



DANIEL CATLIN

Hartford, Connecticut. The exact date of his arrival in the colony is not known, but, as Professor Edward Henry Tiring in the Tiring genealogy said, "Of the twenty thousand or more who emigrated between the years 1629 and 1640, the time of only a relatively small number can be ascertained from the passenger lists of the vessels on which they sailed. If any came after the proclamation prohibiting emigration without license (May 1, 1638) and prior to 1640, when emigration had practically ceased, it is not difficult to see why his name did not appear in the register. In the first place, although ships left England almost daily, Hottens lists gave the name of but one ship in 1638 and 1639. Further, these registers contained only names of those who left England legally, i. e., under license according to proclamation, and doubtless thousands left secretly to avoid the oath of allegiance and supremacy and payment of subsidy to the crown, as well as to escape the annoyance and disabilities which attended those who were disaffected to the church. If he came after 1640, in November of which year Long parliament assembled, he could perhaps have come without official registry."

The colonial records of Connecticut show Thomas Ketling, of Hartford, to have been the successful defendant in a case at court there August 1, 1644. Soon after his arrival in Hartford he was appointed constable, which position was a very much more important one at that day than it is at present. He held other positions of trust in the town and colony and was repeatedly elected selectman. He became a landholder in 1646 and received some property in the division of lands in 1672, while in 1684, in connection with his son John, he received a grant of ten acres from the town of Hartford. His realty holdings also embraced property in other parts of the colony and some of it is still in possession of one of his descendants. That he was married prior to his arrival in the colony is indicated by the fact that there is no record either of the ceremony or of the birth of his three children. For his second wife he chose Mrs. Mary Ermer, the widow of Edward Ermer, and his death occurred in 1690, when he had reached the age of seventy-eight years.

His only son, John Catlin, was baptized at Hartford, May 6, 1649, and was made a freeman in 1665. On the 27th of July of the same year he wedded Mary Marshall, by whom he had six children, including Samuel Catlin, who was born at Hartford, November 4, 1672. The latter was married twice. On the 5th of January, 1702 or 1703, he wedded Elizabeth Norton, by whom he had eight children, and for his second wife he chose Sarah Nicholls Webster, a widow, who died December 12, 1762. There were no children of that marriage. Samuel Catlin passed away toward the close of 1760 at the venerable age of eighty-eight years.

Thomas Catlin, son of Samuel Catlin, was born February 17, 1705 or 1706, and was married May 8, 1732, to Abigail Bissell, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Osborn) Bissell, her birth occurring January 16, 1712. Thomas Catlin, the third of the eight children born to Thomas and Abigail (Bissell) Catlin, first opened his eyes to the light of day at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 18, 1737. During the opening period of the Revolutionary war he joined the American army and was commissioned an ensign May 1, 1775. In December of the same year he was discharged, but in June, 1776, again joined the army and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Litchfield company under Captain Abraham Bradley, who organized a part of six battalions ordered by the general assembly to be raised and to march to New York to join the Continental troops and reinforce Washington. The company to which Mr. Catlin belonged formed a part of Colonel Gay's regiment of the Second Battalion of Wadsworth's Brigade. In the retreat from New York on September 15, 1776, Lieutenant Catlin was taken prisoner and was incarcerated by the British until almost the close of the year, when he was sent to Connecticut for exchange. A history of his imprisonment and the experiences which he met thereby appears in the History of the Town of Litchfield, published in 1845.

It was a deposition found among the Wolcott papers and was taken May 3, 1777, before Andrew Adams, justice of the peace at Litchfield. In speaking of Lieutenant Catlin's treatment by the British it says, "that he was taken a prisoner by the British troops in New York Island, September 15, 1776, and confined with a great number in a close gaol for eleven days; that he had taken no sustenance for forty-eight hours after he was taken; that for eleven whole days they had only about two days' allowance, and their pork was offensive to the smell; that forty-two were confined in one house until Fort Washington was taken, when the house was crowded with other prisoners. After this they were informed that they should have two-thirds allowance, which consisted of very poor Irish pork, and bread which was hard, mouldy and wormy, made of canaille and dregs of flaxseed. The British troops had good bread. Brackish water was given to prisoners, and he had seen a dollar and a half given for a common pail of water. Only between three and four pounds of pork was given three men for three days. For nearly three months the private soldiers were confined in churches, and in one were eight hundred and fifty. About December 25, 1776, he, with about two hundred and twenty-five others, was put aboard the "Glasgow" at New York to be carried to Connecticut for exchange. They were on board eleven days and kept on black, coarse, broken bread and less pork than before. Twenty-eight died during the eleven days. They were treated with great cruelty and had no fire for sick or well. They were crowded between decks and many died through hardships, ill usage, hunger and cold."

In 1777 a Thomas Catlin was voted one of a committee to purchase and provide clothing for non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the Continental army who had enlisted from Litchfield. In 1780 Lieutenant Thomas Catlin, of Litchfield, was appointed one of the inspectors of provisions for the army. Prior to engaging in military service he had been married, on the 25th of December, 1763, to Miss Avis Buell, a daughter of Deacon Peter and Avis (Collins) Buell. She was born January 26, 1744, and died June 24, 1804, leaving a family of six children. Her husband survived her until December 29, 1829, and was nearly ninety-three years of age at the time of his death.

Their son, Levi Catlin, was born August 31, 1803, and wedded Anna Elizabeth Landon. He was a farmer by occupation and made his home three miles southeast of Litchfield. He took a prominent part in public affairs there, gave his political allegiance to the whig party and held a number of town offices. He died October 16, 1841.

Daniel Catlin, father of our subject, was born in Litchfield, November 24, 1806, and in the east wedded Emily E. Merwin. In 1844 he removed to St. Louis, where he began the manufacture of tobacco, being the pioneer in that industry in the state. He thus laid the foundation for a business which has since attained such vast proportions and which has been one of the most important commercial elements in the business circles of St. Louis. He was a man of large enterprise and unfaltering energy and not only indirectly through his business affairs, but also directly, through his hearty coöperation, assisted in promoting the welfare of the city in a large degree.

Daniel Catlin, whose name introduces this review, was a representative of the American branch of the Catlin family in the eighth generation. He was born at the old ancestral town of Litchfield, September 5, 1837, and there began his education, while following the removal of the family to St. Louis in 1850 he became a student in the free schools of this city. On putting aside his text-books he entered his father's business and assumed the sole management in 1859. While he entered upon a business already established, he displayed marked enterprise in controlling and enlarging this, and his record proved the truth of the statement that success is not a matter of genius, but is the result of clear judgment, experience and unfaltering energy. In 1876 the expansion of the business rendered incorporation desirable and a charter was therefore secured and the name of the Catlin Tobacco Company adopted. From the be-

ginning this house stood as the foremost representative of the tobacco trade in St. Louis, and as the years passed Mr. Catlin, working along original lines, displayed, in administrative direction and executive force, a business ability of the highest order. While the success of the Catlin Tobacco Company was attributable in largest measure to his efforts, he also took an active part in other enterprises, having been for thirty-eight years a director in the State Bank, now the State National Bank. He was also one of the founders of the St. Louis Trust Company and served on its board of directors. In his business affairs he displayed an aptitude for successful management that resulted from his ready understanding of the complex interests which enter into every business situation. In 1895 the Catlin Tobacco Company sold out to the American Tobacco Company and Mr. Catlin has since lived retired.

In 1872 occurred the marriage of Daniel Catlin and Miss Justina Kayser, a daughter of Henry Kayser, of St. Louis. They have three children. Daniel Kayser, a graduate of the Harvard Law School and Harvard University, is now a member of the St. Louis bar. Theron Ephron, also a member of the St. Louis bar and a graduate of Harvard University and the Harvard Law School, is now serving as representative of his district in the Missouri legislature. The daughter, Irene Catlin, is at home.

Mr. Catlin has never sought to figure prominently in public affairs aside from his business interests, but has always exerted his influence for the promotion of municipal interests, nor have his labors been unavailing in advancing the city's welfare. The fact that he gave his endorsement to any measure was a sufficient guarantee to many of his fellow townsmen of its worth. He has always been a liberal patron of the fine arts and himself possesses a fine gallery of paintings. He is a welcome figure in various clubrooms and was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Commercial Club, also one of the incorporators and a member of the St. Louis Club, of which he is now the oldest representative, while his membership relations likewise extend to the Country, to the University and to the Forest and Valley Clubs. He was likewise one of the promoters of the Noonday Club, with which he has been associated from the beginning. He was formerly a director of the Art Museum and has been closely associated with other public interests. He finds his chief source of recreation in travel and he spends the heated summer months in his beautiful home at Dublin, New Hampshire. While his success has been such as to place him upon a plane far above the majority of his fellowmen he is thoroughly democratic in spirit and has never allowed the accumulation of wealth to in any way affect his relations toward those less fortunate. Indeed, he is a broad and liberal minded man, generous in thought, considerate in spirit and kindly in action, and association with him means expansion and elevation.

HARRY CLARK BARKER.

Harry Clark Barker is one of the younger members of the St. Louis bar engaged in the practice of civil law and a member of the law firm of Carter, Collins & Jones. He was born in Hartford, Kansas, July 18, 1880, a son of Joel Arlington Barker. The family is of English origin and was founded in America about 1752.

Joel Arlington Barker was born in the state of Illinois in 1852 and at an early age removed to Kansas. His life has been devoted to religious and humanitarian work. A minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, he formerly occupied a pastorate in St. Louis from 1898 until 1905 and is now superintendent of the Children's Home Finding Society at Kansas City.

Harry C. Barker is a graduate of the high school at Fairbury, Nebraska, of the class of 1898 and pursued a classical course in the State University of

Nebraska in 1898-1900. He then entered McKendrick College at Lebanon, Illinois, but when a member of the senior class left that institution to enter business life. At St. Louis he completed his course and entered the law department of the Washington University, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree in 1904. During the same time he read law in the office of C. C. Collins.

Mr. Barker began the practice of his profession immediately upon graduating and in 1905 became a member of the firm of Carter, Collins & Jones, his business associates being W. F. Carter, Charles C. Collins and William T. Jones. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association and also the St. Louis Law Library.

On the 2d of May, 1906, occurred the marriage of Mr. Barker and Miss Grace Lawrence Ferguson, a daughter of Charles W. Ferguson. They have one child, H. C. Barker, Jr., born July 6, 1907. Mr. Barker belongs to Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity.

HENRY STEWART CAULFIELD.

Henry Stewart Caulfield, representative in congress and one of St. Louis' distinguished lawyers and native sons, was born December 9, 1873, a son of John Caulfield. At the usual age he entered the public schools and afterward attended St. Charles College, in St. Charles, Missouri, while his professional course was pursued in Washington University. He was graduated therefrom in 1895 and the same year was admitted to the bar. He then located for practice in his native city and with the passing years his clientage has increased in extent and importance until it has today become of a distinctively representative character. From 1897 until 1904 he was a director and attorney for the Lincoln Trust Company and throughout that period devoted his entire time to its interests. He is, however, engaged at the present time in the general practice of law and his ability is widely acknowledged. He is concise in his appeals before the court and gives to his client the service of talent, unwearied industry and broad learning. While his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial, however, he never forgets that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect and above all to justice and a righteous administration of the law which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success permits him to disregard.

While Mr. Caulfield has attained distinction at the bar he is perhaps equally well known as one of the prominent representatives of the republican party in his district, and in November, 1904, was candidate for congress but was defeated by a narrow margin. Again in November, 1906, he was nominated and his election followed, making him the present representative from the eleventh Missouri district. He has studied long and carefully the subjects that are to the statesman and the man of affairs of the greatest import—the questions of finance, political economy, sociology—and has kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, he has discussed at political gatherings and in congress the great public questions which were agitated during the times and has effectively furthered much progressive legislation.

In 1902 occurred the marriage of Mr. Caulfield and Miss Fannie Alice Delano, a daughter of William J. Delano, of Cuba, Missouri. He belongs to the Mercantile Club of St. Louis and is well known socially, professionally and politically, being recognized in his native city as a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to lodge No. 5, his father being a member of the same lodge for thirty-five years or until his death, which occurred in 1897. He is

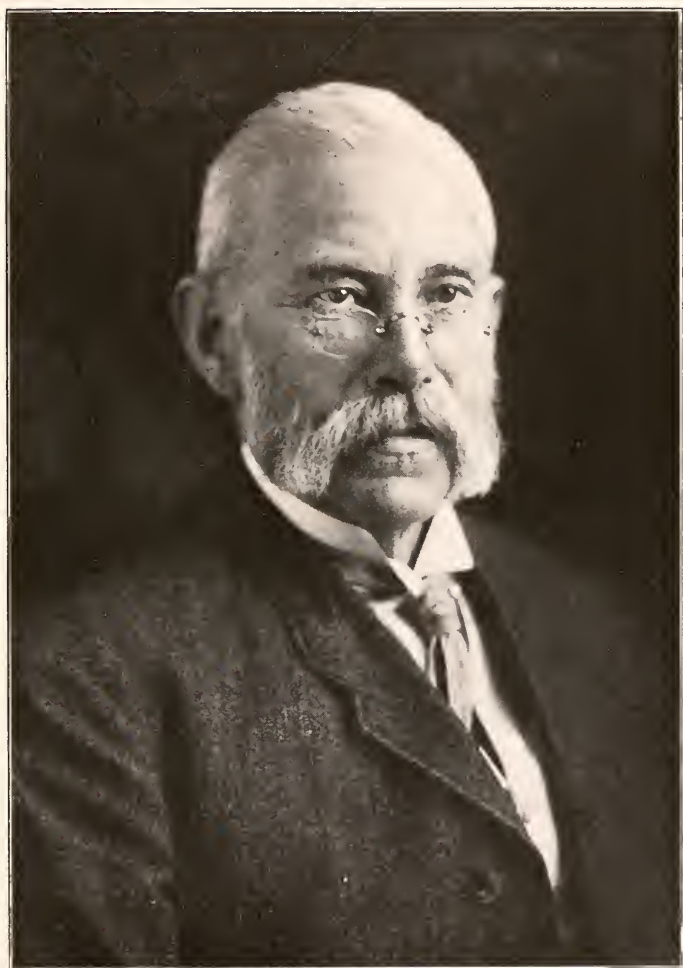
the originator and had passed the ordinance which permitted the erection of public buildings to the height of eighteen stories, making possible the Third National Bank building, the Directory, and all buildings in St. Louis over twelve stories high.

WILLIAM HENRY WOODWARD.

While the name of William Henry Woodward became synonymous with the printing business in St. Louis, it was not alone by reason of the mammoth enterprise of this character which he organized and developed that he was recognized as one of the foremost residents of the city. He was entitled to prominence in other lines, for his activity in connection with various charities and benevolences did much to ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. Moreover, he was one to whom the word citizenship was no mere idle term. He rendered full return for the privileges and opportunities that were his because of his residence in St. Louis and gave in compensation faithful and effective service in promoting public progress and advancing the general good in many lines. Wherever he was known and in whatever condition of life he was placed, he sought for all that is best in American manhood, and his influence and memory remain as an indelible impress upon the lives of those with whom he was closely associated.

His birth occurred on the 11th of December, 1834, in Hereford, England, his parents being the Rev. William Hawkins and Elizabeth (Hill) Woodward. In early life his father was apprenticed to the watchmaker's trade in Coventry, and later was graduated from Highbury College and entered the Congregational ministry. Rev. Woodward was pastor of a church in Hereford when Bishop Doane of New Jersey visited England in 1841, at which time a controversy upon certain theological subjects took place between the Bishop, himself and other dissenting clergymen. The result of this controversy was that the Rev. William Hawkins Woodward came to America, was ordained in the Episcopal church by Bishop Doane at Burlington, New Jersey, and took charge of St. Mary's parish in West Philadelphia. He was afterward rector of Zion church at Pontiac, Michigan, and later accepted the pastorate of Grace church at Madison, Wisconsin, where he remained until his removal to St. Louis in 1851. Here he became rector of Grace church in North St. Louis and continued to serve the parish until 1858, when, at the age of fifty-four years, he passed from this life. A contemporary biographer has said: "Mr. Woodward was a remarkable man in many respects. He was possessed of a liberal education and his tastes ran largely in pursuit of scientific subjects. He was especially fond of natural sciences and mechanics. He lectured on these subjects in several institutions of learning, among which were Professor Wyman's Institute for Boys, the Missouri Blind Asylum and the high school at Alton. He made all his own scientific apparatus. He was also an accomplished musician and was quite proficient in the use of several different instruments."

After spending the first eight years of his life in the land of his nativity, William Henry Woodward, who was one of a large family of children, then accompanied his parents to the new world in 1842. His equipment for life was a public-school education, and financial assistance was not forthcoming when he started out in the business world. His record, however, is another proof of the fact that it is under the pressure of necessity and the stimulus of competition that the best and strongest in man is brought out and developed. Serving an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in Madison, Wisconsin, in the office of Colonel David Atwood, publisher of the Wisconsin Statesman, he there remained from 1849 until 1852, when the Woodward family removed to



W. H. WOODWARD

St. Louis, and in this city he secured a position on the Missouri Republican, then the leading newspaper in the Mississippi valley. From the position of apprentice in the job department he worked his way steadily upward through successive promotions, continuing with the paper for thirteen years. Prompted by the laudable ambition to one day engage in business on his own account, he not only thoroughly mastered the business in order to gain a comprehensive knowledge of the trade, but also carefully saved his earnings until he felt that his capital and experience justified his establishing a printing business in the fall of 1864. Purchasing the plant of George H. Hanson on Main street, opposite the old State Bank, he bent his energies to the development of the business, which, in the course of years, grew to mammoth proportions until the present firm name of Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company is known throughout the country and is a synonym for all that is standard in this line of work.

In establishing his business, Mr. Woodward formulated certain rules, from which he never deviated, nor did he allow any departure therefrom on the part of any employe. One of these rules was thoroughness, and at no time did he ever allow work to leave the office until it was well done, according to the terms of the contract. The house, therefore, soon gained a reputation for reliable and excellent workmanship, and the trade greatly increased until it was necessary that enlarged quarters should be secured. The first removal was made in 1868, when the style of the firm was changed to Woodward & Tiernan and the location of the business to the northeast corner of Third and Pine streets, James Tiernan being at that time admitted to a partnership. The relations between the two gentlemen continued until the death of Mr. Tiernan, and under their capable control the business enjoyed phenomenal growth. In 1872 W. B. Hale was admitted to a partnership under the style of Woodward, Tiernan & Hale, at which time still larger quarters were secured at the corner of Second and Locust streets. On the retirement of Mr. Hale in 1882 the old firm name of Woodward & Tiernan was resumed. Each year chronicled gratifying growth in their business, and in 1886 still larger accommodations were secured through an agreement with Gerard B. Allen, who erected for the firm a suitable building on his property at Nos. 309-315 North Third street. Before the foundation of the building was completed, however, Mr. Tiernan passed away, September 16, 1886.

Following the death of his partner, Mr. Woodward purchased the interest of Mr. Tiernan's estate and organized a stock company, which was incorporated under the style of the Woodward & Tiernan Stock Company, with W. H. Woodward as president and treasurer. He continued as chief executive officer of the company throughout his remaining days and was always active in the control of the business, even after he associated his three sons with him in the enterprise. When the Allen building was erected it was thought that it would be adequate to the needs of the business for a long period, but in 1889 the company occupied an annex, which was erected for them by Captain John Scudder. Nine years later the property adjoining the Scudder building was purchased by the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, and the capacity of the plant was increased by the erection of a building sixty-four by one hundred and seven feet, thus giving altogether one hundred and thirty-three thousand superficial feet of space. As the business has grown the number of employes has increased, until eight hundred people are now earning their living within this mammoth establishment, and seventy men represent its interest in various parts of the world.

One of the elements in Mr. Woodward's success was his ability to surround himself with a corps of able assistants, many of whom were raised in the business and have always been connected with the house. Mr. Woodward always kept in close touch with advancement and progress made in the printing business. Constant improvement has marked this field of activity, and he was not only quick to adopt new and practical ideas, but introduced many pro-

gressive methods which have since received the endorsement of the trade throughout the country. The name of Woodward has long been identified with all that is best in the printing business, and their establishment has set a standard for other concerns in St. Louis, while Mr. Woodward's opinions were largely received as authority upon any vital questions connected with the printing trade.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Woodward was married in December, 1859, to Miss Maria K. Knight, a daughter of Richard and Ann Knight. They became the parents of thirteen children, five of whom died in infancy and their oldest daughter, Mrs. Annie (Woodward) Brook, passed away August 20, 1889. The surviving children are Edgar B., Walter B., Mrs. Mary Ernst, Louis B., Grace, Julius W. and Sarah H.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Woodward held membership in the Episcopal church. Mr. Woodward was a communicant of Grace Episcopal church from the time of his arrival in St. Louis in 1852 until his demise, and for many years served as one of its vestrymen. He contributed generously to its support and took a helpful part in its various activities. Mrs. Woodward was equally prominent in church work, and for twenty-five consecutive years served on the board of the Episcopal Orphan Home. Her death, therefore, was deeply and widely regretted when, on the 16th of June, 1898, she passed away. On the 8th of February, 1899, Mr. Woodward was again married, his second union being with Miss Laura Maria Bingham of Indianapolis, Indiana, a daughter of Joseph J. and Sophie B. Bingham, and a granddaughter of the Rt. Rev. George Upfold, D. D. LL. D., the first bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Indiana.

In all the years of his residence in St. Louis, Mr. Woodward was closely connected with the public interests through his active service in behalf of many beneficial projects and through his influence and support of plans for the general good. He would have been repeatedly honored with public office had he consented to enter the political arena, but he felt that the demands of his business were too insistent to allow him to become an officeholder. At the time of the Civil war he was a member of the Missouri Home Guard and was ordered into active service as third sergeant of Company K of the First Regiment, which took the field under General E. C. Pike to aid in repelling the invasion of General Sterling Price in 1864. When six weeks later General Price had retreated into Arkansas, the brigade to which Mr. Woodward belonged was ordered home. The only political office he ever filled was that of member of the city council for two years from the old Eleventh ward, his incumbency covering the exciting period of the Overstolz-Britton mayoralty contest. From the time when he proudly cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan in 1856 he continued a stalwart democrat.

He was known in various fraternal organizations from the fact that he was always most loyal to their interests and greatly desired the adoption of their benevolent principles. He believed that much good was done through such organizations and was most closely associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he became a member in 1858. He not only filled all of the chairs in the local lodge, but served as grand master and grand patriarch of Missouri, and for several years was president of the Odd Fellows Home at Liberty, Missouri. Aurora Lodge of Masons claimed him as an exemplary member, and he continued on through successive degrees, becoming a member of the Missouri Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Ascalon Commandery of Knights Templar and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Realizing how valuable a fraternal and benefit order might become among the printers of the country, he was active in organizing the St. Louis Typothetæ, an association of master printers, of which he was several times elected president. This organization extends over all the United States and Canada, and at its session in Toronto, in 1892, Mr. Woodward was elected president of the international body and presided over its meeting at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. He

was actively connected with various organizations, through the efforts of which St. Louis has greatly benefited. He belonged to the Merchants Exchange and Business Men's League, the Manufacturers Association, the Spanish-American Club, the Office Men's Club, the St. Louis Fair Club and the Mercantile Club. He became a member of the committee of two hundred having charge of the preparations for the World's Fair held in St. Louis in 1904, was active in raising funds for the enterprise and continued one of its stalwart champions until within one day of its successful close, when, on November 30 of that year, death overtook him, while actively at work in the interests of the exposition he had promoted and so ably assisted.

In a review of his life it is seen that no good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his aid in vain. He knew no dividing line between religion and business, for high and honorable principles actuated him in all that he did, and all that was worthy and beneficial in the community received his endorsement. He was, moreover, a forceful man, possessing marked business ability and enterprise, and left as a substantial monument to his life work one of the most important industrial concerns in the middle Mississippi valley. There was in his entire career not a single esoteric phase. His position was at all times an unequivocal one, and the simple weight of his character and ability carried him into important relations with large interests.

ROBERT BEYER.

Robert Beyer, a florist, is conducting one of the largest business enterprises of this character in St. Louis, his native city. He was born June 19, 1859, a son of Charles and Wilhelmina (Matthes) Beyer. The father came with his family from Germany and settled in New Orleans in 1848 but the same year made his way northward to St. Louis and was employed by the Jesuits of Florissant, Missouri, as a florist. He finally began business on his own account on Penn and Utah avenues, establishing one of the first gardens in that section of the city. He was very successful and remained at that place until 1867, when he purchased the site on which the present extensive business is now carried on. On one side of his place were extensive gardens and on the west were farms. He established the first florist business in this portion of the city and from the beginning met with prosperity in the undertaking, building up a business of large and profitable proportions. At the time of the Civil war he served as a member of the Home Guards. His death occurred in the month of May, 1896, just prior to the memorable cyclone of that year. His wife died in 1900, leaving four children: Clara, the wife of Otto Doerste, of St. Louis; Robert, of this review; Louisa, the wife of H. Meyer, of this city; and Charles, who is associated with his brother Robert in the florist business.

Robert Beyer was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and from early boyhood was more or less familiar with the business in which he is now engaged through the assistance which he rendered to his father. On the death of the parent, he and his brother Charles took charge of the business, which has grown in volume to an enormous extent. They sell mostly to the city trade and have been the producers of some of the finest flowers raised in this section of the state. They have made a close and discriminating study of the best methods of raising various kinds of plants, are familiar with their needs and in the cultivation of flowers have used the most modern improvements and have brought out many of the newest productions. Their greenhouses are now splendidly equipped and they are prepared to care for a very extensive trade.

On the 18th of November, 1893, Mr. Beyer was united in marriage to Miss Ida Kieling, a daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Stocke) Kieling, who were natives of Germany and came to America in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Beyer

have four children: Wilhelmina, Charles, George and Robert. Mr. Beyer votes with the republican party but is not interested in politics to the extent of seeking office for himself, as he prefers to give his undivided attention to his business interests, which are constantly growing and now constitute an important enterprise of his section of the city.

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E. LANSING RAY.

E. Lansing Ray, advertising manager for the Globe-Democrat, is one of the young men of St. Louis who is rapidly forging to the front in business connections. He was born in this city August 30, 1884, a son of Simeon Ray, who for many years, or until his death, in 1891, was connected with the Globe-Democrat, acting as secretary and business manager for a number of years. He married Jessie Lansing, who, still surviving her husband, yet makes her home in St. Louis.

While spending his boyhood days under the parental roof E. Lansing Ray acquired his education largely at Smith's Academy, and when he left school he secured a situation in the office of the Globe-Democrat, with which he has been connected throughout his entire business career. He has worked in many departments, holding a number of different positions, each change marking an upward step in his business progress. In 1905 he accepted the responsible position of advertising manager, thus handling a most important branch of the paper, one upon which the success of the modern journal depends, as it is a widely acknowledged fact that the sale price of the modern paper, which has grown to colossal proportions, could never make it a paying investment. His membership relations include the University, Racquet, Mercantile and Field Clubs.

JAMES C. NIDELET, M.D.

Although Dr. James C. Nidelet has passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, he is yet engaged in the practice of his profession, to which he has devoted his entire life, and in which he has gained distinction, prominence and success. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of January, 1834, and is a representative of one of the most noted pioneer families of Missouri. His maternal grandfather was the well known General Bernard Pratte, who was born in St. Genevieve, Missouri, and was educated at Sulsipitian College at Montreal, Canada. Following his return to St. Louis he married Emilie I. Labadie, a daughter of Sylvester and Pelagie (Chouteau) Labadie. The father of Dr. Nidelet was Stephen F. Nidelet, who was of French extraction and was born at San Domingo. He was only seven years of age when his parents established their home in Philadelphia. In the course of years he became a member of the well known silk house of Chapron & Nidelet. While visiting in St. Louis he formed the acquaintance of Celeste E. Pratte, a daughter of General Pratte, and they were married on the 12th of August, 1826. He returned with his bride to Philadelphia, and in the eighth year following their marriage the birth of James C. Nidelet occurred.

In the schools of his native city Dr. Nidelet acquired his early education, attending the classical school conducted by James D. Bryant, a famous educator of that day. In 1844 the family removed to St. Louis, the father there spending his remaining days, his death occurring in 1856. The mother, now deceased, had been one of the belles of St. Louis in her maidenhood, and her reminiscences of social life here in pioneer times were very distinct and interesting.

Continuing his education, Dr. Nidelet became a pupil of the St. Louis University, where he spent a year or two, and in 1847-48 was a student in St. Mary's College at Emmettsburg, Maryland. In 1849 he entered the St. Louis University again and spent five years there, but left that institution just before the graduation of the class of 1853, of which he was a member. He then prepared for the Military academy at West Point, but failed to receive appointment as a cadet, from an accident to Congressman John F. Darby, whose absence from congress then in session, left the appointment to any one and was secured by General Kearney for his son William. Dr. Nidelet then took up the study of medicine. Valuable preliminary training came to him through his practical experience in a drug store, as for three years he was employed by the well known houses of Bacon, Hyde & Company and Barnard, Adams & Company. Subsequently he attended the St. Louis Medical College under Dr. C. A. Pope, and the Missouri Medical College under Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, being graduated therefrom in 1860. Immediately afterward he began the practice of medicine, and in December, 1861, following the outbreak of the Civil war, he offered professional aid to the Confederate army and became assistant to the medical director and later became chief surgeon under Generals Price, Maury and Forney, in the army of east Louisiana and Mississippi. During the last year of the war he was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department, and his services covered four years, during which he was in every engagement in which the army corps engaged. Among the most notable of these conflicts were Vicksburg, Cornish, Big Black River, Inka, and Hatchie's Run. During his entire military career he never lost a day from the service, was never ill, and on the contrary, was always on the field to assist his wounded comrades. His four years of service in war gave him practical experience in every branch of surgery, and in 1865 he returned to St. Louis, poor in purse but rich in his knowledge of the medical and surgical science.

As the Drake constitution was then in force, Dr. Nidelet did not at once take up the practice of medicine. In the winter of 1865-66, however, he entered into active relations with his alma mater, the Missouri Medical College, and assisted in gathering the scattered faculty together once more. In the winter of 1866-67 the college was reopened, and for five years thereafter Dr. Nidelet held the chair of demonstrator. He had large success and assisted materially in bringing the old historic institution into popular favor again. He then resumed the private practice of medicine, in which he has met with notable success, keeping at all times in touch with the advancement and progress made by the members of the medical fraternity. For more than forty years he has now pursued his practice, and yet gives considerable time to professional service, although he has now reached the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey. His success has been based upon comprehensive and accurate scientific knowledge, while his practical experience has brought him into close relations with the needs of suffering humanity. His labors have been attended with substantial success, and his work has brought him wide reputation and professional recognition. He is today the only live member of the faculty of the old Missouri Medical College.

In 1875 Dr. Nidelet was appointed police commissioner and served for a term of four years, acting during a half of that time as vice president of the board. His administration was characterized by determined effort to suppress the lotteries which then flourished in St. Louis. He took up this fight on his own responsibility and awakened such hostility among the proprietors of lotteries that several attempts were made upon his life by ruffians hired by the ring leaders of the lotteries. Charges of corruption were also made against him in an effort to unseat him and thus prevent him from further prosecuting them. His indictment was sought at the hands of several successive grand juries, and he was accorded a most searching investigation, which resulted in the utter failure to make even a plausible case of official misconduct against

him. It was through Dr. Nidelet's efforts that reform government was introduced into St. Louis and much of the lottery business of the city was crushed out. He has always stood for reform, progress, improvement, for justice, truth and right, and his influence has been a substantial element for the good of the city. He has always enjoyed to the full extent the respect of all law-abiding citizens and is honored most by those who know him best. He is a member of Royal Arcanum and has taken a prominent part in the work of that order in general and the Grand Council.

JAMES MADISON FRANCISCUS.

The name of Franciscus has long figured actively in connection with the financial interests of St. Louis and the untarnished reputation of the family in this connection is fully sustained by James M. Franciscus, the present city treasurer, who has in other ways represented the community interests of the city and in all has manifested an aptitude for successful management and judicious investment. Here he was born March 15, 1866, son of James M. Franciscus, deceased, who was one of the pioneer bankers of the city and a prominent factor in its commercial life. Excellent educational opportunities were afforded the son, who completed his course in Washington University by graduation. He then made his initial step into the business world as an employe for the Simmons Hardware Company, with which he continued for two years. He afterward entered the office of the auditor of the Wabash Railroad, where he continued in a clerical capacity for eighteen months, and then accepted position of bookkeeper for the Third National Bank, with which he was thus associated for three years. In 1889 he embarked upon an independent business venture as junior partner of the real-estate firm of Moffett & Franciscus, predecessors of the present firm of James M. Franciscus & Company, the present senior partner having acquired complete control of the business.

In his early career, Mr. Franciscus displayed many of the qualities which distinguished his honored father and made him a leader in commercial and financial circles. The recognition of his own personal worth and capability led to the selection of James M. Franciscus on two different occasions to act as special commissioner for the Lindell estate, and in control of its affairs he manifested such sound judgment and business enterprise that all concerned expressed their entire satisfaction. He was placed under two bonds of nine hundred thousand and seven hundred thousand dollars respectively, and that he could give them without delay shows the high confidence reposed in him by the business community, and especially by those who stood as sponsors for him in this financial connection. He also acted as special commissioner for the D. A. January estate, giving a bond of four hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, and served also as executor of his father's estate. In many other ways Mr. Franciscus has given proof of his unusual ability for the management of important business interests and the firm of which he is now the head bears an unassailable reputation for reliability and for sound judgment. In addition to what may be termed as the realty brokerage department, the company also acts in a confidential capacity for its clients and enjoys the unqualified trust of those whom it represents.

It was Mr. Franciscus' high standing and well known reliability in financial circles that led to his selection as the custodian of the public exchequer. He was nominated by acclamation at the democratic convention in St. Louis, February 12, 1901, and at the spring election was chosen for the office. The large majority he received, running twenty-two hundred votes ahead of his ticket, was an indication of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him. He is the youngest man ever elected to the responsible position of city treasurer

of St. Louis, but those who know him best felt that the public had made no mistake in choosing him for the office and his service had justified the trust reposed in him.

On the 12th of June, 1890, Mr. Franciscus wedded Miss Katherine G. Linsday, a daughter of the late Colonel A. J. Linsday, a retired army officer. They are now the parents of five children: James Linsday, Jane, Marian E., James M. and John D. Mr. and Mrs. Franciscus are prominent socially and are most widely known as representatives of prominent old families of the city.

Mr. Franciscus holds membership with the Jefferson and the St. Louis Racquet Clubs, and is an enthusiastic admirer of manly outdoor sports. In 1892 he was appointed a member of the Mullanphy board but resigned the following year. He has filled the office of vice president of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and is known in this city as a loyal advocate of democratic principles. He frequently attends the conventions of the party and his opinions have carried weight in its councils. While he has not yet attained the prime of life, prominent men whose years largely outnumber his own recognize his merit and ability, while his business colleagues and official associates entertain the warmest admiration for his many good qualities. He is known as a man who is ready to meet any obligation of life, with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

WILLIAM V. BURTON.

William V. Burton, largely interested in the ownership of hotels in St. Louis, is well known in the business circles of the city as a man whose business judgment is demonstrated in the success which has attended his efforts. He is a western man not only by preference, but also by birth and training, and is imbued with the progressive spirit which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of the Mississippi valley. His birth occurred in Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1841. His father, John W. Burton, removing from Kentucky, became one of the earliest settlers of Iowa, taking up his abode there in 1835, when it was still under territorial government. At the time of the Black Hawk war, he served with the militia of the state of Illinois, having previously removed with his mother, Mrs. Catherine Springer Burton, to that state. They settled near Beardstown, Illinois, and suffered all of the vicissitudes and hardships of the pioneer. The death of John W. Burton occurred in 1891, while his wife survived until October 31, 1906. They were the parents of eleven children, four of whom are still living, namely: William V., of this review; Benjamin, a resident of California; Fannie B., the widow of Calvin Smith; and Martha V., of Clinton, Iowa.

William V. Burton was educated in the district schools and afterward attended the academy at Bentonsport, Iowa. He then devoted his attention to farming until he reached the age of twenty years, in 1862. The same year, however, he came to St. Louis. He had previously joined Captain Lawrence's company of Clark county, Missouri, but before the command was organized, the men dispersed. Mr. Burton made his way to St. Louis, where he spent the winter, after which he went to Arkansas and joined Captain Lesueur's battery in Price's army. He did duty with Parson's infantry and was engaged in southern Arkansas and Louisiana, taking part in many sanguinary battles, including the engagement of Mansfield, Louisiana; Camden, Arkansas, and others of lesser importance. He was also in the battle of Saline River, Arkansas, and proved reliable at all times of danger. He was mustered out at Shreveport in June, 1865, after having for three years served in the artillery department.



WILLIAM V. BURTON

When the war was over, Mr. Burton went to Mississippi, where he engaged in farming for three years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to merchandising, which he carried on in connection with agricultural pursuits and was thus busily occupied until 1881, when he came to St. Louis and at once became interested in hotels. He not only owns and conducts one hostelry, but now has several hotels, and outside of his interests of this character, he is connected with real-estate operations and owns some good income-paying property; he is also the owner of a residence on Cabanne boulevard.

In 1889, Mr. Burton was married to Mrs. Mary L. Nixon, née Delsher, a native of St. Charles, Missouri, and unto them have been born two sons, Walter P. and William W. Noting each opportunity which has come to him and utilizing his chances to the best advantage, Mr. Burton is now a representative citizen of St. Louis, with fair interests.

GEORGE B. COUPER.

George B. Couper was one of the early contractors and builders of the city and many of the substantial structures of the middle portion of the nineteenth century still stand as monuments to his skill and handiwork. He was born in South Shields, England, near the North sea, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Couper, the latter a descendant of one of the queens of England. Of their family, two sons and one daughter are yet living. It was in the neighborhood which had long been the ancestral home of the family that George B. Couper was born and when he was a year and a half old his parents removed to Morristown, St. Lawrence county, New York, where they spent their remaining days. His forefathers were shipbuilders and whether inherited tendency or natural predilection had most to do with his choice of occupation it is difficult to determine. At all events he turned his attention to the same line which had claimed the energies of his ancestors and became a carpenter and builder.

He arrived in St. Louis about 1836 and something of the condition of the city at that time is indicated by the fact that he boarded in a log house on Fourth street, where are now seen high modern buildings. Many of the thoroughfares were unpaved and the limits of the city were small, while the district comprised within its borders was but sparsely settled. Mr. Couper began contracting and building here and was closely associated with the early building interests. He continued a factor in this line of improvement until a few years prior to his death and to him were awarded the contracts for the erection of many of the substantial structures which are now numbered among the landmarks of the old St. Louis. The days were not all equally bright and in fact he faced many hardships and trials incident to the upbuilding of a new country. Then, too, there came periods of general financial depression throughout the nation and building interests languished somewhat, but through all the years he kept steadily on his way and enjoyed his full share of the public patronage. He erected and owned an entire row of houses on Pine street and also built his own home at the corner of Pine and Beaumont streets.

Mr. Couper was married in St. Louis, in 1859, to Miss Philinda Jones, of New York city, who was born in Berlin, Vermont, January 22, 1816, and who was visiting St. Louis at the time she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Couper. She still occupies the residence which he erected, having made her home since 1861 in the 2600 block on Pine street. In the years of his later prosperity Mr. and Mrs. Couper returned to England, visiting South Shields and the graves of his ancestors. There in following back the old records he traced his parentage to noble birth. He was very fond of travel and gained much from his journeys, for he possessed an observing eye and retentive memory.

At the time of the Civil war his sympathy was strongly in favor of the Union but he was too old to go to the front in defense of the stars and stripes.

He gave his political allegiance to the republican party from the time of its organization and was one of its most earnest advocates. A consistent Christian man, he held membership in the Pilgrim Congregational church and was very active in its work. To him was accorded an honored old age. He reached the ninetieth milestone on life's journey, his death then being occasioned by a fall from a car. In the early development of the city and in its later progress, when it was taking on all of the evidences of modern city building, Mr. Couper was well known here as a representative of trade interests and throughout his long connection with the business none ever called into question the integrity of his acts nor the sincerity of his purposes.

EDGAR MORRISON DAVIS.

Edgar Morrison Davis, who in 1905 organized the St. Louis Fire Insurance Company, of which he is a director and manager, has throughout the greater portion of his business career been connected with insurance interests, although in early manhood he prepared for the practice of law. He was born in Alton, Illinois, in 1874, his parents being Levi and Mary E. (Wise) Davis. His early education was acquired under private instruction and he also attended the high school of Alton, Illinois, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889.

The same year he took up the study of law and acted as official court reporter in Southern Illinois, but, turning his attention to the insurance business, he became connected with the general agency at St. Louis for the German Fire Insurance Company, of Freeport, Illinois, and finding in this pursuit a congenial as well as profitable vocation, he has since continued therein. In 1894 he established the firm of Davis & Davis, fire insurance agents, and in November, 1900, he purchased the interest of his partner and conducted business under his own name until June, 1905, when he organized the present firm of Edgar M. Davis & Company, with Charles W. and Arthur J. Davis as partners. In the same year he organized the St. Louis Fire Insurance Company, of which he is a director and manager. He has closely studied the entire field of fire insurance, is familiar with the business in every department and his comprehensive knowledge, combined with his power of administrative direction and keen insight into business situations, have gained him a place of leadership in insurance circles that promises well for a still more successful future.

Mr. Davis was married in Jerseyville, Illinois, in 1898, to Miss Ida B. Cross. He is a Catholic in religious faith, a member of the Legion of Honor and in social connections is identified with the Tuesday, Field, Normandie Park, Glen Echo Country and the Mercantile Clubs. As he has advanced in years he has learned to value those things which are worth while in business, in citizenship and in social life, correctly judging life's contacts and its experiences. He is an enthusiast on the game of golf, devoting his spare time to the sport, and he recently won two silver cups in open tournament.

JAMES KINSELLA.

James Kinsella, who for forty-five years held the position of city weighmaster, his term of service long exceeding that of any other incumbent in the office, was a native of Wexford, Ireland, born in 1831. In the place of his nativity he spent the first twenty-two years of his life in the acquirement of an education and in the performance of such duties as were allotted to him. He then came as a young man to the new world, attracted by its broader business advantages, and during the early period of his residence in St. Louis was

employed by the Maxwell Hardware Company for a few years. On the expiration of that period he became city weighmaster and was continued in the position for four decades and a half. He was considered an exceptionally upright and honest man and performed his duties with conscientious zeal and ability. His position brought him into close connection with municipal affairs and he was always interested in everything that pertained to the welfare of the city. Aside from his office he had some business interests and in their management met with good success.

Mr. Kinsella was married in Ireland to Miss Marguerite Sheridan, also a native of the Emerald isle, and they became parents of five children: Mary Catherine, Lawrence, Johanna, John Henry and Mary, all now deceased with exception of the last named. The only one to marry was Lawrence, who left three sons, James A., Lawrence A. and Ralph A.

Mr. Kinsella erected for his family a fine home on West Pine street, where they still reside. He was a communicant of the Catholic church and died in that faith in 1905. He had been a resident of the city for more than a half century and had witnessed many changes here, for during that period it grew from a town into a city of metropolitan proportions and advantages. He never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for he enjoyed opportunities which he could not have secured in his native land and gained here a comfortable competence as well as many warm friends.

WILLIAM FOLEY.

William Foley, vice president of the William R. Compton Bond & Mortgage Company, was born in Lincoln, Illinois, July 7, 1870. He is a son of Stephen A. and Hannah (Woodman) Foley. The family is of Irish lineage but has been represented in this country through two centuries and among its members have been prominent business men. Stephen A. Foley is a leading representative of financial interests in his section of Illinois, being president of the Lincoln National Bank.

William Foley supplemented his early education by study in Kenyon College, where he won the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891 and then entered in the post-graduate department of Harvard University. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1894. He returned to his alma mater as teacher of modern languages and was thus connected with its faculty for three years. Returning to Illinois he engaged in making farm loans for three years, after which he went abroad, spending a year and a half at Lisbon, Portugal, where he was connected with export interests. When he again came to his native country he settled in Chicago and assumed the management of the bond department for King, Hodenpyl & Company, with whom he continued for three years or until 1902. He then became manager of the Bond Department of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis and since March, 1908, has been vice president of the William R. Compton Bond & Mortgage Company. Each change in his business life has indicated progress, bringing to him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, and he is today numbered among the leading representatives of financial interests in this city. Few men are more thoroughly informed concerning the value of bonds and his long experience in connection with the handling of bonds well qualifies him for the onerous duties which devolve upon him at the present time, his position being one of large responsibility.

In 1896 in Lincoln, Illinois, Mr. Foley was married to Miss Frances Curtiss and their children are Hannah Jane and Frances Elizabeth. Pleasantly situated in an attractive home in Webster Grove, theirs is an enviable position in social circles. Mr. Foley is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the St. Louis and Noonday Clubs. He also belongs to the Episcopal church and while a grow-

ing business makes continuous demands upon his time and attention he yet finds opportunity for affiliation with those movements which are factors in general progress and especially in the city's development along social, intellectual and moral lines.

WILLIAM E. GEORGIA.

William E. Georgia, president of the Georgia-Stimson Furniture & Carpet Company, is numbered among the enterprising, energetic and alert merchants, whose activity constitutes an influential element in the business progress of St. Louis. He is yet a young man but has made a notably successful record. He was born in Elmira, New York, June 29, 1865, his parents being Roswell S. and Phoebe Jane Georgia. At the usual age he became a public-school student and passed through successive grades in the acquirement of his education. When he had put aside his text-books he entered upon his business career as a salesman in a dry-goods house of Elmira, New York, where he continued from 1879 until 1884, during which period he gained intimate knowledge of commercial methods, while his satisfactory services gained him promotion from time to time. In fact, such was his business ability that on his removal to Kansas City, Missouri, he became manager of the drapery department of an extensive furniture house there and so continued from 1886 until 1890. In that year he accepted the management of the drapery department in the house of J. Kennard & Sons, of St. Louis, with whom he remained until 1897. From 1898 until 1903 he was a salesman with the Lammert Furniture Company, and on the 1st of February, 1903, he organized the Georgia-Stimson Furniture & Carpet Company, of which he has since been president. The firm are retail dealers in furniture, carpets and draperies and from its establishment the enterprise has proved a profitable undertaking, a liberal patronage being now accorded them, for the house has built up an excellent reputation for the character of its goods and its services and for its reliable business methods.

On the 25th of January, 1892, following his arrival in St. Louis, Mr. Georgia was here married to Miss Alice C. Coleman. They attend the services of the Episcopal church. Mr. Georgia votes with the republican party but is not attracted by the honors or emoluments of office. He belongs to the Mercantile and Missouri Athletic Clubs, organizations which find in him a social and genial member.

HENDERSON RIDGELY.

Henderson Ridgely, capitalist, was born in Springfield, Illinois, December 10, 1853. His father, Nicholas H. Ridgely, a native of Maryland, was born in January, 1800, and was one of the early bankers of St. Louis. He came to this city in 1828, traveling across the mountains to the Ohio river, thence down that stream to Cairo on a flatboat, after which the men on board pushed their craft up the river to St. Louis. There were no steamboats at that early day and St. Louis was just emerging from villagehood, its geographical position being such as to make it an important center in connecting the trade relations of east and west. Arriving here, Nicholas H. Ridgely was appointed discount clerk of the United States Bank of St. Louis, with which institution he remained until 1835, when he removed to Springfield, Illinois, becoming cashier of the State Bank of that city. In 1866 he established the Ridgely National Bank, of which he was the president until his death in 1888. One of his sons, Charles Ridgely, is the father of William B. Ridgely, former comptroller of the United States currency and for a time president of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City,

Missouri. The mother of Henderson Ridgely bore the maiden name of Jane Maria Huntington and was a native of Boston. The Huntingtons are one of the best known families of Massachusetts and it is to this family that the distinguished Bishop Huntington belonged.

In the public schools of Springfield, Henderson Ridgely acquired his education, while practical business training was received in his father's banking institution, which he entered at the age of sixteen years, remaining there for many years, during which time he gained comprehensive knowledge of banking business and of the rules and methods which are essential features of success in business. On leaving Springfield he came to St. Louis, where he has since resided. His interests here have been confined to real-estate investment and his holdings represent a handsome fortune. He has no active business interests at the present time outside of the supervision which he gives to his investments. He is, however, still connected as a stockholder with the Ridgely National Bank of Springfield and is yet one of its directors.

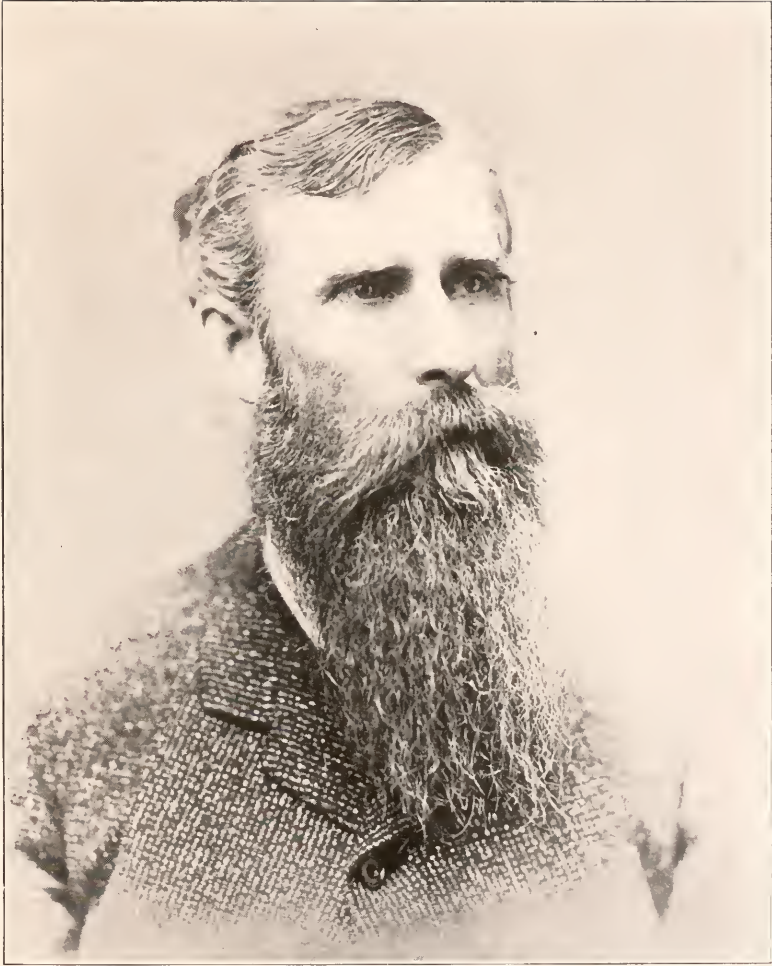
On the 25th of January, 1880, Mr. Ridgely was married to Miss Emily S. Parker and they reside at No. 5738 Von Versen avenue. Both being extremely fond of music, at their home they have entertained many of the leading musicians of the city. Mr. Ridgely is an associate member of the Apollo Club, the Amphion Club and Provident Association. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party. In recent years he has traveled extensively, both in America and Europe, spending the seasons where fancy dictates. His chief pastimes are fishing, hunting and billiards. He is a man of quiet tastes, who finds his greatest pleasure in his home and travel. His circle of friends is select rather than large, as befits one who finds pleasure in the home life and in the artistic rather than in extensive society interests.

SILAS HENRY H. CLARK.

No compendium such as this volume affords in its essential limitations can offer fit memorial to the life work of Silas Henry H. Clark, a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his clear conception and in his intense and well directed activity. He became recognized as one of the foremost railroad men of the entire country—the worthy successor and associate of Jay Gould. The stress of circumstances forced him to become a factor in life's activities when but eleven years of age but no mere environment or condition was strong enough to keep him in the background. Through the inherent force of character and his marked ability he gradually advanced until his position was one of the most prominent and his name one of the most honored in business circles of the great west.

Mr. Clark was born October 17, 1836, upon a farm near Morristown, New Jersey. Owing to adversity which came to his father the boy was in early youth compelled to provide for his own support. He also aided in the labors of the home farm, so that his educational advantages were limited, but his mind constantly broadened through life's contacts and experiences, and in manhood his mental strength was seldom equaled in its exposition, clear conception and thorough understanding of intricate problems and of possibilities for the co-ordination of forces. Long before this, however, he used every opportunity to obviate his lack of educational training in early life by devoting to reading and study the time usually absorbed in the occupations of leisure and enjoyment by the average working boy. He manifested a keen love of books and not only read but mastered the contents of ail which came into his possession. He possessed a remarkably retentive memory, which was combined with a power of placing a correct relative valuation upon the knowledge that he acquired.

His identification with railroad interests dated from an early period in his business career and though his initial position was a humble one his capability,



SILAS H. H. CLARK.

fidelity and laudable ambition soon won recognition in advancement and through consecutive promotions he rose to the position of passenger conductor on one of the railroads connecting New York and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It was while filling that position that he attracted the attention and gained the acquaintance of Sidney Dillon, the distinguished railroad manager and financier. Dillon was famous as an unerring judge of men, was notably quick to discover in the subordinates with whom he was brought in contact capacities for usefulness or the lack of them; and marks of peculiar adaptability to the necessities of advanced railroad service in Mr. Clark soon found recognition in a manner so substantial that it was a delightful surprise even to the recipient of his favor. Relieving the young passenger conductor from the position in which he had demonstrated his instincts for railroading, he made him treasurer of the Flushing Railroad on Long Island. While thus engaged Mr. Clark was brought into intimate relationship with Mr. Dillon and the latter's associates in railroad circles in New York, and the marked ability with which he conducted the affairs of the road committed to his management soon attracted much attention and admiration from men who lost no opportunity of securing the services of those who gave proof of possessing peculiar capacities for railroad management. When the Dillon syndicate secured control of the Union Pacific Railroad system and was organizing the personnel of its interests in various positions of administrative direction and executive force, Mr. Clark's past achievements recommended him for higher honors and larger responsibilities and he was made general freight agent of the lines. Promotion again came to him when he was made second vice president and general manager of the Union Pacific Railroad system and in his dual capacity he formed the acquaintance of the late Jay Gould, whose position as the foremost representative of railroad interests in the country is universally acknowledged. The warm personal friendship which sprang up between Mr. Gould and Mr. Clark continued without interruption until the death of the former and led to Mr. Clark's severance of his relations with the Union Pacific Railroad in 1884, to become vice president and general manager of the Gould Southwestern Railway, comprising in main and subsidiary lines some seven thousand miles of trackage, while its earnings were over thirty millions of dollars annually. Mr. Gould displayed his unqualified confidence in Mr. Clark's ability by giving him full control, and he remained through the ensuing years one of the great financier's most intimate personal friends, constant advisers and able assistants in the conduct of his enormous transactions in the railway world. He was the recognized western representative of the entire Gould interests and when these were extended to include the Union Pacific Railroad, Mr. Clark again became vice president and general manager of that system, at the same time continuing in active connection with the great Southwestern system. The two were under his control until 1893, when impaired health forced him to largely put aside the responsibilities of direction and management which devolved upon him. Severing his connection with the Missouri Pacific system, he was elected to the presidency of the Union Pacific Railroad, in which position he continued until the road passed into the hands of the receivers, when he was made chairman of the receiver's board, being practically manager of the great property up to the time it was reorganized in 1897. This reorganization was accomplished largely along lines instituted and perfected by Mr. Clark, and those prominent in railroad circles accord to him the credit resulting from the fact that the great pioneer overland system was finally enabled to relieve itself of its enormous debt to the government and enter upon a new and promising era of progress and development. By reason of the condition of his health he declined the presidency of the road when it was offered him in recognition of his marvelous ability and management of railroad interests and his powers of executive control. He manifested the keenest insight in management, looking beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. He saw with remarkable clearness the obstacles as well as the opportunities and

brought to bear the forces which would conquer the former and utilize the latter. His native sagacity and fertility of resource were most notable and the plans which he perfected accomplished the result of activity with a notable absence of friction or delay. After thirty years' continuous service in most conspicuous and influential administrative positions in the western railway world he retired wholly from railroad management toward the close of the year 1898.

A contemporary biographer said of Mr. Clark: "He is remembered among railroad men as the peer of the most able of his contemporaries, and as one who has contributed in an unusual degree to modern development, especially in the western field in which he was so long the guiding spirit. It was characteristic of Mr. Clark that while he enjoyed the confidence and zealous admiration of the great financiers and railroad capitalists, he was equally popular among the employes of the lines with which he was connected. He is recalled with reverential affection by many of the most humble employes of the Union Pacific, who have never forgotten his unflinching consideration for the most humble helpers of the great work of which he was the reigning power. Outside of railway circles Mr. Clark was equally popular, and his many unusually attractive qualities as a neighbor, a citizen and a man assembled about him a multitude of admirers who entertained for him in life the kindest regard, and pay reverence to his memory."

In commenting editorially upon his life work one of the leading papers of the country said: "The selection of Mr. S. H. Clark as president of the Missouri Pacific system was one of those peculiarly proper things which sometimes inspire the minds of men. Mr. Clark has become so thoroughly familiar to the people of Missouri and the west that they have assumed a sort of proprietary interest in his triumphs, and his unanimous appointment as the successor of Mr. Gould is, to their minds, a most emphatic endorsement of their opinion that he is the greatest railway manager in this country. He held, as did no other man, the confidence and friendship of Mr. Gould, a fact which grew out of the latter's knowledge that, with millions to be expended every year, not one dollar would be misappropriated or misapplied, and that in Mr. Clark he had at the head of his great enterprise a man of incorruptible and unswerving integrity and a friend whose loyalty and devotion would remain unbroken to the end."

Mr. Clark was married to Miss Annie M. Drake, a daughter of Eliphalet and Caroline Drake, and a native of New Jersey. Unto them were born four children: John Emory, deceased; S. Hoxie, a prominent attorney of St. Louis; Caroline Stewart, deceased, and Abbie, also deceased. For fifteen years Mr. Clark maintained a residence in St. Louis, although his manifold and complex railroad interests called him to all parts of the country. While affairs of magnitude and often of the gravest import claimed his time and attention, he possessed a breadth of character and a business capacity that enabled him to turn to community interests and labor for their welfare. While a resident of Omaha he did much to further its interests along many lines of civic improvement and progress. In 1883 he became a factor in the street railway department of the city and was also among the first to promote the interests of the Nebraska Telephone Company. His investments in Omaha real estate were extensive, and in other parts of the country he also had large realty holdings.

A noteworthy event giving indication of one of his salient personal attributes occurred in 1894, when he was called into the United States circuit court, Judge Caldwell presiding, as a leading witness. When it was time to take his testimony the clerk of the court proceeded to administer to him the usual oath, but the judge, calling the clerk aside, stated that that would be unnecessary, as Mr. Clark's words alone were sufficient before the court. He was a man of the highest sense of honor and was entirely free from intrigue. During his long business career his word was never known to be broken. Few men who have attained the prominence and the wealth which the world terms

success have at the same time won the unsullied reputation which the consensus of public opinion accorded Silas H. H. Clark. His life record stands as a splendid example of what may be accomplished through individual effort and at the same time manifest an unswerving loyalty to the highest ideals of business integrity and honor. The last weeks of his life were passed in Asheville, North Carolina, where he went for the benefit of his health, but the end came June 1, 1900. The funeral cortege proceeded in private cars to St. Louis and thence to Omaha, attended by some of the most distinguished representatives of railroad and business interests in the west. Telegrams of sympathy and condolence were received from the Gould family and others of almost equal distinction, for the life and work of Silas Henry H. Clark were such as gained him the honor and high regard and the friendship of all with whom he was associated. Remarkable as was his career from the fact that he rose from a humble position in the business world to rank among the eminent American men, it was even more noteworthy from the fact that he bore so few of the signs of the conflict which is inevitable in a business career involving large interests and responsibilities. The same quality which enabled him to judge correctly everything bearing upon railroad interests, enabled him to place a correct valuation upon all those interests which enter into the complex fabric which we call life. To him may fittingly be applied the words of Pope:

"Friend to truth; of soul sincere,
In action faithful and in honor clear;
He broke no promise, served no private end,
He gained no titles and he lost no friend."

CHARLES NIEDRINGHAUS.

Charles Niedringhaus, president of the Charles Niedringhaus House Furnishing Company of St. Louis, came to America in his youth from his native country of Germany. He was born in Westphalia, June 10, 1843, his parents being William F. and Mary (Siebe) Niedringhaus. At the usual age he became a public-school student and after his emigration to the new world attended night schools in this city in order to further equip himself for the responsibilities of a practical business career. At the age of fifteen he sailed from the fatherland and joined his brothers, William F. and F. G. Niedringhaus, in St. Louis, in whose employ he learned the tinner's trade, which he followed for ten years. His efficiency increased with the advancing years and successive promotions followed until he was made manager of the store conducted by his brothers. They were dealers in stoves and house furnishings and Mr. Niedringhaus continued as the executive head until 1875, when he became sole proprietor of the business. For fifteen years he conducted trade along those lines and then extended the scope of his interests by adding furniture and carpet departments in 1890. Six years later the business was incorporated under the present style of the Charles Niedringhaus House Furnishing Company, of which he has since been president. The trade has grown to large proportions, constituting an important element in the commercial life of the city. A branch store has also been established at Granite City, Illinois, and is proving a successful venture, with a capable resident manager, under the general supervision of the St. Louis house.

It was in this city that Charles Niedringhaus was married, October 31, 1867, to Miss Louisa Koenig, also of German lineage. They became the parents of twelve children: Arthur C.; Mrs. Lillie A. Eisenmayer, deceased; Edwin A., deceased; John W.; Ben F.; Alice, the wife of Dr. Hamm, of Granite City, Illinois; Irving C., who is living at Homestead, Pennsylvania; Edith; Louise; Walter S.; Norman H.; and Edna.

The family attend the German Methodist church, of which Mr. Niedringhaus is a member and steward. He is a Mason and belongs to the Aurora lodge, while he is also associated with General Lyon Post, G. A. R., being entitled to membership from the fact that he served with the Fourth Missouri Infantry in defense of the Union cause. His early study of the political questions and issues of the day led him to give inflexible support to the republican party, nor has he ever had occasion to change his views as the years have passed. His interest in politics, however, is that of a citizen and not of a political aspirant, for the demands of a growing business have constantly claimed his time and attention. He made his initial step in the commercial world as an apprentice and as the result of his capability and laudable ambition passed on to positions of larger and larger responsibility until he is now in control of an extensive commercial enterprise that figures as one of the elements of St. Louis' commercial prosperity as well as a source of individual profit.

JOHN SCOTT.

John Scott, deceased, was a distinguished citizen of St. Louis who acquired wealth by honorable dealing in a builder's field. For many years he was a prominent railroad contractor and thus contributed in large measure to the development and improvement of the west and southwest. He was born December 25, 1828, in County Roscommon, Ireland, and at the age of nineteen years came to America to seek his fortune. The reports which he heard concerning the business conditions and opportunities on this side of the Atlantic proved too attractive to be resisted, and in 1855 he took up his abode in St. Louis, where he resided up to the time of his death.

St. Louis then was little more than a country town, and Missouri had no railroad interests, all traffic being done by way of the river. With keen insight, realizing the possibilities for the development of the state and its growth through the use of its natural resources, Mr. Scott became a prominent factor in railroad building. A railroad system was inaugurated and three lines, extending from the city, were projected—the Northern Missouri, the Missouri Pacific and its southwest branches, and the Iron Mountain Railroad. Preliminary surveys were made and contracts for the construction were let. It was at that time that Mr. Scott's career as a railroad contractor began, and for over forty years he was successfully and prominently connected with that calling. Even in his advanced years he remained an active factor in railroad building in association with his sons as senior partner of the firm of John Scott & Sons. Hundreds of miles of railroad in Missouri and the southwest were built under his direction, and in addition to extensive contracts in this state his operations extended to railroad work in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico and Arizona. He also constructed millions of cubic yards of embankment on the levee systems in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. So extensive were his contracts that no man in Missouri has given employment to more people than he, and the labors of few others have equaled in importance what Mr. Scott accomplished. Always prompt in the execution of his contracts, his reliability was never questioned, for he ever conformed to the highest standard of commercial ethics. This undoubtedly constituted one of the strong features in his success. He studied the subject of railroad building from every possible standpoint, and knew exactly when and where and how to utilize time and materials, and the labors of those who served him. As the years passed by he gained that wealth which constitutes the goal of all business activity, and investigation into his career will show that the methods which he employed were such as no man could call into question. He died January 12, 1908.

Mr. Scott was married in Davenport, Iowa, to Miss Ann Killeen, of that city, and unto them were born three sons and two daughters: Addie; Edmond J., of John Scott & Sons, residing in St. Louis; Annie, wife of E. Meers, an attorney of Joliet, Illinois; and John R. and Thomas J., of John Scott & Sons.

Mr. Scott was a most warm-hearted, generous man, of charitable and benevolent disposition, recognizing fully the obligations of financial success. He remained an active factor in the world's work to an advanced age, and left the impress of his individuality upon the upbuilding and development of his adopted land.

PETER A. O'NEIL.

The history of a self-made man is always of interest, as it contains something of the elements of warfare and it represents the efforts of the conqueror who, in his contests with obstacles and difficulties, wins signal victories. Such was the record of Mr. O'Neil, who started out in life for himself at the age of twelve years and became a prosperous business man of St. Louis. He was born in St. Louis about 1840, the son of James and Ellen (Long) O'Neil. The father was a contractor of St. Louis and a successful business man.

At the usual age the son, Peter A. O'Neil, entered the Jesuit College of St. Louis and pursued his studies to the age of twelve years, when, desiring to become self-supporting, he started out in life on his own account and from that time until his demise depended entirely upon his own resources. He was first employed as a messenger boy in the Benoist Bank, and the first business in which he engaged as an independent venture was in pork packing with his brother Hugh. Later he became connected with the Fletcher Brothers in the same line of business and gradually made his way forward to the goal of prosperity which was his objective point. In 1875, thinking to find a still more profitable field in the restaurant business, he took charge of the restaurant at the Union depot and as he had anticipated found it more congenial and remunerative than any other undertaking which had previously claimed his attention. He also secured the dining-car rights on all trains leaving St. Louis and in this field of activity he continued to meet with success for a number of years. Finally, however, he disposed of his interests in those lines and turned his attention to the real-estate business. Here his keen discrimination and sound judgment found ample scope and he was seldom if ever at error, even in the slightest degree, in his valuation of property or in his judgment concerning its possible rise or diminution in price. He negotiated many important property transfers and at different times owned and sold considerable realty, realizing a gratifying profit on his investments. He was a director of the Mercantile Trust Company and became recognized as a forceful factor in business circles, possessing sound judgment and rare sagacity.

In 1875 Mr. O'Neil was united in marriage to Miss Mary Florez, a daughter of Bernard D. Florez, who was of Spanish descent and came to St. Louis at an early day. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war and later engaged in merchandising, continuing his residence in this city up to the time of his death. He was always active in business affairs and as he saw opportunity for favorable investment acquired much property, becoming recognized as one of the substantial business men of the community. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eleanor Rhuyour, was born and reared in St. Louis, her people having been among the early residents of the city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil were born three children: Eleanor, now the wife of Fred Nolker, of St. Louis; Ellen, at home; and James, also of this city. Mr. O'Neil built the present beautiful home of the family on Lindell boulevard. In his religious faith Mr. O'Neil was a Catholic. In municipal affairs he was deeply interested and gave hearty co-operation to every movement for the benefit and welfare of St. Louis. He



PETER A. O'NEIL

served as one of the directors of the World's Fair grounds, also a member of the building committee, and took a very active interest in the success of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Realizing the opportunities and possibilities which lie before St. Louis, he worked eagerly to promote its growth along substantial lines and his efforts were not without avail in this direction.

ADOLPH BRAUN, JR.

Adolph Braun, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the Adolph Braun Manufacturing Company, was born in St. Louis about twenty-five years ago. His father, Adolph Braun, Sr., is a native of Germany and came to America in 1876. He had been educated in his native country for the drug business and immediately after his arrival he entered the employ of one of the old drug houses of this city, occupying that position for many years. In 1897 he started upon an independent business venture by organizing the Dodson-Braun Manufacturing Company, of which he was made secretary and treasurer. This company has offices at Third and Cedar streets and does a very extensive business, amounting probably to more than one million dollars annually. Extending the scope of his activities in February, 1907, Adolph Braun, Sr., organized the Adolph Braun Manufacturing Company, with offices at Sixth and Gratiot streets. This is practically the only company engaging in the manufacture of high class vinegars in St. Louis. While the company manufactures several kinds of vinegar, they are the only manufacturers of cane sugar vinegar in the United States, and this has had an extensive sale. Although the business has been established for only a short time, it has met with excellent success in the sale of its products and the trade is constantly increasing. They conduct a strictly jobbing trade, and although the father is now president of the company, the business is being carried on by his sons, Adolph and Marquard. These sons were reared and educated in St. Louis, having attended the public schools there and largely received their business training under the direction of their father. Though they are still young men, they have demonstrated their ability and executive force and have directed their labors to good advantage in the development and upbuilding of the profitable and growing undertaking.

In 1905 Adolph Braun, Jr., was united in marriage to Miss Charlotta Bauer, of St. Louis, whose father was an early settler and business man of this city. The young couple are both well known here and are greatly esteemed socially.

THOMAS PAUL GLEESON.

Thomas Paul Gleeson of the firm of Smiley & Gleeson, electrical manufacturers' agents, was born in St. Louis, March 31, 1880. His father, Thomas P. Gleeson, Sr., formerly prominent in financial circles in St. Louis was for many years cashier of the Citizens Savings Bank. He was born in Ireland and was a half brother of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia. His death occurred suddenly and was the occasion of deep regret in business and church circles. He was a prominent member of the Catholic church and as stated in a Catholic paper, "From his early youth he learned that the church was the one great object of Christian loyalty and the highest glory of a layman was to follow where the clergy led." He was untiring in his devotion to the church in all of its difficult phases of work and contributed most generously to its support as he prospered in his business undertakings. He married Miss Susie Cartan and they became parents of nine children, of whom the eldest was but fourteen years of

age at the time of the father's death. Mrs. Gleeson still survives her husband and makes her home in St. Louis.

T. Paul Gleeson, of this review, was a pupil in a private school until his fifteenth year and also spent one year in the St. Louis University, while later he pursued a six months' course in a St. Louis commercial college. In his early business life he occupied various positions, making changes as he saw opportunity for advancement, whereby he had broader scope for his labors and a wider outlook for the future. For two years he was with the American Carbon & Battery Company of St. Louis, and was treasurer of this company, when he resigned that position to engage in business on his own account. For three years he has been a member of the firm of Smiley & Gleeson, electrical manufacturers' agents. He resides with his mother at No. 5581 Von Versen avenue. He is a Catholic in religious faith and a member of St. Rose's church. He is also a member of the St. Louis Athletic Association and in this city where his entire life has been spent he has many friends who esteem him highly for his cordiality, geniality and deference for the opinions of others.

THOMAS HARPER COBBS.

Thomas Harper Cobbs a member of the firm of Bishop & Cobbs, attorneys at law, with offices in the Third National Bank building, was born at Napoleon in Lafayette county, Missouri, on the 26th of August, 1868. His father, Thomas T. Cobbs, was a native of Tennessee and followed the occupation of farming as a life work. His father became a pioneer settler of Lafayette county, Missouri, where he built the first gristmill of the locality. Thomas T. Cobbs arrived in this state in 1830 and also, establishing his home in Lafayette county, operated his father's gristmill for many years. He served his southland as a soldier of the Confederacy under General Price during the latter part of the war. In his business affairs he prospered, becoming well-to-do and is now living in honorable retirement from further business cares at Odessa, Missouri, at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Catherine Harper, a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, and a representative of a prominent family of that state. The Harpers were widely known as leading horse breeders and owned Longfellow and Ten Brook, two famous horses of that day. Mrs. Cobbs' father died when she was but a young child and she is the youngest and the only survivor of a family of seven daughters.

Thomas H. Cobbs was reared upon the home farm and attended the district schools to the age of seventeen years, after which he matriculated in Odessa College, at Odessa, Missouri, being graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1889. For a short time afterward he engaged in teaching, then entered the Missouri Valley College at Marshall, pursuing the classical course. He did not complete it, however, but left school to become principal of the high school at Slater, Missouri, in January, 1892. In September of the same year he accepted the superintendency of the schools at Roodhouse, Illinois, and while there engaged spent the summer seasons as a student in the University of Chicago. In 1895 he resigned the superintendency at Roodhouse and turned his attention to the study of law in the St. Louis Law School, a department of Washington University. During the first year devoted to the study of law he also completed his classical course in the same institution and was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1896. He took the bar examination during the summer of that year and was admitted to the bar of Missouri in August, after which he went to the Yale Law school, where he won the Bachelor of Law degree in 1897. He always met the expenses of his university courses by teaching and while at Yale he won the thesis prize. He was also elected president of

the famous Yale-Kent Club, a debating society, which was an unusual distinction for one who had been no longer in the university than he.

Returning to Chicago, Mr. Cobbs entered the office of the law firm of Flower, Smith & Musgrave and brought his theoretical knowledge to the practical test in law work with that firm until January, 1901. He then entered into partnership with John E. Bishop, of St. Louis, under the firm style of Bishop & Cobbs, with offices in the Laclede building, where they remained until 1908. They are now located in the Third National Bank building and enjoy a large general civil practice. This is recognized as a strong firm and their tendency is toward corporation law. The legal business entrusted to them is of an important character and their clientage is constantly increasing. He is the author of a thesis on the liability for "Bills of Lading Given for Goods not in Fact Shipped," in which the above mentioned prize was won. Endowed by nature with keen intellectual force, which he has steadily developed through his study and subsequent research, he has made for himself a creditable place as a practitioner of law.

In professional lines Mr. Cobbs is connected with the St. Louis and the Missouri State Bar Associations. He likewise belongs to the Sigma Nu, a college fraternity, to the Yale Alumni Association, to the Washington University Alumni Association and is a charter member of the Missouri Athletic Club. He is fond of all outdoor sports, including golf and tennis, and is well known for his pedestrian feats.

On the 30th of August, 1898, Mr. Cobbs was married to Miss Lucie Mae Jones, of Carrollton, Illinois, a representative of a prominent and well known family. In fraternal lines he is associated with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, while both he and Mrs. Cobbs hold membership in the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as an elder for seventeen years, being also a member of the board of foreign missions of that church.

He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable and those who know him personally have for him warm regard. A man of great natural ability, his success in his profession from the beginning of his residence in St. Louis has been uniform and rapid. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character and this is what Mr. Cobbs has done. His life is exemplary in many respects and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to benefit and uplift humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

JAMES C. TRAVILLA.

James C. Travilla is serving as street commissioner of St. Louis and over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil. On the contrary, his course has been characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty and his service has been most beneficial to the city. His appointment came to him without his solicitation and was therefore the expression of the mayor's belief in his capability and loyalty to the municipal welfare.

Mr. Travilla is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born July 11, 1865. His parents were Henry C. and Mary Coxey Travilla. The father, also a native of the Keystone state, is still living there and is engaged in the flour and grain business, but the mother died in 1901. The son, James C. Travilla, was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, in the State Normal and in the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated therefrom as civil engineer with the class of 1886. Having friends in railroad circles, he was offered a position

by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in the engineering department under Colonel James Way immediately after his graduation, and at once came to St. Louis to enter upon his duties here. He continued in that employ until 1890, since which time he has been continuously in the city's service, with the exception of two years. From 1890 until 1894 he was connected with the board of public improvements and then during the succeeding two years conducted a private business as civil engineer, associated with George Barnett. In 1896 he was requested by members of the board of public improvements and others to return to the City Hall and complying with this request served as office superintendent of the street department until the spring of 1907, when Mayor Wells appointed him street commissioner without his solicitation or expectation. The appointment came as evidence of the trust reposed in him by the chief executive and his belief in the ability of Mr. Travilla to efficiently and capably discharge the duties of the office. Though many men of merit fill public offices, it is seldom that they are bestowed without desire on the part of the incumbent and this position came to Mr. Travilla as a marked acknowledgment of his merit. The public and the press have frequently voiced their approval of his official service since he became street commissioner. He has worked untiringly and diligently to improve and beautify the city and has been identified with the Civic League and its work, being also a champion of the proposed boulevard system, in which he has taken great interest. He devotes his energies and attention exclusively to municipal work and no word of complaint or criticism is ever offered against him in this connection. While he has not become a wealthy man, he enjoys an enviable reputation for his professional ability, his uprightness and his unquestioned integrity. When his present term of office expires he expects to retire from public service to engage in the private practice of his profession, feeling that he has done his full duty in giving this much of his time to municipal business.

On the 30th of March, 1892, in St. Louis, Mr. Travilla was married to Miss Mary Moffitt, a sister of John S. Moffitt, a leading druggist of this city. They have three children: Helen, Dorothy and James C., aged respectively four, twelve and eight years.

Mr. Travilla has been president of the State Pennsylvania Society for the past year and is identified with the Masonic and other fraternal orders. He is a man of domestic tastes, preferring the pleasures of his own fireside to the enjoyment of club life. While he frequently votes the democratic ticket, he is rather independent in politics and liberal in his views and has never obligated himself to political influence. He holds membership with the Union Methodist church and is a man in whom his fellowmen believe, for he is ever frank and honest and without pretense. His well spent life, however, has gained him high regard and he justly merits the esteem which is uniformly given him.

CHARLES FREDERICK POMMER.

Charles Frederick Pommer has been living a retired life for the past eight years. For a long period of time he was engaged in the furniture business, in which he had gained a wide reputation throughout the business circles of the community. He is of German descent, his grandfather having been Charles Pommer, who was born in Halberstadt, Germany, in 1785. Early in life he went to England, where he was apprenticed to a piano maker, with whom he remained until he became familiar with all points in the manufacture of musical instruments. In the year 1812 he came to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the piano manufacturing business until his death in 1845. The father of the subject was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in October of the year 1818. Having attended the public schools for a brief period, he engaged

in business with his father until the year 1840, when he migrated to St. Louis. Here he engaged in the repairing and manufacturing of pianos at Gratiot and Fifth streets, later removing to Market street, which enterprise he followed until he passed away in May, 1857.

Charles Frederick Pommer was born January 12, 1850, in St. Louis, where he attended the Laclede public school until he was eighteen years of age. Upon the death of his father his mother continued the piano business, in which her son engaged after leaving school and remained until the year 1888. Subsequently he became connected with a medical book firm, under the name of Simpson & Company. He had not long been in the employ of this company when he became its owner and continued the management of its affairs until the year 1890, when he retired on account of ill health. He then established himself in a furniture business at 1825-1827 Franklin avenue. In this business he was quite successful and retired in 1900.

While Mr. Pommer does not take an active interest in the politics of the country, yet as far as concerns political platforms he is a republican and has always voted for the candidates on that ticket. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. He was married in St. Louis to Miss Bolmann and resides at 3642 Flora boulevard.

WILLIAM F. GRADOLPH.

Among the citizens of St. Louis who claim Ohio as the state of their nativity William F. Gradolph is numbered, his birth having occurred in Toledo, August 21, 1870. His father, William F. Gradolph, was for many years engaged in business in that city, but spent his last days in Chicago, where his death occurred in 1904. The family is of German descent and in 1847 William F. Gradolph, Sr., left the fatherland, crossing the Atlantic to the new world. At one time he was proprietor of the largest confectionery business west of New York. The grandfather, Frederick Gradolph, was connected with the Hudson Bay Company. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Antoinette Jacobs, and was born at Niagara Falls, a daughter of the proprietor of the Niagara Hotel.

The public schools of Toledo and Chicago enabled William F. Gradolph to gain a thorough knowledge of the elementary principles of English learning, but when fourteen years of age he put aside his text-books, for he desired to provide for his own support, and entered upon an apprenticeship with L. Beckmann, a manufacturer and dealer in optical goods and surveying instruments at Toledo. After three years, however, he returned to Chicago and entered the employ of Dr. Frank Colburn, who was conducting an extensive optical business. He remained in that connection until the death of his employer about fifteen months later. In 1887 he became interested in the electrical business through attending the first Electrical Show held in Chicago. It is often the seemingly trivial incidents that prove the turning point in one's career, and Mr. Gradolph's chance visit to that exposition turned his attention in the direction that has constituted the largest feature in his success. He engaged with the Electro-Optical Company, manufacturers of electrical and optical apparatus, and for about a year continued with that house. In 1888 he entered the employ of the Western Electric Company, at that time the largest electric manufacturers in the world, and remain today as the largest telephone apparatus manufacturers on the face of the globe. For about two and a half years Mr. Gradolph was in the employ of that company and then engaged with the Chicago Telephone Company, working his way steadily upward from the foot of the ladder. He was promoted from one position to another until, when he severed his connection with the house in 1894, he was serving as wire chief. In that year he went to the east and settled at Newburgh, New York, where he became connected with



WILLIAM F. GRADOLPH

the Hudson River Telephone Company, with which he remained until 1902, when he resigned his position as acting chief engineer and again took up his abode in Chicago. In the same year he became foreman in the cable department of the American Electric Telephone Company, but in 1903 resigned his position as superintendent of the entire works.

It was in May of that year that Mr. Gradolph came to St. Louis, accepting a position as chief engineer with the Central Telephone & Electric Company, serving in that capacity until February, 1905. He resigned the same year for the purpose of looking after the interests of some inventions which were the outgrowth of his originality and mechanical skill. This resulted in the organization of the Gradolph Electric Company, of which he was chosen president in 1907. This company is giving to the markets of the world certain electrical machines which have come to be recognized as of particular value on the market. Mr. Gradolph is also the secretary and treasurer of the Economic Ore Treatment Company, which has a fully paid up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with an office and testing plant at No. 806½ Chestnut street. In this he is associated with Charles A. Neil, president of the company, and Edward C. Rice, chemist.

On the 17th of October, 1893, at Rockford, Illinois, Mr. Gradolph led to the marriage altar Miss Cornelia Roosevelt Blake, a daughter of Louis C. Blake, who was associated with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. The children of this marriage are: Clinton Hazlet, fifteen years of age; now attending the McKinley high school; and Veronica Irene, five years of age. Their home is at No. 2908A St. Vincent avenue.

Mr. Gradolph was formerly a member of the National Guard of Illinois and New York and in both connections received medals for efficient service. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and American Electro-Chemical Society, and something in the nature of his interests is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Gilbert Lake Club, a fishing and hunting club. Many people can follow the leadership of others and under direction do good work, but those who are capable of producing something new and valuable and of perfecting new plans for business development are comparatively few. This Mr. Gradolph has done, however, and his work has been a worthy contribution to the electrical world.

HOBART BRINSMADE.

Not by leaps and bounds, but by the slow, steady progress that follows the faithful performance of daily duties with constant striving for broader opportunities and a wise utilization of the chances that have been offered him, has Hobart Brinsmade reached his present position as a leading representative of commercial interests in St. Louis, having for thirteen years been the president of the King Brinsmade Mercantile Company of St. Louis. He is a native of Trumbull, Connecticut, and a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Fairchild) Brinsmade. He is descended from an ancient English family which had its origin in the county of Somerset or the county of Devon in the west of England, known as Brinsmeade in that land. William Brinsmeade, leaving his native country, became a resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts, about 1639. His son John removed soon afterward to Stratford, Connecticut, and settled near the mouth of the Housatonic river. From him have descended all of the name of Brinsmade now residing in the United States. Hobart Brinsmade is one of his lineal descendants and the graves of his ancestors through seven generations have been made in the towns of Stratford and Trumbull, Connecticut.

In the Easton and Stratford Academy of Connecticut, Hobart Brinsmade pursued his education, which was also directed by a private tutor. He thus

qualified for the sophomore year in the Sheffield Scientific School, a department of Yale College, but did not enter, owing to business inducements which at that time seemed very flattering. His early youth had been spent on his father's farm in Trumbull, Connecticut, with the usual experiences that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. His tastes were of a decidedly literary nature, much of his pleasure being derived from reading and study, and after leaving the farm he engaged in teaching school, being at first connected with the schools at East Durham, New York, while subsequently he was principal of the graded schools at Fairfield, New Canaan and Bridgeport, Connecticut. The four years which followed his leaving home at the age of seventeen were thus devoted to teaching and to the improvement of his own education.

On attaining his majority Mr. Brinsmade purchased the Sterling House book store at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and soon after admitted the late William B. Hincks to a partnership. Sometime later Mr. Hincks withdrew to accept the deputy collectorship of the port and after continuing the business for about four years Mr. Brinsmade embraced a favorable opportunity for selling out and accepted an offer to go to Elmira, New York, to assume the management of the business of the Howe Machine Company for the western part of the Empire state and also for central Pennsylvania. Six years were devoted to that business, on the expiration of which he came to St. Louis in the interest of the Howe Machine Company and took the general western management of their business, covering all the territory west of Indiana to the Pacific ocean and south to the gulf. When his connection with the company in this position had covered eight years Mr. Brinsmade accepted a position with the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, to take charge of their European business with headquarters at London, England. After remaining abroad for nearly four years, by invitation of the directors of the company he returned to Bridgeport and accepted the position of general manager of the company, so continuing for between one and two years.

Having disposed of his interest in that business, Mr. Brinsmade returned to St. Louis to become a partner in the wholesale millinery business of D. H. King & Company under the firm name of King, Brinsmade & Company. In 1895 the business was incorporated under the name of the King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company, with Mr. Brinsmade as president, and to the present time he has remained as the chief executive officer. The forward steps in his business career are easily discernible and it will be seen that his judgment and even paced energy have carried him forward to the goal of success. He is a man of well balanced capacities and powers, a consistent master of himself and with thorough understanding of life's contacts and experiences. He is eminently a man of business sense and easily avoids the mistakes and disasters that come to those who, though possessing remarkable faculties in some respects, are liable to erratic movements that result in unwarranted risk and failure. He has never been lacking in enterprise of the kind that leads to great accomplishments, as his present position will indicate.

On the 3d of January, 1872, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, Mr. Brinsmade was married to Miss Ella M. Lyon, a daughter of Alanson Lyon, of Redding, Connecticut. Their elder son, Robert Bruce Brinsmade, a mining engineer, was graduated from Washington University and took a post-graduate course at Lehigh University. He has had large experience in mining interests and has held the office of president of the State Mining College at Platteville, Wisconsin; was also professor of metallurgy at the New Mexico Mining College at Socorro, New Mexico. Louis Lyon Brinsmade, the younger son, is a mechanical engineer who was graduated from Washington University and pursued a post-graduate course in Cornell. He is now the general eastern manager of the Westinghouse Machine Company with headquarters in New York city. He married Claribel Green, a daughter of Phillip Green, of St. Louis, and has two children: Eleanor Louise and Hobart Louis.

Mr. Brinsmade is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in Missouri and the Society of Colonial Wars, being now secretary of the Missouri chapter, and a director of the New England Society. He also belongs to the Business Men's League, the Mercantile Club and the Missouri Historical Society. He served for eight years in the Connecticut National Guard, holding the office of orderly sergeant, second and first lieutenant, and for several years he served as captain of the Eighth regiment of Connecticut. Mr. Brinsmade was also resident commissioner of the state of Connecticut for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In politics he has always been a republican, but without desire for office, although stalwart in his championship of the party principles. He belongs to the Pilgrim Congregational church, serving as deacon, as chairman of the board of trustees and as chairman of the building committee, which had in charge the erection of their new house of worship on Union avenue. He is likewise a director of the St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association and of the Provident Association. His various membership relations indicate how broad are his interests, prompted by a helpful spirit in the work of promoting material, intellectual, social and moral progress.

MARSHALL FRANKLIN McDONALD.

Marshall Franklin McDonald was a young man of brilliant attainments in the legal profession, to which he devoted the last ten years of his life. He passed through many vicissitudes in a checkered career but never faltered in his determination to utilize every opportunity for advancement and progressed in the face of difficulties which would have utterly discouraged many a man of less resolute spirit or more limited ability. His birth occurred near Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 14, 1854, on the old homestead farm of his parents, Milton and Adelpa (Wood) McDonald. He worked at farm labor during the spring and summer months and in the winter seasons pursued his education in the public schools to the age of sixteen years, when he secured a position as salesman in a drug store, remaining there until 1875. In the meantime, however, in 1873, he was graduated from the College of Pharmacy of Chicago and then took up the study of medicine and surgery, giving especial attention to the latter branch. He attended one course of lectures under Professor Boyd, of Chicago, and later this knowledge proved of great value to him in the trial of law cases involving expert medical and surgical testimony.

Attracted by the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, Mr. McDonald went to that section of the country in 1876, making the journey with a four-mule team and three companions. They drove to Sidney, Nebraska, and thence on to their destination, but while engaged in mining in the northwest, Mr. McDonald contracted mountain fever and became seriously ill. His interests were neglected by those on whom he depended and he found himself penniless in that country. It was impossible to secure proper medical attendance in the camp, so he prevailed upon some freight haulers to take him out of the hills. In a trail wagon he was conveyed to Cheyenne, Wyoming, a distance of three hundred miles, from that point worked his way to Denver and then walked to Deer Trail, a distance of fifty miles. He was without funds and was still so weak that he was unable to go farther, so he remained at that point for two or three weeks, working at anything that he could get to do in order to pay his board. At the end of that time he engaged with a cattle shipper and in that way reached St. Louis, November 28, 1877, landing at the National stockyards in East St. Louis with a train load of cattle consigned to Cassidy & Irons.

As he walked the streets of St. Louis the following day, without a cent in his pocket, he saw some coal being unloaded on a sidewalk in front of a restaurant on Broadway. He applied for a job of putting it in and for his service received twenty-five cents and the first good meal which he had eaten in many days. He

told the proprietor of his misfortune in the northwest and was allowed the privilege of working around the restaurant for his board for six weeks. His fortunes had then reached their lowest point and the tide turned. He lacked only the opportunity to display his ability and when he secured a position he was not long in proving that he was capable of something better. Through the kindness of Meyer Brothers & Company he obtained a position as drug clerk with Mr. Beatty in a store at Tenth and Olive streets, where he remained until 1880, when he was appointed clerk in the office of circuit attorney by Joseph R. Harris, who had been elected to the superior position. Mr. Harris became interested in the young man and, recognizing the fact that he possessed ability of a high order, persuaded him to read law. This he did with such painstaking thoroughness that in 1881 he secured admission to the bar and during the illness of Mr. Harris conducted the business of an extensive and important clientage. From the time that he joined the ranks of the legal fraternity his progress was rapid and in 1884 he was elected assistant circuit attorney on the republican ticket for a term of four years. In the discharge of his duties he became known as a vigorous prosecutor, as a lawyer of keen analytical mind and of strong powers of reasoning. While in the office some of the most noted criminal trials in the history of St. Louis courts were before the public, including the Preller-Maxwell and the Chinese Highbinders murder cases. His skillful handling of the facts and his comprehensive knowledge of the medical-legal questions involved attracted wide attention among the members of the bar in the west.

Mr. McDonald became widely known as a most able criminal lawyer, being retained on the Vail and many other important cases. In the Vail case he had as his opponents four of the leading criminal attorneys of the west, but in this, as in other important litigation, he showed his ability to cope with the eminent members of the St. Louis bar and win the verdict which he desired. He was strong in argument, logical in his deductions and gave to each point in his case due relative prominence. He did not confine his attention, however, to criminal law but was the legal adviser of several large firms and in ten years acquired a practice which many a man of life-time experience might well covet.

Mr. McDonald was married in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Anna B. Evans, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. She has made her home in St. Louis since her husband's death and is well known here socially. Mr. McDonald was a member of the St. Louis Horseshoe Hunting Club and was a great lover of fishing. He was the owner of a number of fine horses and hounds and greatly enjoyed the chase. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons and was a worthy exemplar of the craft. He died March 6, 1898, when but forty-four years of age. It seemed that he was far too young to be taken from the field of activity, in which he was proving his great usefulness and ability. He had, however, made a splendid record and the story of his life may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement, showing that the buffetings of fate are never strong enough to keep down the individual who has resolution and perseverance enough to continue his course in the face of difficulties. Mr. McDonald was honored for what he accomplished and enjoyed a personal popularity, which arose from his courtesy, geniality and deference for the opinions of others.

JOHN DOOLEY, M.D.

Dr. John Dooley, after long connection with the practice of medicine, expects soon to retire and enjoy the rest which he truly merits because of his useful service in the professional field. He was born in Burton on Trent, England, and after attending the public schools of that day and locality, took up the study of medicine and was graduated in an old allopathic school, long since out of existence. Believing the opportunities in America superior to those of his native land, he

came to the new world in 1863 and attended the Eclectic School of Medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio, being graduated therefrom in 1875. In the meantime he had settled in Kansas almost immediately after his arrival in this country, and practiced for some time in the city of Leavenworth. That section of the state was then a pioneer district in which were few evidences of modern civilization. The homes were widely scattered, and it was no uncommon thing for Dr. Dooley to ride twenty or thirty miles on horseback to visit a patient, and perhaps would make but one call on the entire trip. Frontier practice involved many hardships and difficulties, but the conscientious physician thinks little of his own welfare when suffering humanity demands his aid, and Dr. Dooley did not hesitate to render professional service where it was needed. While living in Kansas he also served for a short time as a member of the Kansas Militia in 1864-65. Although he was not on active duty, some of his comrades were engaged with a portion of General Price's force under General Shelby during the spring of 1865, while Dr. Dooley was serving on detail to guard the stores of supplies for the United States at Topeka, Kansas.

On leaving Leavenworth in 1877, the Doctor went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was engaged in active practice until 1887, when he went to California, spending a year and a half on the Pacific coast. In 1889 he removed to St. Louis, where he has since engaged in active practice. He was one of the first and at this time is one of the oldest eclectic practicing physicians of St. Louis. His patronage has grown beyond his fondest anticipation, and now, at a ripe age, he is preparing to retire permanently, having served his fellow citizens long and well in a professional capacity. He has always held to a high standard in his professional work, has continuously studied for further development, and his labors have won satisfactory results for the patients and a substantial financial return for himself.

Dr. Dooley was twice married. Ere leaving England he wedded Miss Annie Parker Staley, of Burton on Trent, who died after their removal to the new world. His second marriage was to Josephine A. McIntire, who by a former marriage has one daughter, now Mrs. Florence (Dooley) Boogher.

The Doctor belongs to the Masonic fraternity, his membership being in Occidental Lodge, No. 163. He was formerly a member of Leavenworth Lodge, which he joined in 1865, demitting from that organization to the present lodge. He also became a member of the Knights of Pythias of Leavenworth in 1876. While he has not sought to figure prominently in any public life outside of his profession, his life work has been one of signal usefulness, gaining him the gratitude of many and the respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

J. H. CARROLL.

The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual. It is the man who learns to justly rate his own powers and to correctly value his opportunities who becomes an exemplification of that spirit of progression which has dominated America since the inception of the republic. Such a man is Colonel John Haydock Carroll, an eminent lawyer of St. Louis and attorney general of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad system.

Born in Erie county, New York, on the 27th of June, 1857, his parents soon afterward removed to Toledo, Ohio, and after the outbreak of the Civil war the father started for the front in 1861 to aid in the preservation of the Union. A brief time passed and in Cincinnati the mother was overcome by the heat and died, leaving her little son entirely alone and unidentified in a strange city. There was one other son of the family but, being separated when little more than babes, it was years before they learned of the other's whereabouts. John H. Carroll, thus deprived by an untoward fate of father and mother, became



J. H. CARROLL

an inmate of the Children's Home of Cincinnati in 1864. While such institutions, beneficent in their purpose and doing a great work for humanity and civilization, furnish the opportunities for physical and to some degree mental and moral development, the home training with its sheltering love and care must of necessity be forever lacking, and thus almost at the outset of life Colonel Carroll was deprived of that which in later years constitutes the happiest recollections of life. In 1866 arrangements were perfected whereby many of the children of that institution were sent out into the state to find homes and he was placed on a farm belonging to John Kester, a Quaker, of Martinsville, Ohio, with whom he lived for three years. He then went to live with Thomas E. Hadley, who followed general agricultural pursuits in Morgan county, Indiana, and with whom Mr. Carroll remained until 1877. His life there was one of arduous and unremitting toil from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. When the work of the farm was practically over for the year he was allowed the privilege of attending the country school in the winter months and there acquainted himself with the elementary branches of learning. Nature, as it were, held the boy upon her lap and spread before him her open book, saying, "Read and learn" and from the fields and the woods he gathered many lessons and from the outdoor life developed a strong, sturdy physical manhood. He had learned self-dependence, knew that his future lay in his own keeping and that he must work out his own success from the innate attributes of his nature. There awakened in him the laudable ambition to enter upon a professional career and to this end he became a teacher in the public schools, thereby providing the funds necessary to meet his needs while he was preparing for the bar. He studied law and in December, 1880, was admitted to practice in the Ohio courts at Cincinnati.

In the meantime Mr. Carroll had studied the question of western migration, believing that the great district beyond the Mississippi, where there was less competition than in the older east, held his opportunity. He then began studying the map and railroad folders and decided to try Missouri. In the meantime he had located his brother but had no other relatives in the world so far as he knew, nor were friends many. He therefore did not seek advice but followed the lead of his own judgment in this matter and in January, 1881, reached Linneus, Missouri. After two months, however, he removed to Putnam county, this state, and a few days later was admitted to the bar at Unionville, Missouri.

The same thoroughness which he manifested in his preparation for legal examinations was also evidenced in the preparation of his cases. Gradually his clientele grew in volume and importance. In fact his ability was quickly recognized and in 1882 he became local attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The following year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Putnam county, which position he filled until 1885 and then, after an interval of two years, was again called to that office by appointment of Governor Morehouse, his incumbency continuing until 1889. His private practice also increased year by year as he gave tangible evidence of his ability to solve intricate legal problems and to correctly apply his knowledge of law to the points in litigation. In 1890 he was appointed attorney general for the great Burlington Railroad system, a position which he has filled to the present time. In addition he has an extensive clientele, including individual patrons and corporations, whereby he is connected with much of the important legal work of the district.

Colonel Carroll has not only attained prominence in professional circles but has become equally well known in political lines. In 1882 he was chosen a delegate to the democratic state convention, in 1886 was made a member of the democratic state central committee, whereon he served for ten years. He was then again elected in 1896, but the pressure of private duties compelled him to decline. In 1888 he was sent as a delegate to the democratic national convention, which nominated Grover Cleveland for a second term, and in 1892 was alternate at large. He has been a delegate to every democratic state convention

save one since his arrival in Missouri. His title of colonel was received from Governor Francis, on whose staff he served for a period of four years.

Colonel Carroll was married ere his removal from Ohio, wedding Miss Priscilla Woodrow, of Lynchburg, that state, in December, 1880. They now have two children: Frances, born in 1886; and John H., in 1891. Their summer home is one of the most beautiful and commodious in northern Missouri a palatial residence of Milwaukee brick, standing in the midst of broad acres at Unionville, Putnam county, Missouri. Its hospitality is one of its most attractive features, although its furnishings give every evidence of wealth directed by culture and refined taste. Colonel Carroll also has a beautiful city home at 5465 Delmar boulevard. The history of Colonel Carroll in his advance from the most humble surroundings to a position of distinction in legal and political circles is an added proof of the adage that truth is stranger than fiction. The orphaned boy, dependent in early life upon the beneficence of the world for home and shelter, is today the owner of one of the most attractive estates in northern Missouri and is a potent force in the life of city and commonwealth.

JAMES Y. PLAYER.

James Y. Player is serving for the second term as comptroller of the city of St. Louis and moreover has been so closely associated with public interests here as to render it imperative that mention be made of him in this volume. Born in Nashville, Tennessee, on the 14th of September, 1851, he is a son of Thomson Trezevant and Emma (Yeatman) Player, natives of South Carolina and of Tennessee respectively. The father was a lawyer by profession but gave the greater part of his life to the management of his plantation and died when his son, James Y., was but a year and a half old. The mother was a sister of James E. Yeatman, prominent in this city because of his efforts in connection with benevolent and educational interests. As a philanthropist he stood foremost among those whose practical labors accomplished far-reaching results. He was one of the founders of the Asylum for the Blind and also of the Mercantile Library. He was equally well known as one of the originators of the Washington University, of the work of the western sanitary commission and of various charitable organizations tending to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. The Loyal Legion of Missouri numbered him among its most prominent and honored representatives and he enjoyed not only the respect but the sincere friendship and love of those with whom he was associated. His life was actuated by the highest principles and purposes and his death at St. Louis on the 7th of July, 1901, was the occasion of the deepest regret.

James Y. Player pursued his education in the schools of his native city and in various preparatory schools of the east prior to entering the Yale Scientific School. Not long afterward, leaving school he became a resident of St. Louis and secured a position in the old Merchants' Bank, where he remained for a year and a half. Removing to Philadelphia, he was then employed by a brokerage firm and subsequently became private secretary to George De B. Keim, who was then the general solicitor of the Reading Railway Company. The west with its broader opportunities, however, attracted Mr. Player and since 1875 he has continuously made his home in St. Louis. His life record does not compare unfavorably with that of his honored uncle. The same public spirit and interest in the general welfare seems to actuate him in much that he does and all conversant with the evolution of the present educational system of St. Louis know that much progress is directly attributable to the discriminating efforts and practical views of James Y. Player, who for a quarter of a century has been a member of the board of education. He was employed as secretary to the superintendent and secretary of committees for fifteen years and for seven years was secretary and

treasurer of the board. He has never given half-hearted service to any public work in which he is engaged. On the contrary he bends his full energies to the accomplishment of the best possibilities in that direction and St. Louis willingly acknowledges her indebtedness to him for his efforts in behalf of the public schools. After retiring from the school board he devoted three years to the real-estate business and was then again called to public office in his election to the office of comptroller of the city for a term of four years. Public endorsement of his service came in his reelection, so that he is now filling the office for the second time.

On the 7th of March, 1877, occurred the marriage of Mr. Player and Miss Susan S. Polk, of Tennessee, a niece of Leonidas Polk, the distinguished Confederate general. Their family numbers three sons and two daughters: George Polk, James Yeatman, Jr., Susan Trezevant, Thomson Trezevant and Sallie Hilliard, and their position is one of considerable social prominence. Mr. Player is well known as an ardent advocate of the democracy and while he is an unfaltering champion of the principles in which he believes, he never sacrifices the public good to partisanship nor places personal aggrandizement before the general welfare. On the contrary his course has been characterized by a patriotism and loyalty which are above question.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS.

William W. Davis, a member of the firm of William W. Davis & George W. Chambers, manufacturers of decorative glass, has been thus connected with the industrial interests of St. Louis since 1889. He was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1848. His grandfather, James Davis, also a native of Pennsylvania, served in the war of 1812 and was of Welsh lineage, the family, however, being founded in America at an early day. The father, Judge William Davis, was born in 1812 and became a lawyer and was for fifteen years associate judge of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, having been elected for three consecutive terms. He was noted for the soundness and justice of his decisions, while as a citizen he was progressive and ever ready to engage heartily in any enterprise for the public good. In manner he was quiet, kind and obliging, and such was the hold which he had upon the affections of his fellowmen that upon his retirement from the bench he was tendered a banquet at Meadville, Pennsylvania, by the entire bar of Crawford county, as a mark of appreciation of his personal character and of his impartial and upright judicial career. His death occurred July 3, 1881. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Johnston, was a daughter of Lancelot Johnston. The Johnstons were of Scotch-Irish extraction. Lancelot Johnston served his country as a soldier and lived to the remarkable age of ninety-nine years. His wife was a Miss Stitt.

In the public schools of Meadville, William W. Davis began his education and later attended Allegheny College in that City. He did not pursue his course to graduation, however, but instead received training for the business world in Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, where he completed his course. He then entered the banking business at Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1869, in the capacity of bookkeeper and later was promoted to teller and cashier. On the organization of the Citizens Bank of that place he became teller and so continued until July, 1874, when he organized the Jamestown Banking Company at Jamestown, Pennsylvania, and became its cashier. For eight years he capably managed the affairs of that bank in his official position and in 1882 resigned, having been induced to accept the position of teller in the Commercial Bank of Titusville, where he remained until 1884. He then went to Oil City in a similar capacity and continued there until 1886. In that year he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company at Youngstown, Ohio, having charge of the pipe line construction.

Mr. Davis arrived in St. Louis in 1888 and because of ill health was not actively engaged in business until 1889, when he entered the William W. Davis & George W. Chamber Company in the manufacture of decorative glass. Some beautiful examples of the output of the company are found in the Delmar Avenue Baptist church, St. Peter's, St. John's, St. George's and the Union Methodist Episcopal churches, while that seen in the Union station ranks among the finest in the country. In addition to his manufacturing enterprise Mr. Davis also has coal mining interests of importance in the Indian Territory.

In August, 1874, occurred the marriage of Mr. Davis and Miss Minnie Teft, a daughter of Israel and Mary Frances (Ames) Teft, her father being a member of the firm of Teft, Wells & Company, of New York city. Mrs. Davis was born in September, 1848, and died December 28, 1898, in Philadelphia. Mr. Davis now makes his home at the West End Hotel. He was for several years a member of the Missouri Athletic Club and the Noonday Club and he is a member and vice president of the Penn Society. He also belongs to the Presbyterian church and he gives his political support to the republican party. He has wisely used his native talents in his business career and his various connections have been of importance, ranking him with the representative business men in the different cities in which he has made his home.

FRANK ORVILLE SAWYER.

For fifty years Frank Orville Sawyer has been well known in the business circles of St. Louis and has been the guiding spirit of enterprises that have contributed in substantial measure to public activity and prosperity here. He is now president of the F. O. Sawyer Paper Company, known throughout the country, and of the American Insulating Material Manufacturing Company, and has various other financial interests.

Mr. Sawyer was born December 22, 1835, at Exeter, New Hampshire, a son of Almon and Charlotte Neil (Libbey) Sawyer, the former a native of Norwich, Vermont, and the latter of Limington, Maine. The mother was a representative of the sixth generation of descendants of Captain John Libbey, who came from England in early colonial days and settled at Oak Hill in the town of Scarborough, Maine. Her father, Esquire Abner Libbey, removed to Limington, Maine, in 1792, and for forty years was magistrate and acting attorney for the entire town. On the paternal side Mr. Sawyer is descended from Thomas Brigham Sawyer, who came to America in 1635 on the ship "Susan and Ellen," and settled near Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1839 Almon Sawyer removed with his family from New Hampshire to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of oilcloth, being the first in that line in the west. There he died in 1878 at the age of seventy-five years, his birth having occurred in 1803. He was an old line whig, active in the support of the party during its existence. He was also a warm personal friend of Justice John McLean, of the United States supreme court, and in his day one of the most pronounced opponents of slavery in public life.

Frank O. Sawyer, reared and educated in Cincinnati, was graduated from the Woodward College with the Bachelor of Art degree. In 1859 he came to St. Louis where he engaged in the wholesale paper trade and has been identified with this line of business continuously since. He has handled all the intricate and involved interests of a growing and expanding business, vitally and conclusively, and his enterprise has carried him to a foremost position in the ranks of the prosperous merchants and manufacturers of this city. Today the F. O. Sawyer Paper Company is known throughout the country in its trade connections. The American Insulating Material Manufacturing Company, of which he is president, is almost equally well known, and he is identified with various other interests of

importance and magnitude which are numbered among his dividend-paying investments.

The only interruption to his continuous connection with the business interests of St. Louis came at the time of the Civil war. At the beginning of hostilities he enlisted in the Union army, being sworn in by Captain (later General) Nathaniel Lyon. He served for three months, participating in the early battles in Missouri, and was a member of Captain George Rowley's company.

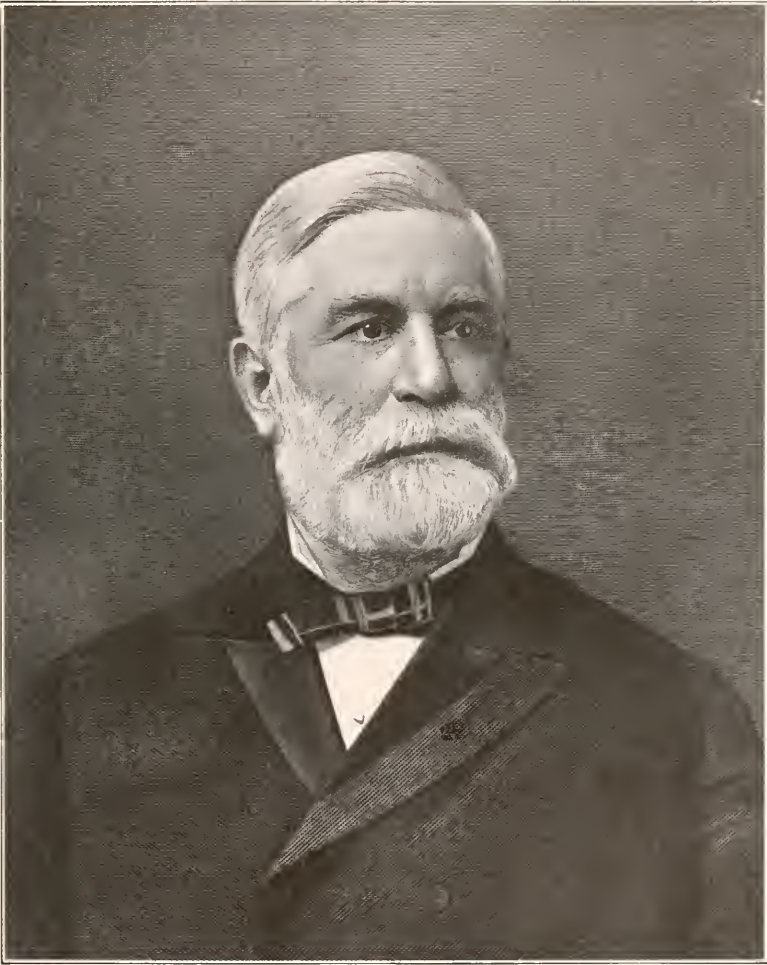
On the 16th of May, 1872, Mr. Sawyer was married to Miss Ellen S. Knowlton, of Bunker Hill, Illinois, a daughter of Samuel Knowlton, who removed from Connecticut in 1840 and settled at Bunker Hill. She is also a lineal descendant of Colonel Thomas Knowlton, who commanded Knowlton's Rangers in the Revolutionary war, and was killed while leading a charge in the battle of Harlem Heights. It was of him that Washington said in a general order issued the day after the battle: "The gallant and brave Colonel Knowlton, who was an honor to any country, fell yesterday while gallantly fighting." A large bronze statue of Colonel Knowlton was unveiled at Hartford, Connecticut, November 13, 1895. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer have been born a son and daughter, who are yet living, Frank Knowlton and Mary Knowlton Sawyer. The family home is a beautiful residence at No. 4246 Lindell boulevard.

Mr. Sawyer and his family attend the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, and he has been generous in his contributions to church and charitable work and to movements for the public good. Since 1856 he has been a Mason, has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and has held numerous official positions in the order. He has been a republican since the organization of the party and is interested in those affairs which are matters of civic virtue and civic pride. His reputation for business probity is unsullied and in the city which has been his home for a half century he is honored as a man among men, the guiding principles of his life being such as ever awaken confidence and respect in any land and clime.

FRANCIS HENRY LUDINGTON.

Francis Henry Ludington, passing through stages of successive advancement to a position of distinction in business circles, has been president of the H. & L. Chase Bag Company since 1895. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 3, 1836, his parents being Corbet and Lucy Hunnewell (Green) Ludington. His ancestral history is notable from the fact that many were connected with the colonial wars and with the war of the Revolution. These included Major William Johnson, who was deputy for captain lieutenant and was born in 1629 and died in 1704; Lieutenant John Wyman, who died in 1684; Seth Wyman, who was lieutenant captain and was born in 1663, while his death occurred in 1715; Seth Wyman, who was born in 1686 and died in 1725; Ross, who also held a captain's commission and was born in 1717 and died in 1808; Captain Edward Harrington, who was born in 1702 and died in 1792; and Jonathan Harrington, who was a private in the colonial wars and was born in 1741 and died in 1793. At the time of the Revolutionary war, however, he served as second lieutenant and Ross Wyman mentioned above was a captain of artillery with the American forces in the struggle for independence.

Francis H. Ludington attended successively the grammar schools of Boston, Massachusetts, Phillips Academy at Andover, the Middleboro (Mass.) Academy and the Bridgewater Normal School at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1860. At the age of sixteen he accepted a position at a salary of a dollar and a half per week and boarded at home, his daily service being from half past six in the morning until nine at night. It was necessary that he start in business life at this early age because of the death of his father



F. H. LUDINGTON

and he was afterwards employed in two other grocery stores until he reached the age of twenty years. Desiring to improve upon his intellectual attainment at that time, he left the grocery business and attended a special school in Boston, later continuing his studies as previously indicated, always meeting the expenses of his course by his own labor. He likewise engaged in teaching school in Houlton, Maine; Weymouth, Massachusetts; Bridgewater, Massachusetts; and Malden of the same state.

His time was thus passed from 1862 until 1866, when he engaged with H. & L. Chase, of Boston, Massachusetts, to represent their mercantile interests in St. Louis. He arrived in this city on the 11th of October, 1866, and succeeded in ably managing the business of the house at this point, making it a profitable trade center. The original partners, Henry S. and H. Lincoln Chase, passed away, and following the death of William L. Chase in 1895 the old firm was dissolved and the business was reorganized under the name of the H. & L. Chase Bag Company, with F. H. Ludington as president. He has so continued to this time (1908) and under his guidance and discriminating direction the business has prospered, being recognized as one of the representative commercial interests of the city. He has likewise become financially interested in the Third National Bank and was one of its directors.

Mr. Ludington has by no means confined his attention to interests bearing solely upon his financial welfare, but has co-operated in many movements whereby social, educational and moral progress have been augmented. In the earlier years of its existence he was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and was also formerly a director of the Provident Association. He belongs to the Second Baptist church and since 1867 has been treasurer, deacon and trustee. In politics he is a stalwart republican and in more specifically social lines he is connected with the St. Louis, Mercantile, Noonday and Glen Echo Clubs.

Mr. Ludington lost his wife and children of his first marriage, and in 1877 he wedded Harriet Nason Kingman, of Campbell, Massachusetts, a part of Brockton. Her father was Josiah W. Kingman, very prominent in the affairs of Brockton. The only child of Mr. Ludington is Elliott Kingman Ludington, who married Florence Bemis, a daughter of S. A. Bemis, of St. Louis, Missouri. He is very domestic in his tastes, finding his greatest happiness at his own fire-side and in the companionship of his closest personal friends. While he has passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten he is yet an active factor in the business world, strong in his honor and his good name, strong in his ability to plan and to perform. In early life he manifested the elemental and resourceful forces of his nature in the acquirement of an education, being of necessity early forced to enter business life. Since that time his advancement has been gradual, yet he has steadily progressed toward the goal of prosperity, which is the ultimate hope of every individual who seriously sets himself to the tasks of life.

PIERRE CHOUTEAU MAFFITT.

The life record of Pierre Chouteau Maffitt constitutes an important factor in the history of St. Louis. He has in former years filled various positions of administrative control and executive direction, but while his financial interests are now large, he has practically retired from active business management. A native of this city, Mr. Maffitt was born September 3, 1845. His ancestors came from Ireland and were of Scotch-Irish origin. The family has been represented in America since 1700, when a settlement was made in Maryland. The great-grandfather in the paternal line was an officer of the Revolutionary army. The paternal grandfather, William Maffitt, married a Miss Carter, of Virginia. Dr. William

Maffitt, father of P. C. Maffitt, was a surgeon of the United States army. His birth occurred in Chantilly, Fairfax county, Virginia, November 17, 1811, and his education was acquired in Columbia University, in the District of Columbia, from which institution he was graduated in 1831 with the degree of M. D. The following year he was appointed a surgeon of the United States army and thus served until 1844, when he resigned. His duties brought him frequently to St. Louis and he decided to make his home here after leaving the army. During his military career he took part in the Seminole war in Florida and while there contracted malarial trouble, which undermined his health and finally caused his death, on the 17th of October, 1864. He led a very quiet, retiring life during his residence in St. Louis and continued to serve his fellowmen in a professional capacity. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Julia Chouteau, was born in St. Louis February 28, 1816, and died July 2, 1897. Extended mention is made of this prominent old St. Louis family on other pages of this volume.

Pierre Chouteau Maffitt was educated under various tutors until Smith's Academy was opened in 1855, when he became a student in that school. Later he attended the Georgetown University in the District of Columbia and in 1860 returned to St. Louis, where he pursued an engineering course under private tutors. He next engaged with the Iron Mountain Company and was also secretary of the Chouteau, Harrison & Valle Rolling Mills Company from 1869, after which he was elected to the vice presidency. He severed his connection with that company in 1874, however, in order to engage in various other enterprises, and in 1881, in connection with Daniel Catlin and other men of prominence, he purchased from Erastus Wells the Olive, Laclède and Market street railway lines. Mr. Maffitt became the active manager and president of the company and so continued until he sold out in 1897. He is now a director of the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri, and president of the Maffitt Realty & Investment Company, under which style he conducts his extensive private realty and financial interests. As the years have passed he has made large investments in real estate and is today the owner of much valuable income-bearing property.

On the 12th of August, 1868, Mr. Maffitt was married to Miss Mary Skinner, of St. Louis, a member of a very prominent and well known family. Their children are: William, who was born in 1869 and is now one of the vice presidents of the Mercantile Trust Company; Thomas S., who was born in 1876 and is agent for various estates; and Julia C., born in 1884. The family residence is a palatial home at No. 4315 Westminster place. Mr. Maffitt is an ardent equestrian and is a valued member of the St. Louis, Racquet, Country and Noonday Clubs.

JACOB STOCKE, SR.

Among the most enterprising characters of St. Louis and vicinity is Jacob Stocke, Sr. He was born February 10, 1833, in this city. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was George V. Stocke, his mother having been Lena Breitensten. When an eighteen year old lad the elder Stocke came west, reaching St. Louis in the year 1825. Here he procured work in a grocery store. For some time before and at the time of the fire of 1849, which swept away so large a portion of the city, he had charge of the river patrol and later was made overseer at the workhouse. Subsequently he entered the grocery business, which he conducted successfully until his death, which occurred in 1887, having attained the advanced age of approximately eighty years. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him and in his demise it was acknowledged that there had passed away one of the most prominent pioneers of the city.

Jacob Stocke was one of the five children born to George V. Stocke and his wife, of whom but one other child, Mrs. Robert Berry, was alive in 1899. The youngest of the children, Jacob Stocke, was educated in the public schools of St.

Louis, attending what was known as the Lafayette and Clark schools. He began his business career very early in life. When a mere boy he was placed in charge of a vegetable stand in the old market, then situated between Market and Walnut on Main street. Here he was initiated into the market business, which he has since followed.

When the Center market was opened at Spruce and Seventh streets, Mr. Stocke was among those who made the change to the new quarters. At the time of the removal many of the occupants of the old building marched, headed by prominent citizens, to the new location. In 1871 he removed to the Union market, from which he has since supplied the leading hotels, club houses and most prominent families of St. Louis with fruits and vegetables. Mr. Stocke raises a great deal of this produce on his farm, which is located in St. Louis county. This farm is remarkable as one of the most productive for fruit and vegetable purposes in the west and it is admitted that no other farm throughout the entire region has yielded such rich returns to its owner. He was also instrumental in establishing the Progress Pressed Brick & Machine Company of St. Louis, which has been in constant operation since 1891.

Frugal in habits and of exceptional industry, Mr. Stocke has earned the reward of opulence and his present prominence in business circles. He is deeply interested in the pursuit of agriculture and has resorted to extensive travel for the purpose of investigating methods of farming and horticulture. He is insistently experimenting and by this means has deduced many valuable results pertaining to his occupation.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted with the Fifth Militia Regiment, with which he served in defense of the Union until the declaration of peace. While he has voted the republican ticket and at various times taken active part in political campaigns, he has declined numerous offers of office, preferring to devote his entire time to the transacting of his business affairs. He wedded Miss Annie Schill, daughter of a well-to-do farmer and winemaker of Overbergen. They have the following children: Mrs. Henry Fruch, Mrs. Louis Schurk, Mrs. Adolph Klingler, Mrs. Henry C. Beckmann, Mrs. William Schroedter and Jacob V. Stocke.

CHARLES NAGEL.

Charles Nagel, a lawyer now giving his attention chiefly to the interests of a large clientage, was born on the 9th of August, 1849, in Colorado county, Texas, his parents being Dr. Herman and Fredricka Nagel. His paternal grandfather was engaged in commercial pursuits and was a man of influence in his community. The maternal grandfather and great-grandfather of Charles Nagel both devoted their lives to the work of the ministry. His father and mother in 1847 removed to Texas, where they resided until 1863. The father's sympathy being with the north in its efforts to preserve the Union, it became necessary that he should leave a district where the sentiment was hostile to his views and he therefore chose St. Louis as a place of residence.

In early boyhood Charles Nagel attended the district schools of Texas and afterward pursued an academic course at a German private school. Eventually he entered the St. Louis high school, from which he was graduated in due course of time. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he made preparation for this calling as a student in the St. Louis Law School, in which he completed a two years' course, while later he spent a year as a student in the University of Berlin in Germany. There he gave special attention to the study of Roman law, political economy, history and kindred subjects, a knowledge of which is so essential to the successful practice of jurisprudence. Upon his return to St. Louis in 1873 Mr. Nagel established an office and at once entered upon the active practice of the profession, in which he feels the deepest interest. A

contemporary biographer said of him: "Studious habits and a fondness for research within the scope of his chosen field of labor have made him especially eminent as a counselor, and his candor, fairness and careful consideration to all interest involved in cases presented to him by clients have given him an enviable position among members of the St. Louis bar. As a trial lawyer, these characteristics are no less conspicuously manifested, and his earnestness, sincerity and evident honesty of purpose never fail to impress favorably both courts and juries. Thoroughly well versed in the science of law, he is apt in its application to cases at the bar and peculiarly forceful in his expositions of the principles of common law."

As a teacher of law as well as in practice Mr. Nagel has gained considerable distinction. Since 1875 he has been a professor in the St. Louis Law School and his ability in imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he has gained is a widely acknowledged fact. That which he desires to present to his pupils is given forth in such a cogent, logical way that it manifests itself upon the mind of his hearers and proves an element in the accumulation of that legal learning which is necessary for the attainment of success at the bar.

In politics Mr. Nagel is a stalwart republican, giving unequivocal support to the party where the real issues are involved, while his opinions carry weight in its councils. He has been active in campaign work since 1880 and has frequently been a delegate to party conventions. He does not seek nor solicit office and yet when his fellow townsmen have requested that he serve them in public positions he has felt that his duty as a citizen demanded his acquiescence to their wishes. During the years 1881 and 1882 therefore he was a member of the Missouri house of representatives and, giving careful consideration to each question which came up for settlement, he left the impress of his individuality upon the laws enacted during his term. In 1893 he was called to the presidency of the city council of St. Louis and served for four years. He is deeply interested in the subject of public education and has been a useful and influential member of the board of trustees of the public library, of the board of trustees of the Washington University and of the board of control of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. He is a man of social nature with high appreciation for that rarer comradeship which produces lasting friendships. He belongs to various clubs, including the St. Louis, the University, the Commercial, the Round Table, the Mercantile and the Noonday Club and is also a member of the St. Louis Turners Society. As the years have passed he has grown in popularity and regard of his fellow townsmen and today has a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance. Throughout his entire life he has been faithful to every interest entrusted to his charge and whatsoever his hand finds to do, whether in his profession or in his official duties, or in any other sphere he does with his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation.

JOHN CHESTER BARROWS.

John Chester Barrows, who has devoted the last twenty-four years of his life to the insurance business, with offices in St. Louis since 1889, where he is underwriter for casualty and surety lines, is descended from an ancestry that is distinctively American in its lineal and collateral lines through many succeeding generations, for the progenitor of the family in America was the Barrows who served as the first schoolmaster of Plymouth, Massachusetts. His parents were the Rev. N. Barrows, D.D., and Isabella G. Barrows, the former a distinguished divine, known throughout the entire country. The son completed his education by graduation from Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1880, and four years of his life were devoted to the profession of teaching. In 1885 he turned his attention to the insurance business in New York city and in 1889 removed to St.

Louis, where he has since been continuously engaged as an underwriter of casualty and surety insurance, meeting with that success which comes from an extensive and constantly growing clientage. His ability in this line is most marked and has arisen from a close study of insurance in all of its various phases and branches.

Mr. Barrows was married in 1886 to Miss Emma Louise Adams, of New York. He is a member of the Episcopal church and his social standing is indicated somewhat by the fact that he is a member of the Glen Echo Country Club. He also belongs to the Mercantile Club and is interested in those concerns of vital importance to the city in its material, intellectual and moral development, although his active business career precludes his coöperation to any extent with public work.

WILLIAM WILHELMY.

St. Louis in the early period of its existence was largely a French settlement. Later during the closing years of the first half of the nineteenth century there came to the city a large number of German people, and the Teutonic element has since been a most important one in the growth and progress of St. Louis. It is of this class that Mr. Wilhelmy is a representative and the sterling traits of his German ancestry are manifest in his life, winning him an enviable position in the regard of his fellowmen.

William Wilhelmy was born in Hedem, Prussia, on the 15th of January, 1835, a son of Frederick and Wilhelmina (Peel) Wilhelmy, the former a shoe manufacturer. In the private schools the son obtained his education and after putting aside his text-books learned the miller's trade. He came to St. Louis in 1856, when a young man of twenty-one years, and secured a clerkship in a grocery store, but the laudable ambition, which is an indispensable element to success, prompted him to make arrangements whereby he might engage in business on his own account. He carefully saved his earnings and in 1859, feeling that his experience and capital justified such a step, he began business on his own account as proprietor of a grocery store at the corner of Eleventh and Buchanan streets. For twenty-three years he continued at that location and gained a comfortable competence through his capable management, for his fair dealing and undaunted enterprise gained for him a liberal patronage.

In 1889 Mr. Wilhelmy retired from mercantile lines. In the meantime he had appreciated the fact that property in North St. Louis would some day be a valuable part of the city. He has since reaped the benefits of his wise judgment concerning the city's rapid growth. He was one of the founders of the Bremen Bank and for many years one of its directors. He is still a large owner of real estate and was one of the organizers of the North St. Louis Real Estate & Investment Company and is yet one of its directors. He has likewise been interested in many other financial enterprises, but is not actively connected with any, his former labor being now crowned with an age of ease.

Mr. Wilhelmy's activity, however, has not been confined to business lines. He was one of the organizers and supporters of the Apollo Singing Society and was instrumental in securing for the society its present home. He was also a member of the North End Improvement Association and in this connection did much to promote the progress and improvement of this section of the city, for when he located in North St. Louis there were no paved streets, no city water or city lights. His efforts have always been of a most practical character, proving resultant factors in promoting the best interests of the city.

On the 18th of December, 1859, Mr. Wilhelmy was married to Miss Katherine Renzen, a daughter of John and Annie (Tumas) Renzen. Mrs. Wilhelmy was born in Hanover, Germany, and came to America in 1858. The children



WILLIAM WILHELMY

of this marriage, six in number, are: Henry, who resides in St. Louis county, is married and his five children, Clara, Vera, Bertha, William and Henry; Bertha, who is the wife of Christ Pleuger, and has two children, Adeline and William; and Wilhelm, Eddie, Annie and Frank, all of whom died in infancy.

In the life record of Mr. Wilhelmy business enterprise and benevolence have been well balanced factors. His broad humanitarianism has prompted his helpful coöperation in many movements for the benefit of those less fortunate. He is a member of the German Orphans' Home Society and has been one of its most liberal supporters. He has likewise been a generous contributor to the Altenheim Society and has given freely in the support of all worthy charities of the city. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, while in religious faith he is not bound by sectarianism or creed, but is in sympathy with the Protestant movement with the basic principles of all religious interests—morality and humanitarianism.

During the period of the Civil war Mr. Wilhelmy served as a member of the Home Guards and for many years he was prominent in the councils of the republican party and contributed much to its success in the old twelfth ward. He served for a time as a member of the city park commission and his public spirit has always been manifest in the aid and help which he has given to measures and movements for the public good. A man of domestic tastes he has been looked upon as one of the sterling citizens of his section of the city, who in every relation of life has stood as an upright, honorable man, advocating progressive interests with a ready recognition of one's duties and obligations to their fellows. His life has been crowned with merited success and the chief factor in his prosperity has been his close application and a strict adherence to honest business principles.

HENRY BROWN GRAHAM.

It is not given to the majority of men to attain prominence in military or political circles, but the possibilities of a successful career in business are before every individual. The attainment of success, however, attests the possession of certain essential qualities. These are industry, concentration, close application and firm purpose and with all of these requisites Henry Brown Graham was richly endowed. By their exercise he gained a creditable position in manufacturing circles, being at the head of one of the leading paper industries of St. Louis.

His birth occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1831, his parents being James and Mary Graham. The father was born at New Geneva, Pennsylvania, and the mother in Middlesex, Indiana. They were married, however, in New York city and for some time James Graham engaged in the manufacture of paper at Hamilton, Ohio. In the year 1857 he arrived in St. Louis and established the first paper mills in the west. The new enterprise proved a success, becoming an important industry, employing a large force of workmen.

It was to this business that Henry B. Graham succeeded on the death of his father, at which time the enterprise passed into the hands of himself and his brother, Benjamin B. Graham. In the meantime he had pursued his education in Hanover College of Indiana, where he had made a special study of mathematics. When his literary course was completed he joined his father in business, became acquainted with the paper trade in principle and detail and was thus well qualified to assume the management and active control of the concern on his father's death. He and his brother remained in active business association until a short time prior to the demise of Henry B. Graham, when he withdrew. He had helped to build up the business to large proportions, devoting his undivided time and attention to this work, and the house became well known to the trade not only by reason of the excellence of its output, but also owing to the straightfor-

ward methods ever employed in the conduct of the business. The company was ever fair and just in its treatment of employes and if ever a mistake was made in a deal with a patron, the customer knew that mention of the fact would bring speedy and correct adjustment.

Mr. Graham was married in Quincy, Illinois, to Miss Elvira Price, who died September 12, 1908, at Algonac, Michigan, where she had spent the summer. They had a son, Henry B. Graham, Jr., whose birth occurred in St. Louis, April 12, 1875. He supplemented his preliminary education by a course in the University School of Cleveland, Ohio, and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston. He is now secretary and a director of the Graham Paper Company and is a worthy successor of his father, displaying the same excellent business qualifications manifested by the former in his successful control of the establishment. On the 27th of September, 1898, at Vincennes, Indiana, he was married to Miss Florence Taylor, of Baltimore, Maryland, and after her demise wedded Miss Zulah Rooker, of Kansas City. His children are Dorothy Moore and Marjorie Price. He is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, the Alpha Theta Chapter, the Missouri Athletic Club and the Normandie Golf Club, and throughout his native city is widely recognized as a popular and highly esteemed young man.

Henry B. Graham, Sr., belonged to a republican family and ever adhered to that faith, believing the principles of the party best calculated to conserve the interests of good government. While a student in college he united with the Presbyterian church and remained a consistent member thereof until his demise. He passed away in Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1904, leaving to his family a creditable record, his example being one well worthy of emulation. He always had great faith in St. Louis and its possibilities and was an enthusiastic advocate of its interests. He possessed a charitable nature, manifest in his generosity to those who needed assistance, while a kindly spirit permeated him in all of his relations to his fellowmen.

JOHN T. WALLACE.

John T. Wallace, the vice president of the Blackmer & Post Pipe Company, has throughout his entire connection with business interests, covering the period since 1880, been connected with this house and his advancement to his present position of administrative direction has come in recognition of his superior qualifications, his unremitting application and his keen business discernment. He was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, August 31, 1858, a son of H. H. and Betty S. (Crouch) Wallace, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father was for a long period engaged in the queensware business, but is now deceased. The mother still survives.

At the usual age John T. Wallace became a public-school student in Fredericksburg and, mastering the branches which constituted the curriculum there, he eventually became a high-school student and afterward attended the Naval Academy at Annapolis. When he put aside his text-books, he sought a home in the middle west, regarding the opportunities of this section of the country in business lines as superior to those of the older and more thickly settled east and south. On coming to this city he secured the position of bookkeeper with the Blackmer & Post Pipe Company, which recognized his ability and later made him salesman. He has worked his way upward through successive promotions with constantly increasing responsibilities and duties until in 1905 he became the second vice president. He is thoroughly familiar with the business in all of its departments and ramifying interests and has been active in extending and promoting its trade relations and is in hearty sympathy with the unassailable reputation which the house bears in all the lines of its business.

In 1897 Mr. Wallace was married to Mrs. Lulu Norvell Meriwether. He belongs to the Algonquin and to the Mercantile Clubs and holds membership in the Rose Hill Masonic lodge, being a faithful follower of the craft. He also belongs to the Presbyterian church and gives expression of his political views by his support of the democracy at the polls. He has become thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit of the middle west, which is manifest, not only in his business connections, but also in his loyal support of and coöperation with many movements for the public good.

RUSSELL A. RICHARDSON.

Although situated across the river, East St. Louis is practically a suburb of the larger city on the Missouri side. It has become the location of many business enterprises which have St. Louis as their headquarters. This has brought about its extensive growth and consequent building operations, and it is in connection with the last mentioned line of activity that Russell A. Richardson is well known. He is one of the leading real-estate men and financiers of East St. Louis—a gentleman who has perhaps given more substantial aid toward commercial and industrial development of the city than any other man. In his real-estate operations he handles only his own property and as a speculative builder he has done much for the improvement of the city, being the promoter of many of its finest residence districts.

Mr. Richardson was born in Quincy, Illinois, June 2, 1866, and is a son of Charles R. and Meriba Avise Richardson. The father was a cotton planter of Louisiana. The family comes from Welsh and English ancestry and early representatives of the name lived in Virginia and Kentucky, whence later removals were made to Illinois and Louisiana. The first Richardsons in this country came in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Russell A. Richardson was a pupil in the public schools of his native city to the age of sixteen years and then became connected with merchandising and cotton planting in Louisiana. There he carried on business until 1902, in which year he came to St. Louis, since which time he has been prominently connected with its real-estate and financial interests. As the business affairs of St. Louis have crossed the river and the Illinois town of East St. Louis has in consequence gained rapidly, Mr. Richardson recognized an advantageous field for other real-estate operations and today the city owes much to his efforts, for large divisions of the town have been upbuilt and improved through his efforts. Within the past year he has erected many houses and has built more business houses, principally modern office buildings, than any other individual or firm, having employed a special force of builders steadily during the past seven years. Among large office buildings which he built are the Richardson and Josephine buildings, the Russell and Lucy blocks, the last named being the largest in East St. Louis. Mr. Richardson handles only real estate owned by himself and he makes a specialty of creating new high class residence subdivisions. He is the sole owner of the following subdivisions, Oak Grove Heights, Richardson's First and Second subdivisions to East St. Louis and Richardson's Washington Park subdivision. The two subdivisions of Oak Grove Heights proved to be the best selling property ever placed on the market. He is also one of the largest stockholders in Hollywood Heights. In financial as well as social circles Mr. Richardson is held in high esteem, his name being an honored one on commercial paper in the larger Missouri city as well as in its flourishing suburb on the Illinois side. He has learned to correctly value every situation, to recognize opportunities that others pass by heedlessly and as the years have advanced he has won a most creditable position as an alert, energetic business man.

Mr. Richardson was married to Miss Lucy E. I. Methudy, a daughter of Leopold Methudy, prominently known as a lumberman. They have two sons,

Charles and Russell, aged respectively twelve and six years, and are now attending school. Theirs is a magnificent home at No. 1746 Waverly place. Mr. Richardson is an independent voter but not unmindful of his obligations in citizenship and is in thorough sympathy with the progressive spirit which is manifest in municipal improvement at the present time. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine and various other organizations. He belongs to the Athletic and Union Clubs, the Lieder-kranz and other social societies, and those who come within the closer circle of his friendship find him a most congenial companion.

JOHN RING.

No man has lived in vain who has given to the world something of value to his fellowmen, and this Mr. Ring has done through his inventive genius. America is preëminent in the field of invention. No other land has produced so many labor-saving devices or such varied kinds of machinery to promote the trade interests of the world and Mr. Ring has aided in winning the reputation which this land bears. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1841, but was only five years of age when brought to St. Louis by his parents, Edward and Mary (Roche) Ring. The father left the native land in 1841, crossing the Atlantic to New Orleans, and in 1844 he became a resident of St. Louis. Two years later he brought his family to the new world and their home was established in this city, where John Ring has since lived. The father established the first lard oil factory in St. Louis and in 1857 added to this business the manufacture of candles. He was the first to improve on the process for making lard and in 1857, in connection with his son John, he instituted the improved processes for making refined lard to meet the conditions in the south. Within a very short time all other manufacturers copied this process and it was not long before the entire market was supplied with this improved refined lard. Until the other manufacturers adopted the methods instituted by Mr. Ring and his son they had a practical monopoly on all lard sold in Cuba, Mexico and the southern part of the United States, as theirs was the only lard which would not melt into oil in the hot southern climate. It will thus be seen that the labor of Edward Ring was an element of marked value in commercial circles. His wife, also a native of Ireland, was a descendant of the famous old Roche family, so well known throughout the Emerald Isle.

John Ring went to school in St. Louis until 1855, when he became associated with his father in business. He was for a time a student in private schools and afterward attended the St. Louis University and the Christian Brothers College, pursuing a course in chemistry in the latter institution. This has proven of great value to him, especially in his efforts to institute methods of value in the production of lard. He continued in the manufacture of lard for a number of years and the business on the whole was successful, although at different times fires had done some damage. In 1881, however, the disastrous fire broke out which completely wrecked the entire plant, after which Mr. Ring turned his attention to other fields.

Possessing natural inventive genius, in the lard business he had constantly studied to overcome many of the difficulties which beset his competitors, and it was while striving to do away with the obstacles of refrigeration that he invented machinery for refrigeration and ice manufacture. In the lard making, as well as in the packing and brewing business, refrigeration was needed independent of ice, and after the fire of 1881 he patented his refrigerating and ice-making machines and began their manufacture and sale. For nine years, or until 1890, he conducted the business and it proved a most profitable and growing venture. In fact, it stands prominently forth in representation of one of the most important

inventions of the age. That the first machines which he produced possessed almost every feature of perfection is indicated by the fact that the finest machines today are identical in almost every detail with the first machines which John Ring manufactured for sale in 1881. The first two large machines which he built and sold were placed in the plant of the C. & L. Rose Packing Company, now the Waldeck Packing Company, of St. Louis, and they are still in operation in the plant and giving good service. In 1885 he built two machines for Cox & Gordon, packers, which are also utilized today, serving for the entire plant, save in the extremely hot weather, when a new and larger machine is also used.

Like many other men, Mr. Ring did not secure the financial benefit of his invention which he should have enjoyed. He spent seventeen years in contesting his rights in the courts and when the decision was finally in his favor it was too late to reap any pecuniary reward, for the patents had by this time expired. The world, too, owes to him a debt of gratitude for his invention in ice-making machines, which have placed ice within the reach of all because of its cheapness of manufacture through the processes which he instituted. Several other inventions owe their existence to his fertile brain and skilled hand and he stands today among those who have given America preëminence as the land of invention.

On the 8th of September, 1868, occurred the marriage of Mr. Ring and Miss Kate M. O'Neil, daughter of Judge Joseph O'Neil, formerly president of the Citizens' Savings Bank. Their children were five in number. Vincent R., who died in 1904, inherited his father's great gift of invention and at the time of his death had charge of the manufacturing department of the Christy Fire Clay Company. The glass manufacturing industry of this country owes a great deal to the inventive mind of Vincent Ring. Their second son, John Ring, Jr., is advertising and purchasing agent for the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis. Joseph O'Neil Ring is working for the American Tobacco Company. Mary is now the wife of Dr. L. R. Padberg, a successful physician of St. Louis. Genevieve Ring completes the family.

The family residence is at No. 3924 Westminster Place. Mr. Ring has been very prominent in charitable and benevolent circles and has done much effective work in those directions. He was for twenty years secretary of the board of managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan asylums and for a similar period was secretary of the upper council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, organized for charitable purposes. He is a member of the alumni association of the St. Louis University and a member of the Academy of Science at Philadelphia. A man of broad mind and scholarly attainments, he has given much time to scientific research and investigation and has long occupied a prominent place among those of similar interests.

JAMES HAGERMAN.

James Hagerman, actively connected with a profession which has always been regarded as a conservator of the rights and liberties of the individual and the foundation of all society and community interests, is numbered among the native sons of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Jackson township, Clark county, November 26, 1848. His father, Benjamin F. Hagerman, was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, born in 1823. The years of his childhood and youth were passed in the Old Dominion and in early manhood he removed westward, settling first in Lewis county, Missouri, and subsequently he became a resident of Clark county, this state. It was there he met and married Miss Ann Cowgill, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, who had come to Missouri with her parents. After arriving in this state, Benjamin F. Hagerman devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits and to school teaching, in what were then pioneer districts, but in later years turned his attention to commercial interests in Alexandria, Clark county.



JAMES HAGERMAN

James Hagerman, reared in the county of his nativity, is indebted to the public schools for his early education, while later he became a student in the Christian Brothers College of St. Louis, and afterward attended Professor Jamenson's Latin School of Keokuk, Iowa, to which place his family removed in 1864. After leaving school he entered the law office of Rankin & McCrary, of Keokuk, a noted firm, of which Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, had shortly before been a member. The firm occupied a position of distinctive prominence in the ranks of the members of the bar of the west, and Mr. Hagerman was fortunate in that his studies were pursued in such an environment. He was ready for admission before he had attained his majority, but the laws of Iowa precluded his becoming a member of the profession before he had reached the age of twenty-one. This led him to return to Missouri, where there was no prescribed age limit, and successfully passing the examination, he was admitted to the Missouri bar by Judge Wagner, of the supreme court of this state, when eighteen years of age. He returned to Keokuk, however, to enjoy the further advantage of professional discipline and instruction in the office of Rankin & McCrary, with whom he continued until 1869, when he formed a partnership with H. P. Lipscomb and opened a law office of his own in Palmyra, Missouri. A year was thus passed, on the expiration of which period he returned to Keokuk, and in 1875 became a partner of his old preceptor, Judge McCrary, under the firm name style of McCrary, Hagerman & McCrary. This relationship was maintained until 1879, when the senior partner was appointed judge of the United States circuit court for the eighth district, and his place was filled by Frank Hagerman, now of Kansas City, Missouri, the firm becoming Hagerman, McCrary & Hagerman.

As senior partner of the newly organized firm, James Hagerman continued to practice in Keokuk until 1884, when he accepted the proffered general attorneyship of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. This necessitated his removal to Topeka, Kansas, where the general offices of the company were located. Judge McCrary, widely recognized as a man of national eminence because of his standing at the bar and his capable service as secretary of war under President Hayes, had become the general counsel of this corporation, and thus Mr. Hagerman again came into personal and professional relations with his old preceptor in becoming general attorney for the Santa Fe Company. They were the legal advisers of the company during its formative period and contributed in no small degree to the success of what is today one of the most important railway systems of the United States. The records of the courts indicate the successes which they won in some railway litigation which attracted national attention.

Mr. Hagerman's active identification with the bar of Kansas City began in 1886, when he became a member of the firm of Warner, Dean & Hagerman. Two years later he was made general counsel for the receivers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway and in addition enjoyed a large general practice until 1891, when he accepted the appointment to the general solicitorship upon the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company. Since 1903 he has been general counsel for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway system. In 1893 he removed to St. Louis and the high reputation which he had previously gained won him almost immediate recognition here. His practice has ever been of a distinctively representative character and his ability is equally pronounced as counselor or attorney. He is familiar with the long line of decisions from Marshall down by which the constitution has been expounded and is equally at home in all departments of the law, gained distinction as a trial lawyer, and in civil practice he has specialized to some extent in corporation law, and yet few men are more thoroughly informed in all departments of jurisprudence. He was president of the St. Louis Bar Association for two years, in 1892 and 1893, and of the American Bar Association in 1893 and 1894. He is

also a member of the Noonday, Mercantile and St. Louis Clubs, besides other social organizations.

Mr. Hagerman's position upon any matter of moment is never an equivocal one. On the contrary, he stands as a staunch supporter of what he believes to be for the best interests of the public and the community at large and is a recognized leader in democratic circles, having since 1868 taken an active part in every national campaign. In 1879 he presided over the Iowa state democratic convention, which nominated H. H. Trimble for governor, and the following year was elected a delegate from Iowa to the national democratic convention which made General W. S. Hancock the presidential candidate. In 1888 he presided over the Missouri democratic state convention which nominated D. R. Francis for governor.

On the 6th of October, 1871, Mr. Hagerman was united in marriage to Miss Margaret M. Walker, of Palmyra, Missouri. Their children are Lee W. and James Hagerman, who are now members of the St. Louis bar. Mr. Hagerman is a friend and associate of many men prominent in national life as well as those who are recognized leaders in the ranks of the legal fraternity of the country. In a profession where success depends entirely upon individual merit he has gained distinction, the consensus of public opinion placing him among the men of wide learning and discrimination as regards legal matters, whereby enviable reputation, honor and success have come to him.

SAMUEL CARSON McCORMACK.

Samuel Carson McCormack, who for many years carried on business as a contractor in St. Louis and was also recognized as a leader in local democratic circles, was born in Niagara county, New York, January 8, 1828, and his life record covered the intervening period to the 16th of March, 1884, when he passed away in St. Louis. His parents were John and Nellie McCormack, of Niagara county, New York. The advantages and opportunities which he enjoyed in boyhood were very limited. He attended school for only one or two terms in New York and was therefore largely a self-educated as well as self-made man. In the school of experience, however, he learned many valuable lessons and increased his intellectual strength through reading and observation.

At the age of fifteen years Mr. McCormack entered the employ of his brother, William McCormack, a contractor, with whom he continued for several years, gaining practical knowledge of building interests and becoming an expert workman. He was afterward employed by a Mr. Greenleaf, also a contractor, with whom he continued to the age of twenty-nine years, occupying the position of foreman. At the age of thirty years he began contracting on his own account, forming a partnership with Charles Smith, and for several years the firm enjoyed a prosperous and growing business. The partnership was then dissolved and Mr. McCormack was afterward alone in business up to the time of his death, enjoying a good patronage as a general contractor. He always lived faithfully up to the terms of his contract and his diligence and unremitting energy constituted the foundation upon which he builded his own success.

On the 4th of July, 1856, Mr. McCormack was married to Miss Harriet Louise Shaffner, a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Noble) Shaffner, of St. Louis, Missouri. The living children of this marriage are: Charles B., a contractor of St. Louis; Mrs. Ella Moffatt, of Peabody, Kansas; Samuel C. and Harry E., both residents of this city; and Mrs. Hattie E. Helfesrieder, also of St. Louis.

Mr. McCormack was prominent in democratic circles and exerted a strong influence politically in the tenth ward. He was president of the water board for a number of years and was a most active, earnest and effective worker in support of the principles in which he believed and the candidates of the party. He

gave liberally to the support of various churches, and he held membership in Aurora Lodge, No. 267, A. F. & A. M., and also in the Odd Fellows lodge. He belonged to several camping clubs and was very fond of hunting and fishing. Friendship was to him never an idle word. He greatly appreciated the good will and regard of his friends and they found him a genial and obliging companion at all times, ever considerate of the rights and privileges of others. Though a quarter of a century has passed since he was called to his final rest, his memory is yet cherished by many who were his associates while he was still an active factor in business life.

FREDERICK G. GERST.

In small towns there are found men who are "leaders" in certain walks of life; in the larger cities there are many who attain success in the control of extensive enterprises, each one of which contributes, however, to the commercial prosperity and the upbuilding of the locality in which they are situated. Mr. Gerst was actively connected with an important business, being president of the Gerst Brothers Company, engaged in the conduct of an iron foundry at No. 800 Cass avenue for the last ten years of his life. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine, now Germany, in September, 1841. His parents were Jacob and Magdalena Gerst, also natives of that land and representatives of an old French family. The grandfather served in the Napoleonic wars under the great Bonaparte. In the year 1841 Jacob Gerst emigrated with his family to the new world and established and carried on the foundry which is now the property of his son.

Frederick G. Gerst was only a few months old when brought by his parents to the United States. He pursued his education in the college of St. Louis, which he attended to his sixteenth year, and then took up the active pursuits of a business career, entering upon an apprenticeship with Gaty McCrum & Company in the iron foundry business and completing his full term of indenture—five years. In the meantime he had become an expert in his line and had gradually worked his way upward, increased duties and responsibilities devolving upon him as the time passed. On the expiration of that period he joined his brother in a partnership which continued up to the time of his death. They began operations at the present location, but started on a small scale. Through the perseverance, integrity and efforts of these men, however, they developed a business which is now extensive and profitable. The growth of the trade is indicated somewhat by the fact that employment is now furnished to about one hundred workmen. When they began they manufactured everything to order, but now make a specialty of structural iron for building purposes and annually handle over their counters several hundred thousand dollars, which represents the extent of their trade relations. The factory has always been equipped with the latest improved machinery and they have ever been careful to maintain the strictest justice in their treatment of employes, while their relations with their patrons are characterized by fair dealing that is unassailable.

Mr. Gerst was married in St. Louis, in 1868, to Miss Caroline Hem, a daughter of John Hem, who was foreman of the stone work at the time of the erection of the courthouse in this city. Unto this marriage were born three sons and three daughters. John F., now thirty-nine years of age, is married and is acting as manager of his father's business. He attended college and displays a special talent as a draftsman. Joseph, thirty-three years of age, is acting as superintendent of the foundry. Leo, thirty years of age, also has supervision over a part of the business. Annie L., Lillie and Agnes have all attended college and are cultured young ladies, occupying an enviable position in the social circles in which they move.

Mr. Gerst erected his own home at No. 706 Cass avenue and the family is there pleasantly located. He voted with the democracy and was a member of the St. Joseph Catholic church. He also belonged to the Catholic Knights of America and to the St. Louis Legion of Honor. He displayed the salient characteristics of the German race, combined with the vigor and enterprise of the American business man, and the predominant qualities of these two nations constitute a strong combination which made him a forceful factor in the industrial life of the community. After a useful and well spent life he passed away July 6, 1908.

JAMES BLACK, SR.

There are those who have failed in winning success who make the claim that environment, influence or fortunate circumstances enter largely into the accomplishment of all who gain prosperity, but to such carping criticism and lack of appreciation as this it need only be said that if the individual will examine into the secret of success of the great majority of those who have passed their fellow travelers on the journey of life it will be found that their progress is due not to opportunities that do not encompass the whole race but to their wise and judicious use of advantages which others neglect. Work, persistent and indefatigable work, is the basis of all success, and verification of this statement is found in the life record of James Black, Sr., who for fifty years was a leading contractor of St. Louis, within which time he executed more contracts than any other contractor of the city. He made a splendid record by reason of the straightforward business methods which he ever followed and his record may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others if they will but follow the obvious lessons which it contains.

Mr. Black was born March 6, 1829, at Killynure, County Donegal, Ireland. His parents were John and Jane (Woods) Black who owned a large farm, on which were born three sons and two daughters. The son James was educated in a Donegal university, from which he was graduated at an early age. He excelled in mathematics and was a man of extensive knowledge, remaining throughout his entire life a student of the questions affecting individual development and the world's progress. In early manhood he studied for the ministry and had comprehensive knowledge of theology but determined to devote his time and talents to business affairs. While a young man he was an enthusiast on the subject of athletic sports and devoted considerable time to hunting and fishing in early youth. He never neglected life's lessons, however, and his business career was marked by that steady progression which indicated constantly expanding powers.

Mr. Black arrived in the United States in 1849 and devoted two years to work on the canal at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He then came to St. Louis and completed his trade as a mason and in 1855 became general superintendent for the Lynch & McFadden Company. He was thus identified with building interests until 1861, when he left for California and devoted five years to mining. He then returned to St. Louis in 1866 and organized the firm of Black & Davis, which continued until the death of the senior partner. Later partnership relations existed and in 1892 the present firm was organized under the name of the James Black Masonry & Contracting Company. Throughout the years of his active connection with business interests here Mr. Black occupied a prominent position as a representative of his chosen line of activity. He kept in touch with the advancement which has been continuously made in building lines and always stood for that which was highest and best in building construction. Many of the fine office buildings, business blocks and residences of St. Louis stand as monuments to his skill, thrift and ability. His business brought him into close contact with many of the active business men of the city and all who knew him

entertained for him that respect and regard which are uniformly the tribute to genuine worth. As his business increased, bringing him added prosperity, he extended his efforts into other lines although all were of a kindred nature. He organized the James Black Realty Company in 1900 and became its president; he was also the president of the Grafton Quarry Company and the Dolomite Quarry Company; and he had a large interest in the Frisco Building Company, the Kugarok Realty Company & Hotel Company, the November Investment Company and other large concerns in Missouri, Washington and Alaska.

In 1861 Mr. Black organized a company of volunteers of which he was elected captain but at that time the United States government had plenty of troops and the company disbanded. In 1865 he became a member of the Odd Fellows society and in 1860 he joined the temperance lodge, called Lily of the Valley. Throughout his entire life he was a strict temperance man and did all he could to inculcate these principles among those with whom he was associated. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and no man more earnestly attempted to shape his life in conformity to the principles of the Christian religion.

On the 3d of January, 1867, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Black was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Barry, a daughter of Edmund Barry, a descendant of Commodore Barry. Their sons and daughters are: Jane, the widow of Richard Weisel; George S.; James W.; Emma A.; William D., professor of otology and laryngology at Barnes University; Charles L.; Sarah B.; and Albert E., a civil engineer. There is also one grandson, James H. Weisel.

After a useful and well spent life, Mr. Black passed away June 9, 1907. Perhaps no better estimate of his character can be given than by quoting from his old time associate and dearest friend, the man who perhaps knew him better than any one outside of his family—Porter White. After fifty years' association with Mr. Black, Mr. White said: "He was one of the grandest men the Lord ever created. He fulfilled his mission of doing good to mankind and he did his part toward making the world happier and better for his participation in its affairs in a self-sacrificing noble manner. He never spoke ill of any one but on the other hand tried to help struggling humanity. His success in life was due to his upright honorable methods of conducting business, his sterling integrity and nobility of purpose. His record was as an open book and each page was a brilliant tribute to the sturdy lessons of life well learned and thoroughly performed."

CONDE LOUIS BENOIST.

Conde Louis Benoist, giving his personal supervision to private business affairs and investments, is a representative of one of the oldest families of St. Louis and has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished. The name of Benoist has figured prominently in the annals of the southwest for more than a century and in his private business career Mr. Benoist is making a record which is in harmony with that of his forebears. He was born in St. Louis, on the present site of the Wright building at the corner of Eighth and Pine streets, in October, 1846.

His father, Louis Auguste Benoist, a pioneer banker and financier of the city, was born August 13, 1803, in St. Louis, which was then a little French village under Spanish control. He was a son of Francois Marie Benoist and his mother was a daughter of Charles Sanguinet, and both were numbered among those who laid the foundation of the present metropolis of the southwest and the fourth city of the Union. Both the parents were of noted families. Francois Marie Benoist was the only son of Jacques Louis Benoist, the eldest son of Antoine Gabriel Francois Benoist, chevalier of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, received from Louis XV of France in recognition of his distinguished service with the French army between 1735 and 1760. The



L. A. BENOIST

Benoists were of an old and illustrious French family descended directly from Guillaume Benoist, chamberlain of Charles VII of France in 1437.

Francois Marie Benoist, grandfather of Conde L. Benoist of this review, was born in Montreal, Canada, and in the maternal line was a great-grandson of Lemoyne de Sainte Helene, the second of the famous sons of the renowned Charles Lemoyne and brother of De Bienville, founder of New Orleans, and D'Iberville, who was the first to enter the mouth of the Mississippi river and was one of the greatest captains of his day. Francois Marie Benoist acquired his education in Laval University in Quebec and when yet a young man made his way to the French city of St. Louis. Like many of his contemporaries, he became a fur trader and very prosperous, so that his family enjoyed all the social and educational advantages.

Louis A. Benoist, as stated, was born in St. Louis, August 13, 1803, acquired his early education under private tutors and at one time was a pupil of Judge Tompkins, later one of the territorial judges of Missouri. Subsequently he was sent to St. Thomas College in Kentucky under Dominican priests. He thence returned to St. Louis and after three years began the study of medicine under Dr. Trudeau, a pioneer physician, who directed his reading for two years. It was not his intention, however, to become a practitioner and when two years had passed he took up the study of law in the office of Horatio Cozzens and was eventually admitted to the bar. He then formed a partnership with the well known Pierre Provenchere, with whom he was associated in practice until his father desired him to go to France to settle his grandfather's estate. His trip abroad was made in a sailing vessel and after a voyage of six weeks he reached the home of his ancestors. His return trip was a thrilling and perilous one, for in the wreck in the Bay of Biscay he almost lost his life. Finally, however, he was picked up by another vessel and eventually reached home. He then devoted his attention to financial affairs. Nature seemed to have intended him for a commercial rather than a legal career. Accordingly he opened a real-estate and brokerage office and in the conduct of his business represented many capitalists in investments and loans. He secured a very extensive clientage and the success which he met in that undertaking prompted him to regularly enter the banking business in 1832. The new enterprise proved a marked success and in 1838 he established a branch house in New Orleans under the firm name of Benoist & Hackney, which later became Benoist, Shaw & Company. These two institutions at St. Louis and New Orleans ranked among the strongest financial enterprises of the southwest. In 1842, however, the St. Louis house was temporarily compelled to suspend on account of the financial panic of the previous years, but very soon they weathered the storm and the bank doors were again open under most favorable conditions. All depositors were paid in full and this so increased the confidence in the institution that it became stronger than ever. Mr. Benoist was justly considered one of the most eminent financiers of the west in his day, as well as one of its most progressive men. He seemed to possess almost intuitive wisdom in determining the value and possibilities of a business situation and his investments were therefore most carefully and judiciously made. During the widespread financial panic of 1857, when banks throughout the country were in trouble, the institution which he established in St. Louis went through the storm unquestioned and unhurt, for the public had the utmost trust in the honor and fidelity of him who stood at the head of the institution. While he saw in his earlier business career some dark days, his financial valuation at his death was five million dollars. He passed away in 1867, while sojourning in Cuba. He was a man of broad capabilities and well developed powers, with thorough understanding of medicine, the law and general literature, while as a banker and financier he was unequalled in his day in the southwest. He stood as a central figure in

money circles, enjoying the admiration of all, the full trust of his contemporaries and the thorough respect of his colleagues.

Louis A. Benoist was married three times and had seventeen children. He first wedded Miss Barton, of Cahokia, Illinois, and their only child died in infancy. For his second wife he chose Miss Hackney, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Sanguinet H.; Anne Eliza, who became the wife of Dr. Montrose A. Pallen; Louise A., the wife of Cornelius Tompkins; Esther A., the wife of William F. Nast; and Conde L. Benoist, of this review. By the third marriage, to Miss Sarah E. Wilson, of New Jersey, there were born the following named: Henry; Eugene H.; M. Clemence, who is the wife of Charles A. Faris and has one son, Charleville Benoist Faris; Helen A., the wife of John F. Carton; Louis A.; Theodore; Leo De Smet; and Howard.

Conde L. Benoist attended the Jesuit College of St. Louis and also of Kentucky and after leaving school became a clerk in the bank of L. A. Benoist & Company, where he remained for a year or two. Following his father's death he devoted his attention to the supervision of property which he inherited as his share of the estate, and in his control of this has greatly developed his interests and augmented his financial resources by judicious investment and careful management. He is recognized as a man of excellent business ability and sound judgment, commanding the respect and confidence of business associates and all with whom his transactions have brought him in contact.

In 1870 Mr. Benoist was married to Miss Clemence C. Christy, of St. Louis, a representative of the famous Christy family. Their children are: Conde A., who was born in 1878 and is now associated with his father in business; Louis M., born in 1887; Lami F., born in 1892; Clemence P.; and Marie B.

Mr. Benoist has never sought to figure in public life, possessing a nature of quiet retirement rather than one which seeks publicity. His aid and influence, however, can be counted upon to further his city's welfare and he is everywhere regarded as a most worthy representative of one of the oldest and most honored families of St. Louis.

LAURENCE HARRIGAN.

St. Louis has had no more efficient chief of police than was Laurence Harrigan, now deceased, who at different times served as the chief executive officer in maintaining the rights and liberties of the law-abiding people. He was born in the County of Limerick, Ireland, June 15, 1834, a son of James and Johanna (Scanlan) Harrigan, the former a farmer by occupation.

In the schools of his native land Laurence Harrigan acquired a fair education and in 1848, at the age of fourteen years, he crossed the Atlantic to New York, where he began learning the shoemaker's trade. He remained in that city until the year 1853 and then came to St. Louis, where he again worked at his trade but at length the close confinement made it necessary that he give his attention to other pursuits and in June, 1857, he ceased to work at the bench and became connected with the police force. It was through the influence of the Hon. Frank P. Blair, in whom Major Harrigan at all times found a staunch friend, that he received his appointment. His ability and fidelity soon won him promotion and within two years he was made sergeant. In that position his merit won him early recognition and he was later promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In 1868 he became chief of detectives and in that connection made a most commendable reputation. The Harrigan administration of the detective branch of the police department was replete with some of the cleverest work ever known in the United States. His name in this connection became known from New York to

San Francisco and he succeeded in bringing some of the notorious culprits of the country to justice. Remaining an active member of the police force until 1870, Major Harrigan then resigned in order to engage in the livery business, but he had in the meantime become deeply attached to the work of the police department and, giving over his livery business to the charge of his son, Laurence P. Harrigan, Jr., he accepted the appointment of chief of police. On the 1st of June, 1874, he once more resigned and on the 18th of November, 1875, was elected to the state legislature. He proved an able working member of the house, being connected with much of the constructive work done in the committee rooms. It was he who conceived the idea and secured the passage of a bill known as the "Harrigan anti horse shark bill" and which, becoming a law, is often quoted in the courts. On the 5th of January, 1884, Major Harrigan again joined the police force and continued as its chief until May 4, 1886, when he resigned to accept an appointment from President Grover Cleveland, who made him appraiser of the port. On the expiration of his term in the government service in 1890, the name of Major Harrigan again figured in connection with the police service of the city and he remained continuously as chief until May 1, 1898, when he resigned, retiring permanently from the office. Under his guidance the work of the department had been thoroughly systematized and stringent resolutions were adopted for the protection of the interests of the city through police care and regulation. That he was again and again called to the office was proof of his marked ability and loyalty and there is no name which has had more honorable association with the police service of the city than that of Major Harrigan.

In June, 1855, was celebrated the marriage of Major Harrigan and Miss Suzanne Cole, a lady of Alsatian French parentage, who, however, was born in Bavaria and became a resident of St. Louis in early girlhood. By this marriage there were four children, Laura M., Laurence P., Susan E. and Philip S., but the last named died in infancy. In religious faith Major Harrigan was a devout Catholic and always an enthusiastic supporter of the church. He never had occasion to regret his determination to come to America in his youthful days, for he found opportunities here that led him to a position of prominence, placing him for many years in a conspicuous position in the municipal life of St. Louis. His fellow-townsmen came to know and to honor him for his sterling worth and he made a record for public service over which there fell no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

MEREDITH MARTIN, JR.

Meredith Martin, Jr., is the efficient cashier of Joseph Glaser & Son, stock brokers. In this capacity he has been officiating since 1898. During his business career Mr. Martin has served in many responsible positions and is accounted one of the most proficient and reliable men in the commercial circles of the city. He was born in St. Louis, his parents being Dr. Meredith and Eliza (Gay) Martin.

The public schools afforded Mr. Martin his early education. Completing his study in the grammar-school branches at the age of sixteen years, he became a student at the Edward Wyman's College. In this institution he pursued a two years' course of study and was graduated. Immediately he became affiliated with Gay & Hanenkamp, wholesale grocers, working for this firm as a clerk for the period of one year. Here he acquired his first business experience and showed himself to be possessed of the qualities necessary to enable him to rise in the commercial world.

Resigning his position with this firm, Mr. Martin entered the employ of the St. Louis National Bank, in the capacity of a collector, in which position he served for about a year. His interest in the welfare of the institution, attentive-

ness to duty and business ability enabled him to ascend from one station of trust to another until he was finally made paying teller. In the latter capacity he worked for some time when he resigned after eight years' connection with that bank and entered the stock brokerage business for himself. Remaining in business for the period of one year, he sold out and accepted the position of cashier for Jones, Edwards & Company, wholesale liquor dealers. Resigning this position after a few years of satisfactory service, he was engaged as cashier for A. J. Weil & Company Stock & Foreign Exchange. Mr. Weil sold his interest in the firm and it became known under its present name, Joseph Glaser & Sons. Mr. Martin was retained as cashier, in which capacity he is now serving.

Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Lily Millen in Alton, Illinois April 20, 1888. Their only child, Josephine, is a pupil of the public schools. In politics Mr. Martin believes in the fundamental character of the principles of the republican party and uses his influence in working for the success of its candidates. His religious faith is apparent upon mention that he is a Methodist. He resides at 4443 Washington boulevard, where he owns a beautiful home.

WILLIAM CHADICK FORDYCE.

William Chadick Fordyce, whose diverse and extensive interests make him a factor in the city's development along modern lines of progress resulting from intense activity, is perhaps best known as the vice president of the Commonwealth Trust Company, and yet is connected with many other important financial, commercial and industrial concerns. He was born November 28, 1871, in Huntsville, Alabama. His father, Samuel W. Fordyce, a native of Ohio, came to St. Louis in 1885 and has since been extensively engaged in the building and operation of railways and is also associated with many other business interests. He is still very active and well known in financial circles as a promoter of large interests of far-reaching effect and importance. The Fordyce family came originally from the Highlands of Scotland, the founder of the family in America arriving about the middle of the eighteenth century. Representatives of the family have since been prominent in successive generations in West Virginia and western Pennsylvania. The mother of William C. Fordyce was in her maidenhood Susan Elizabeth Chadick, descended from English and Welsh ancestry. The family was founded originally in North Carolina, whence a removal was made to Kentucky with the emigration that accompanied Daniel Boone about 1765. The family has since been represented in Kentucky and middle Tennessee. William C. Fordyce is the second of four children, all yet living. His brother, John R., is engaged in the manufacture of cotton machinery at Little Rock, Arkansas. The sister, Jane, is the wife of Major David S. Stanley of the United States army, now on duty at Washington, D. C., while the youngest brother, Samuel W. Fordyce, Jr., is an attorney at law of this city.

In his early boyhood the family removed to Arkansas, and there William C. Fordyce remained until fourteen years of age, when he came to St. Louis. He acquired his education here under private tutors and through extensive travel, also pursuing a college course in Harvard University to his graduation with the class of 1895. He has since been identified with railroad interests in the lines of organization, construction and promotion, and has also been a coöperant factor in the development of many steam and electric railways, manufacturing and banking enterprises, gas and water works and various industries in many parts of the country. In 1905 he became vice president of the Commonwealth Trust Company, to which he has since devoted much of his time, although still continuing his activity in his numerous other enterprises. He is now president of the Little Rock & Hot Springs Western Railway Company; vice president of the Hot Springs Street Railway Company; vice president of the Hot Springs Water, Gas

& Electric Company; vice president of the Planters Hotel Company of St. Louis; vice president of the Hotel Jefferson Company of St. Louis; and vice president of the Thomas-Fordyce Manufacturing Company of Little Rock, Arkansas. He is a man of indefatigable energy, who knows no idle moments, his time being completely occupied in his manifold duties in connection with the organization and management of the various concerns with which he is now connected. His labors have been of an important character in the communities where he has operated, his business interests always being of that kind which have prompted general development and progress as well as individual success.

On the 16th of June, 1902, Mr. Fordyce was married in St. Louis to Christine Orrick, a daughter of the late John C. Orrick, of St. Louis, well known as an attorney here for many years. They have two children: William C., born December 25, 1903; and Allen Orrick, May 5, 1905. He indulges in literary work and in tennis as a source of recreation and has also traveled quite extensively. While frank and genial in his disposition he is also dignified in manner and stands as a high type of the cultured gentleman and the progressive American whose intense and intelligently directed business activity has been an element in the development of the natural resources of the southwest. His seems to be accumulative force, each new enterprise with which he becomes connected developing rather than depleting his store of energy and capability, his expanding powers finding expression in the constantly growing number of business interests with which he is connected.

HENRY MARTYN BLOSSOM.

Henry Martyn Blossom, prominent as a representative of insurance interests in the west, stands as a successful business man and yet does not belong to that class who have sacrificed every other interest in life in order to attain business prominence and prosperity. On the contrary, his has been a well balanced life in which due attention has been paid to the interests of public moment and to the development of æsthetic, intellectual and moral culture in the community in which he has lived.

He was born in Madison, New York, in 1833, a son of Rufus and Tirza (Farnsworth) Blossom. The family was established in New England in early colonial days and Rufus Blossom was born in eastern Massachusetts. He removed from New England to the Empire state and late in life came to the middle west, passing away in St. Louis at an advanced age. His wife died in Indiana, in which state the family resided for some years after leaving New York.

In his boyhood days Henry M. Blossom acquired a public-school education and while still a youth began business life on his own account. He was identified with what appears now as one of the picturesque epochs in the country's history—that of steamboat navigation on the Missouri and the Mississippi rivers. It was a period in which the steamboats were well termed "floating palaces" and the greater part of travel was done in this way, the Mississippi, the Missouri and other rivers being the great highways, for the era of railroad transportation had not yet dawned in the west and south.

Coming to St. Louis in 1852, Mr. Blossom was made second clerk on a boat of which his brother, Captain C. D. Blossom, was then the first clerk. A few years later he purchased his brother's interest in this boat and thus became part owner and first clerk, continuing in this capacity on the "Polar Star," later on the "Morning Star" and still later on the "Hiawatha." He was thus engaged until just before the Civil war and he then retired to engage in the insurance business, which has since claimed his attention. He was first officially con-



H. M. BLOSSOM

nected with the Globe Mutual Insurance Company, a local corporation, as its secretary, and continued with that company up to the time of the Chicago fire. He then accepted the agency of other companies and began the development of his business, which by careful control and sound judgment has grown into one of the great insurance agencies of the west. Mr. Blossom acts as representative of many foreign as well as domestic companies. He had formed a wide acquaintance during his connection with steamboat interests and his unflinching courtesy, his intelligence and geniality had made him very popular and gained him many friends who extended their patronage to him after he entered the field of insurance.

Following his location in St. Louis, Mr. Blossom soon became recognized as a representative business man and citizen, not alone because of his position and influence in insurance circles, but also by reason of his active and helpful coöperation in many movements of direct benefit to the city in other ways. He is a member of the St. Louis and Mercantile Clubs and is one of the original members of the Noonday Club.

Mr. Blossom had been a resident of the west for only a brief period when he returned to his old home in New York and was married there to Miss Susan H. Brigham, with whom he had been acquainted from his childhood. Her father was Salmon Brigham, a well known leather manufacturer and a man of prominence. To them were born three sons and two daughters. The eldest of the sons, Edmund Dwight, is associated with his father in business. The second son, Russell, died six months after his mother's death, in August, 1896. The third son, Henry M. Blossom, Jr., is now a resident of New York and is known throughout the country as an author, librettist and playwright. Prominent among his productions is the well known play *Checkers*, dramatized by him from his widely read story of that title. He is also the author of the *Yankee Consul*, in which the actor Raymond Hitchcock starred; *Mlle. Modiste* and *The Prima Donna*, written for Fritzi Scheff; and the *Red Mill*, written for the comedians, Montgomery and Stone, all of these productions having had almost phenomenal success. Henry M. Blossom, Jr., is a young man of ability and talent, with a clear perception of enlightened public taste and of the best dramatic and operatic forms.

Henry M. Blossom, of St. Louis, became a member of the Presbyterian church soon after locating here and has taken a great interest in all branches of church work, being an elder of this church for more than twenty-five years and for forty years a member of the board of trustees and the directing genius of the choir. He has always given his influence to those interests which promote culture in lines of art, which work for the christianizing of the race and which recognize the common brotherhood of man.

SAMUEL M. LEDERER.

Prominent among the men to whom the city of St. Louis is indebted for the erection of many of its most imposing structures is Samuel M. Lederer, who has been president of the Pickel Stone Company for the past sixteen years. The offices and yards of the company are located at No. 1320 Old Manchester road. Mr. Lederer commenced his career with the advantages of an excellent education. This, however, while helpful to him in some measure, was not alone that to which was attributable the success with which his efforts have been crowned. He possessed practical ability as well as theoretical energy and by thoughtful and provident transactions was able to make the world his servant to the extent of affording him as compensation for his energetic application a prosperous career. Throughout his life he has been noted for his aggressive spirit. Ambition has always characterized him and from his youth he has labored with firm resolu-

tion and devotion to business to become independent and useful in the commercial world.

Mr. Lederer was born in New York city, September 28, 1853, and is the son of Samuel and Mary Lederer. His father was a native of Austria, where he received a liberal education in the common schools. Upon completing his studies he entered a tannery as an apprentice and, having remained at this occupation sufficient time to familiarize himself with the business, he launched out in the enterprise for himself. After having accumulated considerable means he came to America in 1844, and pursued the same enterprise in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he still continues an active life, managing the affairs of an extensive business at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

His preliminary education Samuel M. Lederer obtained in private schools of New York city, where he remained until he had attained the age of fourteen years. He then attended the College of the City of New York, where he was a student for four years. After pursuing the study of law for a period of two years he engaged in a mercantile business in New York city. This he had followed for three years and then he came to St. Louis county. He had been in the latter place but a short time when he became interested in a stone quarry in Merriamac Highlands and for four years he employed quite a number of men in working it, greatly to his advantage from a pecuniary standpoint. In the meantime he purchased an interest in the Pickel Stone Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the vicinity, and of this concern he became president in the year 1892. During his career he has been very successful and has succeeded in adding greatly to the proportions of his business. Among the valuable properties of which Mr. Lederer is the owner is the Washington Hotel, which he constructed himself, and other important buildings in the city which he erected are the Washington University buildings, the Manual Training School, Smith Academy, the Rialto building, new Brown Shoe Company building, the Silk Exchange, Mary Institute building, new city hall, all of the Carnegie libraries, the new Coliseum, St. Francis de Sales Catholic church, entrance to Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois, the Graham Paper Company buildings, a part of the Anheuser-Busch plant, the Lister building and the Dulany Realty building.

Mr. Lederer has also constructed a number of private residences, among which are those owned by Dr. Tuholske, W. C. G. Luyties, Oscar Johnson, Theodore Hémmelmann, Samuel Kennard, G. W. Brown, J. H. Allen and Dr. Nichol's church. Mr. Lederer is one of the most prominent men in the building industry in St. Louis.

On January 2, 1884, Mr. Lederer was united in marriage, in New York city, to Miss Augusta Bodenheimer. They have four children: Mrs. Jeanette Hirschberg, of New York city; Lucile, a junior at Washington University; Marie, a junior at Central high school; and James, who is attending the Manual Training School, with the view of becoming a civil engineer. James, although but sixteen years of age, is manager of the school paper known as *The Voice*. The family reside at No. 3412 Washington avenue, where they have a beautiful home. Mr. Lederer has under construction at present an elegant residence on Lindell Terrace, opposite Forest park, which he intends to occupy upon its completion.

CHARLES ERNEST SWINGLEY.

The year which chronicled the proclamation of American independence also witnessed the arrival in America of the progenitor of the Locher family, from whom Charles E. Swingley is descended in the maternal line, although his ancestry is traced back to a much more remote period than the year 1776. His parents were George and Anna Elizabeth (Locher) Swingley. His father was a descendant of Ulrich Zwingle, a distinguished Swiss nobleman and reformer, who

was born in 1484 at Wildhaus, St. Gall, Switzerland, and lost his life in the battle of Kappel, October 11, 1531. The Locher family is also of Swiss lineage, descended from Jacob Philip Locher, a statesman of Switzerland, who was largely instrumental in including the city of Zurich in the Rhenish alliance, a federation of German-Swiss cities. Francis Antoine Locher, a member of the family in the eighteenth century, settled in Bohemia, where he became the imperial sanitary official. He was the grandfather of Henry Locher, who in 1776 became the founder of the family in America, establishing his home in Washington county, Maryland, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and is accredited with having been the first farmer to cultivate red clover in this country.

George and Anna Elizabeth (Locher) Swingley were residents of Ogle county, Illinois, at the time of the birth of their son, Charles E., on the 4th of January, 1849. At the usual age he began his education as a district school student and subsequently continued his studies in the public schools of Mount Morris, Illinois. He accompanied his parents on their removal in 1858 to Olathe, Kansas, the entire distance of six hundred and ninety miles being traveled by wagon. Charles E. Swingley was but nine years of age at the time of the trip to the west. Three years later he returned to St. Louis, where he spent some time in school and on putting aside his text-books, he entered business life as a bricklayer. That trade claimed his time and energies until 1869, when he became connected with the city fire department and for almost forty years he has been associated with this branch of the municipal service. His valor, loyalty and coolness in critical times won him gradual promotion, and since 1895 he has occupied the prominent position of fire chief of St. Louis. He has made an untarnished record as one who has recognized and fulfilled every duty. He has labored also for the advancement of the department in lines of efficiency and modern progress, and today the well organized fire protection system of St. Louis is to the city a matter of just pride. His salient characteristics are not unlike those of his Swiss ancestry, for the same spirit of loyalty which Ulrich Zwingli manifested in defense of his principles in the fifteenth century has found exemplification in the faithful service of Charles Ernest Swingley in the connections of his business career, which have demanded the utmost personal bravery as well as fidelity.

In 1869 Mr. Swingley was married to Miss Eliza Charlton, a daughter of Edward and Harriet Charlton who, coming to this country from England, settled in St. Louis in 1851. The three sons of Mr. Swingley, Charles Willoughby, Edward Charlton and Benjamin Ernest, are all yet living. In religious faith a Methodist, Mr. Swingley's membership relations also include the St. Louis Commandery of Knights Templar, the Knights of Pythias and the American Legion of Honor. He is a stalwart republican, but takes no active part in politics, feeling that it would be inconsistent with his duties as chief of the fire department.

CHARLES ALEXANDER ASTLEY EKSTRÖMER.

Charles Alexander Astley Ekströmer, deceased, who was vice consul of Sweden, and a leader in business, social and political circles in St. Louis, was born at Ballarat, Australia, January 28, 1857. His grandfather, Dr. Carl John Ekströmer, was Sweden's foremost surgeon. His name was originally Ekström, but in 1836, when he was created a member of the nobility, the patent of nobility was issued under the name of Ekströmer. He stood without a peer in surgical work in his native country and was a contemporary of Sir Astley Cooper, the great English surgeon. John Melcher, an uncle of Charles A. A. Ekströmer, was a member of the upper house of Sweden. Erik Christopher Ekströmer, father of Charles A. A. Ekströmer, came to America in 1870, settling at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he represented the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company until he returned to Sweden in 1873. He again came to America in 1884 and

settled in Chicago, where he engaged in business until his death in 1891, at which time his son Charles became a nobleman at the head of the family of Ekströmer. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Emily Melville, was a native of Scotland and died in Australia. The family numbered twelve children, of whom nine are living, only one being an own sister of our subject, however, while the others are children of the father's second marriage.

When six years of age Charles A. A. Ekströmer was taken to Stockholm, Sweden, and acquired his early education in the public schools there. Brought to America by his father when thirteen years of age, he attended the public schools of St. Paul, Minnesota, and afterward engaged in the insurance business in that city, as a clerk in the employ of S. S. Eaton, with whom he remained until 1875. In that year he removed to Dallas, where he engaged in the insurance business with John D. Kerfoot, who was also mayor of Dallas at that time. In 1877 Mr. Ekströmer became a resident of Chicago, where he continued in the real-estate business with Robert W. Dunstan until 1880, when he started upon an independent venture, continuing as a real-estate agent of Chicago until 1890. In that year he went to New York city, where he did newspaper work until 1894, after which he was connected with newspaper interests in Washington, D. C., until January, 1896—the date of his arrival in St. Louis. Here he continued in newspaper work until 1898, when he became manager of the West Disinfectant Company, which office he filled until his death. This was a small concern at the time he assumed control, but through his efforts the business has become one of the leading enterprises of this kind in the United States.

After his arrival in St. Louis Mr. Ekströmer was very successful and prominent. By his interest in the city he took an active part in furthering its affairs. In 1899 he became a member of the St. Louis Manufacturers Association, and at the time of his death was a member of the executive council of that organization. In 1898 he joined the St. Louis Railway Club, and was one of its executive committee. In 1902 he became a member of the Business Men's League and was active in its work, while for many years he was a valued member of the Apollo and Amphion Clubs, and also a member of the Missouri Athletic Club almost from its organization. He attained further prominence in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, being appointed chairman of the committee which arranged for the celebration of Swedish Day, the first foreign day celebrated here. He was instrumental in bringing to America as one of the attractive features for that day the chorus from the University of Lund, Sweden, which afterward made a tour of the United States, visiting the principal Swedish centers of the country and creating unbounded enthusiasm wherever they went. Mr. Ekströmer was a prominent member of the Swedish American Society, of Stockholm; the Tourists' Society of Sweden; the Swedish American Historical Society of Chicago; and the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of New York city, while in April, 1906, he was appointed vice consul for Sweden. By reason of his zealous interest in the welfare of St. Louis, in 1907 he was relieved of his appointment as vice consul but was reappointed a few days later. Just before giving up his portfolio Mr. Cortelyou revoked the right of the Lewis Publishing Company to mail the *Womans Magazine* as second-class matter, thus prostrating a St. Louis enterprise of great magnitude. A meeting of the executive council of the St. Louis Manufacturers Association, of which Mr. Ekströmer was a member, resulted in his appointment to call together the civic organizations of the city to take action in the matter. Seventeen of these bodies jointly drew up resolutions, and appointed a committee, with Mr. Ekströmer as chairman, to present the resolutions to President Roosevelt. He was not received, however, and an international controversy was the result of his connection with the affair and he was relieved of his appointment but a few days later upon the recommendation of the secretary of state and of the Swedish consul he was reappointed—an act which has no precedent in the annals of Sweden. In politics he was a stalwart republican after becoming a citizen of the United States in 1898, and in the interven-

ing years took an active interest in local politics. He served as judge of elections almost continuously during this period of more than a decade but never sought or held any political positions other than his consular service.

Mr. Ekströmer was married twice. In Chicago, on the 15th of May, 1882, he wedded Miss Katryn Granville Dunstan, a daughter of Robert W. Dunstan, a real-estate man of that city. They had one child, Emily Melville, born in November, 1883. On the 3d of August, 1898, in St. Louis, Mr. Ekströmer wedded Ella Mary Matlack, of this city. His death occurred December 7, 1908. He was an Episcopalian in religious faith and was vestryman in the Church of the Redeemer for several years. He possessed a dignified manner, combined with unflinching courtesy. His ability and executive force were manifest not only in his business career but also in the fact that he was called to various official positions in many of the organizations with which he was connected and which regarded him as a valued member.

FERDINAND C. SCHWEDTMAN.

Ferdinand C. Schwedtman, inventor, consulting engineer; president of the Louisiana Contracting Company; member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of the Machinery Club of New York and of the Engineers, Mercantile and Oasis Clubs of St. Louis; secretary of the National Council for Industrial Defense; secretary of the St. Louis Citizens' Industrial Association; and secretary to the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is a prominent figure in the business and the civic life of St. Louis and of the whole region of which St. Louis is the industrial and the social center.

Born in Hanover, Germany, May 13, 1865, his father being William Schwedtman, a mining engineer, and his mother Bertha Van der Wald, Mr. Schwedtman received a high-school education in that city and in Amsterdam, and came to the United States in 1881. Studying electrical and mechanical engineering in New York, he followed his profession in Central and South America, in the western and southwestern parts of the United States, and in New York city, chiefly in railway and water works construction, and removed to St. Louis in 1889, to take charge, as chief engineer, of the construction and operation of the Missouri Electric Light and Power Company. Resigning from that position in 1900, he became one of the organizers and the active head of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, but retired from its general management in 1904, the articles manufactured by that company up to today, however, being almost exclusively those covered by his patents. In 1904 he started the Louisiana Contracting Company, manufacturers of patented specialties, of which he is president, and at the same time established a practice as a consulting engineer. In 1904 he married Cora Gelmer, daughter of Henry Gehner, of St. Louis.

Recognizing, as a citizen and a business man, the importance of establishing and maintaining amicable relations between all elements of the community, Mr. Schwedtman for years, as president of the St. Louis Metal Trades Association and of the St. Louis Founders' Association, framed trade agreements annually with the molders, machinists, brass workers, patternmakers and other labor unions, covering practically every shop in St. Louis and vicinity. When these agreements became impossible he aided in establishing a St. Louis branch of the National Civic Federation. This was in 1903. When this failed to do effective work he became active in organizing the St. Louis branch of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, and of popularizing its methods and of broadening the field of its operations.

Through his work as secretary of the Citizens' Industrial Association Mr. Schwedtman has had a prominent part in making it the largest, the most influ-



F. C. SCHWEDTMAN.

ential and the most effective of all the branches of this powerful order in the United States. A believer in conciliation, so far as this is practicable without the surrender of principle, and an ardent lover of peace when peace can be honorably obtained and maintained, he has, in this field, continued on a larger scale the work which he performed as head of the Metal Trades Association and of the Founders' Association in bringing employers and employes into agreement, on terms equitable to both sides. The fact that there has been no serious strike in St. Louis or vicinity in the past five years is due, in a large degree, to the concrete application of the doctrine of the square deal in the relations between the men who do the work and the men who pay for it.

As secretary of the National Council for Industrial Defense ever since its organization in 1907, and as secretary to the president of the National Association of Manufacturers since early in 1906, Mr. Schwedtman's activities in the business field extend all over the country. The National Association of Manufacturers has members from every state and territory. The National Council for Industrial Defense consists of one hundred and fifty-five national, state and local organizations of business men and good citizens, extending all over the country, the object of which is to guard the concerns of employers of all sorts, and thus to promote the real interests of workers in every field, especially in national and state legislation. He has a larger acquaintance with men at the head of great enterprises than has almost any other person in the United States.

A successful business man and an earnest student of the political, social and economic conditions of the United States and of the leading old world nations, Mr. Schwedtman has made many trips to Europe to investigate the social and industrial situation at the important centers in England, France, Germany, Austria and other countries. Endowed with a many-sided mental equipment, Mr. Schwedtman has also the imagination which gives him the large view of large affairs, combined with an energy and an enthusiasm which make him a tireless and an effective worker in the many fields of endeavor which he covers.

W. H. GRUEN.

W. H. Gruen, an architect of St. Louis, his native city, was born November 13, 1876. His father, Jacob Gruen, a wine merchant, has been in business in St. Louis since 1860. His mother, Mrs. Sophia (Sommers) Gruen, was born in Rock Island, Illinois.

W. H. Gruen is indebted to the public-school system of St. Louis for his early educational privileges and he was graduated from the manual training department of the Washington University and also spent two years as a student in the Engineering School of the University. Subsequently he went abroad and studied architecture in European centers for two years. His observation of the fine old cathedrals, churches, business structures and residences, as well as those of modern construction, brought to him a wide knowledge of architecture as preserved in the best forms in European centers, and added to this was a thorough technical training which well qualified him for the profession when in 1898 he returned to America and took charge of the offices of W. Albert Swasey. He occupied that position for two years, during which time he supervised the construction of the Odeum and Masonic Temple building of St. Louis. He then had charge of the work for the water department of St. Louis and the New City Hospital of St. Louis for two years.

Since 1901 Mr. Gruen has engaged in business on his own account and that he is winning most gratifying success for a young man is indicated in the fact that he made the plans and superintended the construction of the Church of the Redeemer; the residence of John T. Millikin and the water tower, stables, etc.,

on his place at Crescent, Missouri; and the building occupied as a factory and warehouse by the Moser Box Company. He had charge of a part of the work at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, including the special German exhibit in the Varied Industries building, town hall, village church and village buildings at the Tyrolean Alps. Some of the residences erected by Mr. Gruen are especially noted for their exterior beauty as well as interior adornment, including the Herold residence in Flora Court, the Hadley residence on Longfellow boulevard in Compton Heights, the Conrad residence in Webster Park, the Antrim residence in Kingsbury Place, and his own home on Russell avenue just east of Grand. He built the garage for the South Side Automobile Company on South Grand avenue and has just been awarded the contract for a large club house, natatorium and concert hall to be built on the southeast corner of Grand and Juanita avenues.

On the 19th of July, 1900, Mr. Gruen was married to Miss Minnie M. Gebhard, a daughter of Herman C. Gebhard, the vice president of the J. J. Schlange Leaf Tobacco Company, who for many years has been identified with the leaf tobacco business in St. Louis.

Mr. Gruen is a member of the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects, is on the Municipal Arts Committee of the Civic League of St. Louis, a member of the Architectural Club, the Artists' Guild, the Liederkrantz Club and the Tower Grove Turn Verein. He has also for some years been instructor of the night classes in the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, and this with his other spirited works indicate the nature of his interests and associations. He is also a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. His business record is a most creditable one, few men of his years having attained a place of such prominence and success in architectural lines as has been accorded Mr. Gruen in recognition of his ability.

HERBERT DOUGLAS CONDIE.

Herbert Douglas Condie, president of the Condie-Neale Glass Company, was born June 17, 1873, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His parents, Thomas Douglas and Mary Clara (Husted) Condie, were representatives of old Philadelphia families and both were natives of that city. The father was a chemist there and they remained residents of Philadelphia until 1887, when business interests caused their removal to St. Louis. Here the mother died soon afterward.

Thomas Douglas Condie is a descendant of the Gray family of Scotland and the Holmes family of England. He has in his possession a genealogical booklet brought from Scotland in the middle of the eighteenth century. The family had lived for generations at Kirkcaldy and practically all of the name through a long period were buried in Kirkcaldy churchyard. The Condie family intermarried with the Douglas family. On the mother's side H. D. Condie is related to the Hallowell family of Philadelphia and to other well known colonial and Quaker families. A granduncle of our subject in the paternal line was the first boy editor in the United States, publishing a paper at Philadelphia from 1808 until 1812. The grandfather, Dr. David Francis Condie, was one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of his time and the author of a number of valuable works, principally on diseases of children. These volumes were used as textbooks in medical colleges of this country and abroad for more than a half century.

Herbert D. Condie was educated in the Park grammar school of Philadelphia, the Central high school of St. Louis and the Missouri Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1891 on the completion of a special private course in chemistry under Dr. Curtman. His early youth was passed amid Quaker influences, leading to conservatism and a reserved and quiet life. Upon the removal of the family to the west he was impressed with the spirit of push and progress then manifest in St. Louis and this combined with the influences of

his early life made a combination which has served him well in later years. While becoming thoroughly imbued with the progressiveness which has led to the rapid upbuilding of the city, his tendency toward advancement has been guided by the mature reflection and deliberation which were fostered under his early training. After his course in the medical college he entered the employ of the F. A. Drew Glass Company at St. Louis in October, 1891. Working his way upward through every position in the office until it sold out to the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company. He removed to Milwaukee to become assistant manager in that city for the company that was succeeding to the business. He afterward went to Pittsburg on the opening of the company's branch in that city and was manager of its glass department for two years, or until organizing in St. Louis the Condie-Neale Glass Company in connection with H. G. Neale, in February, 1903. Of this company Mr. Condie has since been the president. His previous broad and practical experience, his knowledge of chemistry and his aptitude for successful management have all been factors in the attainment of that prosperity which the company is now enjoying from the outside.

On the 3d of November, 1897, Mr. Condie was married to Miss Sallie Case King, of Chicago, a descendant of the first inhabitants of that city. Their four children, two sons and two daughters are Douglas King, Bertha Botsford, Margaret Hallowell and Herbert Douglas Condie.

The family residence is at Ferguson, Missouri, and the characteristics of music and poetry add to the charms of the household, where Mr. Condie's interests center although he finds pleasure in the study of history, in travel, in chess and golf and other sports and manly interests. He served as a member of the St. Louis Light Artillery—Battery A—from 1893 until 1896 and is a member of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts and also of the Business Men's League. He filled the office of city treasurer of Ferguson in 1900 and was a candidate for mayor on the citizens ticket in 1905. He belongs to Ferguson Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Missouri Consistory, No. 1, A. A. S. R., with which he became identified in 1903; while in the same year he crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Pennsylvania Society of St. Louis and of the St. Louis and Noonday Clubs. A communicant of the Episcopal church, he has been secretary of the vestry of St. Stephen's church at Ferguson from 1897 to the present time. Following closely the course that he has marked out for himself, he has won success in business without infringement upon the rights of others, has stood for purity and progress in municipal affairs and is an advocate of those social, artistic and moral interests which promote, satisfy and uplift mankind.

SAMUEL TAUSSIG.

Samuel Taussig has for four years been connected with the St. Louis Leaf Tobacco Company. Like many of the residents of this city, he is of foreign birth but like the great majority of those who have come from across the water, he is most loyal to the interests of his adopted city and of the American nation at large. He was born in Bohemia, Austria, in December, 1854, a son of Lazarus and Eleanor Taussig, his father being president of the congregation for many years. There are many Taussigs in America who come from the same ancestry, for the family has existed in Bohemia for hundreds of years. Lazarus Taussig there carried on the leather business throughout his entire life.

In the acquirement of an education Samuel Taussig attended school in Hoston to his thirteenth year and then went to Prague, where he remained from 1868 until 1886. In that city he engaged in the notion business, beginning as an apprentice but working his way steadily upward through successive promotions to the position of managing salesman. He believed that business advancement,

however, was slow there in comparison with the opportunities afforded in the new world and accordingly he came to the United States, making his way from New York to Chicago, where he remained until 1893. In that city he began learning the leaf tobacco business under the direction of his brother, William Taussig, who was controlling an enterprise of that character there and still continues in business in the western metropolis. Samuel Taussig remained with him as a salesman for a time and then went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he began business on his own account, conducting the trade from 1894 until 1904. He engaged in the wholesale tobacco leaf business but in the latter year sold out and came to St. Louis, where he organized the St. Louis Leaf Tobacco Company, conducting his business for two years at No. 111 Market street, while for the past two years he has been at his present location at No. 221 Market street. He has succeeded well since his removal to this city, meeting with no financial reverses but gradually developing a trade that makes his a profitable concern.

Mr. Taussig was married in Bohemia in February, 1885, to Miss Flora Bondy, a representative of an old and well known family of Raudnitz, Bohemia. They have become the parents of four children: Irma, twenty-one years of age, who attended public and private schools and has been liberally educated in music, possessing a splendid soprano voice; Blanche, sixteen years of age, who is now in school; Frances and Lester, aged respectively thirteen and eight years. The family home is a beautiful residence at No. 4027 McPherson avenue. Mr. Taussig belongs to the Order of the Oriental Lodge of B'nai B'rith. He adheres to the religious faith of the Israelite race and is patriotic in his devotion to his adopted country. While he usually votes with the republican party, he does not consider himself bound by party ties and frequently casts an independent ballot.

THOMAS H. MCKITTRICK.

Honored and respected by all, the position which Thomas H. McKittrick holds in commercial and business circles is a most enviable one, nor has this prominence been accorded him merely in recognition of his success but also as the tribute to the straightforward business methods which he has ever followed. He is today the president of the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company and is also connected with various other corporate interests which have sought his coöperation that they might enjoy the benefits of his wise counsel and keen business discrimination.

A life-long resident of St. Louis, Mr. McKittrick was born April 17, 1864, a son of Hugh McKittrick, who came to the United States from Ireland in 1849 and entered the wholesale dry-goods house of Crow, McCreery & Barksdale of St. Louis. That house was founded in 1835 under the style of Crow & Tevis and the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company is its successor. For seventy-three years it has had a continuous existence, being today the oldest mercantile enterprise with unbroken history in this city and throughout the years the reputation of the house has been unassailable. In 1856 Hugh McKittrick became a partner, when Mr. Barksdale withdrew from the business, the firm style of Crow, McCreery & Company being then assumed. Twenty years later the style of the firm was changed to Crow, Hargadine & Company and following the death of Mr. Crow in 1886 it became Hargadine, McKittrick & Company. In 1889 the business was incorporated under its present name—the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, with Hugh McKittrick as president.

Thomas H. McKittrick, the present head of the house, was reared in St. Louis, and educated at Washington University, from which institution he was graduated in 1883. About six months later he entered the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods house and in 1886 was admitted to a partnership. When he became connected with the store he made it his purpose to thoroughly familiarize him-

self with the business in principle and detail and soon passed on to positions of executive control. Year by year the responsibilities devolving upon him increased and in 1895 he was chosen to the presidency of the company, since which time he has bent his energies to organization, to constructive efforts and to administrative direction. Under his management the growth of the house in its various departments has been rapid and steady, the business having more than doubled. This is today the pioneer mercantile establishment of St. Louis and the leading concern of its class in the west. He is preëminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence not only in the house of which he is now the head but also in various other business connections, which have felt the stimulus of his coöperation and keen business discernment. His name is on the directorate of the National Bank of Commerce, the St. Louis Union Trust Company, the American Central Insurance Company, the Fourth National Bank of New York and the Broadway Savings Trust Company of St. Louis, and for fifteen years he was president of the Merchants Transportation Association. In the management of business interests he has looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and drawing character lessons from the past has successfully solved the problems that day by day confront the man of large business interests. The greatest respect is entertained for his business discernment and without invidious distinction he may be termed one of the foremost residents of St. Louis.

On the 9th of May, 1888, Mr. McKittrick was married to Miss Hildegarde Sterling, a daughter of E. C. Sterling, long prominent in business circles in St. Louis. They now have two sons and one daughter. They reside at 4949 Burnett avenue and have a summer home at Dublin, New Hampshire.

Mr. McKittrick is identified with several social organizations, including the Noonday, the St. Louis, the Commercial, the Racquet, the Florissant Valley, the Country and the University Clubs. His interest in his city and its welfare has been manifest in many tangible ways and in none more actively and effectively than as a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. He served as vice chairman of its committee on ways and means and as a member of its committee on fine arts and entertainment, and the success of the exposition, the largest ever held on the American continent, was attributable in no small degree to his efforts.

CHARLES F. ORTHWEIN.

The building of cities begins with the work of a few men who lay the foundations, but the superstructure comes as the result, as the marked enterprise and business ability of those who recognize in the complexity of interests the opportunity for the establishment and successful control of mammoth undertakings. It was because of his powers in this direction that Charles F. Orthwein became one of the most conspicuous figures in the grain trade of the southwest, his interests making of St. Louis one of the important grain centers of the entire country. Born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, January 28, 1839, his life record covered the intervening years to the 28th of December, 1898—years fraught with large accomplishment and important successes. His mother died when he was very young and he was reared and educated under the guidance of his father, a man of sterling worth, who taught his children the principles of Christian morality. The boy received his literary instruction in the best state schools of southern Germany and in 1854 came with his father, brothers and sisters to the new world. From Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, they made their way by the river route to St. Louis and after a brief period here passed removed to Logan county, Illinois, where they established their home.

While living there Mr. Orthwein became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, who appeared frequently in the courts of that county and at different times



CHARLES F. ORTHWEIN

gave advice to the young man in a fatherly way—advice which was of great value to him as he started out in life for himself. He became somewhat acquainted with mercantile methods in a country store in Illinois, but his ambition prompted him to seek broader scope for his labor and at the end of a year and a half he came to St. Louis, where he entered the employ of Edd Eggers & Company, wholesale grocers and commission men, under whose direction he obtained his practical commercial schooling. About the time of the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Eggers, then at the head of the house, died and the business was closed out.

Mr. Orthwein was accordingly thrown out of employment, but although his means were limited he resolved to use this opportunity to make a start in the business world on his own account. Accordingly he formed a partnership with Gustave Haenschen, who had also been in the employ of Edd Eggers & Company, under the firm style of Haenschen & Orthwein, and they began operations as grain and commission merchants. The outlook was not an extremely brilliant one because of the war which was greatly affecting southern trade. They, however, looked to the west and northwest for business and started out to turn the tide of trade from those sections of the country to St. Louis. With many obstacles and difficulties to overcome, they persevered until they brought to this city much of the growing grain trade of the upper Mississippi country and the northwest, thus rendering to the city a service of inestimable value, at the same time advancing their individual interests. With keen business insight Mr. Orthwein looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. When the steamboat men hesitated to assume the risk of carrying such cargoes Mr. Orthwein at his own risk dispatched towboats and barges to the upper Mississippi country and brought grain to St. Louis from the country which had before shipped to Chicago and Milwaukee. He was one of those who saw the need of carrying grain to sea by way of New Orleans in bulk, on account of the limited railroad service, and greatly facilitated that industry. The question was one of great breadth and scope. It was not only necessary to make the purchase of grain and transport the product to and from St. Louis, but it also involved the question of the waterways, and Mr. Orthwein agitated the subject and was largely instrumental in securing the construction of the Eads jetties. He also built elevators and developed the business which since 1878 has given to St. Louis an annual export grain trade of from twelve to fifteen million bushels by way of the jetties route, seventy-five to eighty per cent of which was shipped by Mr. Orthwein and his partners. Throughout the entire period of his residence in St. Louis he was connected with the grain trade and his operations not only equaled those of the most prominent grain merchants of this city, but were largely a factor in shaping the grain trade of the southwest. Different changes occurred in the firm, as indicated by the names, Haenschen & Orthwein, Orthwein & Mersmann, Orthwein Brothers, and Charles F. Orthwein & Sons. Constantly studying methods and means for the promotion of the business and its gradual extension Mr. Orthwein established branch houses in Kansas City, in order to make shipments from Nebraska and Kansas direct to New Orleans and thus save time, the Kansas City business being in charge of his son. He also established extensive connections in Europe. He was a potent factor in the promotion of the American corn trade abroad and during the short season of two or three months in each year exported over twelve million bushels of this grain. While the grain trade claimed his time and energies he became financially interested in other enterprises and was a director of various banks. He was also at one time the president of the Merchants' Exchange and held other offices in that organization, the object of which was to further the trade relations of the city.

On October 29, 1866, Mr. Orthwein was married to Miss Caroline Nulsen, a daughter of John Clemens Nulsen, a prominent merchant of St. Louis. Her mother was a daughter of Captain Creuzbauer and Baroness Von Hornig, of

southern Germany. Mr. Nulsen arrived in St. Louis when sixteen years of age and Mrs. Nulsen when a little maiden of eight summers. His death occurred in St. Louis about two years ago, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-three years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Orthwein were born eight children: William J., who is now in Switzerland; Charles C., living in Kansas City; Ottilia C., the wife of F. C. Everetts; Max R., of St. Louis; Fannie E., now Mrs. Dr. W. S. T. Smith, of Kansas City; Ralph H., of St. Louis; Armin F., of Louisiana; and Ruth H., the wife of Arthur F. Ferurbacher. There were also twelve grandchildren.

Mr. Orthwein was a man of broad business views and liberal culture who kept in touch with the advanced thought of the day and with those movements which recognize the responsibilities of wealth and man's obligations to his fellowmen. His splendid success resulted entirely from his own efforts and was the visible evidence of his superior business ability and enterprise. As he prospered he gave liberally to charities and benevolent institutions, doing much good with his wealth. Aside from his gifts of specific sums to different organizations he did much for St. Louis through his business relations and the city acknowledges her indebtedness to him, for she was an indirect beneficiary in all of his mammoth business transactions.

ORVILLE PRESCOTT BLAKE.

Orville Prescott Blake, sales manager for the Inland Steel Company, was born in St. Louis, December 19, 1870. His paternal grandfather, Simeon Blake, was an Ohioan and reared a family of eight children. Four sons entered the Union army, the number including Dr. Amasa Blake, who was surgeon under General Grant. Later he contracted yellow fever and died at Memphis, Tennessee, during the progress of the war. Another of the brothers was Captain Elzy Blake, father of the subject of this sketch, who was general western agent for Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company, school-book publishers. He was born in Ohio and settled in St. Louis soon after the close of the Civil war, remaining a resident here until his death in 1882. His wife, Mrs. Emma Blake, nee Pearson, was born in Maine, was married in Ohio and died in St. Louis in 1898.

One who knew Elzy Blake long and well wrote of him: "In all respects he was much more than an average man and in some directions he was a great man. He knew more of men than of books; hence his life was more practical than theoretical. His accurate measure of men was the key to his successful business career. In the school-book contest for the patronage of a place he was, without question, the most formidable agent in the United States. He seldom failed in his purpose and when he did fail he could always trace his defeat to the treachery of some political influence. He was blessed with a full share of good sense, and success was the object of his life. He was earnest in all things, neutral in nothing. He was born to a life of hard labor, and labor was a love with him. It was his fate to work more for others than for himself. The accident of business position never fell in his way. He was content in the field, actually sowing the seed from which a large future harvest will be reaped, while others of much less ability were promoted to places of greater influence and income. He was indeed a friendly friend and a man absolutely incapable of doing any one a personal wrong. There was nothing secret or puritanical in his composition. He was ready at all times to lend his name or money to assist a friend or even an acquaintance in need of help, thus exemplifying his faith and manhood in practical confession. He was, without exception, the most accommodating man I ever knew. His religion was a religion of conduct—a sort of works without a creed—for his worship was largely unselfish devotion to his family and his friends. He was a noble husband and a tender father. If the heart is the measure of the man,

Elzy Blake holds a first place with all those who knew him thoroughly as I did. Hypocrisy formed no part in his character. His life is an emphatic illustration of the fact that the man who has the courage of his convictions and whose life is dotted with kind acts to his fellowman is respected and acknowledged, and those who knew him will join me in planting a rose over his grave in sincere grief at his death just as he had entered the noonday of life."

Orville P. Blake was a public-school student in Webster and Kirkwood between the years 1874 and 1882. The succeeding two years were passed in Glendale Academy, and from 1888 until 1892 he pursued a course in Marietta College, from which he was graduated with high honors, completing the classical course with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and securing the senior English literature prize. He has always been extremely fond of outdoor sports and was captain and first baseman of the college ball team. He made his initial step in the business world in his fourteenth year as an employe in an office, and rose through successive promotions to the position of bookkeeper for the Goddard-Peck Grocery Company. He was connected with that house when he resigned to enter college in the autumn of 1888. Since graduation his time and energies have been devoted to three lines of business. From 1892 until 1898 he was with Kingman & Company, implement manufacturers, and in the latter year became chief clerk for the Evans & Howard Fire Brick Company, which position he occupied four years. From 1902 until 1906 he was assistant manager of sales for the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, and in the latter year he became sales manager for the Inland Steel Company, which is his present business association. Each change has been prompted by a desire and an opportunity for furthering his business interests, the succeeding positions bringing him larger responsibilities and also a wider outlook. He is capable of controlling the sales department for the company which he now represents and is recognized as a man of keen business discernment and sound judgment.

True to the teaching of his devout mother, Mr. Blake has not been unmindful of the higher, holier duties of life, his participation in the work of evangelization being in connection with the West Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. He is also a member of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association. In politics he has always been a staunch republican, never failing to support the candidates of the party at national elections, and is an active member of the Young Men's Republican Auxiliary. He is likewise a member of the Mercantile Club and Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

On the 30th of September, 1896, in Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Blake was married to Miss Lulu Carson. Her brothers are all well known in railroad circles. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have three children, a daughter and two sons: Rhea, Howard and Eugene. Mr. Blake is strongly domestic in his tastes, deriving his greatest pleasure from the companionship of his family and congenial friends but caring nothing for social distinction, as such. While he has made creditable progress in the business world he has always regarded his own self-respect and the esteem of his fellowmen as infinitely preferable to prosperity, social position or political fame.

HON. ROLLA WELLS.

Hon. Rolla Wells, mayor of St. Louis, is fortunate in having back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished. That his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith is due to his early recognition that the purpose of life is work—the development of inherent powers and their adjustment to the environment in the attainment of all that the opportunity offers.

Born in St. Louis in 1856, he is a son of the Hon. Erastus Wells, who for more than four decades figured prominently in public life, leaving the impress

of his individuality upon the history of his city and the nation as well. Moreover, he believed in giving to his son the opportunities which would bring out the strongest forces in his nature and equip him for coping with life's responsibilities. The boy, therefore, was given the collegiate training of Washington University, while from his father he received instruction concerning the value of industry and energy. His education completed, he entered the office of the street railway corporation of which his father was then president. Paternal influence, however, did not lessen the arduousness of tasks assigned him but, on the contrary, his willingness and ability were tested in the performance of varied duties that would acquaint him with every department of the business. In this work he "found himself," as Ibsen expresses it, coming into recognition of his own limitations and his own powers and of the people and circumstances that made up for him life's conducts and experiences. The proof which he gave of his capability led to his appointment to the position of assistant superintendent of the company under A. W. Henry, who was recognized as one of the competent railway men in the west. He became, as it were, Mr. Henry's understudy and was trained insistently and carefully in all the details of the position, to which he became the logical successor upon the death of his superior in 1879. He remained as general manager of the road until 1883, and in the intervening years brought about many improvements in keeping with the spirit of progress as manifest in city railway transportation. He retired from his position with the company when the road passed by purchase to a new corporation.

Mr. Wells' next step in the business world was made in connection with the manufacture of cottonseed and linseed oil, but the declining health of his father necessitated his assuming in large part responsibilities and business duties heretofore borne by his father and upon the latter's death in 1893 he became administrator of the estate. While it brought him additional responsibilities, it also gave him a wider scope for the exercise of his energy and initiative spirit—his dominant qualities. In all business matters he moves somewhat cautiously, but always surely, toward the end desired, weighing every chance and determining with accuracy that indicates a most sound judgment the value of his opportunity and the worth of conditions that surround him.

It is a strongly marked tendency at the present time to select for office men who have not been especially trained for political service, but whose business careers have manifested their executive ability, their keen sagacity and proper adjustment between environment and condition, combined with a public-spirited devotion that none can question. In this lies one of the most hopeful political signs of the period, and it was the possession of these qualities that led to the selection of Rolla Wells as the executive head of this city in 1901. He was placed in nomination by the democratic party and received the endorsement of his fellow citizens at the polls. He has brought to the conduct of the municipal business the same keen discernment and careful control of complex interests that have been manifest in the management of his private business affairs. He has long been recognized as one prominent in democratic circles, yet one whose loyalty to the party does not transcend loyalty to the public welfare. His attitude of independence was manifest in 1896, when, refusing to endorse the free coinage of silver plank in the democratic platform, he joined the movement which resulted in the national convention of gold democrats at Indianapolis, to which he was sent as a delegate from the twelfth congressional district of Missouri. Later he became president of the National Democratic Club of this city.

In 1878 Mr. Wells was married to Miss Jennie H. Parker, of St. Louis, and their family now numbers five children, their home being one of the attractive social centers, justly celebrated for its cordial hospitality. Mr. Wells has been active in the St. Louis Fair Association and the Jockey Club. He is fond of outdoor life, wherein he attains his rest and recreation. While the surround-

ings of his youth were such as seemed to offer advantages superior to those which many boys enjoy, he was early taught that they also brought responsibilities, and it has been the aim and purpose of his life to meet these as a man, and the consensus of public opinion is that his has been an active career, in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of this city and the state.

MEYER BAUMAN.

Meyer Bauman, president of the Alvin Realty Company, with various other business connections which give him a prominent place in commercial circles in St. Louis, his native city, was born December 18, 1846, a son of Louis and Marianna (Friede) Bauman, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to America in 1838 and were married in New York. Louis Bauman was an expert jeweler and in 1839 established a jewelry business on Grand street in New York city. He had served an apprenticeship to the trade of eight years in Europe and had thus gained comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the business. In 1840 he removed his business to Mobile, Alabama, and became known far and wide in that section of the country as the most expert workman in his line in the south. In 1844 he removed to St. Louis and was one of the pioneer jewelers of this city, opening his store at the northeast corner of Fourth and Pine streets. He believed in advertising and his advertisements appeared in the daily papers as early as 1847. He was one of the first jobbers in his line west of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was the founder of the house which is now conducted by his grandsons and which remains one of the oldest and most prominent jewelry establishments of the city.

Meyer Bauman pursued his education in the public and private schools of St. Louis and also attended the Jonathan Jones Commercial College. He was fifteen years of age when in 1861 he entered his father's jewelry house and after several years' experience there as assistant he was admitted to the firm. In 1872 upon the retirement of his father he succeeded to the business with his brother Solomon, his brother-in-law, Meyer Rosenblatt, and August Kurtzeborn. In 1879 Meyer Rosenblatt retired and was succeeded by Samuel H. Bauman, the youngest son of Louis Bauman. The business was incorporated in 1882 as the L. Bauman Jewelry Company, with Meyer Bauman as treasurer, which position he filled until 1893, when he became president of the company, serving as such until 1900. Since that time he has been a director and thus retains a voice in the management although he leaves the control of the business largely to the other partners, his son, Alvin Louis Bauman, succeeding him in the presidency. He has since extended his efforts to other departments of business activity. Since 1901 he has been president of the Alvin Realty Company and this business now claims much of his time and energies, and in this connection he has control of important realty operations, his enterprising spirit and native sagacity constituting features in his success.

In 1872, in New York city, Mr. Bauman was married to Miss Miriam Rosenblatt, a daughter of Ascher and Barbara (Goldsmith) Rosenblatt. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bauman have been born five children: Alvin L., president of the L. Bauman Jewelry Company; Elsworth S., who is acting as vice president of the company; Louis H., an attorney; Florence; and Daisy, wife of Samuel P. Fisher, president of the Atlas Brass Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The sons today are proud of the fact that their house is one of the few old business enterprises of St. Louis, which has remained continuously in possession of the family throughout the many changes incident to almost three-quarters of a century of continuous business.

Meyer Bauman is a member of Temple Israel and a member and director of the Columbian Club. While he had his father's assistance in a way as he started out in business, he nevertheless had to prove his own worth and as the years have gone by he has maintained a place in business circles that is most creditable and honorable.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS COLLEGE.

An institution closely identified with the growth of St. Louis and one that has borne a prominent part in the educational progress thereof is the College of the Christian Brothers. The College was founded in 1850, with the approval and under the patronage of Archbishop Peter Richard Kenrick. The original incorporators were Brothers Patrick, Paulian, Dorothy, Barbas and Noah—all members of the order of Christian Brothers. In 1855 the incorporators applied for and received from the legislature of Missouri a charter empowering the faculty to "bestow all literary honors usually conferred by universities of learning, etc., etc." The original building was a rather small brick structure but additions were made thereto to accommodate the growing patronage, which at the opening of the Civil war numbered four hundred students. The site at that time and for twenty years afterward was at the northwest corner of Eighth and Cere streets. The adjoining building was MacDowell's Medical College, which was converted into a Federal prison and was occupied as such for four years. In spite of the untoward conditions thus imposed, the patronage of the College increased from year to year. For the seventeen years following the war the College continued its career of success, drawing students from nearly every state in the Mississippi valley. However, the increased demand for railroad termini in the vicinity of the school was making the original site less available for educational needs and in 1880 the building of the new college was begun. In 1882 it was ready for occupation, and in September of that year regular class work was resumed in the structure which now stands in the beautiful thirty acre plat of ground at Easton avenue and King's Highway.

During the twenty-five years which have passed since the new college was opened it has developed its educational program to correspond with the demand for the kind of instruction best adapted to meet the requirements of the prospective business man, the skilled mechanic, architect, civil, electrical and mechanical engineer. The foresight which has resulted in the existing curricula, including as they do all those subjects which belong to an advanced modern program, is splendidly shown in the success which the graduates of the college have achieved in the commercial, industrial and professional world. The graduating list averages forty to fifty students annually. These are classified as Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Arts and commercial graduates. An all round equipment is the ideal which the college management seeks to give its students, to which is added religious and moral instruction as the "sin qua non" of the rightly educated man.

The Rev. Brother Justin has held his present position for the past five years. An educator of vast and varied experience, Professor Justin has discharged the duties of his office with the greatest satisfaction to the faculty, the student body and to patrons of the institution. Brother Justin was born in Ireland. Coming to the United States while yet a mere youth, he entered the Order of the Christian Brothers, after due scholastic preparation. He early gained a high reputation for scholarly ability as well as for executive cleverness. He taught in the academic and collegiate institutions of the order in Baltimore and New York and in 1879 was appointed to the presidency of the Manhattan College, New York city. In the councils of the order Brother Justin has occupied positions of the highest responsibility. For many years he was provincial of

the New York province and was sent by the superior general of the Brothers to establish schools of the order on the Pacific coast. It was in 1868 that he went to California and took charge of St. Mary's at Oakland, and established the order there. In the discharge of this onerous duty, he exhibited qualities of mind and heart which won the applause of the secular and church authorities in California. The flourishing colleges, St. Mary's, Oakland, and the Sacred Heart, San Francisco, are monuments to his zeal, devotion and enterprise.

Having placed these and other institutions on a permanent basis, Brother Justin was recalled to New York, where he introduced courses in pedagogy, opened numerous schools and incorporated the academic schools of the district under his care with the institutions affiliated with the university system of the state. Amid all these labors Brother Justin found time to manage the internal affairs of the religious body to which he belongs and the Catholic Protectory of New York. The novitiates and scholasticates of the province found in him their best advocate and friend.

In 1900 Brother Justin was called to France, where he assisted in the pedagogic work of the normal schools. Passing over to his native country he secured for his brethren in religion the patronage of the Irish Hierarchy and this opened the way for the establishment of the Waterford Training College—one of the most famous pedagogic schools in Ireland. Under his vigorous administration the local college has become an efficient factor in the educational activities of St. Louis and indeed of the entire section from which St. Louis draws the elements of its social and commercial influence. The boarding department of the college is under the direct control of the faculty and students coming from a distance are thus enabled to pursue their studies under conditions which ensure the confidence of patrons and the moral and intellectual progress of the students themselves.

S. VAN RAALTE.

S. Van Raalte, a real-estate operator and broker, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, November 29, 1854, and when he was one year of age was brought to the United States by his mother. The family landed at Philadelphia. From the east they removed to Detroit, Michigan, where S. Van Raalte attended the public schools until eleven years of age, when the family home was established in St. Louis. After remaining in this city for three years he went to New York, but later returned to St. Louis and became a diamond setter and jeweler. In 1868 he began learning the jeweler's trade and afterward started in business on his own account. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Henry Wilde under the firm style of Wilde & Van Raalte, as dealers in jewelry and diamonds, and so continued until 1878, when Mr. Van Raalte withdrew from the partnership, continuing in business on his own account. In 1880 he established a jewelry and loan brokerage business and for twenty-two years was one of the well known merchants of the city, located during that entire time at No. 1244 South Fourth street. In 1900 he purchased the business of the Ben Walker Loan Company at 213 North Seventh street, and removed his Fourth street store to Nos. 413-15-17 North Sixth street, where he is at present. He is well known as a representative of the jeweler's trade in the city, but in more recent years has become even more widely known for his operations in real estate, which have been of an important character and have reached mammoth proportions. He organized the Van Raalte Investment Company, and in addition to this he is president of the Vancoh Realty Company, the Ben Walker Loan Company, the Delmar Realty Company, the Regent Investment Company, the Bedford Investment Company and the Pendleton Investment Company. He has been very successful in all of his business affairs, watching closely all details of the



S. VAN RAALTE

business pointing to prosperity and so utilizing his opportunities that he has long since gained a place among the men of affluence in the city.

Mr. Van Raalte was married fifteen years ago to Miss Emma Rosenthal, and they have one son and two daughters. In his fraternal relations he is connected with Naphtale lodge and with the Columbian Club, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. There has been nothing sensational in his business career, which on the contrary has been the expression of his energy and determination—qualities which have led him into large and profitable undertakings.

EPHRON CATLIN, JR.

Ephron Catlin, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the Southern Railway Supply Company, was born at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, July 29, 1885, and is the son of Ephron Catlin, Sr., and Emilie (Lassen) Kayser. His father is a capitalist of St. Louis.

Ephron Catlin, Jr., attended Smith Academy at St. Louis, afterward entered St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and completed his studies at Harvard. Returning to St. Louis, he recently became secretary and treasurer of the Southern Railway Supply Company, which was incorporated under the laws of Missouri in February, 1907.

He is a member of the University, St. Louis Country and Noonday Clubs, and likewise belongs to the Presbyterian church.

REV. ANTHONY SLIEMAN.

Rev. Anthony Slieman, the efficient and beloved pastor of St. Anthony the Hermit's Church, was born in Ito, Mount Lebanon, Syria, July 18, 1870, son of Paul Anthony Slieman, who with his wife is living a retired life in their native city in Syria. Besides Rev. Anthony Slieman they had the following children: Assad, who is married and resides in Syria; Tony, of this city; Mrs. Rosa Joseph, of Syria; Peter, who resides here; and Alexander, who is married and lives in Syria.

Rev. Slieman received his preliminary education in the village school of his native country, and when he had completed his studies there he entered high school at ten years of age and was graduated from that institution at the age of eighteen years. He then returned to his native town, where for three years he pursued a course of study at Mount Lebanon, preparing himself for the priesthood, and on October 20, 1891, he was ordained by Archbishop Stevens and assigned to the church in the city of Saint Sarres. He continued as pastor of that congregation until the year 1902 and later came to the United States. Immediately after giving up his charge, however, he spent some time traveling throughout Syria as a missionary. Upon his arrival in the new world he repaired to Peoria, Illinois, where he remained for a period of six months and then located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he realized that there was a broader field and better prospects for him in the work of the ministry. Purchasing the church building and property at 323 Main street, in northeast Minneapolis, he retained the pastorate for two years and seven months, and in 1905 resigned the charge and located in St. Louis, where he established the first Syrian school in the United States. At present it has two teachers, one an American who teaches in the English language, and the other a Syrian who teaches in her native tongue; and fifty-six pupils. So

successful has this school been that recently one of the same kind has been organized in New York city.

Rev. Slieman possesses all those higher qualifications requisite to enable him to successfully follow the vocation to which he has devoted his life. He is an exceptionally energetic man and aside from being a theological scholar, well versed along exegetical and Biblical lines, he is also a zealous Christian of an aggressive character and one who is profoundly interested in the calling which he is following and in the general work of the church and the ministry. He is a man who to the fullest measure realizes the great responsibility resting upon him as a minister of the gospel and a leader of men in the way in which they might attain that efficient knowledge of the truth which will enable them to conduct their lives in such a way as to be beneficial and desirable members of society, and also to educate within them those higher spiritual and moral qualities which will impress upon their minds the fundamental truth that the individual lives well only in so far as he is educating within him the traits and qualities of character which belong to immortality. His kindness and sympathy, together with his lovable disposition, have endeared him to the members of his congregation and as well have won him the respect and esteem of the citizens of the community in which he resides. He devotes his undivided attention to the work of the church and is ever alive and active in striving to fulfill his obligations as a minister of the gospel in quickening the spiritual and moral life of the members of his congregation and in doing all in his power to establish the kingdom of the Man of Nazareth on the earth.

GEORGE L. EDWARDS.

Among those whose names carry weight in financial circles in St. Louis, is numbered George L. Edwards, senior member of the firm of A. G. Edwards & Sons. He is yet a comparatively young man, having hardly reached the prime of life, and yet, has become recognized as a forceful factor among the moneyed men of his adopted city.

His birth occurred in Kirkwood, Missouri, September 7, 1869, his parents being Albert Gallatin and Marv Ewing (Jencks) Edwards. Having acquired his education in the public schools of his native city, he entered business circles in 1885, in the employ of the firm of Francis Whitaker & Son. He afterward became an employe of the old Laclede Bank and later with the Mechanics Bank, with which he was associated until 1891. He became a member of the firm of A. G. Edwards & Sons, bankers and brokers, in 1891; is president of the Bank of Kirkwood, Missouri; a director of the National Bank of Commerce; a member of the St. Louis and Chicago Stock Exchanges; a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and chairman of its committee on concessions. He was married in 1892, to Florence N. Evans, and they have one son and one daughter: George L. and May E.

PHILIP W. COYLE.

The present age has brought about a recognition of the possibilities resulting from systematized and organized effort. This is manifest in every walk of life and in none more than the organization of business men into societies for the promotion of interests bearing upon trade relations. In St. Louis it has tangible evidence in the Business Men's League, of which Mr. Coyle is now serving as traffic commissioner, in which connection his executive ability, keen sagacity and persistency of purpose are proving strong elements for the general good.

He was also qualified for this position by reason of his long connection with the railroad service. He was born July 10, 1850, in Greenwood, Steuben county, New York, a son of Bernard and Susan (Killduff) Coyle, and while spending his boyhood days under the parental roof lived in Allegany county, New York, pursuing his education in the public schools. He began service with the Erie Railroad, which he represented as telegraph operator and station agent from 1865 until 1881. He was then promoted to the position of general freight and passenger agent with the Lackawanna & Pittsburg Railroad, continuing in that capacity for six years, and in 1887 became assistant general freight agent of the Wabash Railroad. He was thus identified with railroad interests until the 1st of May, 1906, when he was appointed traffic commissioner of the Business Men's League of St. Louis. In taking up this work for the achievement of practical results by the business men of the city he based his actions upon broad and intimate knowledge of railroad interests and perhaps no one could have been chosen for the office who would better meet the demands that are imposed upon him in this connection.

On the 6th of January, 1872, in Dunkirk, New York, Mr. Coyle was united in marriage to Miss Eloise Mulkin, and unto them were born a daughter and son: Gertrude S. and Clifford D. Mr. Coyle is independent in politics but like every true American citizen keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and his influence is given on the side of whatever he deems will prove of general benefit. He is a member of the Episcopal church and socially is connected with the Glen Echo and Alton Country Clubs, while in fraternal relations he has become a Knight Templar Mason. He finds his chief source of recreation in golf and chess. In an analysis of his life record it is noticeable that from the beginning of his business career he has made it a purpose to thoroughly master every task that he has undertaken and thus qualify for still broader responsibilities. His gradual advancement shows that his promotion has come through the merit system and that he occupies a position of prominence today by reason of personal ability and worth.

CHESTER H. KRUM.

Chester H. Krum, recognized as one of the best equipped and ablest members of the Missouri bar, was born in Alton, Illinois, September 13, 1840, a son of Judge John M. and Mary (Harding) Krum. As a student in the Washington University he pursued a classical course, which was terminated by graduation in 1863, when he won the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Whether inherited tendency, natural predilection or deliberate choice had most to do with shaping his professional career it is impossible to determine. However, he resolved upon the practice of law as a life work and prepared for this calling as a student in the law department of Harvard University, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1865.

Mr. Krum had been admitted to the bar the previous year, and following his graduation at once located for practice in St. Louis. Advancement in the law is proverbially slow and in no profession does success depend more entirely upon individual merit and effort. Gradually, however, Mr. Krum won a good clientage and in 1867 joined the firm of Krum, Decker & Krum as its junior partner. Two years later he became United States district attorney by appointment and served in that capacity until 1872. He then resigned and in the same year was chosen by popular vote for the office of judge of the St. Louis circuit court. For three years he remained upon the bench, discharging his multitudinous duties with strict impartiality and fairness, his legal learning, his analytical mind and the readiness with which he grasped the points in argument making



CHESTER H. KRUM

him a capable jurist, the value of whose service was recognized and acknowledged by the public and the profession.

On his retirement from the bench, Judge Krum resumed the private practice of law and has thus been identified with the St. Louis bar for a third of a century. He has not followed the prevalent tendency toward specialization, but in each department of the law is well versed and in the general practice has shown himself equally at home in various branches of jurisprudence and has won a large percentage of the cases which have been intrusted to his care. His is a natural discrimination as to legal ethics and he has, moreover, been an unwearied student of the science of the law and of the trend of public thought and feeling, which has so much to do with shaping the interests which come before the courts. He is also recognized as a popular law educator, and for nine years, beginning in 1873, was a member of the faculty of the St. Louis Law School.

On the 26th of October, 1866, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Krum and Miss Elizabeth H. Cuttler, the daughter of Norman and Frances Cuttler. Their children, six in number were: Mary F., John M., Clara R., Flora, Elizabeth H. and Mabel. John M. is deceased. The family are Unitarians in religious faith, holding membership with the Church of the Messiah. Judge Krum has been well known in political circles. He was recognized as a stalwart republican from 1864 until 1888, when with the fearless advocacy that he has ever displayed in support of his honest convictions he joined the ranks of the democracy, and when free silver was made the issue he became a champion of the gold standard wing of the democratic party.

LOUIS A. JAMINET, M. D.

Dr. Louis A. Jaminet, who came to be known to the world at large as one of the most eminent surgeons of his day, was born in Paris in 1823 and was a descendant of one of the distinguished families of France. He pursued his education in that country under Professor Valpo and when thirty-five years of age came to the United States. His thorough preparation for his profession proved an excellent foundation for his later success and prominence. He entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery in St. Louis and was fortunate in soon winning the close and warm friendship of James B. Eads and other distinguished residents of the city. He was the family physician in the home of Daniel Bell and Judge Treat and was no less esteemed for his social qualities and his superior intellectual attainments than his professional skill. He acted for a year as resident physician in the City Hospital and in his practice made a specialty of surgical work. He became a recognized authority on surgery in this part of the state. A perfect master of the construction and functions of the component parts of the human body, of the changes wrought in them by the onslaught of disease, of the defects cast upon them as a legacy by progenitors, of the vital capacity remaining in them throughout all vicissitudes of existence, his professional labors were attended with splendid results and he became numbered among the famous physicians and surgeons of the Mississippi Valley. As the years passed he prospered by reason of the large practice accorded him and became one of the wealthy residents of St. Louis.

Dr. Jaminet was married in 1863 to Mrs. Mary A. Newton, nee Meyer, a native of London, England, and they had one daughter, Leontine Harriet. The old family residence was on the corner of Locust and Eleventh streets and was erected by the Doctor. In religious faith he was a Roman Catholic, while his wife and daughter are communicants of the Episcopal church. He was generous in support of all those measures and movements which he deemed beneficial to St. Louis as a future city. He died December 17, 1890, after a residence of almost a half century here.

Dr. Jaminet was a man of remarkable presence, a linguist and an author of some note and of the best social position. In 1870 he wrote a remarkable treatise on the Physical Effects of Compressed Air in the Construction of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge. In all non-professional relations he was found to be singularly modest and unusually gentle and tender-hearted and a true friend to the poor and needy. He was faithful in his friendships, fixed in an honest hatred of all shams and pretenders of an internal piety, and exhibited in every judgment of his mind a strong common sense that illumined every dark corner into which he looked with fearless candor.

MARY HANCOCK McLEAN, M.D.

The medical profession was among the first to open its ranks to woman and her fitness for the calling none have questioned, as long before she won a place with the graduate physicians her skill in the care of the sick and the administration of remedial agencies was widely acknowledged. Dr. McLean, as physician and surgeon, has won a place among the able representatives of the profession in St. Louis and has been accorded a liberal practice, which has constantly grown both in volume and importance.

Dr. McLean was born in Washington, Missouri, February 28, 1861, a daughter of Elijah and Mary (Stafford) McLean. Her father was born near Lexington, Kentucky, and was a son of the Rev. David McLean, a baptist minister, who came to Missouri to fight the Indians. Elijah McLean saw one of his brothers scalped by the red men. He had opportunity to attend school for only three months, for the school was broken up by the Indian wars. He was, however, a great student and became a well educated man, constantly promoting his knowledge by reading and investigation. He possessed an observing eye and retentive memory and these qualities, combined with his reading, counteracted his lack of opportunity in early years. He made his own way in the world from his thirteenth year, leaving home with but fifteen cents in his pocket. He became ambitious to enter professional circles and determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work. He educated himself for this calling and was very successful therein up to his sixtieth year, when he retired and gave his attention to the management of his properties. He reached his ninety-fourth year and was a wonderfully well preserved man, retaining all of his faculties up to the time of his death. When ninety-one years of age he rode horseback. He lived in Franklin county, Missouri, where he owned extensive lands on the Missouri river, and he was not only successful in the profession and in business affairs but was also a recognized leader in political and church circles. At one time he represented his district in the state legislature and he was an elder in the Presbyterian church. He stood at all times for good citizenship, for high ideals of life and for continuous progress in all those lines which make the world better. His wife was born in North Carolina of English ancestry, and was a daughter of the Rev. James Stafford, a Presbyterian minister, who left the south because he was refused the privilege of preaching to the negroes. He then removed to Illinois. His daughter, Mary Stafford, became a teacher in the public schools and was engaged in teaching in Missouri when she became acquainted with Elijah McLean, who won her hand in marriage.

Dr. McLean was reared at home, acquiring her education under private tutors up to her thirteenth year, when she entered Lindenwood College at St. Charles, Missouri, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1878. She also studied for one year under tutors, after which she entered Vassar College, which she attended until she completed the work of the sophomore year. In the meantime she had determined to become a member of

the medical fraternity and to this end she matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1883. One of her classmates was the distinguished Dr. William J. Mayo. She then returned to St. Louis and a year later was made an interne in the female hospital of this city, being the only lady physician to fill an internship in the St. Louis Hospital. She remained in the position for one year and soon afterward was elected a member of the St. Louis Medical Society. For fifteen years she was the only one of her sex who belonged to that society but her brethren of the fraternity have had to acknowledge her ability as manifest during twenty-four years of active practice, in which she has shown marked power and skill in coping with intricate phases of disease. She has made a specialty of the treatment of diseases of women and of surgical cases connected therewith. She is the only female surgeon in St. Louis attempting major surgical cases and is regarded as most skillful in the line of her specialty. For fourteen years she has been on the staff of the Evening Dispensary for Women. She belongs now to the American Medical Association, the St. Louis Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Society.

While Dr. McLean has gained prominence in professional lines, she has also become well known for her work in the missionary field. She has for years been deeply interested in foreign missions and during the World's Fair she had opportunity to meet and study the Chinese people. In 1905, accompanied by a sister, she traveled for nine months through China and Japan, studying conditions in those countries. She had attended Vassar College with Marchioness O. Yama, of Japan, and through her friendship received letters of introduction and presentations to the leading people of that country. She has assisted several Chinese and Japanese students in their education, among these being a minister who has made ten thousand converts in Japan and is doing grand work in Christianizing the people of that country. On her trip to China, Dr. McLean brought back with her a young woman of that country, who is now being educated to take up the missionary work in her native land, her education to be completed by graduation from the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. McLean is a Presbyterian in religious faith but is in sympathy with all Christian work and is a most broad-minded woman, of wide charity and generous views. She has attained notable distinction in the two fields of labor to which she has largely devoted her energies. Gifted by nature with strong intellectual power and ready sympathy, she has so directed her efforts that those with whom she has been brought in contact have profited and benefited by her labors.

BENJAMIN BROWN GRAHAM.

In the history of those who have contributed not alone to the city's material development but also to its intellectual and social progress was Benjamin Brown Graham, who came to St. Louis in 1857 from Graham Mills, Ohio—a town which was named by his father, James Graham, who went to that place in early days and there established the first paper mills in the west. Removing to St. Louis, he became a factor in the industrial interests of this city by organizing the Graham Paper Company and establishing the paper mills, which became an important industry of the city, employing a large force of workmen and returning a gratifying income to the owners. He continued in the manufacture of paper until his death, when he was succeeded by his sons, Benjamin and Henry Graham, who greatly increased the business and extended its scope. Benjamin Graham was the president of the company and the active spirit of the firm. Honored and respected by all, there was no man who occupied a more enviable position in commercial and manufacturing circles, not alone by reason of the prosperity which he won, but also owing to the honorable, straightforward methods which he

pursued. After succeeding his father in the ownership of the business, he enlarged its scope, keeping in touch with modern business methods and creating a demand for his product by reason of its excellence and also owing to the business methods employed in his relations with the trade. He was likewise a trustee of the Mechanics Bank and his name was ever an honored one on commercial paper. Success, as generally estimated, is achieved by concentration and not by diffusion, and it was thus that Mr. Graham won his position of prominence in industrial circles, having concentrated his energies largely upon a single line of business, which he thoroughly mastered, so that he became a leader and not a follower in the paper trade.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Graham was married in St. Louis in 1884 to Miss Christine Blair, a daughter of Hon. Francis P. Blair, Jr., who arrived in St. Louis in 1845 and became not only one of the distinguished residents of this city but also a man of national reputation in his championship of measures which had been important factors in molding the history of the country. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Graham was born a daughter, Christine, who is now attending Smith College. In 1899 Mr. Graham erected a beautiful home at No. 5145 Lindell boulevard overlooking Forest Park. He found his greatest happiness in ministering to the welfare and comfort of his little family and yet he was by no means exclusive in his interests. His nature was social and genial in its characteristics and he was a valued and popular member of the Commercial and Noonday Clubs, while of the St. Louis Country Club he was a charter member. He was also a director and at one time president of the University Club and was interested in all that pertained to intellectual progress and to the advancement of the city in municipal lines. Alert and energetic the various interests with which he was connected felt the stimulus of his enterprising spirit. His death was the occasion of widespread regret, when in December, 1904, at the age of sixty-four years, he passed away. Mrs. Graham, yet residing at the home built for her by her husband, is a member of the Christian church. She belonged to one of the prominent families of St. Louis and is rich in the memory of an honored husband and father, both prominent and successful, each in his own work in life.

W. H. KAYE.

W. H. Kaye is manager of a business which has had a continuous existence of forty years, being now the chief officer in control of a railroad supply business of considerable importance. He was born February 9, 1862, in Sheffield, England, his parents being John and Elizabeth Kaye, of that city. After attending private schools there, he became a student in the Collegiate College of England, being graduated with the first class in 1878. Early in his business career he engaged in clerking for a short time and at the age of sixteen came to America, arriving in St. Louis in 1879. Here he learned the railroad supply business under his uncle, E. H. Linley, with whom he remained for twelve years, on the expiration of which period he went to Nebraska and was identified with farming operations, in that state for five years. The venture there, however, proved unprofitable and Mr. Kaye returned to St. Louis, accepting the position of manager for the C. & W. McClean Sporting Goods Company. Subsequently he purchased an interest in the business, with which he was connected for five years. On the expiration of that period, however, he sold out and again became a factor in his uncle's establishment, in which he is now manager. This business has been a feature in trade circles of St. Louis for four decades and receives the patronage of many of the leading corporations handling goods of this character. The business policy of the house is one well worthy of emulation, for if mistakes occur they are always matters of speedy adjustment, while the integrity of the firm is never called into question.

In September, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kaye and Miss Sarah J. Quigley. With their two daughters they reside at No. 5216 East Kensington avenue. In his political views Mr. Kaye is a stalwart republican, who served as postmaster while living at Glenwood, Nebraska, and was also justice of the peace and treasurer of the school board. His official duties were discharged with the utmost capability and fidelity. He belongs to St. Peter's Episcopal church and is a gentleman of genuine worth, as is attested by his extensive circle of friends.

JUDGE CHARLES SPRAGUE HAYDEN.

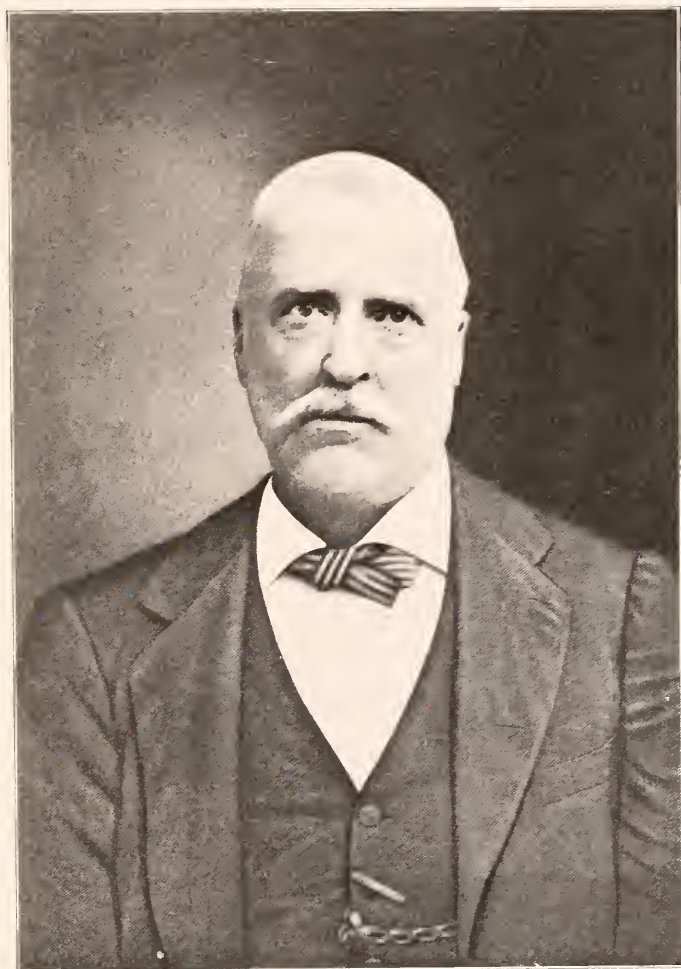
Few lawyers have made more lasting impression upon the bar of the state both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community than did Judge Charles Sprague Hayden. Of a family conspicuous for strong intellects, indomitable courage and energy, he entered upon his career as a lawyer and such was his force of character and natural qualifications that he overcame all obstacles and wrote his name upon the keystone of the legal arch. His legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasped the points in an argument, combined to make him one of the most capable jurists that has ever graced the court of last resort in Missouri and the public and the profession acknowledged him the peer of any member of the appellate court.

The life record of Judge Hayden covered almost seventy years. He was born in Boston, February 27, 1833, and died in Florida, February 4, 1903. Many of the intervening years were spent as a member of the St. Louis bar. His parents were William and Maria (Deming) Hayden. The father was born in Virginia in 1795, and became a resident of Boston in early life. He was appointed the first city auditor of Boston in 1824 and held the position for seventeen years, after which he resigned to accept the position of editor of the Boston Atlas, a whig newspaper. At a later date he served for a short time as postmaster of Boston, also acted as a member of the city council and represented his district in the state legislature. He was political manager for Daniel Webster, the great statesman, and at the whig convention in Baltimore in 1852 advocated the nonnomination of Webster for the presidency, but the distinguished New England leader died in that year. During the period of his residence in Boston, William Hayden was prominently associated with public interests and did much to mold public thought and opinion and thus he left his impress upon the history of the city.

Reared in Boston, Judge Hayden was provided with liberal educational advantages, attending the city schools, Chauncy Hall and the Latin school. He afterward became a student in the law school of Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1856. He then became private secretary to his father in the Boston postoffice and continued in the same capacity after his father's retirement.

The year 1857 witnessed the arrival of Judge Hayden in St. Louis. He located here for the practice of law and entered into partnership with John H. Rankin, the relation between them existing from the 1st of January, 1867, until 1877. Mr. Hayden then went upon the bench of the St. Louis court of appeals, where he served for four years and then resumed the private practice of law, in which he continued until 1889, when he went south to Florida to make his home, there retaining his residence until called to his final rest.

Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, calm in temper, diligent in research, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, courteous and kind in demeanor and inflexibly just on all occasions, these qualities enabled Judge Hayden to take first rank



C. S. HAYDEN

among those who have held the highest judicial offices in St. Louis and made him the conservator of that justice wherein is the safeguard of individual liberty and happiness and the defense of our national institutions. His reported opinions are monuments to his profound legal learning and superior ability, more lasting than brass or marble and more honorable than battles fought and won. They show a thorough mastery of the questions involved, a rare simplicity of style and an admirable terseness and clearness in the statement of the principles upon which the opinions rest.

On the 25th of June, 1884, in St. Louis, Judge Hayden was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Brock, of this city, a daughter of William and Eliza Brock, and unto them were born two daughters, Sydney Louise and Ruth Vassall. Following the death of Judge Hayden the family returned to St. Louis, where they now reside. Judge Hayden was an advocate of the democracy and when the division occurred concerning the money question he espoused the cause of the gold wing of the party. He was an earnest student of the science of government and although he held but few political offices and while upon the bench carefully lifted the judicial ermine above the mire of partisanship, he was a more active and efficient politician than many who have devoted their undivided time to public affairs. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, his opinions were recognized as sound and his views broad and his ideas therefore carried weight among those with whom he discussed political or public problems. Those who met him socially had the highest appreciation for his sterling qualities of manhood and a genial nature which recognized and appreciated the good in others. The ties of home and friendship were sacred to him and he took genuine delight in doing a service for those who were near and dear to him.

LEY P. REXFORD.

Ley P. Rexford as president of the American Paper Cutter & Manufacturing Company is closely associated with the industrial life of St. Louis and as chief executive officer of this concern is bending his energies toward constructive effort and administrative direction, with the result that the business is reaching out to broader fields and has more extended connections than ever before.

Mr. Rexford was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, January 1, 1877, and is a direct descendant on his mother's side of the Petersons, who, with other settlers from Sweden, made Delaware their home in the United States. His grandfather, Alexander Peterson, came to St. Louis in 1844 and engaged in the banking business. Mr. Rexford was a public-school student in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until the age of fourteen years. The succeeding year was spent with a law firm in Chicago and, coming to St. Louis, he accepted the position of messenger in the Third National Bank, being gradually advanced to positions of increasing responsibilities until he became correspondent.

There he remained about twelve years and resigned his position in the bank to become secretary and treasurer of the American Roll Paper Company. The company was incorporated in 1884 principally by Mr. Hopking, who was the inventor and patentee of the first roll paper holder ever made. At the time of Mr. Rexford's first association with the company, it was dealing in roll paper and manufacturing roll paper holders and cutters. The business was first located on North Second street, but it grew and developed so that it was necessary to seek more commodious quarters and a removal was made to the corner of Third and Spruce streets. Upon the reorganization of the business they removed to their present location at Second and Bremen avenue, being here located since the 1st of March, 1908. The business was organized in June, 1907, under the name of the American Paper Cutter & Manufacturing Company, at which time Mr.

Rexford was made president. In addition to the manufacture of the paper cutter they do a large hardware and corrugated paper specialty manufacturing business and are now making shipments to all parts of the United States and Canada and to most of the European countries. The business has assumed extensive proportions and is an enterprise of considerable magnitude, and the reputation of the house is a most commendable one, reflecting credit upon the trade conditions of the city. The plant is well equipped with modern facilities, and the relations between employer and employe are always just and equitable. The business is carefully systematized and the work is conducted along well defined lines of labor.

On the 12th of October, 1905, Mr. Rexford was married in St. Louis to Miss Lucy L. Whitelaw, and they have two children, Louise Augustine and Oscar Whitelaw. Mrs. Rexford is a daughter of Oscar L. Whitelaw, one of the prominent and prosperous merchants of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Rexford hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and he exercises his rights of franchise in support of the republican party, being in full sympathy with its principles and purposes.

JAMES W. VAN CLEAVE.

James W. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove & Range Company, one of the largest concerns in its field in the United States; member of the Business Men's League of St. Louis; vice president of the Missouri Manufacturers Association and for years chairman of its traffic committee; president of the St. Louis branch, which is also by far the largest and most influential branch, of the Citizens Industrial Association of America, and president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is one of the leaders in the business and social life of St. Louis and of Missouri. For years also he has been a national figure.

John Van Cleef came from Amsterdam about 1680 and settled in Staten Island. This was the first of the family who located in America. He and his son Isabrant remained there, but the latter's son Aaron moved to New Jersey. This Aaron, who was the great-great-grandfather of James W. Van Cleave, immigrated from New Jersey and settled in Rowan county, North Carolina, where he died about 1776 at an advanced age. The line of descent in the family down to today is through the second Aaron Van Cleave, Carey Van Cleave, and Henry Mason Van Cleave, the father of the subject of this sketch. The second Aaron Van Cleave was a sturdy defender of the rights of the colonists against encroachment by England, was an early advocate of independence, was prominent in the Revolution, and, a few years after the establishment of the country's independence, or in 1790, he and his brothers crossed the mountains into the western wilderness and located near Louisville. Thus he was one of Kentucky's pioneers. He married into the Brent family, which was distinguished in the annals of the state, and he and his son Carey and his grandson Henry Mason were among the builders of Kentucky.

James W. Van Cleave, son of Henry Mason and Eliza Jane (Burks) Van Cleave, was born in Marion county, Kentucky, July 15, 1849, and was educated in the Springfield Academy in that state. As a member of one of the oldest families in Kentucky, he sympathized with the Confederate cause. As a boy of thirteen he was under the command of General John H. Morgan until the capture of that dashing cavalry leader in 1863, and he rendered other service for the Confederacy later on.

Accepting the results of the war promptly and heartily, he started his life work by connecting himself with Lithgow & Company, prominent stove manufacturers of Louisville, learned the business in all its branches, and, coming to St. Louis in 1888, became an officer in the Buck's Stove & Range Company.

He quickly passed through the various grades up to the presidency of the company.

On March 23, 1871, Mr. Van Cleave was married to Miss Catherine Louisa Jefferson, a daughter of Thomas L. and Elizabeth (Creagh) Jefferson, of Louisville. They have had seven children—Edith Corinne, wife of James Humphrey Fisher; Hiram, who died in infancy; Giles Bell; Wallace Lee; Harry Fones; Wilhelmina Born; and Brenton Gardner.

He is a Presbyterian, is a member of the Mercantile, the Glen Echo and the Country Clubs, and has been a republican ever since 1896. While he had been a democrat along to that time, Mr. Van Cleave in 1896 left the democratic party because, as he believed, it had ceased to be democratic. To him the party's platform of that year and the utterances of its candidate meant revolution and reaction. He said its free-silver propaganda attacked business morality, and he declared that its strictures on the injunction and its covert threat to pack the supreme court in the interest of its radical policies assailed the nation's stability and prestige and endangered the foundations on which the entire social structure rests. But in politics, as in religion and in everything else, Mr. Van Cleave is very far from being a bigot. He approaches every question with an open mind, and his views on it are reached only after he has studied all that question's sides. He is devoted to the right, as he sees it, and his respect for others is not diminished in the slightest degree, when, after honest deliberation, they reach conclusions opposite to his own.

As an active member of the St. Louis Business Men's League and of the St. Louis Manufacturers Association, now the Missouri Manufacturers Association, Mr. Van Cleave quickly saw that the transportation difficulties complained of by the manufacturers of the city were due to the lack of terminal facilities. As head of the St. Louis Manufacturers Association traffic committee he brought this need to the attention of the business men and the people of the city and pointed out the obstructions to the city's business expansion which the bridge arbitrary set up. While offering no objections to the building of bridges across the river, he contended that the quickest, the cheapest and by far the most effective way to abolish the transportation embargo was to devote a large part of the river front to railroad yards for the loading, the unloading and the storage of cars. His views on these points were presented with clearness and force.

Mr. Van Cleave was one of the pioneers in the movement which led to the formation of the Citizens Industrial Association of America. As temporary chairman of the convention of business men and employers from many states which met at Chicago in 1903, from which the association dates, he took a prominent part in the creation of that organization. He was chosen first vice president of the national organization and was unanimously selected to be the president of the St. Louis branch of the order, which was immediately formed, which has now (1908) nearly nine thousand members, and which is the organization's most powerful section, in numbers, in activity and in influence.

As indicated by the "open shop,"—open to non-members and to members of the labor unions on equal terms,—which is the leading principle in its creed, the chief object of the association is the protection of the employer and the worker against the anti-American demands and practices of many of the labor societies. The association will aid the regularly constituted authorities, national and state, in putting down intimidation, coercion and violence, and aims to establish harmony between employers and workers on the basis of equal justice to both sides. In carrying out this policy the St. Louis branch of the association has largely diminished the number of strikes and labor disturbances of all sorts and has gone a long way toward establishing complete industrial peace in the city.

These principles have always been Mr. Van Cleave's rule of conduct as an employer. He freely recognizes the right of the workers to organize and to get

such terms regarding wages and hours of labor as they can secure through amicable agreement with their employers, but he insists on having the controlling voice in the management of his factories. His relations with his own workers have always been cordial. The friendship which they feel toward him is shown by the circumstance that the proportion of the men who have been in his employ for many years is probably greater than it is in any other concern in his field in the country. As one of the first persons who proceeded against the American Federation of Labor for its boycotting vice, and as the author of the overthrow of that monarchical weapon of oppression, Mr. Van Cleave has, at great expense to himself, fought the battles of every employer, and has earned the everlasting gratitude of every business man and of every patriotic American.

From the early days of the National Association of Manufacturers Mr. Van Cleave was an active member of that organization, and became vice president of the Missouri section at the convention in New Orleans in 1903. That was the convention which adopted the "open shop" platform, advocated by Mr. Parry of Indianapolis, then president of the association. Mr. Van Cleave was chairman of the resolutions committee and assisted in drawing that declaration. He ably and successfully assisted in defending that declaration against the assault of some of the more timid members, who imagined that it would disrupt the association. It has strengthened the association instead. Mr. Van Cleave soon became the recognized leader in the organization and was chosen its president in 1906, and was reelected in 1907 and 1908. In the years in which he has been at its head the association has vastly increased in membership, activity and influence in public affairs. On its rolls every state and territory and every calling are represented.

More than any other one person Mr. Van Cleave has brought business men in all fields into active coöperation. This led to the formation, in 1907, of the National Council for Industrial Defense, of which he is chairman. That federation consists of one hundred and fifty-five national, state and local organizations of employers, business men and good citizens. He and representatives of all the organizations in the council were active in Washington in defeating the attempts of the labor union leaders in the early months of 1908 to coerce congress into enacting anti-injunction and pro-boycott legislation. They were active also at the republican national convention in June in Chicago in defeating the plots of the same leaders to stampede the convention in favor of that anti-republican and anti-democratic policy. For his work on both of those occasions Mr. Van Cleave has received the plaudits of public-spirited Americans of all parties and all localities.

Earlier than any other man in public or quasi-public life Mr. Van Cleave urged a revision of the tariff for 1909. This he did in the citadel of the anti-revisionists, the Boston Home Market Club, at the club's annual dinner in 1906. Through its platform of 1908 and the expression of its candidate the republican party pledged itself to revise the tariff in an extra session, to meet as soon as possible after the inauguration on March 4, which is just the time that Mr. Van Cleave mentioned as the proper date for the work. He urges a permanent, expert, non-partisan tariff commission, to study the subject scientifically, and to recommend changes in duties whenever and wherever such changes are necessary. This reform, which will deal with the tariff as a business matter and take the whole subject out of politics, is favored by the progressive members of both parties and is likely to be adopted soon.

Likewise more than any other one person, Mr. Van Cleave has been the means of inducing business men in all parts of the country to take an active part in politics. This does not mean the politics which sees nothing bad in our own party, whichever party it is, and nothing good in its antagonist. It is the politics which considers every question on its merits, irrespective of the party which promotes or opposes it, and which supports or condemns measures and men regardless of the party labels which they carry. His aim has been to induce busi-

ness men to accept candidacies for public office, to make them strike at demagogism and revolutionism under whatever mask they present themselves, and to bring the standard of honor among politicians up to the same high level as it is in business and professional life.

As every intelligent observer can see, politics throughout the country is raising itself to a higher plane than it ever touched before within the memory of anybody now living. When the social and political history of the United States in the twentieth century's opening years is written by a man who grasps the subject in its vital phases it will single out as a large factor in this moral uplift the words and deeds of James W. Van Cleave.

JEREMIAH FRUIN.

Though practically retired from business life, Jeremiah Fruin still occupies the presidency of the firm of Fruin & Colnon, contractors. Energetic, prompt and notably reliable, his business record was the story of steady progress resulting from his thorough understanding of the work which he has undertaken. With a genius for planning and executing the right thing at the right time, he has made no false moves in his business career, and many of the fine public buildings as well as private structures of St. Louis are monumental evidence of his ability.

Mr. Fruin claims the Green Isle of Erin as the land of his nativity, his birth having occurred in the Glen of Aherlow, County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1831. Two years later his parents, John and Katherine (Baker) Fruin, brought their family to the United States and took up their abode in Brooklyn, New York. The father was a graduate of Maynooth College, an intelligent and successful man of affairs, who for many years was actively engaged in the building of public works in Brooklyn and elsewhere. He became well known as a prominent contractor, continuing in business in Brooklyn until his death in 1861. His wife passed away six years later and was laid by his side in Holy Cross cemetery.

As a student in the public schools of Brooklyn, Jeremiah Fruin pursued his education to the age of sixteen years, when he put aside his text-books to learn the more difficult lessons in the school of experience. He became associated with his father in contracting lines, retaining his residence in Brooklyn until 1860, during which time he was not only active in business, but was also connected with various organizations around which cluster historic associations. He became a member of the famous Water Witch Hose Company No. 8, which, in the old days of the volunteer fire department, was the pride of Brooklyn. He was also captain of Company E of the Second Regiment of the National Guard of Brooklyn, belonging to the old-time Charter Oaks Baseball Club of that city. In later years, following his removal to St. Louis, he was also actively interested in baseball, becoming captain of the Empire Ball Club of this city.

Following his removal from Brooklyn in 1860, Mr. Fruin went to New Orleans, but after a short period came to St. Louis. This was about the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and not until its close did he engage in business for himself, for during the period of hostilities he was connected with the quartermaster's department of the Union army, and most of the time was stationed in St. Louis. On retiring from that position he engaged in the construction of sewers and the paving of streets under contract, and for thirty years was largely occupied with work of that character and of a kindred nature. He was closely associated with the construction of the street railway system of St. Louis, taking many important contracts of that character, and through his extensive business interests he has been the employer of a large



JEREMIAH FRUIN

force of workmen, thus contributing largely to general prosperity and business activity as well as to his individual success.

In 1872 he formed a partnership with W. H. Swift and together they conducted an extensive contracting business until 1885, when the Fruin-Bambrick Construction Company was organized with W. H. Swift as president, J. Fruin as vice president and P. Bambrick as secretary. This company operated extensive stone quarries in St. Louis, in addition to the execution of large contracts for railroad and other public works. Their operations extend from the Indian Territory to the Atlantic Ocean, and in 1897 the company had contracts for building a large masonry dam at Holyoke, Massachusetts, and for laying several asphaltum street pavements in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. City waterworks contracts in some of the larger and many of the smaller cities of the country were also awarded this company and the firm became widely known throughout the country as foremost general contractors. In 1900 Mr. Fruin severed his connection with the Fruin-Bambrick Company, the business being continued, however, by its president, W. H. Swift. He then organized the firm of Fruin & Colton, contractors, with offices at 615 Merchants-Laclede building. Of this firm he is president, but leaves the active management of the business largely to others, while he is now practically living retired. He has passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey and his rest is a merited reward of a long life of activity and usefulness, in which his well directed labors, unfaltering diligence and capable management brought him a measure of success that numbers him among the citizens of affluence in St. Louis.

In 1856 Mr. Fruin was married to Miss Catharine Carroll, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have become parents of one son and a daughter. Mr. Fruin is a Knight Templar Mason, and also a member of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he has ever been identified with the democratic party, has labored effectively for its welfare and his opinions have carried weight in its councils. In 1895-96 he served as one of the police commissioners of the city and has always been interested in public affairs, his coöperation being accounted a valuable asset in matters relating to the public good. During the years of his residence in St. Louis he has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won him the deserving and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.

LUTHER HENRY CONN.

Luther Henry Conn, a capitalist of St. Louis, has been identified with many important financial, commercial and industrial undertakings which have had direct bearing upon the development and progress of this section of the state. His time is now given merely to the supervision of his invested interests, which relieve him of the necessity for strenuous effort, and leaves him leisure for the development of those graces of character that make him a most cultured and entertaining gentleman. He feels just pride in the ownership of the historic "Grant farm," which was once the old home place of General U. S. Grant, and which is regarded by the American public much as is Mount Vernon and the Hermitage, the homes of Washington and Jackson.

Further investigation into the life record of Mr. Conn shows that he comes from an ancestry honorable and distinguished. The family originated in Ireland, whence representatives of the name came to America in 1750. Thomas Conn, the progenitor of the family in the new world, settled in Maryland and subsequently removed to Culpeper county, Virginia, while in 1783 he took up his abode in Bourbon county, Kentucky. It was at that period in the history of

the state when Kentucky was still known as the dark and bloody ground because of the hostility of the Indians to the white men who were penetrating into the interior. Thomas Conn took with him a negro to build a log cabin and when the negro was at work Mr. Conn stood guard to protect him from the Indians. His son, Captain Jack Conn, grandfather of our subject, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. He is accredited by contemporaries with having killed the Indian Chieftain, Tecumseh, at the battle of the Thames, although others claim the distinction for Colonel R. M. Johnson, afterward vice president of the United States. Dr. James V. Conn, father of Luther H. Conn, was one of the strong and forceful characters in church and educational work and moreover was a leading and influential citizen of Carrollton, Kentucky. He was born at Centerville, Kentucky, May 11, 1810, and prepared for his profession as a student in the medical college at Lexington, Kentucky. Many years have passed since he was called from this life.

Luther Henry Conn, who was born at Burlington, Boone county, Kentucky, March 14, 1842, a son of Dr. James V. and Mary E. (Garnett) Conn, was partially educated at Carrollton, Kentucky, in an old-time seminary which was among the leading institutions of learning of the state at that day. He also pursued a special course of study under Professor Cloud and Major Magruder, the latter a graduate of West Point, from whom he obtained a knowledge of military tactics. He was still pursuing his education when the Civil war was inaugurated, and although but nineteen years of age he espoused the southern cause and joined the Confederate army as a private. Soon afterward he was promoted to a captaincy and served under the famous General Morgan, participating in all the campaigns with him. In a hot engagement at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, he was shot through both legs and his clothing was perforated with bullets. He was captured with Morgan's command during the raid through Ohio and Indiana and was held as a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, Allegheny City, Point Lookout, Fort McHenry and Fort Delaware, being transferred to these different prisons in the order named. In the fall of 1864 he was exchanged and participated in the subsequent campaigns with his command in 1864-5. On the surrender of General Lee and the evacuation of Richmond his command was made the special escort of President Davis and the Confederate officials on their retreat into Georgia.

When the war was ended Mr. Conn returned to his old home in Kentucky. He had determined upon a business career and to this end went to Arkansas, where he engaged in cotton planting. In 1867 he became a resident of St. Louis, where he engaged in the real-estate business as a member of the firm of Flournoy & Conn, which later became Conn & McRee. For twenty years this firm held rank with the leading firms of St. Louis, operating extensively in real-estate, and then in 1887 Mr. Conn retired. He had by no means confined his attention to one line but had extended his efforts into various fields of activity which brought him distinguished successes and constituted him a most helpful factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country. He is now a director of the Laclede Gas Light Company and of the Tiger Tail Mill & Lumber Company. He was prominent in railroad construction, including the building of the West End Narrow Gauge Railway and the Jefferson Avenue Railway. He was also instrumental in building the Southern Hotel and the Merchant's Exchange and was the moving spirit in the establishment and improvement of Forest Park, one of the most beautiful parks of all the world. He was at one time a commissioner of Lafayette Park, serving in that position for many years and was also president of the park board. He declined various political appointments, including that of police commissioner of St. Louis, which was tendered him by Governor Phelps. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party.

In 1871 Mr. Conn was married to Miss Louise Gibson, the eldest daughter of Sir Charles and Virginia Gibson. Their daughter, Virginia May Conn, a

reigning belle during her young womanhood, is now the wife of Frank V. Hammar. The family residence is at No. 1728 Waverly Place. As stated, Mr. Conn is also the owner of the old home of General U. S. Grant. The possession of this early home of the great soldier is something in which he takes justifiable pride, being thoroughly appreciative of its historic associations and therefore keeping it up in excellent condition. His broad mindedness is shown in this work, for although a soldier of the Confederate army, he recognized the splendid military qualities of the Union leader and while differing from him in viewpoint, he pays his tribute of admiration to the ability of the soldier and president. Mr. Conn is a member of the St. Louis Confederate Veterans. He is a lover of music and a patron of the arts and has found pleasure and delight in extensive travel, many times visiting foreign lands and truly enjoying the opportunities for the cultivation of artistic appreciation in the centers of the old world.

JOHN RABOTEAU.

John Raboteau, who figured in commercial circles in St. Louis as proprietor of a wholesale and retail drug business conducted under the firm style of Raboteau & Company at No. 700 North Broadway, remained a factor in the business life of the city until his demise January 22, 1909. His life record began in Shelbyville, Tennessee, on the 12th of June, 1855, and he was but two years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal from that state to St. Joseph, Missouri. His father, J. B. Raboteau, was born in Tennessee, July 12, 1830, and for twenty-five years was prominent in the business circles of New York city. He was also connected with commercial interests in Tennessee and, as stated, removed with his family to Missouri in 1857. For eight years he was a resident of St. Joseph and in 1865 came to St. Louis, where he established a large and profitable wholesale and retail drug house. After seeing his son firmly established in the business he decided to enjoy in well earned rest the few years yet allotted him and so retired from business and is now living in Webster Grove, enjoying the fruits of his former activity. His wife, who was born in Tennessee in 1835, died in 1893 and was laid to rest in the old family burying ground in Bellefontaine.

John Raboteau, whose name introduces this review, was about ten years of age when his parents removed to St. Louis and in the schools of this city he largely acquired his education, first entering the Benton public school, where he spent two years. He was afterward a student for two years in the Christian Brothers' school and later became a student in the Jesuit College on Ninth street and Washington avenue, where he remained for two years. This constituted his literary training, which served as a foundation on which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge. His father was engaged in the drug business and to qualify his son for the same field of labor, sent him to the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1875. He at once entered his father's wholesale and retail drug business, which was established in 1870 at No. 714 North Broadway. From the age of sixteen years until his demise he was actively connected with that business and from 1877 was in full charge. This is one of the oldest drug houses of the city and is well known throughout St. Louis and vicinity, having an extensive patronage, while the business methods of the house have gained for its owners an unsullied reputation in commercial circles.

On the 14th of July, 1891, in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, Mr. Raboteau was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth C. Canterbury, whose parents are still living in that city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Raboteau were born two sons: Philip C., who was born June 12, 1892, but lived only three months; and Nathan C., now twelve years of age.

At the time of the death of the husband and father the wife and son were visiting at her old home in Chicopee Falls. Becoming ill, Mr. Raboteau was taken to the Mullanphy Hospital but it was not thought his condition was at all alarming and he wrote to his wife not to return home. Death came to him very unexpectedly, removing from the ranks of business men one of its successful and reliable representatives. He was a member of the Mercantile and also of the Missouri Athletic Club and had the warm regard of many friends of those organizations. In politics he was an independent democrat, caring little for the honors and the emoluments of office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business pursuits, which, capably conducted, were meeting with most gratifying success. He had high regard for the ethics which control honorable relations in business life and was moreover loyal, faithful and helpful in his friendships and in his family relations.

BENJAMIN BOGY.

Benjamin Bogy was a representative of one of the prominent old families of Missouri. He was born in St. Genevieve, July 25, 1829, and died in Joplin, Missouri, September 29, 1900. His parents were Joseph and Marie (St. Gemme) Bogy, the former born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, on the 26th of April, 1786, and the latter in the same place on the 27th of February, 1782. The father was connected through official interests with Governor Morello when this country was under the dominion of Spain. He was also a member of the first legislature that convened after Missouri was admitted into the Union in 1820 and was also a representative from this state in congress.

Benjamin Bogy pursued his education in the schools of St. Genevieve, Missouri, to the age of twelve years. He came to St. Louis at that time, in 1841, and for four years was a pupil in the St. Louis University. When his education was completed he went to Idaho with Mr. Beauvais of St. Louis and was in his employ in the fur business in the northwest for two years. In 1847 he returned to St. Louis to accept a position with the Shapleigh & Day Hardware Company and for fifty-three years was traveling representative for the firm. For twenty years he traveled over the southwest territory on horseback, carrying his samples until the railroads were built. The only interruption to his continuous service with this house was during the period of the Civil war, for in 1861 he enlisted in Arkansas as a member of the Confederate army and served under General Marmaduke until the close of hostilities, when he returned to the hardware firm which he represented for more than a half century. The amicable relations between himself and the house were well indicated by his long continuance in their service, which also bore evidence of his faithfulness and his capability in business lines. He had many patrons throughout the territory over which he traveled and the number of these continually increased. He always kept in touch with modern business methods and ideas, remaining throughout his days an alert, energetic business man.

On the 25th of July, 1853, in Galena, Illinois, Mr. Bogy was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte MacKay, a daughter of Col. Aeneas MacKay, of the United States army, and Helen (Le Gate) MacKay. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bogy were born two sons and a daughter, who survive him: Joseph A., now a merchant of Colgate, Oklahoma; Alexander M., secretary of the Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company of this city; and Cornelia McKnight Bogy.

In his religious views Mr. Bogy was a Catholic. His political support was given to the democracy until 1896, when his ideas being at variance with the free silver plank in the democratic party, he joined the ranks of the republican party, which he continued to support until his demise. He was a man of genial spirit, always kindly, approachable and courteous and wherever he went made friends. All over the route that he traveled there were those who held him in

highest regard and looked forward eagerly to his periodical visits. In St. Louis, too, there were many who gave him warm friendship, so that outside of his own home his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, while at his own fireside the family mourned the loss of one who had ever been a devoted husband and father.

JOHN P. BOOGHER.

John P. Boogher, in whose life geniality, pronounced business ability and appreciation for the rights and privileges of others were well balanced forces, was born in Mount Pleasant, Frederick county, Maryland, October 8, 1834, and died in St. Louis, December 27, 1893. He was descended on the paternal line from German ancestry, the original name being Bucher, and on the distaff side from English Quaker stock. He was descended from one of the old families of Nordlingen, Bavaria. Peter Bucher was born in Bavaria about 1400 and was granted a coat of arms in 1450 for military service rendered in defense of his country against the adjoining Palatinates. Nicholas Bucher, born in 1690 in the upper valley of the Rhine, came to America with his wife and children in the ship *Friendship*, landing at Philadelphia October 17, 1727.

Jacob Boogher, a descendant of Nicholas Bucher, was a soldier in the Maryland line during the Revolutionary war. He married Elizabeth Christ, also of Frederick county, Maryland, and their son Nicholas wedded Rebecca Davis Coomes. She was descended from William Richardson, a gentleman planter of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, who came from England in 1655, and Elizabeth Ewen, his wife. William Richardson was a member of the lower house of the assembly and a member of the committee on military affairs for the defense of the colony. He was also one of the leaders of the Society of Friends, not only of the West River Meeting of Anne Arundel county, but of the entire colony. Elizabeth Ewen, the wife of William Richardson, was a daughter of Richard Ewen, who came to Maryland in 1649. At different periods in his life he was a member of the upper house of the assembly and acted as its speaker during the last two years. He was likewise justice of the provincial court of Anne Arundel county and was captain of militia, and later he held the rank of major. He was likewise high sheriff of the county, and from the 14th of March, 1654, until the 16th of September, 1657, he was one of the high commissioners to govern the colony of Maryland under the lord protector, Cromwell.

The environment of John P. Boogher in his youth was that of the home farm. His education was acquired at Frederick City, where he later entered business life in the employ of a dry-goods merchant. He was thus engaged until 1856, when he came to St. Louis. The city was then of comparatively small proportions, but was advantageously located and was already enjoying an era of growth and prosperity. Mr. Boogher believed that it afforded a far better field for business advancement than his home town and accordingly he made his way to the middle west, where he secured employment in the wholesale dry-goods house of Pomeroy, Benton & Company. He remained with that firm until 1862, and then on account of his strong sympathy with the south he was placed in the McDowell military prison, where he was confined for some months. When his liberty was restored he again became a factor in wholesale dry-goods circles, being admitted to a partnership in the firm of Henry Bell & Son, with whom he continued until the death of the senior partner in 1878. The present Carleton Dry Goods Company is the outcome of this old establishment, which was conducted originally under the firm style of Henry Bell & Son and later Daniel W. Bell & Company, John P. and his brother, Jesse L. Boogher, constituting the company. After the death of Daniel W. Bell,



Geo P. Roopke

John P. and Jesse L. Boogher consolidated their interests with those of James H. Wear under the firm style of Wear, Boogher & Company, and later the name was changed to that of the Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, the business being incorporated, at which time John P. Boogher was chosen treasurer of the company and continued to hold that office until his death in 1893. Later the name of the company was changed again to its present style—the Carleton Dry Goods Company.

Mr. Boogher was twice married, his first union, in 1866, being with Miss Laura Wallace Brown, who died in 1867 and left him one son, John Wallace. On the 6th of September, 1871, he married Miss Eliza B. Silver, a daughter of Joseph Silver, a wealthy planter of Baldwin county, Alabama. Mrs. Boogher was born at Montgomery Hill, Baldwin county, Alabama, in 1849. Her father was of English descent and when a young man went from his home in Hartford county, Maryland, to Alabama, becoming a successful planter on the Alabama river. He was a member of the secession convention from Baldwin county and was one of those who signed the ordinance of secession for Alabama. He married Miss Martha Booth, a daughter of Captain Joseph Booth, who was born in South Carolina and was with General Jackson at the capture of Pensacola. He was also one of Captain Moore's company that escorted General La Fayette from Georgia to Mobile and was afterward captain of this company for some time. When the Creek war broke out he volunteered with David Mims and was elected captain of a company, with which he served until the expiration of his term. He lived for many years at Montgomery Hill, Baldwin county, Alabama, and was an extensive cotton planter. Mrs. Boogher and six of their children, besides Mr. Boogher's son, John Wallace Boogher, survive the husband and father. The sons and daughters are: Joseph Silver; Ernest Hastie; Martha Silver, the wife of Orren W. Stone; Ethel; John P., who married Susan Meriwether; and Elise.

Mr. Boogher was a member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church South and for many years was prominent in its work. He contributed most generously to its support and did all in his power to further its interests. Throughout the entire church connection in this section of the country he was known for his charity and religious influence. He enjoyed to the fullest the confidence and esteem of his business associates and won their admiration and respect by reason of the straightforward policy which he inaugurated at the outset of his career and which he always strenuously followed. His commercial integrity was never called into question. He never deviated from what he believed to be right between himself and his fellowmen and held to high ideals in every relation. In politics he was a pronounced democrat. His uniform kindness and tact and his cordial disposition were always a source of pleasure to his many friends, while his effective labors in the church made him one of its most valued members. His loss came with greatest force, however, to his family, who knew him as a devoted husband and father and one who made the interests of his wife and children paramount to all else.

JOSEPH HUNTER BYRD.

Financially interested in many business enterprises of importance and with voice in their management, Joseph Hunter Byrd stands among the prominent representatives of commercial and financial interests in St. Louis. He was born in Cape Girardeau county, near Jackson, this state, May 8, 1880. His father, Abram Ruddell Byrd, was a son of Stephen Byrd, and his mother, Mrs. Sarah Minerva (Hunter) Byrd, was a daughter of Joseph Hunter, of New Madrid, Missouri. Both families have resided in southeastern Missouri since 1803, the Byrds holding a grant of land from Spain. Abram R. Byrd is a ranchman,

miner and flour manufacturer of San Antonio, Texas. The Byrd family is of Scotch origin and was founded in Virginia while this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. The early representatives of the name adhered to the English cause during the Revolutionary war. Two branches of the family emigrated to Missouri, the first settling in Cape Girardeau county in 1803 and the other at Birds Point in 1820.

J. Hunter Byrd pursued his education in the academic department of the University of Virginia and also attended the University of Texas. He left college, however, in the fall of 1901 and entered business life, devoting that year to mining and prospecting for gold in New Mexico. During the succeeding two years he was engaged in prospecting and exploring in northern Mexico in lower Pacific Mexico and on the Central American border. He spent the year of 1904 as a flour salesman and in 1905 became connected with the Alsop Process Company, dealers in electrical equipment for flour mills at St. Louis. He has since been associated with the company with which he became connected as salesman. The following year he was elected treasurer. He has also extended his efforts to other fields of activity. In 1906 he assisted in the organization of the Central National Bank, of which he became a director and cashier. In 1907 he was elected to the directorate of the Missouri Lincoln Trust Company, to the Missouri State Life Insurance Company and to the Alsop Process Company, of which he still remains as treasurer. He is associated in a partnership with his father and brother in the firm of A. R. Byrd & Sons, investments, and is also president of the Valley Hardwood Company, which operates in timber and railway interests in Arkansas. Other corporations number him as a director and although yet a young man he has become widely recognized as one of sound business judgment and discernment. He is in touch with the progressive spirit of the times which utilizes each opportunity for advancement and has come to understand the value of concerted effort in the accomplishment of large results.

Mr. Byrd was married in Jackson, Missouri, November 30, 1904, to Miss Emma Evangeline Howard, of Cape Girardeau county, who was educated at Randolph-Macon Women's College at Lynchburg, Virginia. In politics Mr. Byrd is a democrat, staunchly advocating the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. His membership relations are with the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, the Mercantile Club and the Southern Methodist church—associations which indicate much of the character of his interests and his purposes. He has already made himself felt as a potent factor in business circles and his outlook is most promising because of his ability to recognize and utilize opportunities.

ADOLPH BALLASEUX.

Adolph Ballaseux, vice president of the Grannemann-Kuelka Commission Company, was born January 2, 1851, in Germany. His father, William Ballaseux, was a court official at Marienwerder, West Prussia, and the son pursued his education in the public schools there to the age of twelve years, after which he spent two years in a lawyer's office in his native city. Then occurred one of the most momentous events in his life—his emigration to America.

Beginning work in St. Louis in the grocery store of A. Moll, the fact that he remained in that establishment for nineteen years stands in incontrovertible evidence of his fidelity, constantly increasing ability and trustworthiness. As his financial resources increased he became owner and manager of steamboats on the Missouri river and four years of his life succeeding his grocery experience were devoted to that pursuit. He then sold out and established a general mercantile business, also dealing in railroad timber in Calloway county, Missouri.

In 1896 he returned to St. Louis and started in the wholesale butter and cheese business as vice president of the Grannemann-Kuelka Commission Company. He has since continued in this line, covering a period of twelve years and the business of the house is now extensive. It has always conducted its interests in accordance with the old adage that honesty is the best policy and in trade circles sustains an enviable reputation.

On the 12th of February, 1874, Mr. Ballaseux was married to Miss Clara B. S. Grapevine, a daughter of Captain Fredrick Grapevine, one of the oldest river captains of St. Louis. They have four daughters: Clara, who married John Pfeiffer, secretary of the National Paper Company; Mamie, the wife of James H. Billington, manager of the Smith Premier Typewriter Company at Springfield, Illinois; Heda, the wife of William Wheatley, who is in the shoe business at Denver, Colorado; and Jennie.

In his social relations Mr. Ballaseux is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the St. James Episcopal church. Starting out in life for himself at the age of twelve years and dependent entirely upon his own resources since he first came to St. Louis at the age of fourteen, his career has been marked by successive forward steps and illustrates the fact that prosperity is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but is rather the outcome of clear judgment, experience and close application.

PHILIP ROEDER.

Philip Roeder has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man and has found that diligence and perseverance are keys that will unlock the portals of success. He was born January 8, 1846, at Offenthal near Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, his parents, John and Anna M. Roeder, being farming people of that locality. The immigration of the family to America during the boyhood of Philip Roeder enabled him to pursue his education in the public schools and passing through successive grades, he graduated from the St. Louis high school in 1861. Owing to the limited financial resources of the family he entered business life as an errand boy in the employ of W. H. Gray, a news-dealer, and aided in the support of his parents. He early learned to place a correct value upon money and opportunity and realized the fact that success is more often attributable to earnest, persistent labor than to any qualities of genius or fortunate circumstances. Gradually he worked his way upward as his usefulness increased.

In 1879 he felt that his capital, secured through his industry and careful expenditures, justified him in embarking in business on his own account, which he did at No. 322 Olive street as a bookseller, stationer and newsdealer. For thirty years he has thus been connected with the trade in St. Louis, his business being one of the old established and reliable houses of the city. The increase in his trade necessitated his removal from original quarters about 1890 and he went to the corner of Fourth and Olive streets. In 1894 the business was removed to No. 307 North Fourth street and since 1903 he has been at his present location, at No. 616 Locust street. He carries an extensive and carefully selected line of books, stationery and magazine publications and has many patrons who have been with him for years, while he is daily adding to the list. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but, while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, he has never sought nor desired office.

On the 30th of April, 1870, in St. Louis, Mr. Roeder was married to Miss Amanda C. Sennewald, who died in 1901. Their children were: Oliver and Charley, both in business with their father, the former now married but the latter at home; Philip, who is secretary of the wholesale notion firm of Shryock,

Todd & Company; Emma, the wife of Oscar O. Dunham; and Amanda, the wife of Louis F. Abel.

Mr. Roeder has lived a strictly business life, confining his attention to his mercantile interests and his home. When free from business cares, he prefers to spend his time at his own fireside. He has been a most active, energetic man and his success is due entirely to his close application, unfaltering energy and keen outlook in commercial lines.

LOUIS E. DENNIG.

Louis E. Dennig has been connected with various business interests of importance in commercial and industrial life of St. Louis, his enterprise proving a factor in the development of substantial trade relations over the city. He was here born, December 22, 1860. His father, E. G. Dennig, was a native of Kaiserslautern, Germany, born July 25, 1826, and in 1848, at the age of twenty-two years, he immigrated to the United States. He had just been an active participant in the revolutionary movement, which was inaugurated to free the country from some of its monarchical measures and because of the failure of the revolution had to flee to America, together with Carl Schurz and many others who were prominent factors in the movement. Settling in New York city, he there remained until 1856, when he opened the first leather goods manufactory in St. Louis. He also extended the scope of his business activity by conducting a book bindery and eventually he became connected with the wine and liquor business as a partner of John Boeringer. He died April 1, 1877, while his wife, Margaret Juengst Dennig, who was born in Worms, Germany, September 4, 1835, passed away in St. Louis, November 14, 1894.

In the private schools of this city Louis E. Dennig pursued his early education and in 1877 was graduated from the German Institute under Professor Eyser. In his business career he started at the bottom of the ladder but has mounted round by round until he has long since reached the plane of affluence. On the 3d of September, 1877, he became associated with Carl Conrad, of the firm of C. Conrad & Company, at No. 613 Locust street, the originators of the Budweiser bottle beer. There he was advanced through various promotions and was serving as buyer, when in January, 1883, the business was turned over to the Budweiser Beer & Wine Company, of which he became secretary, with Adolphus Busch as president. On the 1st of July, 1895, the company retired as jobbers and Mr. Dennig assumed the local managership of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association. Each change in his business connections have marked a forward step, bringing him broader opportunities. In 1900 he became the secretary and treasurer of the Delmar Garden Amusement Company and in January, 1906, he became a member of the firm of Busch & Everett, in the oil and gas business. While on the 15th of January, 1908, he was elected president and treasurer of the Busch & Everett Company, its successors. In February, 1906, he became interested in the St. Louis Independent Packing Company, controlling the largest packing interests in this city and was elected vice president, in which capacity he has since remained. His business interests have been extensive and of an important character as factors in the commercial and industrial circles of the city and in positions of responsibility he has displayed keen executive force, bending his energies to constructive efforts which have resulted in the development of large and profitable concerns.

On the 22d of November, 1898, Mr. Dennig was married to Miss Marie Schaefer, the second daughter of Louis Schaefer, of 3323 Russell avenue, and they have one son, Louis S. Dennig. Her father, now living retired, was formerly the president of the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company. Mr. Dennig is greatly interested in big game and duck shooting, fishing and kindred sports

and along those recreative lines secures needed rest from business. He is of the Protestant faith and his political belief is indicated by the stalwart support which he gives the republican party. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Elks and the Eagles. He also belongs to the Travelers Protective Association, the Business Men's League, the Liederkrantz, the Union Club, Missouri Athletic Club, Automobile Club and the Cantine Hunting & Fishing Association, serving as secretary of the same almost continuously since becoming one of its charter members. He is likewise connected with the St. Louis Trap Shooters Association and is popular in social circles where congeniality and similar tastes have drawn men together in social organization.

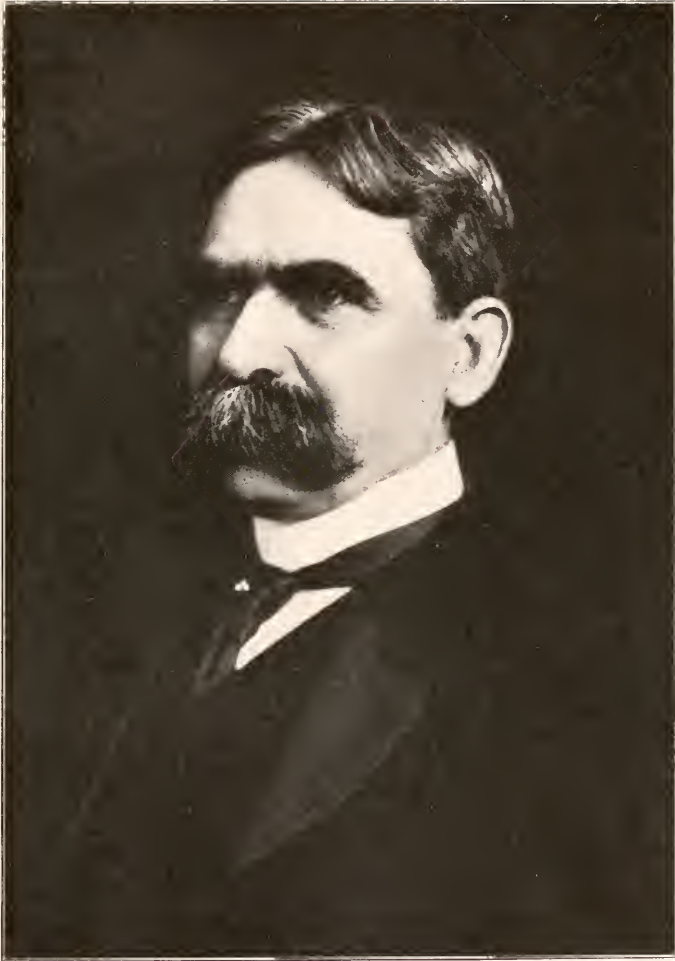
HOWARD WATSON.

The nature of Howard Watson was many sided. He never concentrated his energies so exclusively along one line as to bar out active and helpful interest in other affairs which are elements in the life of the individual, the municipality and the nation. While he became a successful business man, he was equally well known in political, church and Masonic circles, and all felt the stimulus of his activity and benefited by his sound judgment. A native of Illinois, he was born in Mount Vernon, May 13, 1855, and passed away in St. Louis, July 7, 1908. He was the second son of the late Joel F. Watson, of Mount Vernon, and had two brothers, Albert, a lawyer, and Dr. Walter Watson, well known professional men of this city.

The public schools of his native town afforded Howard Watson his educational privileges and after equipping himself for the duties of bookkeeper he sought and obtained a situation with George H. Varnell, who was then extensively engaged in the lumber business in Mount Vernon. It was through his employer that Mr. Watson became acquainted with Jack P. Richardson, a well known lumber commission merchant of St. Louis, and in 1880, removing to this city, he became associated with Mr. Richardson in business and continued in active and successful connection with the lumber trade until a short time prior to his death, when his health failed him. He readily solved intricate business problems, carefully formulated his plans and instituted new business methods, which resulted in the establishment and development of a mammoth enterprise. The years chronicled for him almost phenomenal success, and yet investigation into his life record shows that the methods he employed and the plans which he pursued were such as might be carried into effect in any business with excellent results. He knew how to use his forces so that there was no needless expenditure of time, labor or material, and his understanding of the lumber trade enabled him to make judicious purchases and profitable sales.

In 1869 Mr. Watson was united in marriage to Mrs. Fannie Fisk, of St. Louis, who, with one daughter, Martha Watson, survives the husband and father. In all of his life Mr. Watson was deeply interested in political problems and the issues of the day. Soon after attaining his majority, while still residing in Illinois, he served for a term as collector of Mount Vernon township, which was the only political office he ever sought or accepted. This may be cited as an instance of his personal popularity, for at that date—1878—the township was overwhelmingly democratic, and Mr. Watson, the only republican in his family, was elected. He was ever staunch and fearless in support of his honest convictions, and his fidelity to principle was never weighed in the scale of public policy.

He staunchly endorsed the purposes of the Masonic fraternity and became one of its distinguished representatives, serving with great honor in the chapter and grand lodge of his adopted state, while for several years he was deputy



HOWARD WATSON

grand lecturer. His membership was in Rose Hill Lodge No. 550, A. F. & A. M., in which he served as worshipful master and, advancing beyond the initial three degrees, he became a member of the Knight Templar Commandery and of the Mystic Shrine. While thus interested in matters of citizenship and of man's ethical relations, he was also connected with the transcendent interests and purposes of religion, his belief in the Christian faith finding expression in his daily life and in his support of the Methodist Episcopal church. He became a member of the board of trustees of the Maple Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and contributed in large measure to the success of the various activities for establishing on a firm basis the principles of Methodism in the Cabanne district in which he resided. It was largely due to his unremitting labor and unflinching zeal that the present church edifice was erected. It is one of the most handsome churches of the city and was completed at a cost of no less than one hundred thousand dollars. His Christian faith was the permeating influence in the life of Mr. Watson, who always endeavored to closely follow the teachings of the Master and to entertain a spirit of brotherly kindness toward his fellowmen. He greatly enjoyed the society of his family and friends and the best traits of his character were reserved for his own household. He was willing to make any personal sacrifice to further the interests of his wife and daughter, for whom he entertained unbounded love. To them he left not only the substantial rewards of a successful business career, but also the priceless heritage of that untarnished name which is rather to be chosen than great riches. At his death the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our friend and brother, Howard Watson, who was one of the charter members of the Maple Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the official board continuously from its organization until the time of his death, and who was also for many years secretary of our Sunday school; therefore:

Resolved: That in the death of our associate we recognize the loss of a man of sterling integrity, a discreet and wise counselor, a faithful and conscientious officer, a self-sacrificing brother, a true husband and an affectionate father, whose greatest joy and pleasure was in ministering to the comfort and happiness of his family and his friends. He was a devout man, warmly attached to the church, greatly interested in all its institutions, and was ever ready and willing to assist to the utmost of his ability in carrying its burdens. In every station in life he was recognized as a man of sincerity and truth, a man among men esteemed and beloved.

Resolved: That we hereby express our deepest sorrow at his death and extend our most sincere sympathy and condolence to his family, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the official board and a copy be presented to Mrs. Watson.

By order of the official board.

C. W. WOODS,
H. C. BECKWITH,
FREDERIC A. KEHL,
Committee.

JAMES RUSSELL DOUGAN.

James Russell Dougan, secretary of the Acme Cement Plaster Company, was born at Mount Pleasant, Kansas, August 22, 1870, a son of Francis Marion and Virginia (Tackitt) Dougan, the former a farmer. The paternal grandfather, a native of Tennessee, removed thence to Indiana and afterward to Kansas. The maternal grandfather was James Tackitt, who married a Miss McCartney and both were from Virginia but became residents of Holden, Missouri, about 1850.

James R. Dougan attended the county schools and was graduated from the high school at Seneca, Kansas, in 1886. His opportunities in youth were limited and it has only been through force of character, his inherent qualities of perseverance and determination and his ready adaptability to circumstances that he has worked his way upward to a place among the substantial business men of his adopted city. After leaving school he accepted a position with a civil engineering corps in Kansas on the Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, remaining in that service for three years on the construction of the road. It was a life of deprivation. The corps was supplied with a camping outfit and lived in tents, while the meals were of the coarsest provisions.

Mr. Dougan obtained his position through the influence of S. L. Davis, a contractor. He performed willingly, however, any service that was assigned him, and his diligence and fidelity naturally led to his promotion. Thus he gradually worked his way upward. He was one of a family of six children and it was necessary that he aid in their support after the father's death. After leaving the engineering corps Mr. Dougan became bookkeeper in the State Bank at Summerfield, Kansas, continuing there for three years, when he resigned and accepted a position in the First National Bank at Seneca, Kansas. He left that bank to become bookkeeper for the Acme Cement Plaster Company in St. Louis in 1899 and here his worth and business capacity were recognized, when in 1901 he was elected secretary, while the following year he was also chosen treasurer. Deprived in youth of many of the advantages which most boys enjoy, he has designated W. E. Wilkinson as his greatest benefactor and friend. He says that he received aid in many ways from Mr. Wilkinson which aid was responsible for his present position. However, influence availeth little or naught if the individual does not possess the capacity that qualifies him for the work in hand, and that Mr. Dougan has been prompt and faithful in every duty is indicative of his fidelity, his unwearied diligence and his ready mastery of the intricate problems presented in this as in every important business concern.

In Seneca, Kansas, on the 19th of November, 1900, Mr. Dougan was married to Miss Nellie May Johnson, and unto them have been born two children: Dorothy E., who was born April 14, 1903; and Alice Virginia, born September 17, 1905. In his political views Mr. Dougan is somewhat independent, yet generally votes the republican ticket. Since 1899 he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias and since 1905 of the Mercantile Club. He is a Universalist in religious faith and is a man of broad and liberal ideas, not only in religion but in all those interests of life which concern man in his relations with his fellowmen. There is nothing narrow nor contracted in his judgment and views and in citizenship, as in business, he is actuated by a progressive spirit and desire for constant advancement and improvement.

SAMUEL THOMAS RATHELL.

Samuel Thomas Rathell, deceased, was during an active and useful life engaged in real-estate operations of a nature that greatly benefited the public and at the same time proved a source of gratifying individual revenue. His life record began at Easton, Maryland, October 1, 1849, his parents being William K. and Dorothy (Hopkins) Rathell. His education was acquired in the private and high schools of his native city, and in early manhood he made preparation for having a home of his own by his marriage, in Lexington, Missouri, in 1873, to Miss Oleatha Didawich. Her father was Judge Jacob Didawich, who for thirty years presided over the courts at Montana and was regarded as an eminent and able jurist of the state. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Grant, was a native of Virginia, and her ancestors were among the soldiers of the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Rathell began his business life as a dry-goods merchant and continued in that line until 1866, after which he became connected with real-estate operations in St. Louis. He gained prominence in this line of activity, the extent of his interests making him one of the leading real-estate dealers of the city. He was the president of the Rathell Real-estate Company, of the Harlem Heights Land & Improvement Company and secretary of the Lakeview Improvement Company. Few men had so comprehensive or correct a knowledge of realty values or contributed in greater degree to the material development of the city through the purchase, sale and improvement of property.

Mr. Rathell was also well known because of his activity in other lines. He was a stalwart advocate of the democratic party and served as state fish commissioner in 1898. Neither was he unknown in military circles, for in earlier manhood he belonged to the old Company A of the Missouri National Guard. In his fraternal relations he was connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Legion of Honor, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist church.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rathell were born six children: Oleatha, the wife of A. M. Field; Robert W., who is in Texas; Samuel T.; Margaret G., the wife of R. W. Hall; Grace McPheeters; and Dorothy Hopkins, both at home. About thirteen years ago, Mr. Rathell erected a fine residence for his family. He was preëminently a home man, who found his greatest happiness with his wife and children. He possessed a kindly nature and charitable disposition and his life was the exponent of his Christian faith. He was honored and respected by all by reason of his genuine worth and when he passed away April 16, 1906, his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret to the many friends whom he had made.

CLARENCE OLIVER SIMPSON, D.D.S., M.D.

Clarence Oliver Simpson, professor of operating dentistry and dental embryology and histology in the Barnes University, and a successful practitioner in St. Louis, was born at Hindsboro, Illinois, September 8, 1879. His parents were Taylor and Elizabeth Mary (Watson) Simpson. His father was a pioneer resident of eastern Illinois, where, for many years, he carried on merchandising.

In the public schools of his native town Dr. Simpson acquired his early education and later attended the high school at Terre Haute, Indiana. Subsequently he became a student in the University of Illinois, where he remained for two years and was then graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in 1902. He afterward entered the medical department of Barnes University and was graduated in 1906. Following his graduation in dentistry he located at Champaign, Illinois, but in November, 1902, removed to St. Louis, where he has been engaged in the general practice of dentistry continuously since. He has been a member of the faculty of the dental department of Barnes University since its organization in 1903, and as professor of operating dentistry and dental embryology and histology he is proving a valued representative of the teaching force of that institution. He holds to high ideals both as a teacher and a practitioner, and does all of his professional services with a sense of conscientious obligation that has made his labor of worth in his chosen field of endeavor.

On the 16th of October, 1900, in Chicago, Illinois, Dr. Simpson was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Barnes. His recreation comes through athletics, foot-ball, base-ball, tennis and the drama. He is popular and prominent in various organizations, being a member of the Missouri State Dental Association; a member and secretary of the St. Louis Society of Dental Science; a member of the Kappa Sigma; a grand master of the St. Louis Alumni of the Kappa

Sigma; a member of the Xi Psi Phi, a dental fraternity, and president of the St. Louis Alumni Association of that fraternity. He was also a member of the fourth international dental congress, and his work in these various organizations has been a factor in their success and far reaching influence.

THEODORE SHELTON.

Theodore Shelton, who is accorded a place with the capable and successful representatives of mercantile life in St. Louis and has for seven years been the vice president of the White-Branch-Shelton Hat Company, was born at Sheltonville, Forsyth county, near Atlanta, Georgia, June 18, 1844, his parents being V. B. and Emily (Connally) Shelton. The Shelton family is of English origin probably connected with the Sheltons seated in Norfolkshire. John Shelton, who came from England to America in 1680, was a wealthy man who owned his own ship and traded between England and the colonies. The family tradition, supported by a coat of arms which was used by John Shelton, gave him descent from Sir John Shelton and his wife, Anne Boelyn. John Shelton married a daughter of William Park, who was of English birth, and was the first editor of the Maryland Gazette, which he published in 1727. He married Mrs. Sarah Pack, a widow, and their daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Patrick Henry, and the son of that marriage, David Henry, married a Miss Rice. Their son, Major Thomas Henry, of Louisa county, Virginia, was commander of a body of troop in the Revolutionary war and served under General La Fayette, who, in token of friendship, presented him with a ring engraven with his name, "La Fayette," which is now worn by the Major's great-granddaughter. He was a legislator from Louisa county, where he had large tracts of land and a handsome home. His first wife, a Miss Dabney, was a cousin to Dr. R. L. Dabney, of the University of Virginia, who served on General "Stonewall" Jackson's staff. She traced her ancestry back to the D'Aubigneys, being descended from Anglaise Dabney.

Tracing another line of the family we find that John P. Shelton, son of Major Shelton, married his cousin, Massie Shelton, and their son, George P. Shelton, married a kinswoman, Katharine Dabney, whose mother was a Jackson. A daughter of this marriage, Katharine Massie, became the wife of Archibald Hait Anderson. For his second wife George Shelton chose Miss Winston, of Virginia. Archer Anderson, a son of Archibald Hait and Katharine Massie Anderson, was married to Nannie Trabue, a daughter of Williamson Haskins Pittman, a descendant of the Pays-Trabues. Archer Anderson and his wife reside in St. Louis and had one daughter, Jean Hamilton Anderson, who was born November 20, 1892, and died April 20, 1902. It will thus be seen that Theodore Shelton of this review is connected with various southern families of distinction.

Theodore Shelton attended the public schools of Booneville, Missouri, to the age of sixteen years, and then, ambitious to provide for his own support, he accepted a clerkship in the store of Cloney, Crawford & Company at Sedalia, Missouri. That he was trustworthy and industrious is indicated by the fact that he was for five years a clerk in that establishment. On the expiration of that period he came to St. Louis and for a year was in the employ of Henderson, Ridgely & Company, wholesale dry-goods merchants. He next became salesman for Gauss, Hunicke & Company, dealers in hats, whom he represented as a salesman until 1875, when his business ability gained him recognition in admission to a partnership. In 1878 a change in ownership led to the adoption of the firm style of Gauss, Shelton Hat Company, and Mr. Shelton was elected vice president, filling that position for thirty-five years, or until 1902, when he sold out to Mr. Gauss. At that date he became vice president of the White-

Branch-Shelton Company, conducting a large wholesale hat business, its ramifying interests reaching out to all the western and southern cities. They occupy a building five stories in height with basement, and the business has reached mammoth proportions, being today one of the important and profitable commercial enterprises of this city. Mr. Shelton's long connection with the hat trade has given him an experience that makes his services of marked value to the new company and no one is more thoroughly familiar with the trade than he.

On the 20th of February, 1868, Mr. Shelton was married at Oak Dale near Sedalia, Missouri, to Miss Janie Gentry, a daughter of Judge William Gentry, for many years a prominent and honored citizen of this city. He was born April 14, 1818, in Howard county, Missouri, and in 1840 married Ann Redd, a daughter of Major Louis Redd, of Frankfort, Kentucky, and Mildred Elvira (Thomson) Redd, of Scott county, Kentucky. Judge Gentry was the owner of a very large plantation of six thousand acres near Sedalia, Missouri, upon which he resided and in addition to the management of this estate he occupied the bench of the county court for twenty years. In 1874 he was the "people's candidate" for governor of the state and for a long period he occupied a most prominent position in the public life of the community. He was eminently a man of affairs and one who wielded a wide influence, his superior power well fitting him for leadership, while his patriotic devotion to his state was a recognized feature in his life. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gentry were born eleven children, eight of whom are yet living and are now in homes of their own. As stated, their daughter Janie became the wife of Theodore Shelton and they have two sons, Richard T., who is now secretary of and the buyer for the White-Branch-Shelton Hat Company, and William G., who is living in Chicago, where he is conducting a large business under the name of Shelton Electric Company. Mr. and Mrs. Shelton reside at No. 4467 Lindell boulevard, where they own a beautiful, modern home.

Mr. Shelton gives his political support to the principles of the democracy and is a charter member of the Mercantile Club. He has always based his business principles and actions upon the rules which govern strong and unswerving integrity and unfaltering industry, throughout his entire business career regarding his word given or an engagement made as a sacred obligation.

HARRY TROLL.

The name of Troll has figured prominently in public affairs for many years. Captain Henry Troll, father of him whose name introduces this review, belonged to that class of liberty-loving German people who, failing in their efforts to secure more tolerant laws and the overthrow of certain monarchical customs, left Germany at the time of the uprising in 1848 and came to America to enjoy the benefits of a republican government. He became a prominent factor in Civil war times and for thirty-two years was one of the influential men in the public life of St. Louis. He was twice sheriff and later circuit clerk of the city.

His son, Harry Troll, a native of this city, benefited by the educational advantages here offered and when his more specifically literary course was completed began preparations for the bar as a student in the law department of Washington University, from which he was graduated with honors, the degree of Bachelor of Laws being conferred upon him. For many years he was connected with the courts in various important capacities and then entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession, being for some time associated with William Dee Becker. In the trial of cases before the courts he gave evidence of careful preparation and the utmost zeal in his devotion to his client's interests. The qualities which he displayed, both as a lawyer and citizen, led to



HARRY TROLL

his selection for political honors, and he received from the republican party the unanimous nomination for the office of public administrator. Further endorsement was given him at the polls and he is now for a second term filling the position to which he was again chosen by popular suffrage in 1908. In this connection his service is characterized by accuracy, promptness and system, and the multitudinous duties which devolve upon him are most ably handled.

Mr. Troll is recognized as one of the leaders of the republican party in his native city and, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, his natural eloquence and clear and logical reasoning enable him to present his causes in cogent manner. None doubt the sincerity of his own convictions upon a subject which he handles and his influence has been an important element in shaping the policy and conducting the campaigns of the republican party.

Mr. Troll is equally well known socially as a representative of one of the old and prominent families, while his personal characteristics have made him very popular, with a constantly increasing circle of friends. He belongs to all the leading clubs of St. Louis. He has been spoken of as reserved in manner and careful in making acquaintances, but nevertheless cordial and the prince of men with those he knows in his social communion. He is rich in the materials which make for the highest type of citizenship and the highest love of country. He has much of the philosopher in his character but practicability has always appealed to his judgment more than theory. He believes that the greatest triumph that one can achieve is the life that one lives and the manner in which he lives it. Believing in truth in all things he lives this belief. He is free in the expression of his honest convictions and does not reserve opinion about men and measures, so that this position is never an equivocal one.

EDMUND BURKE PICKETT.

Edmund Burke Pickett, who during the years of his residence in St. Louis lived retired although well known as a distinguished lawyer, was born October 20, 1820, in Carthage, Tennessee. His father, Colonel Jonathan Pickett, was a native of Lebanon, Tennessee, while the mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Vance, was a native of West Virginia. The former served with the rank of colonel in the war of 1812. He became the founder of the town of Lebanon, Tennessee, practically owning the entire town site and promoting in large measure the growth and development of the entire community. He was a wealthy man and gave liberally to those in need, and did the utmost in his power to further public progress and improvement. He built the first school house and also the first tannery in that part of the state, and contributed in substantial measure to the growth and development of the community. Edmund Burke Pickett was a brother to the distinguished Colonel Pickett who, at the battle of Gettysburg, made one of the most brilliant military charges ever known to history, his undaunted bravery and military skill winning him the honor and admiration of northern as well as southern troops.

In the schools of his native city Edmund Burke Pickett acquired his early education and afterward spent nine years as a student in Harvard University, where, in addition to literary studies, he completed the full law course. He then returned to Memphis, Tennessee, where he opened an office and engaged in practice. While advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, no dreary novitiate awaited him. On the contrary he won almost immediate success, for his preparation was thorough and his understanding of the demands of the profession was clear and accurate. He prepared his cases with the utmost thoroughness and care, presenting them with precision, clearness and force, and was seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle. He became recognized as

the most prominent lawyer in his section of the state and for years enjoyed a most extensive and important clientage.

Mr. Pickett was married twice. He first wedded Miss Louisa Jamison, and unto them were born seven children, of whom only three are now living. The wife and mother passed to her final rest in 1867, and on the 3d of November, 1870, Mr. Pickett was married at Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss Laura Massengale, daughter of Henry White and Rebecca (Lowe) Massengale. She survives him. One son, Porter, now forty years of age, is living with his mother at the old homestead. He held a position in the State National Bank in this city for twenty-two years, and on the 1st of June, 1908, became secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Security building.

Mr. Pickett was not only recognized as a distinguished, able and forceful lawyer but was also known as a preceptor, whose ability in professional training was most marked. He had four students in his law office and directed their reading in their preparation for a professional career. On the 1st of December, 1876, on account of the yellow fever plague, he left Memphis, where he had so long practiced, and removed to St. Louis. He did not resume professional duties here, and after residing for a few years in this city went to Mexico where he remained for five years on account of his health. He then returned to St. Louis and continued to remain here in the enjoyment of well earned rest until he was called to his home beyond, his death occurring in 1903 at No. 4012 Olive street, where his wife and son still reside. He was very prominently connected with the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities in Memphis, and was also a member of the Historical Society and of the Tennessee Society of St. Louis. He was a most warm-hearted man of generous spirit, who gave freely to assist the poor and needy, and always had a hand outstretched to help a fellow traveler on the journey of life. His natural endowments were a quick and strong temper and a warm heart, a gentle manner and an attractive courtesy. To control the first and to make his life the flower and expression of the other traits was the task which nature assigned him. We know nothing of the struggle but were daily witnesses of the victory. Kindness was the motive of his life. He had a well-spring of affection and a quick and generous sympathy which increased by giving and became richer by being a very spendthrift. He presented a medal for scholarship at John Allen College in Carthage, Tennessee, taking an active interest in educational affairs.

LEVI WADE CHILDRESS.

The consecutive progress in business which admits of no other interpretation than that of merit and ability has characterized the career of Levi Wade Childress, now president of the Columbia Transfer Company. He was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, March 20, 1876, his parents being William S. and Inez (Wade) Childress, who were also natives of Murfreesboro. The father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He was a graduate of the university at Sewanee, Tennessee. He died November 1, 1891, at the age of thirty-eight years, and the mother now resides with her son, John Whitsett Childress, of Washington, D. C. Their family numbered three children: John Whitsett, Levi Wade and Ida Lea, the daughter being now the wife of Judge William Cummings, of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

A sister of John W. Childress, the grandfather of our subject, became the wife of James K. Polk, president of the United States, while Betty Childress, a sister of William S. Childress, married John C. Brown, an early governor of Tennessee, who was afterward president of one of the Gould railroads. John W. Childress, an uncle of our subject, is now one of the circuit judges of the Nashville (Tenn.) circuits. The mother of Mrs. Inez Childress, Virginia Barksdale, was a member of the prominent Mississippi family of Barksdales and a

sister of William Barksdale, a major general of the Confederate army, who was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. Ethelbert Barksdale served for twenty years in congress as a representative from Mississippi. Levi Wade, the maternal grandfather of L. W. Childress, was a large planter and slaveowner prior to the Civil war, but the fortunes of war destroyed his property and left him with almost nothing. He, too, was prominent in legislative history, serving for several terms in the general assembly of Tennessee.

His grandson, a namesake, Levi Wade Childress, pursued his education in the public schools of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and in 1893, at the age of seventeen years, came to St. Louis, where he entered upon his business career in a clerical capacity with the St. Louis Drayage Company. Subsequently he became a clerk in the freight department of the Illinois Central Railroad and afterward was clerk and freight agent in St. Louis for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. His next position made him commercial agent for the same road at Shreveport, Louisiana, where he continued until February, 1902, when he returned to St. Louis and became traffic manager of the Columbia Transfer Company, engaged in local freight transfer in transporting shipments between the depots and business houses. His capability has gained him successive promotions and in October, 1903, he was made general manager, while since May, 1905, he has been president and general manager of this company, in which connection he is conducting a most extensive, growing and profitable business.

In Wickliffe, Kentucky, on the 7th of October, 1903, Mr. Childress was married to Miss Lucy Marshall Turner, and they have two sons, Wade Turner and Fielding Turner. The family attend the Presbyterian church, with which Mr. Childress holds membership. He also belongs to the Mercantile Club, Business Men's League and is a director in the Citizens Industrial Association. Courteous, genial, well informed, wide-awake and enterprising, he stands today as one of the leading representative men of his adopted city and his success is most commendable, in that it has been gained through his own intense and well directed activity.

JOHN LAWRENCE MAURAN.

In a great city like St. Louis, where every line of business has hundreds of representatives, the man whose name becomes widely known in a business connection must display qualities that are superior to those of his contemporaries and colleagues. Modestly inclined, John Lawrence Mauran takes no special credit to himself, and yet the character and extent of his work have gained him prominence in architectural circles and made him a large contributor to the task of upbuilding and adorning St. Louis. Carlyle has said, "The story of any man's life would have interest and value if truly told," and he who thoughtfully ponders over the record of Mr. Mauran will see that his success has come from his careful preparation, his close and unremitting application to the high standard which he set up for himself and toward which he is ever working. A native of Providence, Rhode Island, he was born November 19, 1866, and is a son of Frank and Mary Louise (Nichols) Mauran. His education was acquired in the grammar and high schools of his native city and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where his thorough and comprehensive training laid the foundation for his success in later life. After completing his course there by graduation with the class of 1889, he travelled abroad and continued his education by studying the styles of architecture of the old world. Following his return to America he entered the office of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, prominent architects of Boston, thus putting his theoretical knowledge to a practical test. That he was able and competent is indicated in the fact that after two years he was sent by that firm to Chicago, where he was engaged in work on the Chicago

Public Library, and the Art Institute, two of the notably fine buildings of the country. In 1893 he came to St. Louis to represent Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, and afterward was admitted to a partnership in their St. Louis business. In 1900, however, he withdrew from that connection and was joined by Earnest John Russell and Edward Gordon Garden in organizing the present firm of Mauran, Russell & Garden. His position here is one of eminence in architectural circles, his ability and the confidence reposed in him by the public both being indicated in the liberal patronage that is accorded him. Many of the finest structures in this city stand as monuments to his skill, and the name of Mauran is today largely synonymous for that which is highest, and best in architecture in St. Louis. By appointment of Mayor Wells he became chairman of the Public Buildings Commission. He was sent as a delegate from the United States to the Sixth International Congress of Architects, held at Madrid, Spain, in 1904. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and was formerly president of the St. Louis chapter. While Mr. Mauran is well known in professional circles, those who meet him in his home and in social circles speak of him as a man of genial nature and most attractive courtesy. He was married in St. Louis in 1899 to Miss Isabel Chapman, a daughter of J. G. Chapman, and their children are Isabel and Elizabeth Chapman Mauran.

Mr. Mauran has never gained success at the price of anything that is honorable in manhood or by sacrificing another's rights and opportunities. On the contrary he has marked appreciation for all those movements and measures which tend to assist and benefit his fellowmen, and various charitable and benevolent organizations have received his hearty coöperation. He is now a director of the St. Louis Skin & Cancer Hospital and of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. That he is interested in his adopted city's welfare is manifest in the fact that he is now a director of the Civic Improvement League and a member of the board of control of the St. Louis Museum and School of Fine Arts and also of the public library board as well as president of the Mercantile library. His interest in research work is evidenced in his membership in the Missouri Historical Society and the American Archæological Society. He belongs to the Unitarian church, while his social nature finds expression in his membership in the Round Table, of which he is a director, the University Club, of which he was formerly vice president, the St. Louis Club, the Noonday Club, of which he was formerly president, the Country Club, of which he is a director, the Florissant Valley Club, of which he is the president, St. Anthony Club, the Tavern Club of Boston and the Strollers of New York. These various associations indicate him to be a man of well rounded character, recognizing fully the duties, obligations and privileges of life. He has never been one to measure any vital question by the inch rule of self, but rather by the breadth of advanced public opinions.

MERRELL P. WALBRIDGE.

Merrell P. Walbridge one of the youngest merchants of St. Louis, but none the less successful because of the limit of years, was born in this city September 5, 1884, a son of Cyrus Packard and Lizzie (Merrell) Walbridge. The father is now president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company. As a pupil in the Marquette school Merrell P. Walbridge mastered the elementary branches of learning and afterward attended the Smith's Academy in St. Louis. He then continued his education in the east, being graduated from Amherst College in 1907. He afterward went into business with his father and at the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors, on the 20th of January, 1908, he was elected director and secretary of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company. He brought to the work the alertness, enterprise and ambition of a young man and has studied business conditions at large, in addition to the specific line of trade

in which he is engaged, with the result that he is making progress and is contributing to the success of the enterprise with which he is connected.

Mr. Walbridge is a member of the University Club, Normandie Golf Club, the First Congregational church. His political support is given to the republican party and he has recently cast his first presidential vote in support of the Hon. William Taft. He is well known in the city where he has always resided and attractive social qualities make him popular with a large circle of friends.

THE PAPIN FAMILY.

There are certain family names occurring in the earliest archives of St. Louis history which continue to appear throughout its annals and which are familiar household names to its citizens of today. The name of Papin so stands in the history of this city and no biographical record would be complete without especial mention of this respected, broadly ramified and typical old St. Louis family. It is now in the sixth and seventh generation of its St. Louis descendants and is connected by marriages during these succeeding generations with many contemporary families of prominence and distinction. An extended sketch would fail to include an individual record of all, even of its most worthy and best known members and connections. Thus, in the second and following generations in St. Louis, the Papin family is found to be closely affiliated through marriages and intermarriages with the Lacledes, Chouteaus, Gratiots and Labadies, whilst having earlier connections in Canada with the Le Ber, Chauvin, Vilray, Chenié, Raymond, Boucher and other old established Canadian families, whose younger scions became colonists of the later French settlements in the upper Louisiana Territory, so that a complete enumeration of its members, alliances and connections would be found to ramify throughout the colony and to include practically its entire best elements in the French colonial days.

Later, after the Louisiana purchase, new settlers began to arrive and the little French village to grow rapidly into a vigorous young American city. As the original French families and colonists had come from Canada and Louisiana, or from the mother country direct, the American pioneers and settlers began to arrive first from Virginia and Kentucky and soon thereafter from the more remote eastern states.

Then followed the great foreign immigration period that added to the city's growth and strengthened through the '20s, '30s, '40s and '50s. Thus the settlement continued to grow and develop, and the newcomers settled down and became incorporated into the life and citizenship of the vigorous community, adding to its ability and development and gaining in turn full recognition and affiliation with its best social life and interests. Matrimonial alliances followed earlier business connections and associations, so that we find the old aristocratic Papin family, with other prominent families of the original French and earlier colonists, allied by marriages and ramifying widely throughout the influential elements of the community through the succeeding generations.

Of the direct descendants of the Papin name in St. Louis, we can mention but a few in each generation. Joseph Papin was the first of the family to come to St. Louis. He was born at Boucherville, Canada, about 1710, the son of Gilles Papin and grandson of Pierre Papin, who came to Canada in 1653 in the company of Maisonneuve to found the city of Montreal. Joseph Papin was originally educated as a civil engineer. He received appointment into the French army under Louis XV and prior to the English rule held several important positions. He was married in 1740 to Marguerite Pepin, of the distinguished families of Boucher and Lemoine, and by her had one son, Joseph Marie Papin, born at Montreal, November 6, 1741. Joseph Papin, Sr., was at Cahokia in 1764 when



THEOPHILE PAPIN

Laclède arrived with his pioneers to establish his settlement at St. Louis. He became interested in the colony and bought ground in the town. After the English occupation of Canada he left that country, bringing with him his only son, Joseph Marie, who had been sent to France for his education. Father and son settled permanently in St. Louis and the former died here in 1772.

Joseph Marie Papin, born November 6, 1741, at Montreal, son of Joseph Papin and Marguerite Pepin, was a man of brilliant accomplishments and personal distinction. He was educated at the Jesuit College at La Flèche in France, then the greatest educational establishment of the mother country. In 1779 he married Marie Louise, third and youngest daughter of Pierre de Laclède-Liguest, the founder of St. Louis. He died in 1811, leaving seven sons and three daughters, from whom the various local branches of this family at the present day are descended.

In the third and fourth generations were both men and women of talent and ability. It was the epoch of the Indian fur trade and the Papins were prominent in this important local commerce. Pierre Millicour Papin, Pierre Didier Papin, Theodore d'Artigny and Alexander Papin were all noted fur traders in their day. Hypolite LeBer Papin and Silvestre Vilray Papin were manufacturers of Indian hardware, cutlery, tomahawks, hunting knives, lances, arrow-heads, beaver and otter traps, etc. Their foundry near Pine and Main streets was the first in St. Louis and they purchased steel and iron from the late Henry Shaw.

The fourth generation becomes too numerous for individual mention. During its time the city had become the recognized American metropolis of the Mississippi valley and the Papin family had formed many alliances with other prominent families of the rapidly developing community. A man of marked ability in this generation, rather reserved in character and yet commanding the highest respect and admiration of all who knew him, was Silvester Vilray Papin, the eldest son of Silvestre Vilray and Clementine (Loisel) Papin. He was born in 1820. He studied for and received appointment to West Point, but on account of failing health was obliged to abandon the plan of a military career and took up the study of law. About 1856 he engaged in the real-estate business with his younger brother, Théophile, and the business was continued by them until his death.

Dr. Timothy Loisel Papin, brother of Silvester Vilray and Théophile Papin, was a physician of note in the community. He was born in 1825 and studied medicine both in this country and in Paris. He afterward became a professor in the St. Louis Hospital and the Missouri Medical College. He had a large private practice and with the coöperation of Dr. Moore he organized St. John's Hospital. He not only attained distinction in his profession, but also as a most charitable and benevolent man, unceasing in his care of and attention to the poor.

Perhaps the most active and best known member of the Papin family in its fourth generation was Théophile Papin, younger brother of Silvester Vilray and Timothy Loisel Papin. Energetic, intelligent and cultivated, with a genial and sympathetic nature, he led a life of usefulness to the community and of successful personal achievement. He was born in 1827, studied at the St. Louis University and graduated at St. Mary's, Kentucky, with honors and distinction. In 1849 he became first a reporter, but was soon made assistant editor on the St. Louis Reveille, then edited by Joseph M. Field. Seven years later he engaged in the real-estate business, his own and his family's holdings being considerable and requiring his direct attention. He never, however, lost his interest in and taste for journalism and contributed frequent articles to the local press. His letters to the Missouri Republican from Europe in 1881 and 1882 were widely read and copied throughout the country. He contributed some charming papers on early St. Louis days to the Historical Society, of which he was a charter member, and wrote frequent articles for magazines and periodicals.

Théophile Papin achieved a laudable political career. In 1853 he was a member of the city council and was reelected several times, serving as president of the council during one term. He was also state and county collector during a period of two years. In 1862 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue by President Lincoln for St. Louis and the county. It was a position of importance in a time of difficulty. He was reappointed by President Lincoln and later by President Andrew Johnson. In the discharge of his duties he made a most creditable record. During his term of office he turned over twenty-five million dollars to the national treasury at Washington. Mr. Papin was one of the organizers of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and served for several terms as its president. He also served as a director in the Boatmen's Bank. Many permanent city improvements have resulted from his foresight and energy. He was one of the three commissioners to purchase and appraise the site of Forest Park and coöperated in the acquisition of the ground for Lafayette Park by the city. The beautiful little triangle in Lindell boulevard known as Kenrick Garden owes its present condition to his initiative. He laid out many additions which have become incorporated into the busiest sections of the city and in many ways contributed during his term of business activity to the growth and development of the St. Louis of today. He was twice married, being first joined in wedlock in 1855 to Julia, daughter of William and Marie (Pombre) Henri, of Prairie du Rocher, Illinois. Some years after the death of his first wife, he married Emily, daughter of William and Mary (Goode) Carlin, of Carrollton, Illinois. Five children were born of these two unions: Théophile, Jr., William Henri, Julie Henri, Emily Lucile and Edward Vilray Papin. Théophile Papin died on the 17th of August, 1902, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and his loss came with a deep sense of personal bereavement to many.

Henry Papin, son of Theodore d'Artigny Papin, was a scholarly and cultivated member of this family. He lived a retired student's life in his beautiful country place at Webster Groves, where he made a rare collection of books, paintings and works of art. He died at an early age, leaving his wife, née Wilkinson, and five children.

Joseph Loisel Papin, Eugene Papin, Alexander Raymond Papin, Theodore Adolph Papin, John Theodore Papin, Millicour Papin, Léon Papin and others were the heads of families well known and respected in the community, who represent the Papin family of St. Louis in its fourth and fifth generations.

Théophile Papin, Jr., the elder son of Théophile and Julia (Henri) Papin, was born in this city in 1857. He is a prominent representative of his family in its fifth generation. A sojourn in Paris, where his grandparents were living, in his early youth was an opportunity to acquire the French language and his education was started there with the Christian Brothers. Afterward he continued his studies at the St. Louis University and then at Washington University. This was followed by a further residence in Germany, where he studied at Cassel and Marburg, attending a course of philological lectures at the latter university and spending the vacations in travel. In 1881 he returned to St. Louis and went into the real-estate business with his father, Théophile Papin. Soon after the retirement from business of the senior member of the firm, Mr. Papin, Jr., associated himself with Louis H. Tontrup. Mr. Papin is socially prominent. He is a member of the St. Louis Club and is associated with many of the civic and charitable organizations of the city. He is a man of broadly cultivated taste, inclined to books, interested in matters of reform and civic welfare: a student of the early history of St. Louis and an authority in the genealogy of its old families, of which he himself is esteemed one of the foremost of the present day representatives.

Edward Vilray Papin, the second son of Théophile and Emily (Carlin) Papin, was born December 2, 1869. He began his studies at the Washington University and completed his education at St. Louis University. In 1881 and 1882 he accompanied his parents to Europe, where he was thoroughly instructed

in French prior to beginning more serious studies for his collegiate course. Later he entered the insurance business, which he has continued as a capable and successful business man. In 1895 he married Marie Julia, youngest daughter of Charles P. and Julia (Gratiot) Chouteau. Two children, Julia Marie and Edward Chouteau Papin, have been born to them. Mr. Edward Vilray Papin is a man of scholarly attainment and an enthusiastic supporter of all manly outdoor sports. He is a member of the advisory board of the Missouri Historical Society and is popular in both social and business circles.

William Booth Papin, son of the late Eugene and Mary (Booth) Papin, is a descendant in the fifth generation of the Hypolite LeBer branch of the Papin family. Whilst continuing successfully the real-estate business of his grandfather, William Booth, and conducting the interests of his family estate, Mr. Papin is a close student of both literature and science. He has cultivated highly a taste for architecture and in his extended travels in Europe and America attained unusual knowledge of his favorite branch of the science—ecclesiastical architecture. Many of his drawings have been favorably commented upon by leading students of this branch of scientific construction. Mr. Papin is unmarried and resides with his mother's family in a residence planned and erected under his personal direction.

J. Vion Papin, also a descendant of the Hypolite LeBer branch, is a young journalist of talent and recognized ability. Mr. Papin is at present engaged on the staff of the Republic and is a creditable representative of the family.

René Papin, a brother of the last mentioned, residing in England, has had a successful career in music.

Henry Edward Papin, second surviving son of Timothy Loisel and Lida (Yarnell) Papin, is a well known, respected and successful business man of the younger generation. Mr. Papin is engaged in the insurance business. In 1895 he married Olint Clara, daughter of William Frederick and Mary (Bittner) Niedringhaus. They have two children: Pierre Loisel, aged ten years; and Henry Edward, Jr., aged eight.

Such in brief is an outline and limited biographical sketch of one of the most typical and respected of the old St. Louis families. The Papin family of the present day is known and respected throughout the community and their history constitutes an important chapter in the annals of the city. They have maintained their family name and tradition with credit and dignity and are worthy citizens of the city founded by their ancestor, Laclède Liguest.

HENRY J. RUEHMKORF.

Henry J. Ruehmorf, early adopting the motto, "Don't recognize defeat," has made steady progress in his business career and is now secretary and treasurer of the Feuerborn Toy Company, dealers in toys and notions. Born in Red Bud, Illinois, November 6, 1859, he is descended from German ancestry, his parents having come from Hanover. He attended the public schools of his native town and there entered upon his business career, spending five years as an employe in dry goods and general mercantile establishments. Thinking to find better opportunities in the broader business field of St. Louis he came to this city in 1888. His financial condition rendered it imperative that he find immediate employment and for some time he occupied positions that gave him little opportunity, but eventually entered the service of the firm of Hennen & Company, dealers in notions. He continued with that house as a salesman until 1905, when he became a partner. Later the old concern sold out and the business was continued and incorporated under the style of the Feuerborn Toy Company, of which Mr. Ruehmorf became secretary and treasurer. They employ twenty-five or more salesmen and handle a large line of toys and notions, in-

cluding the products of the best known manufacturers. Their sales have reached a large figure and they make quite extensive shipments to the south and southwest. Mr. Ruehmkoef is an exponent of modern business methods and in this connection is becoming well known.

In 1888 occurred the marriage of Mr. Ruehmkoef and Miss Anna Bahrenburg, a daughter of Dr. Bahrenburg. They are the parents of three daughters and a son. The eldest daughter, Lucille, is an accomplished musician and is well known to St. Louis concertgoers. The daughter Ruth is a student in the high school. In his political views Mr. Ruehmkoef is somewhat inclined to be independent, but usually votes with the republican party. He is, however, in sympathy with the tendency of the times in the effort to set aside machine-made politics and made an election the expression of the will of the people. Fraternally he is connected with the Royal Arcanum and he also belongs to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church. Forceful and resourceful, he has steadily worked his way upward and his success is such that his record may well encourage others to adopt and follow the motto, "Don't recognize defeat."

RENE BAKEWELL.

René Bakewell, treasurer of the Rutledge & Kilpatrick Realty Company, was born in St. Louis, August 6, 1864, his parents being Hon. Robert Armytage and Marie Anne (de Laoreal) Bakewell. His father, a distinguished lawyer who served as judge of the court of appeals, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, November 4, 1826, and died in St. Louis, June 30, 1908. He was the grandson of Robert Bakewell, the geologist, who was born at Nottingham, England, March 10, 1767, and died August 15, 1843, in London, England. William Johnstone Bakewell, the son of Robert Bakewell, was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, July 4, 1794. In early life he was Unitarian minister, but afterward became a Roman Catholic. The year 1839 witnessed his arrival in America, at which time he located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, his death occurring in Geneseo, New York, August 2, 1861. His son, Robert Armytage Bakewell, was a youth of twelve years at the time of the emigration to the new world. Becoming a resident of St. Louis, he was engaged in the practice of law, winning prestige at a bar that numbered many eminent members, and becoming one of the three first judges of the St. Louis court of appeals. He was married May 3, 1853, in St. Louis, to Marie Anne Coudroy de Laoreal, who was born August 26, 1832, in Guadeloupe, West Indies. She was educated at Limours, near Paris, France, and was a daughter of Edward de Laoreal, whose birth occurred at Guadeloupe, West Indies, in 1808, on his father's plantation. He was educated in France, was married in that country in 1829 to his cousin, Octavie de Laoreal, and in 1848 removed from Guadeloupe to the United States, settling in St. Louis. His father was Evremont de Laoreal. The de Laoreal family owned sugar plantations on the isle of Guadeloupe for several generations.

René Bakewell completed his education in the St. Louis University and, leaving school in 1881, accepted a position with the Valley National Bank, where he remained until that institution was consolidated with the Laclede National Bank. He was afterward in the employ of L. G. McNair, subsequently McNair & McPherson, afterward the firm of McPherson-Switzer & Company, bond and stockbrokers, until the last-named firm went out of business. He afterward became connected with the Kansas and Texas Coal Company as agent at their mines in Huntington, Arkansas, for eighteen months, but in February, 1893, wishing to return to St. Louis, he accepted a position with Rutledge-Kilpatrick, real-estate agents, now the Rutledge & Kilpatrick Realty Company, of which he is the treasurer. Their business is constantly increasing in volume and impor-

tance, and they have handled much valuable property and negotiated many important realty transfers.

Mr. Bakewell is a democrat in his political faith, and a Roman Catholic in his religious belief. He is identified with no clubs or societies, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business interests.

NATHAN FRANK.

Nathan Frank, attorney at law, with a large clientage indicative of his professional ability and the confidence reposed therein by the general public, has also been connected with the framing of the laws of the land, as a member of the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses. His parents, Abraham and Branette Frank, were natives of Germany, in which country they were reared and married, becoming residents of the United States in 1849. For two years they maintained their home at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and then removed to Peoria, Illinois, where Nathan Frank was born, February 23, 1852. The son became a student in the public schools and remained in his native city until 1867, when he removed to St. Louis with his parents. Here he entered the high school, from which he was graduated in 1869, and after acquiring his more specifically literary education in Washington University, he qualified for a professional career as a law student in Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He won the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1871, but ambitious to enter upon his profession thoroughly equipped for its onerous duties, he remained a student at Harvard for another year. Following his return home in 1872, Mr. Frank was admitted to the Missouri bar and for a few years devoted himself to commercial and bankruptcy law, with which he had become thoroughly familiar. He compiled and edited Frank's Bankruptcy Law, which was published in 1874 and became a recognized authority. Four editions were placed upon the market and were followed in 1898 by a compilation of the bankrupt act of that year.

In his practice Mr. Frank was associated for three years with ex-Mayor John M. Krum, a former judge of the circuit court. He afterward became junior partner of the firm of Patrick & Frank, upon Mr. Patrick's retirement from the position of United States district attorney and afterward practiced as senior partner of the firm of Frank, Dawson & Garvin and later Frank & Thompson, his associate in the latter partnership being Seymour D. Thompson.

That Mr. Frank attained distinction and won success in his profession was indicated by the fact that political honors were conferred upon him. Had he remained in obscurity professionally, he would never have won political distinction. Becoming a worker in the ranks of the republican party, he was honored by election to the fiftieth congress from the central district of St. Louis and received endorsement of his first term in reelection to the fifty-first congress. In both of these he served on several important committees and was active in securing the passage of some notable legislation. He gave careful consideration to each question which came up for settlement and stood fearlessly by the course which he believed to be right and for the best interests of the people at large. In this way he took his stand in opposition to his party in seeking to enact a national election law, and to pass what was known as the anti-gerrymander bill, restricting or limiting the state legislature in apportioning congressional districts in the several states. He could easily have won further congressional honors had he so desired, but since his retirement at the close of his second term he has refused a nomination and has also declined to become a candidate for any other public office, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his professional interests and the supervision of the affairs of the St. Louis Star, which he founded and of which he is the owner.

Mr. Frank has ever been interested in progressive measures relative to the city's welfare and was a member of the congressional committee on the World's



NATHAN FRANK

Columbian Exposition, to which he gave much attention while coöperating with the leading citizens of St. Louis in an attempt to locate the fair near this city. In recognition of the fact that he was one of the earliest movers in that project, Governor Francis appointed him a member of the world's fair commission. He took a very active part in the preliminary work for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was a member of the board of directors from the beginning and was one of the most regular attendants at committee meetings. He was also a member of the executive committee, the most important committee in connection with the great fair, and also of the press and publicity committee in connection with which he did most active and effective work in exploiting the interests of the exposition and bringing to the people of the country a knowledge of the attractions it had to offer. He was also chairman of the entertainment committee of the Business Men's League, which entertained many distinguished visitors, and in this connection he presided at many banquets which were held. He proved a most capable and efficient presiding officer, possessing the utmost tact as well as readiness of resource and adaptability, and thus as the presiding genius of many important social functions he was highly complimented by his friends. His admirable social qualities and unfeigned cordiality render him a most popular member of the University, Columbian and Aero and Westwood Country Clubs. He is a member of the Jewish church but does not devote any time to sectarian matters and while a recognized leader among the people of his own race he is altogether too broad in his interests and associations, his thoughts and his purposes, to confine his attention to any one people or belief.

JULIUS H. GROSS, M. D.

Dr. Julius H. Gross, an oculist whose ability finds its best expression in the extensive practice accorded him, was born in St. Louis, March 8, 1872. His parents were Julius and Lisette (Steffenauer) Gross, the former a native of Prussia and the latter of Switzerland. They came to this country in early life and the father was educated in decorative art painting. Prior to his emigration to the new world he decorated some of the palaces in Potsdam, Germany. He was gifted by nature with much artistic ability, which he developed through continuous study and practice, and after coming to the United States he took up portrait painting, to which he gave his attention during the remainder of his active life. On crossing the Atlantic he landed at New Orleans, but later the yellow fever drove him north and he settled at St. Louis in 1853. For more than a half century he continued a resident of this city, passing away here in June, 1904, while his wife died in 1898. He gained much more than local distinction as a portrait artist, his ability well entitling him to the honor he received in that direction.

Dr. Gross was reared in St. Louis, and passing through consecutive grades he eventually became a high-school student. Determining upon a professional career in 1889 he entered the medical department of the Washington University and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1893. Following his graduation, he accepted a position with the city board of health and was connected therewith for eighteen months, after which he began making preparation for practice as a specialist in the treatment of the eye. In 1898 Dr. Gross went abroad, studied in Paris for six months and in Kiel, Germany, for a year. After a tour of the continent he then returned home and entered upon the practice of his profession as a specialist. He is now located in the Oriel building, at 316 North Sixth street, and is recognized as one of the leading oculists of the city. He is now instructor in the ophthalmological department of Washington University, is a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State and the St. Louis medical societies and the St. Louis Ophthalmological Society. He is

continually broadening his skill by research and investigation, and experience has taught him many valuable lessons. His practice is large and of an important character and his prominence is well merited.

Dr. Gross was married in 1903 to Miss Marie Kuenzel, of St. Louis, and they have one daughter, Lisette. The Doctor is an honored member of the Phi Beta Pi, a Greek letter fraternity. He is a member of the St. Louis Ethical Society and has taken an advanced stand upon many questions of public interest and importance. He is very conscientious as well as able in his professional duties and a spirit of unflinching devotion marks him in all of his practice.

WILLIAM J. KINSELLA.

The name of William J. Kinsella is so well known in connection with the business history of St. Louis that he needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. His business career had a most humble beginning and his life record is such as would be possible in no other land or clime. It is only in a republic, where every man stands equal before the law, where labor, effort and ability are not hampered by caste or class, by custom, tradition or precedent, that the individual may by his own labors reach a position of prominence that places him among the foremost men of the country.

Mr. Kinsella was born in County Carlow, Ireland, in 1846, a son of Patrick and Ellen (Keating) Kinsella. His father was an architect of prominence and the son was carefully reared and educated, attending the schools of his native town and St. Patrick's College. He entered business life as an employe in the wholesale house of A. F. McDonald & Company of Dublin, one of the largest and most widely known commercial establishments of that city.

The business opportunities of the new world, however, attracted him and, determining to try his fortune in America, he bade adieu to friends and native country at the age of nineteen years, arriving in New York city in 1865, just about the time of the close of the Civil war. The dry-goods house of A. T. Stewart & Company was then the most important in the metropolis. He was told that there was no opening in a position such as he desired, but that his services could be utilized as a bundle wrapper. Scorning no honest employment that would yield him a living and constitute the first round on the ladder of success, he accepted the work that offered and remained with the house until he secured a better position with the firm of Hamilton, Easter & Sons, of Baltimore. There he continued until 1870, when he embarked in business on his own account in Cleveland, Ohio, as a retail grocer, being joined by his brother, who had come to this country subsequent to the arrival of Mr. Kinsella.

The new venture, however, did not prove profitable and in seeking another field of labor William J. Kinsella chose St. Louis, entering the ranks of its business men as an employe of the firm of Porter, Worthington & Company. The house recognized the value of his service and felt deep regret when Mr. Kinsella resigned his position with them to become manager for the Kingsford-Oswego Starch Company of this city. In this capacity he established an enviable reputation as a salesman and manager, bringing to him the attention of other large houses, so that his services were solicited for a managerial position with the Thompson-Taylor Spice Company, of Chicago. The new position, offering better opportunities, was accepted and after two years spent as manager he purchased the business and established the firm of W. J. Kinsella & Company. The head of the house, uniformly recognized as a man of exceptional executive ability and keen business insight, developed the trade along substantial lines and in 1866 the business was incorporated under the style of the Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Company, Mr. Kinsella since remaining as president and executive head. The rapid growth of the business has made St. Louis one of the

leading spice markets of the United States and one of the largest inland coffee markets in the world. In developing the business Mr. Kinsella has manifested in large degree the traits of the military commander who knows best how to marshal his forces to produce the desired result, using each advantageous position and economizing time, effort and distance. At any point in his career he seems to have accomplished the entire measure of success possible at that point. Intricate business problems he readily solves and with little hesitation, for through the intervening years he has studied the business so thoroughly that he brings to the solution of the questions which constantly arise a ready understanding, resulting in their thorough mastery.

Mr. Kinsella is interested in organizations having direct bearing upon the business conditions of the country. He belongs to the Wholesale Grocers and Business Men's League, to the Western Commercial Travelers Association, of which he has been the vice president, and to the Mercantile Club of St. Louis. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of St. Patrick. In 1880 he was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Hanley, of New York, and unto them have been born three children, William Hanley, Dalton Louis and Ella Marie Kinsella.

Mr. Kinsella is a man of charitable and benevolent spirit, whose contributions to public interests along those lines have been frequent and generous. In all matters of citizenship he is progressive and public spirited and his coöperation in interests of benefit to St. Louis has been far-reaching and effective. Though his start in the business world in America was most humble, he has continually advanced until he is a recognized power in the trade circles of St. Louis, standing as he does at the head of one of the leading spice and coffee houses of the country.

LORENZ LAMPEL.

Lorenz Lampel, deceased, was numbered among the German-American citizens who have contributed to the commercial and industrial development of St. Louis. He was born in the town of Graefenberg, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, May 2, 1831, a son of Carl and Philipine Lampel. The former was a government officer, holding the position of royal commissioner of revenues and serving also as lieutenant of the reserves in the Bavarian army.

Lorenz Lampel was educated in one of the gymnasiums of the city of Bayreuth, and then served an apprenticeship to the brewer's trade, being prepared for the business after the thorough fashion which constitutes one of the chief characteristics of German industrial education. Coming to the United States in 1853 in search of better business opportunities that would lead to rapid advancement, he arrived in St. Louis in 1855 and for fourteen years thereafter served as brew master and foreman in some of the leading breweries of St. Louis, including the old Waggoner and Lemp breweries, the English brewery, the Fritz & Wainwright brewery and the Anheuser-Busch brewery. His knowledge of both the mechanical process and the science of beer making caused his services to be sought by the pioneer brewers of the city. He became financially interested in the business of this character, as a partner in the Arsenal brewery, with which he was connected for only one year. In 1870 he entered into partnership with Samuel Wainwright as a member of the brewing firm of Wainwright & Company and was actively connected with the conduct and management of the business for fifteen years, after which he retired to private life with an ample fortune. Desiring again to see his native land, he went to Europe, spending some time in Germany, and in 1886 he returned to St. Louis with the intention of establishing another brewing business. Failing health prevented, however, and in less than two years he passed away.

Mr. Lampel was not only a competent business man but was also a man of broad education and literary inclination, and always kept thoroughly conversant with the leading questions of the day. He belonged to the Merchants Exchange, the Germania Club, the Liederkrantz and Turner societies, and to the Orpheus Singing Society. He was greatly interested in the measures which were intended to advance education and culture among the German-Americans of this city. He held membership in the German Evangelical church and was a liberal contributor to church, charitable and educational interests. He gave loyal allegiance to the republican party, was a pronounced Unionist at the time of the Civil war, and served with the Home Guard of St. Louis.

In 1857 Lorenz Lampel wedded Miss Caroline Dieckmann, well known for her philanthropy and valuable work for charity. She still survives her husband and has passed the seventieth milestone on life's journey. The surviving members of their family are: William, well known in insurance circles in St. Louis; Franklin L.; and Charles P., an electrician. One daughter, Philipine, who became the wife of Z. W. Tinker, died in 1892, leaving two children, Carrie E. and George Tinker.

FRANKLIN L. LAMPEL.

Franklin L. Lampel, president of the Lampel Sponge & Chamois Company, also of the Lampel-Schlegel Manufacturing Company, has always been a resident of St. Louis, his birth having here occurred March 20, 1866. He attended the public schools of this city and Bryant & Stratton Business College, and at the age of seventeen was employed by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company as weighmaster, there remaining for three years. When he resigned that position he became one of the organizers of the Moffitt-West Drug Company. Subsequently he withdrew from that company and assisted in the organization of the Daugherty-Crouch Drug Company, with which firm he remained for eight years, when they sold out to the Meyer Brothers Drug Company. In 1902 Mr. Lampel organized the Lampel Sponge & Chamois Company, and about 1903 he organized the Lampel-Schlegel Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of bookbinders' specialties, etc. Both companies sell goods throughout the United States, Mexico and Canada, covering the same territory. These enterprises, although comparatively new business concerns of St. Louis, have already reached profitable proportions and are steadily growing.

In April, 1889, Mr. Lampel was married in Quincy, Illinois, to Miss Ida Dick, the youngest daughter of John and Louise Dick, of Quincy. They are now parents of two children, Gertrude and Stella. Mr. Lampel is a member of the Union Club but prefers home interests to club life. He is an advocate of all things beautiful and a lover of fine art and music. Moreover, he possesses great civic pride and is a liberal contributor to those causes which have for their purpose the advancement and progress of his native city.

II. A. REDHEFFER.

H. A. Redheffer, who is prominent in business circles of St. Louis, being proprietor of H. A. Redheffer & Company, electrical contractors, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 10, 1879. Among his ancestors were the illustrious names of David Rittenhouse and Benjamin West, and on his mother's side of the family he is a distant relative of General La Fayette. Andrew Redheffer, his father, was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, having been born December 18, 1847, and his mother, Agnes H. (Vaché) Redheffer, was born in the

same city, her birth occurring August 9, 1849. She passed away June 29, 1905. For many years Andrew Redheffer was a prominent business man, having a large fine arts establishment under the name of Redheffer & Koch at 419-421 North Broadway. He was past grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri, and was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During the Civil war he was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Andrew Redheffer passed out of this life August 9, 1889. The subject of this review is one of the following children: Mrs. Agnes E. Manion, who has two children; Mrs. May C. Loevy, who also has a family of two children; Clara H.; Virginia V.; and Ruth, who passed away February 18, 1896.

H. A. Redheffer at the usual age became a student at the Webster public school in North St. Louis, where he remained until seven years of age, when the family moved to Benton, Missouri, and there he attended the Roe School until he was twelve years old, while later he pursued his studies in the Hodgedin school at Henrietta and California avenues, St. Louis. At the age of fifteen years he assumed a clerical position in the postoffice, under the Little and Carlyle administration, serving for three months, and then entered the employ of the Ludlow-Saylor Wire Company, at Fourth and Elm streets. He worked for this firm for a period of one year, during which time a cyclone swept the city, damaging many buildings, among which was that of the Ludlow-Saylor Wire Company. Leaving the employ of this firm, he entered the services of W. F. Parker Real Estate Company, at 617 Chestnut street, with which he remained for nine years. While in their employ he evidenced himself to be possessed of the necessary qualifications for successful business transaction. Being ambitious to engage in business for himself, he resigned his position, and on July 14, 1906, started in the electrical contracting business under the firm name of H. A. Redheffer, at 617 Chestnut street. Under the careful and conservative management of Mr. Redheffer the business of the firm is gradually growing and has already attained such proportions as to place it in the upper rank among the influential commercial enterprises of the city.

Mr. Redheffer has never affiliated himself with any lodge, secret order or social organization, as his business affairs have demanded his undivided attention. In politics he is allied with the republican party, to which he gives his hearty support.

THEODORE FREDERICK MEYER.

Theodore Frederick Meyer, connected with the executive department of one of the important commercial enterprises of St. Louis as president of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 4, 1857, a son of Christian F. G. and Franciska Therese (Schmidt) Meyer. His education was acquired in the German Lutheran parochial schools; the public schools of St. Louis; Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Indiana, from which he was graduated with the class of 1876; and the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1878, on the completion of the course in the college of pharmacy.

Mr. Meyer thus qualified for the calling which he has made his life work and soon after his graduation entered the employ of the firm of Meyer Brothers & Company, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. The following year, 1879, he was transferred to the house of Meyer Brothers & Company in Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1883 was sent to St. Louis to become a factor in the house of the company at this point. From 1887 until 1889 he was in charge of the branch at Dallas, Texas, and in the latter year was elected vice president and manager of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company. The fact that branches are conducted in these different trade centers is indicative of the success and extent of the busi-



THEODORE F. MEYER.

ness. The company are importers and wholesale druggists, manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations, Imperial Crown perfumes, drug millers and paint grinders. The business had its beginning in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1852, and the St. Louis house was established in 1865. Twenty-four years later the enterprise was incorporated under the present firm style and its growth has been continuous and along substantial lines to the present time. After careful preliminary training, Theodore F. Meyer passed on to positions of executive control and in recent years has bent his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction.

On the 20th of June, 1888, in San Antonio, Texas, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Meyer and Miss Eda Hampmann. They now have two children, Theodore F. and Elizabeth K. Mr. Meyer belongs to several of the leading clubs of his adopted city, including the Commercial, the St. Louis, the Union and the Glen Echo Clubs. He is independent in politics, but not remiss in citizenship, for his coöperation is a valued asset in many movements relating to the city's development and substantial growth. His has been an active career, in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of trade interests in the various localities where he has labored, and from which he himself has also derived substantial benefits.

ERNEST ARGO.

Ernest Argo was born in Fulton county, Illinois, September 27, 1853, and is of English descent, his grandfather, a native of England, coming to America about 1800. His parents were William and Clarissa Argo. The mother died in 1862 and the father in 1865. The latter lived for twenty years in Fulton county, Illinois, and for twelve years in Jersey county, that state, devoting his entire time to farming.

Ernest Argo pursued his early education in various district schools of Illinois and afterward attended the high school at Brownsville, Illinois, and the State University, at Lincoln, Nebraska, where he was graduated in his eighteenth year. The following year he joined his brother in a grain elevator business and continued the association until 1875, when the partnership was dissolved and he went to Texas, remaining for two years in that state, during which time he was engaged in the live-stock business. The year 1877 witnessed his arrival in St. Louis and he entered business circles here as clerk with the Laclède Fire Brick Manufacturing Company. When he had served in that capacity for sixteen months he was promoted to the position of secretary and remained with the company until 1884. He then resigned to enter upon active relations with the firm of Blackmer & Post, which was incorporated in 1892 as the Blackmer & Post Pipe Company, and he has since served continuously as its secretary. Mr. Argo is deservedly popular and maintains most just and cordial relations with his business associates. His executive ability, keen insight into complex business problems and his capable control of business affairs have brought him continuous success since becoming a member of this company.

In May, 1877, he was married to Miss Eleanor Brandt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Brandt. They have one child, Miss Jaclyn Argo, who possesses unusual musical talent, an especially fine singing voice. The family residence is a fine home at No. 4110 Delmar avenue.

Mr. Argo is a member of the Mercantile Club, belongs to the Royal Arcanum, the Western Commercial Travelers' Association, and is a Master Mason. He casts an independent local ballot, but where questions of state and national importance are before the public he votes with the democratic party. He is now identified with various leagues and organizations for the promotion of business

conditions and his high standing in business circles is shown by the fact that he now holds the position of treasurer of the Missouri Manufacturers Association. His advancement has come as the legitimate sequence of well defined and intelligently directed labor, combined with a keen recognition of the possibilities that the business world offers.

VALENTINE J. GOESSLING.

Valentine J. Goessling, who has been prominently connected with the mercantile interests of St. Louis as a member of the Meyer & Goessling Cloak Company since 1896, was born in this city on the 5th of August, 1874, his parents being August and Anna Goessling. The father is interested in the Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company and the National Paper Company. The maternal grandfather of our subject, John M. Feldman, was one of the pioneers of South St. Louis, conducting a hotel and bus line. He also served as county treasurer and his labors were an important element in the work of early development and upbuilding in South St. Louis.

Valentine J. Goessling attended the Christian Brothers school at St. Vincent church and subsequently entered the St. Louis University, which was then located between Ninth and Eleventh streets, graduating from that institution at the age of seventeen years. After leaving the university he went abroad for nine months and on his return home became connected with his father in the dry-goods business at No. 1248 South Broadway. Subsequently he associated himself with L. J. Meyer for the conduct of a skirt manufacturing enterprise and has since been successfully engaged in this line of activity under the firm style of the Meyer & Goessling Cloak Company. At the time when these two gentlemen established their business there were only a few retailers who handled ready-made skirts and the industry was practically in its infancy. It has now, however, reached large proportions and the business of the Meyer & Goessling Company is steadily growing under the able management and careful control of the partners.

In November, 1898, at Quincy, Illinois, Mr. Goessling was united in marriage to Miss Ida Verne Kreitz. Her grandfather, Mr. Merssman, was one of the pioneer settlers of that place and erected the first three-story building, in which he conducted a private bank and general store. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Goessling have been born two sons: Gerald Augustus, seven years of age; and Paul Henry, who is five years old. They have a handsome residence at No. 4016 Flora boulevard, the cordial hospitality which is there extended being greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

J. T. McLAIN.

The life record of J. T. McLain is a notable example of the fact that in America, where labor is unhampered by caste or class, by precedent or conditions, the individual may work his way upward from a humble position to one of prominence, for his initial step was made in a humble capacity, but as he has proceeded in his business career he has secured a broader outlook and brighter opportunities, and through their improvement he has become a leading business man of St. Louis, as president of the McLain-Alcorn Commission Company. He was born March 31, 1854, in Carlyle, Illinois, his parents being Joseph and Marguerite (O'Connell) McLain, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Gasglow, Scotland. The father was well known in business circles in Carlyle, being connected with several successful enterprises there.

J. T. McLain was a student in the public schools of his native city until he completed the high-school course by graduation. He also attended college at Teutopolis, Illinois, and on leaving school became connected with the butchering business, to which he devoted four years. On the expiration of that period he entered the employ of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, with which he was associated for eighteen years. Five years before leaving the railroad service, however, he established a commission business, and in 1893 left the railroad employ that he might devote his entire time and attention to this undertaking. He organized the J. T. McLain Commission Company and in 1900 incorporated the business under the name of the McLain-Alcorn Commission Company, Mr. McLain remaining as its president to the present time. As a commission merchant he has built up an extensive business. Displaying excellent qualities of administrative and executive ability, he has also placed a correct value upon life's contacts and experiences and he has possessed sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity has presented, while his judgment and even paced energy generally carry him forward to the goal of success.

On the 27th of April, 1880, Mr. McLain was married to Miss Florence Myers, a native of Salem, Illinois, and a daughter of D. P. Myers, who was a prosperous hardware merchant of that city for many years, or until his death in 1905. They now have two children: J. T. McLain, Jr., who is with the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company; and Marguerite Merle, the wife of Dan Schierbaum. Mr. McLain belongs to the Irish-American Club and the Merchants' Exchange, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. This, in brief, is the life history of one of St. Louis' successful business men, who, brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by determined purpose and laudable ambition, has won for himself a place in the ranks of the prosperous business men.

DAVID COALTER GAMBLE, M. D.

Dr. David Coalter Gamble, who passed away May 4, 1908, was well known in medical circles of St. Louis as a general practitioner and also as clinical professor of otology in the medical department of Washington University. He was born in this city September 16, 1844, a son of the Hon. Hamilton Rowan and Caroline (Coalter) Gamble. The father was chosen governor of Missouri in 1861 and was the war governor of the state, continuing in the office until his death, which occurred January 31, 1864. He was otherwise prominent in molding the policy and shaping the destiny of the state during that critical period in the history of the country.

Dr. Gamble spent his entire life in St. Louis. He was a student in his boyhood days in Wyman Institute of St. Louis and afterward attended a private school in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and Norristown, Pennsylvania, and later became a student in the Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pennsylvania. With broad general knowledge to serve as the superstructure upon which to rear professional learning, he took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College with the class of 1869. He then entered upon active practice in St. Louis and so continued for almost forty years. For a long time he was widely known as a general practitioner, but later gave special attention to diseases of the ear and in the line of his specialty gained much more than local distinction. He won the recognition of the profession in that he was made clinical professor of otology in the medical department of Washington University and so continued until his demise.

Dr. Gamble was married on the 22d of December, 1864, in St. Louis, to Miss Flora Matthews, a daughter of John and Mary R. (Levering) Matthews, and unto them were born eleven children who survive: Mary, who is known as Minnie, and is the wife of F. W. Abbot, of New York; Hamilton Rowan, also

of New York; John Matthews, Flora May, Maud, Edna Miller and David C., who are residents of St. Louis; Walter Guy, of New York; Clarence Oliver; Ethel Ray and Allan Preston.

Dr. Gamble was devoted to the welfare and interests of his family and found his greatest happiness in ministering to the pleasure of his wife and children. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and he possessed a ready sympathy, a kindly spirit and a generous disposition which won for him the friendship of all with whom he came in contact. In his profession he made steady progress and was a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the Alumni Association of the medical department of Washington University. He kept constantly in touch through these relations with the progress of the profession in its wide research, investigation and experiment, bringing to each individual a broader knowledge and thus extending the scope of his activity. He held to high ideals in his profession and in manhood and in all life's relations was actuated by lofty purposes. His life record covered more than sixty-three years and was characterized by much good done.

LOYAL LOVEJOY LEONARD.

Loyal Lovejoy Leonard is widely known as a practitioner of law and also through his identification with that movement toward higher politics as manifest in municipal and national virtue. The salient facts in his life record are herein given. He was born February 7, 1873, in West Waterville, now Oakland, Maine, his parents being Watson Vaughan and Irene (Stuart) Leonard, the former a merchant. The Leonards were colonial settlers of New England, three brothers coming from England and embarking in the iron business when the seeds of commercial and industrial development had scarcely been planted on American soil. At Taunton, Massachusetts, they built the first forge in New England at a date prior to King Phillip's war. The Lovejoys from whom Mr. Leonard is descended through his paternal grandmother were early pioneers of Maine, penetrating into the wilderness of the Pine Tree state from the Massachusetts Bay colony on horseback and taking their slaves with them. That the sentiment of the family underwent a great change is indicated on one of the tragic pages of American history, recording the death of Elisha P. Lovejoy, formerly of Albion, Maine, who was an ardent abolitionist and was killed by a mob at Alton, Illinois, where his printing presses were ruined because he had advocated abolition in his newspaper. At the time of the Revolutionary war the Lovejoys were Tories and the given name of Loyal is a family name descended from a loyalist of that period.

In the maternal line L. L. Leonard is descended through the grandfather from the Stuarts and through the grandmother from the Halletts. The Stuarts were of Scotch descent, and the American branch, being of Quaker faith, were opposed to warfare for many generations. The Halletts trace their ancestry to Jonathan Hallett, an early settler at Cape Cod, Barnstable county, Massachusetts. They were prominent in defense of the colonial interests in the Revolutionary war, Elisha Hallett, the great-grandfather, serving as an officer in the American army throughout the period of hostilities.

Loyal L. Leonard, passing through consecutive grades in the public schools of Oakland, Maine, was graduated from the high school in the year 1889 at the age of sixteen. He afterward pursued a course in the Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, Maine, where he was graduated in 1890 and later was for two years engaged in business in the east. He then entered Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1892 and was graduated in 1896. He came to St. Louis soon after his graduation and entered the insurance business, thus providing for

his livelihood while preparing for a professional career as a student in the St. Louis Law School, the law department of Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1902. He had lost his father when ten years of age and had been self-supporting from the age of seventeen. While studying law he engaged in business to meet the expenses of his course and daily living and immediately following his admission to the bar began practice. In the second year thereafter he was appointed assistant special counsel of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and later was made special counsel, in which capacity he engaged in winding up the affairs of the corporation in addition to conducting a general law practice. He has never specialized in any department of the law but has kept in touch with all and has handled various cases, which have brought him into connection with many of the departments of jurisprudence. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association and also to the Law Library Association.

While in college Mr. Leonard became a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and for many years was an officer of and active in the Mississippi Valley Alumni Association of his alma mater. He has long been a member of the New England Society and he belongs also to the University Club and to the Merrimac Canoe Club. He has done active and effective work with the Civic League as chairman of some of its important committees and is particularly interested in improving the appearance of the city by abolishing billboards and other objectionable features and promoting its parks and the adornment of its public roads. He usually votes with the republican party and is identified with that movement which regards the fitness of the candidate as the most important thing rather than his political affiliation. He has long been interested in reform politics and has done his share of work in the ranks as a precinct committeeman. His labors are an acknowledged helpful factor in bringing about those purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing in the political, municipal and social life of the city. It is true that his chief life work has been that of a successful lawyer, but the range of his activities and the scope of his influence have reached far beyond this special field and he belongs to that public spirited, useful and helpful type of men, whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number.

FRANK VOLLMER.

St. Louis is largely a monument to its German-American citizens. The determination and progressive spirit of the Teutonic race have largely been elements in the city's substantial upbuilding. One of the native sons of the fatherland, Frank Vollmer, was born in Westphalia, January 9, 1845, a son of Henry and Gertrude (Eisenbach) Vollmer, the former a shoe manufacturer. To the public schools of his native land he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He continued his studies to the age of fourteen years, when he became a tailor's apprentice, serving for a term of four years, after which he spent several years as a journeyman in the line of his trade and at the age of twenty-four years came to America, making his way direct to St. Louis.

For five years he was here employed in the tailoring business, and in 1873 established business at No. 220 Locust street, as a member of the firm of Vollmer & Knabe, his partner being Henry Knabe. They remained at that location for one year and then removed to 825 North Fourth street. This relation existed for nineteen years and was crowned with gratifying and well merited prosperity. In 1892, however, they severed their business interests and Mr. Vollmer then opened a tailoring establishment at No. 806 Pine street, where he continued until 1903, when he sold his place and retired to private life. In the meantime he had become a large owner of real estate and his investments have proven very profitable.



FRANK VOLLMER

On the 25th of August, 1874, Mr. Vollmer was married to Miss Maria Hoelscher, who was born February 25, 1847, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Clark avenue in this city. Her parents were Bernard and Gertrude (Aver-buck) Hoelscher. The father, a native of Germany, came to St. Louis in 1842 and was one of the early contractors and builders of this city. His wife was likewise a native of the fatherland and they were married in the year 1842. Their children were: Mrs. Eliza Dana; Maria, now Mrs. Vollmer; and Henry, who died in infancy. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Vollmer were born the following named: Bernard, who was born July 10, 1875, and died April 9, 1884; Maria, who is the wife of Henry Warren, of St. Louis and has one daughter, Maria Francisco; Joseph, who was born February 22, 1879, and died April 11, 1885; Henry, who died in infancy; Frank, who also died in infancy; Agnes, a graduate of Sisters of St. Mary's high school, who is musically inclined and is living at home; Josephine, graduate of St. Mary's high school; and Frank, a graduate of St. Mary's high school and also of the St. Louis University. The family residence at No. 2133 California avenue is the abode of warm-hearted and generous hospitality.

In his political views Mr. Vollmer is a democrat, giving his support to the party since he became a naturalized American citizen. He belongs to St. Francis Catholic church and to St. Vincent de Paul's Society, which is for the benefit of the poor. He is also one of the trustees and directors of St. Vincent's Orphan Society, belongs to St. Mary's School Society and has been a generous contributor to all. As he has prospered in his undertakings he has never hoarded his wealth for selfish interests, but has shared liberally with others. He came to St. Louis with a capital of only twenty-eight dollars, but possessed what is far better—a resolute heart and willing hands. His undaunted industry, even in the face of discouragement, his straightforward dealing and his careful investment have enabled him to build up an independent fortune and he is now among the most prosperous of the German-American residents of St. Louis.

WILLIAM CHARLES STAMPS.

Each individual who does well his daily tasks, faithfully meeting the duties and obligations that devolve upon him and utilizing his opportunities to the best advantage, contributes to the world's progress. A well spent life was that of William Charles Stamps, who for a long period was connected with the industrial interests of St. Louis as a manufacturer of brick. He was born in this city, January 9, 1844, and pursued his education in the schools here. His early surroundings were neither those of dire poverty nor of wealth, yet he was reared in comfortable circumstances and given the opportunities that would lead to advancement if he would improve them. That he neglected his chances in no way is indicated by the success which attended him as the years went by. His father, William S. Stamps, was one of the early residents of the city and in pioneer times here purchased a tract of ground at Herbert and Jefferson streets, where he established a brick factory, the business being conducted there for more than a half century. After William C. Stamps completed his education he joined his father in business and in early manhood became manager of the enterprise, which he controlled for his father until the latter's death. He then became proprietor of the business, which he conducted until a few years prior to his own death. All through that period he was ever alert to gain new ideas concerning brick manufacturing that he might improve the plant and thus produce a still higher quality of brick. That his output was such as the public demanded is indicated in the liberal patronage that was accorded him. He conducted a well equipped establishment, employed efficient workmen at good wages and the excellence of his manufactured product enabled him to command for it a ready sale

upon the market. The business was conducted at the original site for more than fifty years, at the end of which time William C. Stamps sold the land and the business. He installed the first Yankee hoister in St. Louis at this brickyard and introduced many other modern improvements. His father was for some time treasurer of the Builders' Exchange and for years William C. Stamps acted as its secretary. He figured prominently in building circles of the city and was very active in the development of St. Louis, giving loyal support to many measures and movements which he believed would prove beneficial to the city and upon which the years have set their approval.

On January 11, 1876, in St. Louis, Mr. Stamps was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Stagg, a daughter of Edward Stagg, who came to this city from New York city, where he was born and reared. In this city he married Miss Daggett, a daughter of John D. Daggett, a very old and prominent citizen of St. Louis. Following his removal to the middle west Mr. Stagg engaged with the Laclède Gas Light Company here. He was not only known as a successful business man but also as a gentleman of considerable literary ability, his writings containing much of merit. He contributed many valuable articles to one of the early newspapers of St. Louis, called the Organ, was the writer of considerable verse and also the author of several prose works. His cultured mind and marked individuality made him a guiding factor in the intellectual progress of the community. He was also numbered among the Sons of the American Revolution, his grandfather having been General Staddeford, of New York, who served with the American army in the war for independence.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stamps was born but one child, Mary Shapleigh, who is living with her mother on Washington boulevard. The death of Mr. Stamps occurred in Los Angeles, California, in 1900. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, although he never united with the denomination. His widow is a Christian Scientist. Mr. Stamps gave his political allegiance to the democracy and was a member of the Liederkrantz Club. In all his life he was energetic and diligent and eminently practical. He brought sound judgment to bear on the solution of all questions which came to him for decision, whether relative to business or social life or matters of public concern. He remained from his birth until his death a resident of St. Louis and had many warm friends here who gave him their high regard and entertained for him feelings of good will and confidence.

WILLIAM HENRY SCUDDER.

William Henry Scudder, born in St. Louis, August 1, 1860, was a son of William H. and Catherine (Hinde) Scudder. He pursued his education in the public schools until he had mastered the elementary branches of learning and then supplemented his preliminary training by study in Washington University. He pursued a course of law there and further prepared for the bar as a student in the law department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor in 1881. In July, 1882, he was admitted to the Missouri bar and became a member of the firm of Douglas Scudder & Company, engaged in the general practice of law. In no profession does advancement depend more largely upon individual merit than in the law, and the fact that Mr. Scudder secured a liberal clientage was indicative of his knowledge and his correct application of legal principles to the points in litigation. With a mind naturally logical and inductive, his reasoning was always clear and cogent, and his presentation of his cause was forceful. He became a member of the State Bar Association and enjoyed in full measure the respect and admiration of his fellow members of the bar.

On February 10, 1885, Mr. Scudder was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Cupples, a native of St. Louis, and they became parents of three children:

Martha, Gladys and Maude. The family circle was broken by the hand of death on the 12th of November, 1899, when Mr. Scudder passed away in Colorado Springs, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He left behind him many warm friends who felt sincere grief at his demise. He was well known and popular in the Manufacturers, St. Louis, Noonday and Country Clubs, in which he held membership, and was the first president of the first Country Club. He was always deeply interested in St. Louis and her welfare and had great faith in her future. He always gave enthusiastic support to interests calculated to promote the city's growth and development and his influence was ever found on the side of those plans which are helpful in upbuilding community interests or in promoting individual development.

GEORGE D. BARNARD.

There are certain names around which center the history of business development and progress in every community. George D. Barnard needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for he is closely associated with business concerns which have conserved the interests of the city in lines of substantial commercial upbuilding and from which he himself has derived substantial benefits. Entering the commercial field as a manufacturing stationer in 1872, with careful management his business has been extended until its ramifying interests reach to all parts of the country. Other lines as well have felt the stimulus of his coöperation and his sound judgment, while concerns of public importance have profited by his activity.

Mr. Barnard, a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, was born October 6, 1846, his parents being Henry L. and Elizabeth Robinson (Curtis) Barnard. Through the medium of the public schools he acquired his education and when he had completed about half of the work of the high school at New Bedford, Massachusetts, he was obliged to abandon his studies because of the death of his father and the necessity of his entering the business world. Throughout his entire connection with commercial pursuits he has been a representative of the stationery trade. He became an employe in a house of that character in 1860, remaining in the east until September, 1868, when he came to St. Louis and accepted a clerkship in a manufacturing stationery house, where he remained until 1872. In the interim he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the business, not only in relation to its sales but also in relation to the manufacture of the product, and believing the time was ripe for him to start in business on his own account, he joined two others in the establishment of a manufacturing stationery enterprise. The new venture proved successful, enjoying a steady growth, but in 1876 one of the partners died and in 1877 the death of the other occurred. This threw upon Mr. Barnard the responsibility of carrying on the business, but he had in his employ at that time some young men who were willing to help and who have since proved their worth not only to the business in which they are now interested with Mr. Barnard, but as citizens of St. Louis. In 1885 the business was incorporated under the style of George D. Barnard & Company with Mr. Barnard as president. The constant expansion of the trade has made it possible for the company to utilize the entire large factory building, three hundred and forty-five by two hundred and twelve feet, since 1895. The business has been most carefully systematized, the plant is equipped with the latest improved machinery and the most thorough methods prevail in the sales departments. The name of Barnard has become a synonym for the stationery trade in St. Louis.

In an intensely active business career Mr. Barnard has not felt satisfied with the establishment and successful control of this mammoth undertaking, but has extended his efforts to other fields with equally good results. He is now vice president of the Art Metal Construction Company, vice president of the Embree-

McLean Carriage Company and vice president of the Continental Warrant & Investment Company.

If his name can be secured in support of any public movement it is considered a most valuable asset, for he never enters upon a work in a half hearted manner and his activities have greatly benefited the city in many of its public movements and measures. He belongs to the Merchants' Exchange, of which he was formerly vice president, and he has been vice-chairman of the committee on fall festivities, which have done so much to exploit the interests and opportunities of St. Louis. He was one of the original World's Fair committee of two hundred and has been chairman of many committees to raise money for public purposes and has always been a liberal donor thereto. His political position is somewhat independent. Indeed he is in hearty sympathy with the tendency of the times which is manifest by many progressive, thinking men, who consider results rather than party successes and feel that there are interests which are paramount to machine rule.

Mr. Barnard was married in Alton, Illinois, in 1874, to Miss Mary L. Tindall. He belongs to the Episcopal church, and for more than a quarter of a century was a vestryman of St. Peter's. Admirable social qualities render him popular in the Mercantile, the St. Louis, the St. Louis Country and the Glen Echo clubs. When he entered the business field he had no ambition to accomplish something especially great or famous, and throughout his business career he has followed the lead of his opportunities, seizing legitimate advantages as they have arisen and taking a forward step whenever the way was open. He has always been ready for advancement and, fortunate in possessing ability and character that have inspired confidence in others, the weight of his character, his ability and his willingness to work have carried him into important relations with large interests.

JOSEPH D. HESSE.

In European countries young men learn a trade or business and in the majority of cases continue throughout their lives in the employ of others, hampered in their efforts by caste or class and by the burdensome taxation of monarchical rulers. In America, however, the young man can master his trade, and passes on, if he be diligent and determined, to positions of ownership and control, and in time becomes a leading representative of the line of business to which he directs his enterprise.

Joseph D. Hesse, serving his apprenticeship as architect and receiving practical training in the profession as an employe of others, is now at the head of a profitable business of his own and as a speculative builder has done much to improve certain sections of the city. He was born in Pacific, Missouri, in January, 1869, and is a son of Ignatz and Emily Hesse. The father was a barber who resided in St. Louis, and the mother, still living, is engaged in the practice of medicine, having the degree of M.D. Both parents came of German ancestry, although the mother's people have long been represented at Washington, Missouri.

Joseph D. Hesse attended the public schools of Pacific, Missouri, until his thirteenth year, and then came to St. Louis, where he pursued his education as a public-school student for three years. His natural talent for drawing and his interest in the work led to his preparation for the profession of an architect in the employ of John Johnson, one of the oldest and best known architects of the country. Mr. Hesse remained with him for two years and then entered the service of George I. Barnett & Son, predecessors of the present firm of Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, with whom he continued for about three years. He next engaged as draftsman for Charles Hellmers, and two years later he en-

gaged as interior designer with Emil F. Seidel, a well-known cabinetmaker. While thus engaged, Mr. Hesse gained a comprehensive knowledge of the business and furnished many attractive designs for interiors. When he embarked in business on his own account, he also continued interior designing and planning interiors for architects, cabinetmakers and others. For six years he devoted his attention solely to that line, having an office in the Commercial building for two years. He then removed to the Chemical building, where he remained for four years. During this time he began building flats and organized the Heston Investment Company, with which he is still connected. He suffered during the widespread financial panic of 1893 and was forced to close his office, but a man of such resolution as Mr. Hesse possessed could not be discouraged, and when he could not continue in one line, he directed his talents in another. He began designing cars for the American Car Foundry Company and made the designs for many private cars. When times were better he resumed business on his own account and is now connected with the company, which has different property rights throughout the city. As an architect, his work is worthy of note, for it combines utility with adornment and solidarity with beauty. The apartment buildings which he has arranged contain the most modern conveniences and are artistic in their arrangement and interior designing.

On the 12th of October, 1904, Mr. Hesse was married in New York city to Miss Minnie Van Duzer, whose acquaintance he formed while she was visiting the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. She is of Holland lineage, connected with a family of well known pillow-sham manufacturers. They have one daughter, Laberne, fifteen months of age.

In his political views Mr. Hesse is independent, nor is he active in club life, preferring to give his attention outside of business hours to his home interests and his immediate circle of friends. A resolute will and constantly increasing capital constitute the salient features of his progress in professional lines.

HON. FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR.

The name of Francis Preston Blair figures upon the pages of our national history as that of one who aided in molding public opinion and in shaping the destiny of the country during a most momentous period in its existence. The honesty of his views was never called into question and he stood ever as a man of lofty patriotism whose devotion to the welfare of his country was one of his distinguishing characteristics. He won fame as a lawyer, soldier and statesman and his record reflects credit and honor upon the city which honored him.

Born in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 19th of February, 1821, he was a son of Francis P. Blair, Sr., a native of Virginia and an eminent lawyer of that state, who afterward became attorney general of Kentucky and still later was the well known editor of the *Globe*, a Washington, D. C., newspaper. Francis P. Blair, Jr., was but nine years of age at the time of his parents' removal to the capital city, where his boyhood days were passed. After preparing for college in the schools of Washington he matriculated in the College of New Jersey at Princeton and when he had completed his university course returned to Kentucky to enter upon the study of law with Lewis Marshall as his preceptor. He completed his legal training in the law school of Transsylvania University, of Kentucky, and in 1843 came to St. Louis for the purpose of entering upon the active practice of his profession in this city. Delicate health, however, prevented him from at once becoming a member of the St. Louis bar and hoping to be benefited by outdoor life he went with a party of trappers and traders to the Rocky mountains and in 1845 accompanied Bent and Saint Vrian to their fort, which occupied a site in the southern part of the present state of Colorado. He remained in that region until the expedition



FRANK P. BLAIR

under command of General Stephen W. Kearney crossed the plains and proceeded to Mexico to take part in the Mexican war. Mr. Blair joined that expedition and in a military capacity served until the close of hostilities. His health improved under the rigorous life of the west and in 1847 he returned to St. Louis, where the same year he married Miss Apolline Alexander, of Woodford county, Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair established their home in St. Louis and he entered at once upon the active practice of the law. While advancement at the bar is proverbially slow no dreary novitiate awaited him. In the trial of his first cases he proved his marked ability in the handling of complex legal problems and from the beginning enjoyed an extensive and important practice. He devoted himself to the more congenial branches of professional work and to the advocacy of political principles which he deemed essential in forming the state and national policy. His position was never an equivocal one and he soon became recognized as one of the strongest opponents of slavery and one of the most stalwart originators and advocates of the free-soil movement. In 1852 he was elected on the free-soil ticket as a member of the state legislature, where his representation of the interests of his constituents was such as to insure his reelection for a second term. While serving in the house he made several speeches in favor of the free labor system, which attracted general attention and aroused public sentiment to the iniquities of the slave system. He had been a close and discriminating student of the conditions of the south and became an opponent of a system which he fully understood was undermining national interests and proving a detriment to national progress, while at the same time it was opposed to all humanitarian ideals. The stand which he took on this question aroused the pro-slavery party which manifested the utmost hostility to him. Angry threats and protests, however, did not deter him in the least and he continued to make anti-slavery speeches upon the slave soil and to use his influence in favor of the free labor movements. Mr. Blair gained a strong following in St. Louis, although the movement was not a popular one outside of the city. Here, however, it found endorsement from the liberty-loving German element and Mr. Blair never ceased to clearly express his views as occasion offered. Under his leadership the free-soil party placed a ticket in the field in St. Louis in 1856 and elected its nominees.

In the same year Mr. Blair was chosen to represent this district in congress and in the national councils. He boldly advocated the emancipation doctrine, also supporting the views which Clay had held years before, that the emancipation of the negroes should be followed by their transportation to Africa. Had this course been pursued the country would have been spared the grave race problem which it is today facing.

In 1858 Mr. Blair was again a candidate for congress but in that year was defeated although at the next election he was again sent to the national halls of legislation as congressman from this district. He there served as chairman of the committee on military affairs and as a member of other important committees. He was one of the earnest working members of that body and exerted strong influence in the house. Remaining ever a student of the questions and issues of the day, when a new party was formed to prevent the extension of slavery, he joined its ranks, putting forth earnest effort to promote its growth and secure its success. It was at his suggestion that in 1860 a meeting of Missouri republicans was called to select delegates to the national convention of the party to be held that year in Chicago. Mr. Blair was chosen as a delegate and became a conspicuous figure in that memorable gathering. Following his return to St. Louis after the adjournment of the convention he made a ratification speech at the old Lucas Market and was instrumental in organizing the uniformed campaign club, known as the Wide-Awakes—an organization that played a most important part in the subsequent campaign. Following the election of President Lincoln, Mr. Blair was among the first of the coun-

try's eminent men to perceive that Civil war was inevitable and to realize that the effort must at once be made if Missouri was to be saved to the Union. He therefore inaugurated a movement which resulted in enlisting, organizing and drilling some of the earliest defenders of the Union in this city. When the attempt at secession was made, followed by the declaration of war, Mr. Blair became captain of the first company of Union soldiers enlisted in the state and assisted materially in defraying the expenses incident to arming and equipping them. When a number of companies had been organized and united as a regiment Mr. Blair was unanimously elected colonel of the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers. This was followed by promotion to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers in August, 1861, and on the 29th of November, 1862, he was made major general. At the same time and until 1863 he was representative from his district in congress but resigned his seat. He was instrumental in unearthing a plot of the state authorities of Missouri to capture the United States arsenal in St. Louis containing the sixty-five thousand stand of arms belonging to the general government. This was soon after the organization of the Confederacy. During Sherman's campaign in 1864 and 1865 General Blair was at the head of the Seventeenth Corps and participated in the march to the sea. He succeeded General McPherson in command of the Seventeenth Army Corps and thus served until the close of the war, with conspicuous gallantry, rendering important aid to his country in the darkest hour of her history. He then returned to his home in St. Louis, where the people received him with enthusiastic demonstrations of affection and esteem.

In matters relating to the civic interests of his country Mr. Blair was also prominent. He served at one time as commissioner of the Pacific Railroad and in 1868 was the democratic candidate for the vice presidency on the ticket with Horatio Seymour. He regarded the measures adopted by the republican party toward the southern states as unduly harsh, and because of this he returned his allegiance to the party with which he had been connected in early life, and in 1871 he was again elected to the Missouri legislature and afterward was chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, where he represented Missouri until 1873. When he passed away in this city two years later the news of his death brought a sense of personal bereavement to almost every individual in St. Louis and the state and was deeply lamented by those who knew and honored him throughout the nation. At meetings of the bar, of the veterans of the Civil war and of various public bodies in St. Louis, resolutions were adopted and speeches delivered in which the story of his upright life, his unflinching devotion to duty and his unquestioned honesty in support of his convictions was then retold. As a patriotic citizen, a distinguished lawyer and able statesman, he inscribed his name high on America's roll of fame and is today numbered with Missouri's honored dead.

JAMES W. ALCORN.

Honored and respected by all, few men occupy a more enviable position in the regard of those with whom they are brought in contact than does James W. Alcorn, the vice president of the McLain-Alcorn Commission Company. This is not alone by reason of the success that he has attained, but also owing to the straightforward business methods which he has followed. He was born April 26, 1860, of the marriage of William E. Alcorn and Anna M. Rowe. The father was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and removing to Cincinnati, there engaged in the tent and awning business for many years. His wife died in that city in 1863 and Mr. Alcorn afterward removed to Olney, Illinois, where

he turned his attention to farming, being identified with that pursuit until his demise in 1896.

James W. Alcorn was but a young lad at the time of the removal of the family from Cincinnati to Illinois, in which state he acquired his education in the public schools. He was a young man of eighteen years when he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of Erasmus Wells, a street railway builder and operator of this city. He afterward engaged in the baggage and express business in connection with the steam railroad service and was thus connected until 1900, when he joined W. T. McLain in organizing the McLain-Alcorn Commission Company. While in the service of the railroad he had speculated on the side in the commission business until he found that he was making good money in that way and decided that he would join a partner in that line and leave railroading entirely.

On the 3d of June, 1885, Mr. Alcorn was married to Miss Edna Hopkinson, who was born and reared in Olney, Illinois, a daughter of Ambrose H. Hopkinson, who engaged in contracting in Olney until his death in 1906.

Mr. Alcorn has attained prominence in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Knight Templar Commandery, the Consistory and to the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, is a Methodist in religious faith and a republican in his political belief. His life has been one of continuous activity in which has been accorded due recognition of labor and he is rapidly forging to the front in commercial circles, nor has his activity contributed alone to his individual success, for he is found among those who endorse public interests which are calculated to promote the general welfare.

GORDON WILLIS.

Gordon Willis, vice president and secretary of the Hunkins-Willis Lime & Cement Company of St. Louis, was born in Galena, Illinois, on the 29th of May, 1859, his parents being W. B. and Ellen T. (Pratt) Willis, who in 1865 removed with their family to this city. Accordingly Gordon Willis acquired his education in the public schools here, and his early business training was received in the service of the Wiggins Ferry Company as superintendent of the car ferry for eight years. On severing that connection he spent four years with R. S. McCormick & Company, and in 1889 became secretary of the Thorn & Hunkins Lime & Cement Company, which was established in 1875. The business was conducted under that style until 1896, when it was taken over by the newly organized firm of the Hunkins-Willis Lime & Cement Company, with Gordon Willis as vice president and secretary. The volume of business which has been secured makes theirs a most important industry of this character. It was but a natural and logical step for Mr. Willis to become connected with the National Builders Supply Association, of which he was elected president in January, 1906, reelected in 1907, and again in 1908. This is a rapidly growing organization, having more than seven hundred members in the principal cities of the United States. It is in harmony with the marked tendency of the times to so cooperate in business life that different parties may enjoy the benefits of mutually developed trade interests. Mr. Willis as president is bringing the Supply Association into national prominence and is becoming recognized as one of the foremost representatives of his line of trade in the middle west. He is vice president of Best Brothers Keene's Cement Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and secretary and treasurer of the Peerless White Lime Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1891, in St. Louis, Mr. Willis was married to Miss Letha Tindel and they have one son, Barnard. Mr. Willis belongs to the Mercantile Club and finds his chief recreation in travel and athletics, but that he is preëminently a

business man is indicated by his activity in the Business Men's League, the Citizens Industrial Association and the Traffic Club, the St. Louis Railway Club, and the Manufacturers Association. Tireless energy, keen perception and a genius for devising and planning the right things at the right time are some of the elements which have constituted his success, enabling him to make rapid and substantial advancement in the business world.

JUDGE CHARLES CLELLAND BLAND.

The Bland family of which Judge Charles C. Bland is a representative is of English origin and was planted on American soil in Virginia during the colonial epoch in the history of this country. In 1776 Richard Bland, of the Virginia colony, published an "Inquiry into the Rights of the British Colonies." He was elected a delegate to congress in 1774 and died four years later, but left the impress of his individuality upon the history of Virginia in its formative period. The name of Bland has frequently figured prominently in the nation's annals. Stoughton E. and Margaret (Nall) Bland, parents of Judge Bland, were representatives of two old Kentucky families, the former born on what became the home of ex-Governor Proctor Knott of that state. Their son, the late Hon. Richard P. Bland, was a candidate for presidential honors at the Chicago convention of 1896.

Judge Bland, coming of an ancestry honorable and distinguished, has added new laurels to the family name as a lawyer and jurist. He was born in Hartford, Ohio county, Kentucky, February 9, 1837, and on the death of his parents came to Arcadia, Missouri, in 1850, with his uncle, G. B. Nownall, and pursued an academic education in that place. His early professional service was devoted to educational interests as a teacher in the schools of Missouri and Mississippi, and while thus engaged his leisure hours were spent in mastering the principles of jurisprudence through private reading. In 1860 he successfully passed an examination before Judge James H. McBride of the circuit court of Dent county, Missouri, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession, but had scarcely time to gain recognition as a lawyer when the Civil war was inaugurated.

Judge Bland stood as a stalwart defender of Union supremacy. He had been a student of the great questions which were to bring the two opposing forces into armed conflict and, although of southern birth, became a stanch advocate of the Union, manifesting his loyalty by active service at the front after the inauguration of hostilities. He joined the army as a private of Company D, Thirty-second Regiment of Missouri Infantry, and was elected captain of his company, with which rank he served throughout the war. He was with General Sherman and General Blair at Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post. He afterward participated in the sieges of Vicksburg and of Jackson, Mississippi, and of Atlanta, Georgia, taking part in the battles of Brandon, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Ezra Church, Jonesboro and others of lesser importance. He commanded his company in at least one-half of the engagements in which Sherman's army participated in its progress from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and after the capitulation of that city the Thirty-second Missouri Infantry was consolidated with the Twenty-first Regiment. He was mustered out after the consolidation.

When the war was over Judge Bland located for practice at Rolla, Missouri, where he was in partnership with his brother, Richard Bland, from 1866 until 1868, in which year the brother removed to Lebanon, Missouri. As the years passed Judge Bland gradually gained renown based upon a thorough and comprehensive understanding of the law and accuracy in the application of its principles. The ability which he displayed as an advocate in the courts led to

his election to the circuit court bench in 1880, followed by a reëlection in 1886 and 1892. During his twelve years' faithful service as circuit judge few appeals were taken from his decisions and his fairness and impartiality none seriously questioned. In fact, he received public endorsement of his service on the circuit bench in an election as associate judge of the St. Louis court of appeals. It is a high tribute to his sterling worth that none of his decisions have ever aroused a feeling of personal antagonism, his honesty, his solid judicial qualities and his remarkable industry and executive force being recognized by all. He is a man of well balanced intellect, thoroughly familiar with the law and practice, and possesses, too, a comprehensive general information which enables him to understand the complexity of human interests and the motive springs of human conduct. In the court of appeals he is making a record which places him with the distinguished jurists who have sat upon that bench and, as a contemporary biographer has expressed it, "his opinions have been as noteworthy for the honesty as for the ability that he has put into them."

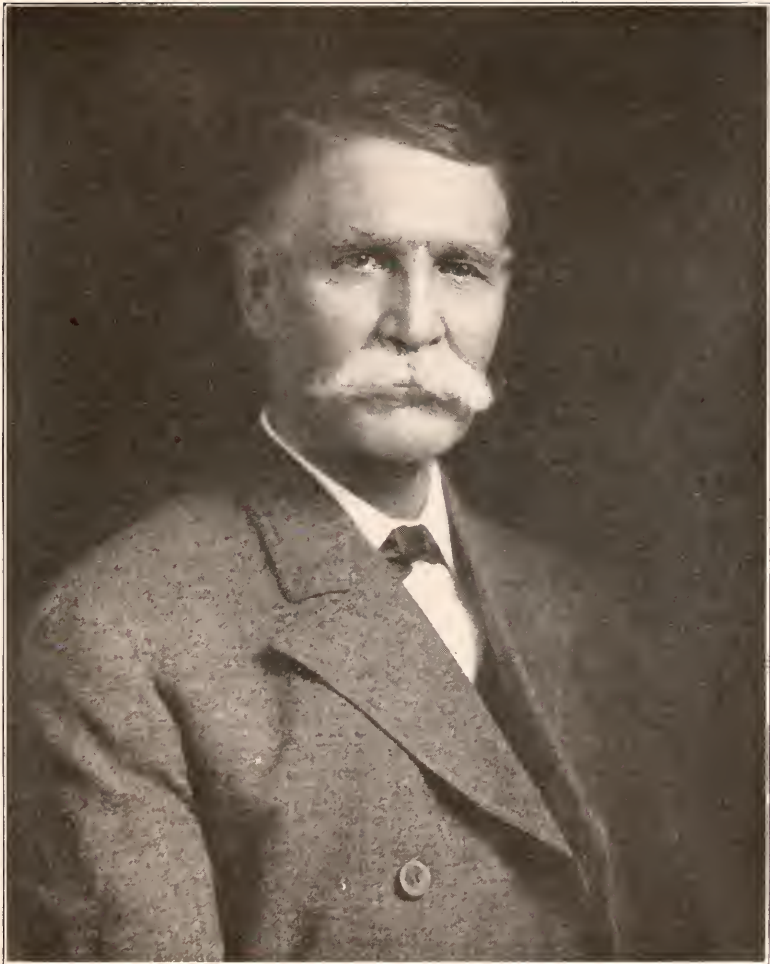
On the 25th of September, 1865, Mr. Bland was married to Miss Luticia Goodykootze, who died December 24, 1869, leaving a daughter, Vivian, who was born April 16, 1867, and passed away January 19, 1872. On the 25th of May, 1871, Judge Bland wedded Hattie B. Keene, whose death occurred April 2, 1888. Their children were: Thomas C., who was born April 27, 1873, and died September 30, 1895; Richard E., who was born November 29, 1874, and died September 16, 1897; Harry O., born October 8, 1877; Charles P., born May 11, 1880; Ione, September 14, 1883; Joseph R., October 22, 1885; and George R., April 2, 1888. On the 25th of April, 1889, Judge Bland married Mary Goodykootze, a sister of his first wife, and their son, Clark B., was born August 21, 1890.

Judge Bland is a member of the Royal Legion and has long been prominent in Masonic circles. He enjoys association with observant, thinking men, and the delights of literature have long been his. He has gained an enviable and well merited fame in his profession. Of stern integrity and honesty of purpose, despising all unworthy or questionable means to secure success in any undertaking or for any purpose or to promote his own advancement in any direction, whether political or otherwise, not even the tongue of calumny has ever uttered a word to the contrary. The faithful use of his native talents has worked out to a logical conclusion and he has wrought along the line of the largest public good.

ROBERT McCULLOCH.

Robert McCulloch, president and general manager of the United Railway Company of St. Louis, was born in Missouri, September 15, 1841, and is a representative of old Virginia families. His father was Roderick Douglas McCulloch, of Amherst county, Virginia, and his mother, Elizabeth McClanahan (Nash) McCulloch, a native of Roanoke, Virginia. During the infancy of their son Robert the parents both died and he returned to the Old Dominion, settling in Rockbridge county, where he mastered the elementary branches of learning as a pupil in private schools. Subsequently he attended the Virginia Military Institute and was given his diploma of graduation after the close of the Civil war.

At the outbreak of hostilities he put aside his text-books and on the 19th of April, 1861, joined the Confederate army as drill master. He afterward enlisted for active duty at the front as a private, but was promoted successively to the rank of lieutenant, of adjutant and then to captain of Company B of the Eighteenth Virginia Infantry, which was a part of Garnett's Brigade, Pickett's Division, of the Army of Northern Virginia. He thus served under the



ROBERT McCULLOCH

gallant Pickett, who won undying fame at Gettysburg and who perhaps had the personal love and respect of his soldiers more than any other Confederate leader. Captain McCulloch was wounded at First Manassas, again at Second Manassas, also in the seven days' battle in the vicinity of Richmond, and twice at Gettysburg in Pickett's charge. No American citizen of the north or of the south can ever hear or read the story of that charge without being thrilled by the bravery of men who in the face of the bullets' fire—to the very mouth of the enemy's guns—left their dead and dying almost as thickly strewn over the field as was the wheat over which they trod. It was on the 3d of July, 1863, that Mr. McCulloch, being wounded, was reported among the dead. He was taken prisoner, was afterward exchanged and remained on active duty until the surrender in April, 1865.

Returning home to take up the pursuits of peace, Mr. McCulloch remained a resident of Virginia until January, 1869, when he came to St. Louis and soon afterward procured employment in a minor position with the Bellefontaine Railway Company. It was his initial step in a business career that has continually broadened in its responsibilities and in its successes. He has been uninterruptedly connected with street railway interests since that time and has been associated with every department of the service. He has seen the horse-car system superseded by the cable and that in turn by electric motor power, and has been a factor in that progressive move which has brought street railway service up to its present perfect condition. He was for several years general manager of the Chicago City Railway Company and in 1904 returned to St. Louis, becoming director, vice president and general manager of the United Railways Company of this city and then president. His ready adaptability in business, his clear comprehension of possibilities, his outlook beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities of the future, his habits of systematic labor and of clear thought all combine to make him one of the best known and most competent street railway managers of the country.

During the interval following his return from the war and his removal to St. Louis, Mr. McCulloch was married in Rockbridge county, Virginia, to Miss Emma Paxton, on the 18th of June, 1868. The household now includes three children, Richard, Roberta and Grace. In Masonry Mr. McCulloch has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, is also identified with the Knight Templar commandery and the Mystic Shrine. He has been honored with official preferment, being an ex-grand commander of Missouri. He is a member of the St. Louis, the Mercantile and Racquet Clubs, Sons of the Revolution and Colonial Wars, and his political belief is that of the democracy, while his religious ideas are in harmony with the Protestant faith. An analysis of his life work shows a ready adaptability, a thoroughness in purpose and a persistency in carrying out plans that constitute the salient elements in his rise in the business world.

ARTHUR W. LAMBERT.

Arthur W. Lambert is now treasurer of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, with which he has been connected continuously since coming to St. Louis in 1887, while since 1895 he has occupied his present position. He was born in Alexandria, Virginia, May 18, 1867, and is a son of William H. and Laura (Steer) Lambert. His father devoted his life to the banking business and was president of the Citizens National Bank of Alexandria. The family is of English lineage, and when representatives of the name came to America they settled in Maryland, while later the family was founded in Alexandria, Virginia, where they had been known for three generations. They are descendants of John Lambert, who was the commander-in-chief of Cromwell's army. The sons of the present generation are grand nephews of Benjamin Higden, of the city of

Philadelphia, who was a member of the Revolutionary congress from 1777 until 1779.

Arthur W. Lambert attended school in his native city to the age of sixteen years and then became connected with the banking business in Alexandria, Virginia, where he remained until his removal to St. Louis in 1880. Here he entered the employ of the present company in a clerical capacity and eventually was promoted to the position of chemist and treasurer. He is thus active in the control of the enterprise, which is an important commercial concern of the city, and, moreover, has directed his efforts to other fields of labor, being now widely known in business circles. He is a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company, a director of the Grand Avenue Bank, a director of the Lambert Deacon Hull Printing Company, a director of the Kansas City Home Telephone Company, a director of the Detroit Home Telephone Company and a trustee of the Lambert estate. His varied interests claim from him the services of a capable man of keen discrimination, and what he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of his innate talents and powers. His ability has developed through the exercise of his native talents, and as the years have gone by difficult business problems have become easy of solution for him, while in the control of important interests he displays keen sagacity that looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future.

In November, 1889, in St. Louis, Mr. Lambert was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Webb, of this city, a daughter of Dr. William Webb, who was a very prominent physician here. They have four children: Arthur W., who is attending Washington University; William H., attending Culver Military Academy at Maxincuckee, Indiana; Samuel B., at home; and Mary Webb, who is a student in Mary Institute.

The family attend the Grand Avenue Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Lambert is a member. He also belongs to the blue lodge of Masons and is a prominent and welcome figure in several of the leading clubs of the city, including the Noonday, Mercantile, St. Louis and Missouri Athletic. Coming to St. Louis as a young man of twenty-three years, he has found in its business conditions the opportunities which he sought, and through their improvement has reached a prominent position in the business world, with interests that return him a most gratifying annual income.

HENRY I. D'ARCY.

Henry I. D'Arcy was a representative of the bar of St. Louis. He was born at Port Arlington, Ireland, in 1846, and was educated in the schools of his native country, graduating at the age of twenty-four from Trinity College in Dublin. He came to America about this time and made his way to St. Louis, where he turned his education to account by acting as professor of Latin and Greek in the Christian Brothers College for two years. Desiring, however, to make the practice of law his profession, he attended the St. Louis Law School, where he completed his course in six months and was admitted to the bar. He was recognized as a lawyer of ability and as a student of the principles of law. He was cogent in his reasoning, clear in his deductions and seldom at fault in the application of a legal principle. His ability was recognized by his colleagues and contemporaries, and the general public regarded him as a strong advocate and wise counselor.

Mr. D'Arcy was married in St. Louis in 1872 to Miss Hattie L. Cheever, a native of this city and a daughter of Joshua Cheever, who for many years was a prominent resident here. Mr. Cheever came to St. Louis from Boston when nineteen years of age and was actively connected with river navigation, owning

a great number of steamboats. He continued actively and successfully in that business for a number of years, and afterward became closely associated with mercantile interests, first organizing Warne-Cheever & Company, and afterward the firm of Cheever & Birch Hardware Company, which was the leading hardware house of those days and controlled an extensive trade reaching over many sections of the west. He was regarded as an authority on matters of trade interest and was in close touch with the important business matters of the city. He was a member of the Home Guards during the war and was always interested in public matters. In addition to his other business interests he was interested in bank matters, and in connection with Mr. Edgar established the Continental Bank. He was one of the organizers of the Provident Association and took an active and helpful part in its work. He also was interested in organizing the Unitarian church and was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His life was characterized by many good deeds that endeared his memory to all who knew him. He married Miss Susan Ann Simpson, who was a native of Kentucky, but was at that time a resident of St. Louis. They had two children, Mrs. D'Arcy and Ammi B. Cheever. The father died in California in 1877. St. Louis still bears the impress of his individuality.

Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy had eight children, of whom five are yet living: William C., who is engaged in the advertising business; Edward, a lawyer; Susan, the wife of A. H. Roudebush; Maud and John. The husband and father died in 1888. He was a public-spirited citizen and interested in whatever pertained to the welfare of St. Louis. He was known among his friends as a student of the classics and as a man of general culture and wide learning. He was one of the best after-dinner speakers of the city and enjoyed, to the fullest extent, the friendship, admiration and respect of men of learning and ability.

RICHARD JORDAN COMPTON.

St. Louis has drawn its population from every state in the Union and from almost every country on the face of the globe. Among those who claimed New York as the place of their nativity was Richard Jordan Compton, who was born November 9, 1833, and became a resident of this city when it was just emerging from villagehood and foreshadowing in its increased business activity the metropolitan growth of the future. He was then a young man of twenty-one years. His boyhood and youth had been passed in the east as a member of his father's household. He was a son of John Compton, a native of Rochester, England, who after coming to America lived and died in Buffalo, New York. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Ann Jordan, was also a native of Rochester, England.

Richard Jordan Compton was indebted to the public-school system of Buffalo for his educational privileges and he remained in his native city until he attained his majority, when, thinking that the business opportunities of the growing west were superior to those of the older east, he made his way to St. Louis and here engaged in the lithographing and engraving business. With the growth of the city and as a result of his enterprising efforts and progressive spirit, his business developed until it assumed extensive and profitable proportions. It is today one of the oldest established industrial concerns of the city, being still carried on by his sons, who are worthy successors of their father in this line of activity.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Compton served as major in the militia and was one of the home guards. The growth and development of St. Louis was a matter of intense interest to him, prompting his earnest coöperation and helpful labors. He was one of the first men to promote and organize the



R. J. COMPTON

Veiled Prophets Association, which holds its annual festival each fall and has gained wide distinction as one of the largest and best enterprises of this character ever held anywhere. He was also one of the first promoters of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and in fact no project for the benefit of St. Louis nor the promotion of its growth in material, intellectual, social and moral lines failed to elicit his hearty support and substantial aid.

Mr. Compton was married in Buffalo, New York, to Miss Ella Louise Cleveland, a relative of ex-President Cleveland, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom two died in infancy. Those still living are Mrs. Lillian Long, P. Cleveland, Richard J., Jr., George B., Paul and Mrs. Mildred E. Woods. There are also fourteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Mr. Compton built a fine residence on Washington boulevard, where the family still reside, and there he passed away in May, 1899. He attained high rank in Masonry, taking the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he belonged also to the old Germania Club and to the Mercantile Club. His political support was unswervingly given to the republican party and he was senior warden of St. Peter's Episcopal church for ten years. He seemed cognizant of the various forces which enter into municipal progress and in all was helpfully interested, while through all his life the motive power of his activity was found in commendable principles and a firm belief that progress and not retrogression is indicative of the world's pace.

HENRY SAMUEL PRIEST.

Henry Samuel Priest, a member of the Missouri bar since 1873 and a practitioner at St. Louis since 1881, was born in Ralls county, this state, February 7, 1853, a son of Thomas J. and Amelia E. (Brown) Priest, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. The family comes of the same ancestry as General Samuel Houston, liberator of and president of the Republic of Texas. The acquirement of his early education was followed by study in Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, from which he was graduated in the class of 1872. He prepared for the practice of law at Taylorsville, Kentucky, with Major M. E. Houston as his preceptor, and later continued his reading at Hannibal, Missouri, in the office of Judge James Carr, who was then general attorney for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company. Following his admission to the bar at Hannibal in the spring of 1873, after examination by Judge J. T. Redd, Mr. Priest located for practice in Moberly, Missouri, where his devotion to his clients' interests and the ability which he displayed in handling intricate legal problems soon gained him a large patronage. Not long after his arrival in Moberly he was elected city attorney and for two years acceptably filled that position, discharging his duties without fear or failure and winning high encomiums from all fair-minded citizens, whose influence is found on the side of law and order.

Following his appointment as assistant attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, he represented that corporation in numerous important cases in the courts of St. Louis and elsewhere between October, 1881, and December, 1883. At the latter date he was appointed attorney for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, now the Wabash system, and rendered capable service in that capacity for seven years, or until appointed general attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, December 1, 1890. He had become associated with this corporation in a legal capacity upon his removal to St. Louis and continued as general attorney until 1894, when he resigned to accept the appointment of President Cleveland as judge of the United States district court, succeeding Judge Thayer, who had been elevated to the United States circuit bench. Mr. Priest remained upon the bench, however, only a year and then resumed the private practice of law as a member of the firm of Boyle, Priest &

Lehman. Judge Priest possesses a mind of singular precision and power. It is in a marked degree a judicial mind, capable of the impartial view of both sides of a question and of arriving at a just conclusion. In his practice he has been absolutely fair, never indulging in artifice or concealment, never dealing in indirect methods, but winning his victories, which have been many, and suffering his defeats, which have been few, in the open field, face to face with his foe. He has achieved distinction and he deserves it. Calm, dignified and self-controlled, he gives to his clients the service of great talent, unwearied industry and rare learning, yet he never forgets that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect, and, above all, to justice and a righteous administration of the law, which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success permits him to disregard.

On the 9th of November, 1876, Judge Priest was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta King Parsell, of Webster Grove, St. Louis county, Missouri, a daughter of George B. and Elizabeth (Wright) Parsell, of Portland, Maine. Their children are: George T., Grace E., Jeannette B., and Wells Blodgett Priest. The position of the family in social circles is one of prominence and Judge Priest is a welcome member at the Mercantile, St. Louis, Noonday, Country, Log Cabin and Racquet Clubs. He finds pleasure in discussion with observant, thinking men, and the delights of literature are familiar to him. That he occupies a prominent position in professional circles is indicated by the fact of his unanimous election to the presidency of the Missouri State Bar Association. He is an able, faithful and conscientious minister in the temple of justice and in private life has become endeared to all who know him by the simple nobility of his character.

WILLIAM H. FRANTZ.

William H. Frantz, a prominent and enterprising general contractor of the west side, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 2, 1853. His parents were Peter and Rosena (Wey) Frantz, the former a native of Alsace-Lorraine and the latter of Baden, Germany. They came to America before they were married and here Peter Frantz followed his occupation of a tanner, continuing in this business, in which he was both skillful and successful, until his death in 1894. He survived his wife for twenty-four years. Beside William H. Frantz the parents had the following children: Caroline, widow of Eli Miller, of Kansas City; Christopher A., a mechanic of St. Louis; Louisa, who is survived by her husband, Thomas Kavanaugh; Amelia, wife of Charles Moder; and Lena Mary, deceased.

At the usual age William H. Frantz attended the public schools in Cincinnati, Ohio. Upon completing his education he repaired to St. Louis, being then but seventeen years of age, and engaged in the occupation of stair-building with his brother. He learned the trade and continued to work as a journeyman for the succeeding five years. Being a skilled mechanic and familiar with every phase of carpentering and stair-building and ambitious to establish himself independently in life, he began contracting in 1892. During the twenty years he was engaged in stair-building he had purchased a lot of ground, on which he built his first house. He then gave up stair-building and devoted his time to the construction of dwelling houses, which he afterward offered for sale. Since commencing business he has erected and disposed of seven hundred and fifty residences in the west end of the city. He engages only in the construction of first class houses and has won a wide reputation for doing excellent work.

In 1877 Mr. Frantz wedded Miss Wilhelmina Durr, a native of Franklin county and a daughter of Michael and Catherine (Conrad) Durr, who were natives of Germany and emigrated to America prior to the war of 1860, locating in St. Louis, at which time it was little more than a village. Mr. and Mrs. Frantz

have four children: Lorena, William A., Minnie Rosena and Lewis M. The last named was married November 28, 1906, to Miss Charlotte Patten, a daughter of Dr. F. W. and Margaret Patten, and they now have one daughter, Louise Wane-ford Frantz.

Mr. Frantz gives his political support to the republican party. Although he is not an active politician he uses his vote and influence during campaigns to secure the election of the candidates of his party.

VERY REV. M. S. RYAN, C.M., D.D., Ph.D.

Very Rev. M. S. Ryan, C.M., D.D., Ph.D., the president of Kenrick Seminary, and one of the leading representatives of the Catholic ministry in the middle west, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 22, 1875. He was educated at St. Mary's Seminary, in Perryville, Missouri, and the Dominican University in Rome. Preparing for the priesthood, he took holy orders December 17, 1898, and has since devoted his time and energies to teaching in Catholic schools. He was professor of theology and a director of students in Kenrick Seminary from 1899 until 1903 and in the latter year became president of the St. Louis Diocesan Seminary of New Orleans, where he continued until 1906. In September of the latter year he assumed the office of president of Kenrick Seminary and is doing excellent work in this institution.

It will be interesting in this connection to know something of the history of this school, which is the outgrowth of St. Vincent's Seminary at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and St. Mary's Seminary at the Barrens, Perryville, Missouri.

"In the spring of 1818, the Very Rev. Felix De Andreis, founder of the congregation of the Mission in the United States, according to the request of Bishop Dubourg and the earnest prayer of the Catholic colony in Perry county, Missouri, consented to open St. Mary's Seminary. Rev. Joseph Rosati, C.M., was the first president of St. Mary's. Associated with him in the opening and early days of the seminary were the Vincentian Fathers Dahmen, Caretti, Ferrari and Cellini. Great poverty and privation attended its beginnings, but the heroic spirit and zeal that animated its founders triumphed over every difficulty and the Barrens soon became a beacon light of ecclesiastical learning in the then wilderness of the great Mississippi valley.

Father De Andreis, the founder of St. Mary's Seminary of the Barrens, died in St. Louis, October 15, 1820. During the three years of his residence in the diocese he had filled the office of vicar general to Bishop Dubourg and pastor of the only church in St. Louis. His death was attended by events which were looked on by those who knew and loved him as supernatural evidences of his sanctity. The process of his canonization is now pending before the Congregation of Rites in Rome. His remains are entombed under the church of the Barrens, whither they were escorted from St. Louis, by a funeral cortege that resembled a triumphal march. Shortly after its opening St. Mary's had eighteen seminarians and, during several succeeding years this number grew steadily but slowly. In the early '30s the attendance reached thirty-five. In 1823 Father Rosati was appointed coadjutor to the bishop of New Orleans. In the apostolic brief of appointment Leo XII positively ordered him to accept the position and to enter at once on his duties. During the preceding year he had refused the appointment of Vicar-Apostolic of the Floridas. In 1826, on the division of the diocese of New Orleans, Bishop Rosati became the first incumbent of the See of St. Louis. During his three years of coadjutorship he continued to make the seminary his residence. The Rev. Leo DeNekere, C.M., succeeded Bishop Rosati as president, but while the latter was established in St. Louis, he was virtually the head of the seminary. Father DeNekere was a man of rare talents but of delicate health. The cosmopolitan character of the establishment over

which he presided may be seen from the fact that he used to give conferences in English, Italian, French, German, Spanish and Flemish, each of which he spoke fluently. His health not improving in Missouri, Father DeNekere was sent by his superiors to Louisiana, and in 1829 he was appointed bishop of New Orleans. In 1822 there came to the Barrens a young French student who entered the novitiate of the Vincentians. He was ordained priest the following year and at once became a prominent factor in the seminary's life. His name was John Mary Odin. He was a most valued assistant to Father DeNekere and, on the latter's retirement in 1826, succeeded him as president of the seminary. Father Odin had as a fellow novice a young man of American birth named John Timon. The two became warm friends in the novitiate and afterwards for twenty years they were most intimately associated in working for the glory of God and the salvation of souls, as professors in the seminary and as missionaries in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. From 1826 to 1830, Fathers Odin, Timon and Paquin were the only priests at the Barrens. In the latter year Father Tornatore arrived from Italy and was added to the faculty. The weekly recreation day and Saturday and Sunday were devoted to missionary work among the people of the surrounding country. Fathers Odin and Timon, each taking a seminarian as a companion, were accustomed to set out on Saturday to some settlement many miles distant, where the priest heard confessions and administered the sacraments Saturday night and Sunday, while the seminarian preached to the people and taught catechism. Father Odin's presidency continued until 1833, when he went to Europe to try to secure financial aid and extra priests for the seminary and the missions depending on it. During his absence Father Timon acted as president of the seminary. Father Odin returned in 1835. As a result of his visit to Europe Father Timon was appointed first visitor of the Vincentians in the United States. Up to this time the country had merely been a mission of the Italian province. After Father Timon's appointment as visitor Father Paquin filled the office of president of the seminary until 1843. As early as 1823 a collegiate department was opened at the Barrens. This was considered a necessary step for the financial support of the institution and there was a strong popular demand for it. The roster of students soon showed an attendance of eighty and in 1833 the number was one hundred and thirty. In 1844 the college was transferred to Cape Girardeau, and St. Mary's, under the presidency of Rev. M. Domenech, C.M., was continued as a seminary, both preparatory and theological. The latter was intended only for the students of the congregation of the mission but a goodly number of secular priests and bishops claim St. Mary's as their alma mater, after the change above referred to. Besides the many drawbacks that poverty imposed, St. Mary's Seminary was hampered during nearly half a century by two heavy contributions it was compelled to give religion. The first of these was continuous missionary work throughout the entire region from the Missouri river to the Gulf of Mexico, and westward as far as the Kansas state line; the second was the loss to her of her ablest men, who were taken from her and compelled to assume the duties of the episcopacy. Long missionary excursions through Missouri, Arkansas and Texas were common. Sometimes they lasted for weeks and sometimes for months, and the missionary returned to the Barrens only to start off in another direction after a few days' rest. The names of Rosati, DeNekere, Odin, Timon, Lynch, Amat, Domenech and Ryan form St. Mary's roll of honor in the American hierarchy and their success as bishops tells how much she lost when they were taken from her. In 1859 the theological seminary for the education of secular priests was, after many changes and removals, reestablished at Cape Girardeau, where it continued until the opening of the Kenrick Seminary in 1893. Rev. James McGill, C.M., was president from 1859 until 1863, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Alizeri, C.M. Rev. Anthony Verrina succeeded Father Alizeri in 1868 and was followed by Rev. J. W. Hickey, C.M., in 1876. Rev. P. McHale, C.M., became Father Hickey's successor in 1884. Then followed Rev. P. V. Byrne, C. M., in

1887 and Rev. F. V. Nugent, C.M., in 1889, at the close of whose term in 1893, the seminary was transferred to St. Louis. Shortly after the celebration of his Episcopal Golden Jubilee in 1891, the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick purchased the property of the old Visitation Convent on Cass avenue. The Archbishop transferred the property to the Very Rev. Thomas J. Smith, C.M., visitor of the Congregation of the Mission, to be held and used for seminary purposes. The work of renovating the former convent and rendering it fit for the needs of a seminary was immediately begun and pushed vigorously to a conclusion. In order to bring the old and somewhat dilapidated buildings into keeping with modern requirements, great sums of money were necessary. But the various parishes of the city responded generously to the appeals which at the suggestion of the Most Rev. Archbishop were made to them. The work of preparation was urged rapidly and to such satisfaction that on the opening day, the seminary, it was said, stood in the completeness of its appointments, inferior to no similar institution in the country. The seminary was opened to the reception of students on the 14th of September, 1893. The formal opening and dedication did not, however, take place until one week later, September 21st. The ceremony was a memorable one and argued well for the future of the institution. Special interest attached to the event from the fact that on that occasion Archbishop Kain was to make his first appearance in St. Louis and greet his clergy in an official manner. During the past fifteen years two hundred and seventy students representing twenty-five dioceses, have been ordained priests. As a class they are working zealously and fruitfully, winning souls to God and reflecting honor on their alma mater. In September, 1900, a day school for boys preparing for the holy priesthood was opened in connection with the larger seminary. At the present writing, May, 1908, there are eighty boys in attendance."

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK GOTTLIEB MEYER.

To those familiar with the history of Christian Frederick Gottlieb Meyer it would seem trite to say that he has arisen from an obscure position to rank among the prominent merchants of the country, but it is only just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that his has been a record which any man might be proud to possess. Beginning at the very bottom round of the business ladder, he steadily climbed upward until his record is today a valuable asset in contemporaneous history. He was the founder of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, operating extensively in several cities, with one of the most important wholesale drug establishments in the middle west at St. Louis. His business record was such as any man might be proud to possess, for it was characterized by strict, unswerving industry and integrity, and by the faithful fulfillment of every obligation. He thus enjoyed in unusual measure the admiration of the general public and the respect and esteem of his contemporaries and associates. He stood prominent among the German-American citizens who in the utilization of the excellent business opportunities offered by the new world attained distinction and success.

His birth occurred in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, where in the village of Haldem the estate of his ancestors has been known almost from times immemorial as Meyer von der Ilwede. These manor estates are required to remain intact and descend to the eldest son, even if the rest of the children receive little or nothing as a heritage. The natal day of Frederick Meyer, for by that name he has always been known, was December 9, 1830, and when he was to be christened at the church, five miles distant, a four-in-hand gala turnout was brought into requisition. He was only three years of age at the time of his father's death and was left an orphan by the demise of his mother when he was sixteen years of age. It was in the following year that he came to



C. F. G. MEYER

America, as did many of his fellow countrymen who were attracted by the story of the better wages paid in the new world and of the opportunities for rapid business advancement.

In company with his brother William, Mr. Meyer sailed from Bremen on the sailing vessel Swanton, Captain Duncan commanding, on the 22d of September, 1847, and arrived at New Orleans on the 14th of November, after a long and tedious voyage of seven and a half weeks. The brothers proceeded up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati and started by canal boat for Fort Wayne, Indiana, but the river freezing over, they could not proceed far on their journey in that way and were forced to walk the remaining distance over a bad country road covered by mud and snow. Their choice of a destination was influenced by the fact that they had a sister living about eighteen miles south of Fort Wayne. They traveled on and when night overtook them on the second day a neighbor of their sister escorted the brothers through the forest with a torchlight of hickory bark. They reached their destination on the evening of December 3, 1847, and for about two months assisted their brother-in-law and his grown sons in clearing away the forest.

A momentous day in the history of Frederick Meyer was the 14th of February, 1848, for on that day he accompanied his brother-in-law to Fort Wayne and after a day or two determined to remain there. His advent into business life in that city was a most unpretentious one. He made arrangements to live with a dry-goods merchant by the name of Hill and was to do some general work as a recompense for his board and the opportunity of attending school. He had thus pursued his education for ten consecutive weeks when his teacher became ill. In that time, however, he had made marvelous progress in acquiring a knowledge of the English language and had nearly finished the third reader. It is said that after he had been in Fort Wayne for a year he could speak English with the fluency of a native born American. The undaunted spirit of energy and enterprise which has always characterized him was immediately manifest when he could no longer attend school in his effort to secure other occupation.

From his early boyhood it was his ambition to become a druggist and he now secured a position in a drug store as an apprentice in May, 1848, when in his eighteenth year. It is said there are two indispensable elements to success: an objective one—the opportunity; and the subjective one—the energy to improve the opportunity. The opportunity came to Mr. Meyer and it was found that he had the requisite qualities to utilize it. When the Asiatic cholera was epidemic in this country in 1849, those who were older and more experienced in the profession in the store in which he was employed either fled from their posts of duty or were stricken with the dreadful disease, his principal being among the latter, and following the death of his employer it was necessary that Mr. Meyer take charge of the business. Although merchandising was brought to a standstill in every other line, the drug trade flourished, and Mr. Meyer was kept busy night and day filling prescriptions and dealing out drugs, his meals even being brought to him at the store. He showed that he had in him the qualities necessary to meet the situation, and his fidelity, ready adaptability and trustworthiness soon gained him promotion and in less than two weeks he was head clerk of the establishment. In this connection he made occasional trips to Cincinnati to purchase goods, and in August, 1852, he was approached by another druggist in Fort Wayne with an offer to become his partner, and thus he associated himself with Watson Wall under the firm name of Wall & Meyer. The next month he went to New York city to purchase an additional stock of goods. A trip to the metropolis was far different at that time than at present, when in a few hours one crosses the country in a Pullman palace car. He then traveled by canal to Toledo, by lake to Buffalo, by rail to Albany and thence down the Hudson river to New York, and on the return trip he

crossed the Alleghenies partly by rail and partly by stage. The capital of the new firm was quite limited. Mr. Wall had only been in business a short time and had been assisted by a few men of wealth at Fort Wayne, one of whom was the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, who was then president of the State Bank of Indiana and subsequently comptroller of currency of the United States and secretary of the treasury. Mr. Meyer had managed to save four hundred and twenty dollars in cash and he borrowed eighty dollars from a friend, so that he had a capital of five hundred dollars to invest, while Mr. Wall's assets, after deducting liabilities, were about six hundred and twenty dollars. The partnership was continued for five years, on the expiration of which period Mr. Meyer purchased the interest of Mr. Wall, paying him between ten and eleven thousand dollars—such has been the rapid growth and success of the business. Not long after Mr. Meyer gave his brother, J. F. W. Meyer, an interest in the house and the firm style of Meyer & Brother was assumed.

Mr. Meyer had been in business on his own account about two years when, in 1854, he wedded Miss Francisca Schmidt, who had come to America a year or two previously from the vicinity of Strasburg, Germany, and had taken up her abode at Fort Wayne. Soon after their marriage Mr. Meyer purchased nine acres of land a short distance from the corporation limits of the city and built thereon a residence and stables that he might enjoy country life. He has always been interested in the production of flowers and at his country home he built greenhouses and engaged in gardening, floriculture and horticulture. He had hotbeds for market gardening and had soon developed a large nursery. His business in that line grew rapidly, and it is a matter of history that a large majority of the evergreen and ornamental trees at or near Fort Wayne that have grown to great size came from "Glendale." Mr. Meyer's country home. He has always been a lover of flowers and is said to have imported the first specimen of *Begonia Rex*. He became so deeply interested in floriculture and horticulture that he frequently wrote for the magazines of the day upon these subjects.

A man of resourceful business ability, Mr. Meyer extended his efforts into other lines and undertook no business interest in which he did not reach success. In those days a German paper was published at Fort Wayne, but Mr. Meyer did not consider it creditable to the city or his nationality and so purchased the paper and assumed the editorship. He raised it to a high standard of journalism and later presented it to one whom he regarded qualified to edit it satisfactorily, and it is still in existence. All this time he continued in the drug business, in which he met with excellent success, save that in 1863 the store was almost entirely destroyed by fire and the loss above the insurance amounted to fifteen thousand dollars. Before the flames had been extinguished, however, Mr. Meyer had leased other premises and the next day started for New York to buy a complete stock of drugs and druggists' sundries, and in a short period the business was in good running condition, and the trade constantly increased until theirs became the largest retail drug house in the state of Indiana. They also developed an extensive jobbing business, Mr. Meyer often making trips to surrounding towns on horseback or by carriage to look after his trade.

His success and ambition prompted him to reach out to other fields, and believing that he might profit by the opportunities of larger cities than Fort Wayne he considered both Chicago and St. Louis as a place of location and determined upon the latter. In August, 1865, therefore, he opened a branch house in St. Louis, which at that time contained about two hundred thousand inhabitants and had twelve wholesale drug houses. The period following the Civil war was one of depression in all lines of trade. The inflated war prices sank daily, but the safe, conservative business methods upon which it was founded and the unassailable integrity of the house enabled the firm to gradually build up a trade until the St. Louis house far outranked the original estab-

lishment at Fort Wayne. Mr. Meyer removed to St. Louis to take charge here and at the same time continued the active supervision of the Fort Wayne store. The business in this city developed until it exceeded in volume and importance that of all other drug houses of St. Louis, and in fact is the most important establishment of this character in the west. All this, however, meant close and unremitting effort. The company always adhered to high standards, endeavoring to reach an ideal business in the character of its service to the public, in the quality of goods handled and in its personnel as well. Mr. Meyer would never deviate from the high standard which he set up and in the end undoubtedly it proved one of the elements of his splendid business success. His name was long an honored one on commercial paper, and he was well known in financial circles. He was a director of three different banks, becoming thus associated with the State Bank of Indiana before he was thirty years of age, while two banks of St. Louis made him a member of their directorate.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Meyer were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters, but one died in infancy, another at the age of twenty-one and a third at the age of twenty-eight years. There still survive five sons and a daughter, and four of the sons are in the establishment of Meyer Brothers Drug Company, Theodore F. Meyer being president of the company; O. P. Meyer, vice president; G. J. Meyer, secretary; and A. C. Meyer, assistant secretary; while C. W. Wall, son of Mr. Meyer's partner, is treasurer; and William Graham is assistant treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer held membership in the German Lutheran church and contributed in large measure to its development and growth. During his last years Mr. Meyer was in ill health and they traveled quite extensively for recuperation as well as recreation. His death occurred July 12, 1905, at Homburg-vor-der-Hoehle, Germany, and his remains were brought back to St. Louis on the 2d of August, being interred in the German Evangelical Lutheran cemetery here. It was fitting that in the evening of his days he should enjoy well merited rest, for his life through many years was one of intense activity and enterprise. Although he had passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, his mental vigor was unimpaired and he took an active interest in the living issues and events of the day. Surrounded at his home by a circle of friends who appreciated his true worth, and admired and esteemed by the citizens of the community, his name will be honored for many generations as that of one of the most enterprising of the early merchants of St. Louis—a man who acted well his part and who lived a worthy and honorable life.

PATRICK O'DONNELL.

Patrick O'Donnell, a well known contractor of St. Louis, who has put in practically all of the principal water mains of the city during the past thirty years, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, near Westport, March 5, 1852. His parents, Owen and Winifred (Hester) O'Donnell, are both now deceased. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather all bore the name of Owen, as does one of the surviving brothers of our subject. There is also another living son of the family, John O'Donnell, and all three brothers are yet residents of St. Louis.

Patrick O'Donnell came with his parents to America in 1864 when a youth of twelve years, the family home being established in St. Louis, where the father, who had followed farming on the Emerald isle, turned his attention to contracting. Here he died, September 1, 1870, while his wife survived until October 26, 1896. Beginning his education in his native land, Patrick O'Donnell continued his studies in St. Louis, and under the direction of his father became interested in contracting lines. He has engaged in business for himself as a

contractor in St. Louis since 1871 and for thirty years was a member of the firm of John O'Donnell & Brother, general contractors, in which connection he has been closely identified with the construction of all of the principal water mains of the city through three decades. His patronage has ever been such as to make him a most busy man and his ambition has promoted energetic and well defined effort leading to success.

On the 15th of September, 1885, Mr. O'Donnell was married to Miss Nannie L. Hook, who was born near Fulton, Missouri, a daughter of William and Madaline Hook, the former now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell have two daughters, Winifred and Maud, both yet at home with their parents. The family are communicants of St. Mark's Roman Catholic church and Mr. O'Donnell is a democrat in his political relations. As the years have passed and he has prospered in his undertakings he has made judicious investment in real estate and is now the owner of much valuable improved property in this city from which he derives a gratifying annual income. He early learned that success is gained only at the cost of earnest, self-denying labor, and his unfaltering diligence and perseverance have been basic elements in his present prosperity.

ADAM WIEST.

Adam Wiest, deceased, was for many years prominent in the cotton business in St. Louis, being thus closely associated with a business that has been one of the chief sources of revenue and business activity in the city. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 20, 1854, and was a young man of twenty-three years when, in 1877, he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of the Adler-Goldman Commission Company. He was also associated with other firms, gaining broad, practical experience that enabled him to successfully carry on business for himself at a later date. When he felt that his knowledge of business methods and his capital, saved from his earnings, was sufficient to enable him to embark in business on his own account; he established a cotton brokerage business and from its inception up to the time of his demise was connected with the cotton trade of the city. In his closing years he was one of the few living men of the Cotton Exchange who were present at its formal opening. He served the Cotton Exchange as director and vice president and his services were always in demand in the arbitration of disputes, for it was well known that he was fair and impartial in his judgment, being swayed neither by passion nor prejudice in considering matters of dissension between others. For many years he had been the St. Louis representative of the Patrons of Liverpool and other large cotton concerns, buying for factories in all parts of the country. He made a close and discriminating study of the cotton market and his labors resulted in the acquirement of gratifying success. His opinions were largely received as authority on matters connected with the cotton trade and his own activity largely set the standard for accomplishment in business interests of the same character. As he prospered in his undertakings he invested quite extensively in property in St. Louis and was the owner of considerable valuable realty.

Mr. Wiest was married in St. Louis, February 10, 1881, to Miss Florence A. Wandell, of Tennessee, a daughter of William A. and Mary E. (Brazee) Wandell and a granddaughter of H. P. Brazee, a noted judge. Mr. and Mrs. Wiest have two children: Adam has succeeded his father as president of the Adam Wiest Cotton Company and is also a junior partner of R. F. Phillips & Company. He is a Mason, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M.; Missouri Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; and Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, K. T. He was married, February 25, 1908, to Miss Virginia Elizabeth Yates, of Mississippi. Mary F. Wiest, daughter of our subject, is now the wife of E. Van Wilkinson, general manager for the A. A. Eberson Paint Company. Mr. Wiest

was devoted to the welfare of his family and did everything in his power to promote their happiness and comfort.

In social and fraternal relations Mr. Wiest was well known and enjoyed in large measure the friendship and high regard of those with whom he was associated. He belonged to Occidental Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M.; to Missouri Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; to St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 18, K. T.; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of Ivanhoe Council of the Legion of Honor, the Normandie Golf Club and the Missouri Athletic Club and was one of the trustees of the Maple Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and served on its board of directors. Public spirited, he was generous in support of movements for the welfare of the city and delighted in everything that promoted the growth and progress of St. Louis. He was one of the most substantial business men of the city, while his personal qualities gave him a strong hold on the affections of those with whom he came in contact. It was therefore a matter of deep and widespread regret when the final summons came for him and ties of friendship were severed. His memory, however, is yet enshrined by those who were his associates, while he was still an active factor in the world's work. He passed away in St. Louis, May 18, 1905, soon after reaching the half century milestone on life's journey.

GUSTAV CRAMER.

There are certain names which stand for leadership in specific business lines, and the name of Cramer is such a one, having become a recognized synonym for a near approach to perfection in the manufacture of dry plates and for photographic supplies. Mr. Cramer prefaced his successful manufacturing interests by about twenty-five years' experience as a photographer, and that he possesses artistic ability is attested by those who were among his patrons while he maintained a photographic studio in this city. He has been accorded high honors in professional circles, including election to the presidency of the National Photographers Association, and in all of his work he has striven toward higher ideals, his manufacturing interests being marked by steady advancement in methods of manufacture and production.

Mr. Cramer is a native of Eschwege, Germany, born May 20, 1838, of the marriage of Emanuel and Dorothea (Vieweger) Cramer. He attended the local schools, where he early manifested a partiality for the study of chemistry and physics, and the eagerness with which he gathered knowledge in this field of science particularly fitted him for his chosen profession in after years.

He was graduated at the head of his class when he was sixteen years of age and subsequently engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1859 he came to this country and immediately afterward established his home in St. Louis, to which city his brother, John Frederick Cramer, had preceded him. He familiarized himself with the photographic art under the direction of John A. Scholten, then leading photographer of this city and one of the earliest friends of Mr. Cramer. He found the work entirely congenial, and his knowledge of the science, coupled with his artistic tastes, enabled him to master many intricate problems connected with the wonderful art, which had then only fairly entered upon the process of development which it has undergone in the ensuing years.

In 1860 Mr. Cramer began business on his own account, opening a photographic studio, but early in 1861, following the inauguration of the Civil war and President Lincoln's call for volunteers to serve for three months, he joined the Federal army, becoming a sergeant of Company A, Third Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, under command of his brother, Captain Cramer, and Colonel Franz Sigel. Mr. Cramer took part in the battle at Carthage, Missouri, and on the expiration of his term of enlistment resumed his profession as a photog-



GUSTAV CRAMER

rapher of St. Louis, forming a partnership in 1864 with J. Gross under the firm name of Cramer & Gross. From the beginning they enjoyed an extensive patronage, coming to them from among the best people of St. Louis, and they brought photographic portraiture up to a high standard. Mr. Cramer possessed not only knowledge of the scientific principles underlying the profession, but also a keen artistic sense which enabled him to recognize the value of light and shade and of pose. Constantly studying along the line of his art, Mr. Cramer in 1880 associated himself with H. Norden, under the firm style of Cramer & Norden, for the purpose of manufacturing photographic dry plates. These gentlemen were among the first in this country to introduce this new improvement in photography, an innovation which has since revolutionized the entire art. They had many obstacles to overcome in the beginning, but their indomitable energy and resourcefulness enabled them to more than realize their expectations and their manufacture of dry plates has grown to large proportions. The establishment, of which Mr. Cramer has been the head since it came into existence, is today one of the most famous enterprises of its kind in the United States. Throughout the length and breadth of the land its products are known, the Cramer plates having won a world-wide reputation by reason of their excellence, as is manifest in their extensive use by both amateur and professional photographers. The business was originally conducted under the name of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Works, but was afterward incorporated as the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company, with Mr. Cramer of this review as the president; Emil Cramer, vice president; F. Ernest Cramer, treasurer; and Adolph Cramer, secretary. Mr. Cramer has been honored with the presidency of the Photographers Association of America, and in that capacity presided over its deliberations at the session held in Chicago in 1887.

Mr. Cramer laid the foundation for pleasant domestic relations in his marriage to Miss Emma Rodel Milentz, of St. Louis, who was born in New York city. Their living children are F. Ernest, Emil Rodel and G. Adolph, and they also have an adopted daughter, now Mrs. Matilda Besch. The three sons are all active in the management of different departments of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company, whose plant is one of the best equipped and most perfect of its kind in existence.

While an active business man Mr. Cramer has yet found time for participation in the work of various charitable and benevolent organizations. He is a member of the supervisory board of charitable penal institutions of the city of St. Louis, a member of the board of directors of the St. Louis Provident Association and one of the directors of the German Protestant Orphans Home. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Altenheim, a home for the aged, which is conducted by the German-Americans of St. Louis and supported by a gentlemen and ladies' society, of which Mr. and Mrs. Cramer, respectively, are the presidents. He is also a member of Erwin Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with which he has been identified for more than forty years. All through his life he has enjoyed the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children, and he has, moreover, the lasting gratitude of many to whom he has in substantial measure indicated his belief in the brotherhood of man.

WILLIAM HENRY DITTMANN.

William Henry Dittmann, for forty years identified with shoe manufacture, is now president of the Dittmann Shoe Company of St. Louis and has also been closely associated with banking interests and other enterprises which have been factors in the commercial development and prosperity of his native city. It was in St. Louis, on the 21st of October, 1852, that William Henry Dittmann was born, his parents being George F. and Caroline (Almstedt) Dittmann. At

the usual age he became a public-school student and passed through consecutive grades in the acquirement of a practical education. He was a youth of sixteen when he became connected with the shoe manufacture and his close adherence to the business in which he embarked as a young tradesman is undoubtedly one of the elements of his success. Moreover, he has made it his custom to do with thoroughness everything that he has undertaken and by his fidelity and merit has gradually worked his way upward until he is today at the head of a large and profitable industrial concern of his native city, being president of the Dittmann Shoe Company, manufacturers and jobbers. As the years passed, he also gave proof of a keen discernment and unflagging enterprise in business that won him favorable regard throughout the business circles of the city and was the cause of his coöperation being sought in the furtherance and promotion of various other business enterprises. His name is a prominent one in financial circles, for during several years he served as vice president of the Fourth National Bank, resigning in 1902. He was also one of the organizers of the Germania Trust Company and at different periods has been its vice president and president. He is likewise a member of the board of directors of Tower Grove Park and every municipal movement for advancement and upbuilding receives his sympathetic endorsement and many times his active assistance.

On the 10th of November, 1877, in St. Louis, Mr. Dittmann was married to Miss Emma Biebinger and unto them have been born a daughter and son: Adele, now the wife of Philip A. Becker; and Robert W. At the polls Mr. Dittmann gives stalwart endorsement to the republican party, but is without political ambitions for himself. He is a valued member of the Mercantile and the Union Clubs and aside from social interests finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. His entire life having been passed in St. Louis, his acquaintance is a very wide one and his life has ever been an open scroll, inviting closest scrutiny, his achievements representing the result of honest endeavor along lines where mature judgment has pointed the way.

WARREN GODDARD.

Warren Goddard, vice president of the Goddard Grocery Company, is a native of Brookline, Massachusetts. He was born August 29, 1871, of the marriage of Joseph W. and Maria Goddard. The father was the organizer and is the president of the Goddard Grocery Company, one of the substantial commercial concerns of the city. The family had its origin in England, but about eight generations of the family have been represented in America, and undoubtedly the progenitor of the family in the new world arrived in this country about the time the Mayflower reached Plymouth Rock. Their long residence here and participation in the events which have shaped the history of the nation have made them thoroughly imbued with the spirit of American institutions and champions of all that is progressive and beneficial in the life of the country.

Warren Goddard, brought to St. Louis in early boyhood, was a pupil in Smith Academy, where he completed a full course, being graduated in the class of 1890. The following year he entered his father's grocery house as a clerk in the shipping department and from time to time was promoted as he proved his capability and worth. Parental influence was not exerted to favor him at the outset and, on the contrary, he received thorough training that he might learn the business in principle and detail. Gradually, however, he earned his own advancement, and in 1898 was chosen vice president of the company. Through the past six years he has been virtually the head of the business, his father having practically retired from its management. Important commercial problems therefore depend upon him for solution and his conduct of the af-

fairs of the house is characterized by thoroughness, accuracy, keen insight and an enterprising spirit.

Mr. Goddard was married to Miss Mary Irene Wallace, a daughter of A. A. Wallace, who is associated with the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company. Mrs. Goddard died in 1900, leaving two daughters, Jane and Irene, who are now students in the Mary Institute, the preparatory department of Washington University. The family residence is at No. 67 Vandeventer Place.

Mr. Goddard gives stalwart allegiance to the republican party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and belongs also to the St. Louis, St. Louis Country and the Missouri Athletic Clubs. In the business world he has proven his substantial worth, while those who meet him in social relations entertain for him the warm regard which is always won by straightforward and honorable manhood.

BERNARD H. STOLTMAN.

Bernard H. Stoltman, engaged in the real-estate business at No. 4005 Chouteau avenue, was born in St. Louis in 1872. His father, Mathias Stoltman, was born in Germany seventy-eight years ago, and his mother was also a native of that country. Spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, Bernard H. Stoltman attended the parochial schools and further continued his education in Christian Brothers College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1892.

Following his graduation he entered business life as an employe of a large furniture company in the city, but later became connected with real-estate operations, his first association being with Albert J. Aiple, with whom he continued until he established business on his own account in 1897. His previous experience had well qualified him to open an office of his own, for he had learned to correctly value property and to study the market, keeping posted on property that was for sale or purchase. He has secured a good clientage and has negotiated many important realty transfers. His business is constantly growing in volume, and he has come to be recognized as one of the most reliable and enterprising young real-estate dealers of the city. Neither is he unknown in financial circles, for he was one of the organizers and promoters of the Manchester Bank of St. Louis, now serving as a director.

In 1893 Mr. Stoltman was married in St. Louis to Minnie Ritter, the daughter of John Ritter, who for many years conducted a large retail business at Twelfth and Olive streets. They have two children, Catherine and Bernard H., Jr., who are the life and light of the household. Mr. Stoltman is a member of the Catholic church, the Knights of Columbus and the St. Francis Xavier Sodality of the Collegé church. The family home at No. 6169 Westminster place is attractive by reason of its cordial hospitality and has become the center of a cultured society circle.

FRANCOIS V. DUBROUILLET.

The financial interests of St. Louis find a worthy representative in Francois V. Dubrouillet, the treasurer of the St. Louis Union Trust Company. He was born on the 22d of July, 1870, in Linn, Missouri. His father, Theophile Dubrouillet, who is now a banker of Linn, Missouri, fought throughout the entire Civil war as an advocate of the Union cause and has always been progressive in his citizenship. He married Julie Melin and she, too, survives, occupying with her husband a pleasant home in Linn, Missouri.

It was there that Francois V. Dubrouillet was reared and in the acquirement of an education he attended the public schools, while in early manhood he came to St. Louis to enjoy the better business opportunities here offered. He first entered the employ of the Orr & Lindsley Shoe Company, wholesale dealers, with whom he continued until April, 1897, when he secured a position with the St. Louis Union Trust Company, with which he has since been connected. The recognition of his business capacity and enterprise has placed him in the prominent position which he now occupies as treasurer of the company.

On the 24th of April, 1895, Mr. Dubrouillet was married to Miss Hattie Brown and they now have one child, Julie Mary. Mr. Dubrouillet belongs to the Normandie Park Golf Club, which indicates his chief source of recreation. He has closely applied himself to his business interests, knowing that unwearied diligence and unflinching energy will eventually win that success, for which all who enter the business world are striving. He is clear-sighted enough to know the methods which must be pursued to gain advancement and has never feared that unflinching industry and laborious attention to detail which eventually wins promotion.

SYLVESTER R. FIORITA.

Since the first white man on American soil, unless we heed the voice of tradition, came to the shores of the new world, the sons of Italy have constituted an important factor in that part of our citizenship which works and labors and ultimately achieves successful results. The American-born citizen seldom stops to realize how superior are his advantages to those offered in the old countries but the young men of foreign lands often look with longing eyes toward the new world and many heed the persuasive voice of opportunity. Such has been the record of Sylvester R. Fiorita, who is now president of the Scalzo Fiorita Fruit Company of St. Louis. Mr. Fiorita was born in Palermo, Sicily, November 22, 1851, a son of Antonio and Severia Fiorita, both of whom are now deceased. The father, who followed merchandising in his native land, came to America in 1886 and spent his remaining days with his son Sylvester, who in his youth had been a pupil in the public schools of Palermo to his eighteenth year. He is self-educated in English, however, and not only gained a knowledge of the language but also of the manners and customs of this people after arriving in the United States in 1871. He remained here for eleven months and then returned to Palermo, where he engaged in dealing in wheat for some time. Again, however, he sought a home in America in 1876 and engaged in selling fruit from a wagon until 1879. He lived economically and his industry and careful expenditure at length enabled him to engage in business on his own account, being admitted to a partnership in the Scalzo Fruit Company at Franklin and Cherry streets. He remained at that location for a quarter of a century and then in 1891 withdrew from the partnership and began business in association with his sons, A. R. and V. R. Fiorita, at No. 1012 North Third street. There he remained until 1893, when he removed to another location in the same street and in October, 1907, he opened his fruit house at No. 414 Wash street. These various removals were prompted by the demands of his business, which had grown and needed larger quarters. In October, 1907, the business was incorporated under the name of Scalzo Fiorita Fruit Company with Sylvester R. Fiorita as president. Their trade interests now extend to various parts of the United States and the enterprise has become one of the leading fruit houses of the Mississippi valley, employing twenty-five people. Their store is fifty by two hundred feet, extending from Wash to Fourth street. They carry all kinds of domestic and foreign fruits and have one of the most attractive establishments in St. Louis by reason of its neat and tasteful arrangement.

In July, 1877, Mr. Fiorita was married to Miss Mary Loss and they became the parents of eight children, of whom five are living: Antonio, who is now treasurer of the company; Vincenz, also connected with the business; John, who won several diplomas when a student in the Jones Commercial College; Pasquala, who is attending the Eugene Field public school; and Floriana, who is attending the same school. The family residence is situated at No. 4437 Washington boulevard, having been purchased by Mr. Fiorita in 1907. He belongs to the Columbian Knights, and is a Roman Catholic in his religious faith, while in his political views he is a republican. His labors have been attended with a measure of success that seems almost phenomenal, when we remember the fact that in 1876 he was selling fruit from a wagon. A third of a century has passed and today he is one of the prosperous fruit merchants of the city with an extensive and growing business. What he has undertaken and accomplished should serve to encourage not only his fellow countrymen but also those of the American nation, who at the outset of their careers have little opportunity but who can through determination achieve similar success.

GERRIT H. TEN BROEK.

Gerrit H. Ten Broek, consul for the Netherlands at St. Louis, lawyer and editor, whose business career has been of direct service to the general public in his conception and organization of the Associated Law Offices, is numbered among the native residents of the city in which he now makes his home. He was born March 30, 1859, and, as the name indicates, comes of Holland ancestry, his parents being Henry and Gepke (Diekenga) Ten Broek. When he had completed his public-school course as a high school student, he began preparation for the bar by matriculation in the St. Louis Law School. Admitted to practice, he at once opened an office in St. Louis and, specializing in the department of mercantile law, he established the Ten Broek Agency, through which he became acquainted, either personally or by correspondence, with several thousand attorneys scattered throughout the United States and other countries. In 1886 he conceived the idea of uniting these correspondents into a regular organization for more effective work through coöperation, and as the result of a plan which he carefully formulated, established the Associated Law Offices. The aim of this organization is to secure for its members, who are all lawyers, through coöperation and interchange of information and through the employment of the same contracted correspondents, the highest efficiency in their respective collection departments. This organization has become one of the most noted and most thoroughly efficient legal agencies of the country.

In 1885 he established the Mercantile Adjuster, of which he is still the editor and the principal stockholder. This publication is issued monthly at New York and St. Louis and contains information of especial interest and value to credit men and lawyers. Its circulation has now reached more than ten thousand copies, the Adjuster being sent into every country in the world having commercial relations with the United States.

For the past ten years Mr. Ten Broek's work in legal lines has been mainly in connection with the formation of industrial corporations, part of his work in this direction having resulted in the organization of the American Steel & Wire Company and the American Bridge Company, which were subsequently absorbed by the United States steel corporation. In connection with this class of work and in supervision of the publication of the Mercantile Adjuster, Mr. Ten Broek spends a portion of his time in New York, where he maintains an office, although he regards St. Louis as the place of his residence, and his home is here located.

Mr. Ten Broek was married in 1893 to Mrs. Frances Lorraine Colby, of St. Louis. He is a communicant of the Grace Episcopal church; is vice presi-



G. H. TEN BROEK

dent of the American Sunday School Union; and secretary of the St. Louis Protestant Hospital Association. He is a member of the Mercantile Club and Merchants Exchange. Mr. Ten Broek was the royal commissioner for the Netherlands to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in recognition of his valuable services to the Holland government during the exposition period, Queen Wilhelmina conferred on him a knighthood in the Order of Orange and Nassau. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he has never sought political preferment. A contemporary biographer has said: "The formative genius of Mr. Ten Broek has been such that he has made a marked impress upon the legal profession in St. Louis, and his connection with commercial law has caused him to become prominently identified with enterprises of large magnitude and national celebrity."

JULIUS LESSER.

"Earn thy reward: the gods give naught to sloth," said the Greek sage Epictetus, and the truth of this admonition has been verified in all the ages which have run their course since that time. With full realization of this fact Julius Lesser, dependent upon his own resources from an early age, steadily earned his reward, gaining that measure of success which is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and indefatigable energy.

He was born at Crone, Germany, February 6, 1853, a son of Philip and Dora (Joseph) Lesser. He was educated in the public schools of Germany and in July, 1867, when a youth of fourteen years, crossed the Atlantic to the United States. He began his business career by learning the shoemaker's trade, to which he devoted two years, when he became clerk, bookkeeper and porter in a country store. His unflinching industry and careful expenditure at length brought him sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account and he opened a small general mercantile store at Marianna, Arkansas, in 1875. For seven years he conducted business there and then sold out, establishing at the same place the Lee County Bank, which he still owned up to the time of his death.

Mr. Lesser also engaged in the cotton business, which was his first step in the direction of successful enterprise that he was conducting when called to his final rest on the 5th of July, 1908. Finding that his operations in cotton were meeting with prosperity, he sought a broader field of labor and in 1892 removed to St. Louis, where he established the Lesser-Goldman Cotton Company, of which he was the vice president and general manager. This company buys and sells from four hundred to five hundred thousand bales of cotton for domestic and export trade annually and Mr. Lesser was one of the well known dealers in this important southern product. He was also connected with other interests which promoted the business development of the south, being president of the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company; also of the Marianna Cotton Oil Mills; of the Lee County Bank, of Marianna; and of the Commercial Bank at Nashville, Arkansas.

Mr. Lesser married and had two children, Harry and Blanche, the latter now the wife of Alvin D. Goldman. That he was prominent in the Columbia Club is indicated by the fact that he was honored with its presidency. He was also president of the Jewish Hospital at the time of his death and was always active in charitable work. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he served as a member of the city council of St. Louis. He was also president of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange and kept in close touch with the cotton industry of the country, few men being better informed concerning the conditions of the trade and opportunities along this line. Thus through consecutive stages of advancement Mr. Lesser worked his way upward after coming to the

United States and those who knew him as a prosperous cotton merchant and one whose opinions carried weight in trade circles, while his name was an honored one on commercial paper, find it hard to realize that forty years ago he came a stranger and an almost penniless lad to the new world.

WILLIAM D'OENCH.

Success is determined by one's ability to recognize opportunity and to pursue it with resolute and unflagging energy. It results from continued labor and a man who accomplishes his purpose usually becomes an important factor in the business circles of the community with which he is connected. Mr. D'Oench through such means has attained a leading place among the representative business men of St. Louis, and his well spent and honorable life commands the respect of all who know him. He was born in St. Louis, June 21, 1860. His parents, William and Marie (Braasch) D'Oench, were married in Hamburg, Germany, but from 1841 until 1872 resided in St. Louis, after which they returned to their native land. The father was a wholesale druggist here and is now living in Baden, Germany, at the very venerable age of ninety years. His wife died December 20, 1900, in Gernsbach, Baden, at the age of eighty-two years.

The ancestors of the family emigrated from Namurs to Prussia during the period of Huguenot persecution and Johann Ernst D'Oench, the great-grandfather of William D'Oench, was master of royal revenues for the district of Stettin. His son, Johann Ernst D'Oench, Jr., was born in Stettin, studied law at the University of Halle and became public prosecutor at Brounberg, Silesia. Later he settled at Liegnitz in the province of Silesia in eastern Prussia, where he engaged in the publication of a newspaper until 1836. He married the daughter of the Prussian minister of finance, Rosenstiel, in Berlin in August, 1808, and one of the children of this marriage was William D'Oench, who was born in Liegnitz, Silesia, Prussia, August 1, 1817. He studied medicine in early manhood but later devoted himself to chemistry and eventually entered the drug business, becoming, as previously stated, a wholesale druggist. He was married August 1, 1841, to Marie Braasch, whose father was an exporting and importing merchant and a senator of the Free City of Hamburg, which at that time was a member of the "Hanseatic Confederation" and a free and independent city. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. D'Oench came to St. Louis, crossing the Atlantic to New Orleans in a sailing vessel and thence proceeding up the Mississippi. They became residents of St. Louis in 1841 and Mr. D'Oench established here a wholesale drug business. He was also identified with many other enterprises and of the Boatmen's Bank was a director, while of the Franklin Insurance Company he was president.

William D'Oench, whose name initiates this review, first attended school in St. Louis as a student in the Clinton school, while subsequently he became a student in Washington University. In 1872 he accompanied his parents to Stuttgart, Germany, where he attended the Royal Real Schule. After graduation he pursued a course in the Commercial College and in September, 1878, returned to America. In his school days he devoted his attention largely to languages, German, English and French, and was especially interested in history and geography. Following his graduation in 1878 he returned home. The parental household was ever pervaded by an air of culture, intelligence and hospitality and many distinguished foreigners were entertained there, including Mr. Keppeler, of "Puck," of New York, Carl Schurz and many other prominent German Americans. The daughters of the household possessing considerable musical talent, the afternoon and evening hours were frequently devoted to entertainment of that character. Reared amid such surroundings, Mr. D'Oench has always retained a liking for musical and social gatherings and is himself a most hospitable host.

After leaving school he returned to America to enter commercial life. Two of his brothers had determined upon a professional career, but William D'Oench was attracted to pursuits which had occupied his father's attention and became a merchant and manufacturer. He remained in New York until January, 1879, and during that time occupied a clerical position with a hardware broker. He afterward went to Jefferson City, Missouri, to enter the employ of Giesecke, Meysenburg & Company, a wholesale shoe house, whose factory was located in Jefferson City. The senior partner was his brother-in-law and Mr. D'Oench remained in active connection with the house until the spring of 1881, when he was transferred to the St. Louis office of the company. In the fall of that year the old company was dissolved and he became the secretary and treasurer of the newly incorporated firm of Giesecke Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Company, a boot and shoe manufacturing enterprise located at Jefferson City. He was identified with the active management of that corporation until 1898, when he organized the D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company of Jeffersonville, Indiana. In 1899 he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, opposite Jeffersonville on the Ohio river, and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes in the Indiana town. In 1901 the D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company and the Giesecke Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Company were consolidated and Mr. D'Oench once more removed to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he remained in charge of the manufacturing department of the Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company until 1903, when he again became a resident of St. Louis, assuming the management of the office at this place. He has been president of the company since the amalgamation of the two houses and as chief executive officer is controlling an extensive business which has been gradually developed to large proportions.

On the 16th of December, 1885, at Jefferson City, Missouri, Mr. D'Oench was married to Miss Nannie Bishop Berry, a daughter of Green C. Berry and Virginia Terrill (Parsons) Berry. Mrs. D'Oench was born in Cole county, Missouri, which was also the birthplace of her father. Her mother, however, was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, and was a daughter of General G. A. Parsons, an adjutant general of Missouri. She was a niece of General M. M. Parsons of the Missouri Division of the Confederate Army. Mr. and Mrs. D'Oench have one daughter, Virginia Marie, born in Jefferson City, Missouri.

In his political views Mr. D'Oench is a democrat, who cast his first presidential vote for Cleveland. He was president of the Gold Democratic Club of Jefferson City, Missouri, during the first Bryan campaign and is interested in the success of the principles, which he regards of vital importance to the country, yet the honors and the emoluments of public office have had no attraction for him. He is a gentleman of social disposition and his kindness, geniality and deference for the opinions of others have gained him an extensive circle of warm friends.

JOSEPH CHARLESS CABANNE.

Joseph Charless Cabanne, president of the St. Louis Dairy Company, but now practically retired from active business management, is a representative of one of the oldest families of the city and in his business career has made a notable record in devising and formulating new plans and methods and carrying them forward to successful completion in connection with an enterprise that has reached extensive proportions and is accounted one of the important business concerns of the city. He was here born October 16, 1846, and was named for Joseph Charless, whose father was editor of the Missouri Gazette. He is a son of John Charles Cabanne and a grandson of John Pierre Cabanne. The latter was a pioneer resident of St. Louis, born in 1773 at Pau in the south of France. His father was Jean Cabanne, of Pau, France, and his mother was a sister of



J. CHARLESS CABANNE

General Lucien Duteil, who commanded republican forces at the siege of Toulon. At his house Napoleon remained during the siege. In grateful remembrance Napoleon bequeathed to him five hundred thousand francs in his will, dated at St. Helena.

John Pierre Cabanne was educated and trained for mercantile life in France and came to the United States in 1803 with considerable capital. He first settled at Charleston, South Carolina, where he was engaged in the sugar trade for over a year, but met with financial reverses through the loss of his ships. He afterward removed to New Orleans, where he was connected with mercantile interests, and in 1805 came to St. Louis, where he was first connected with John Jacob Astor in the American fur trade and later with Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Bernard Pratt. He was a member of the firm of Berthold, Pratt, Chouteau & Company for many years, and in this connection operated in the Indian country very successfully. He was also one of the organizers of the Bank of St. Louis, founded December 17, 1816, and was a member of the first public school board of St. Louis. He was likewise one of the incorporators of the city, was a substantial supporter of every progressive movement and instituted many plans and measures for the development and upbuilding of the new city. He was married in St. Louis, in 1806, to Miss Julie Gratiot, a daughter of Charles Gratiot, one of the leading residents of Missouri. Five sons and three daughters were born unto them. This number included John Charles Cabanne, the father of our subject.

J. Charless Cabanne of this review is a descendant of the first white woman to establish a home on the west bank of the Mississippi, Madam Chouteau. In the maternal line he traces his ancestry to Judge William Carr, his maternal grandfather, who arrived in St. Louis in 1804 and assisted in organizing the local government. He was also the speaker of the first Missouri house of representatives, elected in 1812.

In the city of his nativity J. Charless Cabanne was reared and educated, and throughout an active life has been in various ways associated with the city's growth and development. For forty years he has confined his attention to extensive dairy interests. He started in business in 1868 on the present site of Forest Park, having nine hundred cows which pastured in that district. In 1872 he sold his dairy interests and began receiving shipments of milk by rail from the farmers in the adjacent territory. He has revolutionized the methods of handling milk, has lowered the prices and has developed a perfected system of distribution in this great city. Forty years ago no "whole milk" was sold in St. Louis. Skimmed milk sold at twenty-eight cents per gallon, and cream, containing ten per cent butter fat, at a dollar and a quarter per gallon. Mr. Cabanne, on establishing his system in 1872, secured an improved quality of milk and greatly reduced the prices, so that the city was benefited from a health standpoint as well as from a financial. He made a close study of the business of dairying, watched the experiments in England at the Aylesbury Dairy Company and other places and finally organized the St. Louis Dairy Company, being associated with several other prominent business men, including J. B. C. Lucas, Robert E. Carr, John F. Lee, Charles P. Chouteau, Henry Hitchcock, Colonel Thomas T. Gantt, Dr. I. G. W. Steadman and Thomas T. Turner, and others, and Mr. Cabanne became general manager. When his plan was announced, dairymen in other cities predicted commercial failure and for the first four years the new company encountered many obstacles, but these were finally overcome, the system perfected and the business carried on until it has long since become a very profitable undertaking. In 1896 the company erected a complete model milk depot at its present location, Nos. 2008 to 2018 Pine street. From time to time Mr. Cabanne has introduced some decided improvements in the method of caring for and handling milk. In 1872 he introduced covered milk wagons for general use; in 1876 introduced iron clad milk cans; and in 1878 erected the first creamery to supply the city. In 1880 he delivered the first milk in bottles,

also operated the first separator and delivered the first separator cream in 1884, while in 1887 he introduced parchment paper for wrapping butter. In 1896 he inaugurated the system of filtering milk. The same year, after careful investigation into practical workings of the Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, of Boston, he added a Walker-Gordon department to the St. Louis Dairy Company. In 1891 Professor T. M. Rotch, M. D., of Harvard University, and G. E. Gordon, a practical dairyman, worked out the method of modifying milk, which method is now followed in the Walker-Gordon laboratories of the United States. The modified milk is used for infants and invalids and the laboratory fills exactly all prescriptions of physicians, who alone direct the feeding. The dairy company employed eighteen men at its organization, and the growth and extent of the business is now indicated by the fact that one hundred and fifty-five names are now on the payroll.

While the enterprise he has developed is a most important and extensive one, Mr. Cabanne has always found time for coöperation in affairs of public moment and of vital interest to the city at large. He was one of the organizers of the Civic League of St. Louis and acted as its first president in 1897. It is today one of the most useful and the most potent directing force in the conduct of the city's affairs. It was organized to uphold municipal virtue and to secure needed reforms and progress and it has accomplished much good politically and otherwise. Mr. Cabanne is also executive officer of the Citizens Industrial Association.

In 1868 Mr. Cabanne was married to Miss Susan P. Mitchell, a great-granddaughter of Major William C. Christy, a noted pioneer, who became a resident of St. Louis in 1804. Their children are: John Pierre, born January 16, 1869, who is now active manager of the St. Louis Dairy Company; Virginia Eliot, who was born January 12, 1870, and is the wife of E. W. Little, of New York city; Martha M., who was born September 27, 1872, and became the wife of Robert L. Kayser; Sunie M., born October 1, 1873, who is the wife of J. Shepard Smith, of St. Louis; Fannie M., who was born January 12, 1875, and is the wife of A. L. Pearson, Jr., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mary M., who was born January 12, 1875, was in the Order of Visitation Convent and died in June, 1907; Arthur Lee, whose birth occurred March 7, 1876; and Sallie Shannon, who was also born March 7, 1876, and died in infancy.

Spending his entire life in St. Louis, J. Charless Cabanne is most widely known and the people of the city rejoice in what he has accomplished and in the successes to which he has attained. He is a man of most courteous manners and yet firm and unyielding in all that he believes to be right. While his chief life work has been that of a remarkably successful operator in the dairy business, yet the range of his activities and the scope of his influence have reached far beyond this specific field. He belongs to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. Unselfish and retiring, he prefers a quiet place in the background to the glamour of publicity, but his rare aptitude and ability in achieving results make him constantly sought and often bring him into a prominence from which he would naturally shrink were less desirable ends in view.

HARRISON HOPKINS MERRICK.

Harrison Hopkins Merrick needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for as president of the Merrick, Walsh & Phelps Jewelry Company he is known not only here but throughout the middle west as one of the most prominent representatives of the jewelry trade. He was born January 22, 1841, in Carmel, Putnam county, New York, while his ancestry through many gen-

erations has been distinctly American both in its lineal and collateral lines. It can be traced back to a still more remote period when the family figured prominently in Wales. Burke's Peerage (p. 946—Edition 1887) says: "The Merricks are the purest and noblest of Cambrian blood and have possessed the same ancestral estate and residence at Bodorgan, Anglesey, Wales, without interruption above a thousand years. They have the rare distinction of being lineally descended both from the Sovereign Princes of Wales of the right royal family and from King Edward I, whose eldest son was the first Prince of Wales of the English royal family."

Harrison H. Merrick is a direct descendant in the eighth generation of William Merrick, who was born in Wales and left that country in the spring of 1636 on the ship *James*, reaching Charlestown, Massachusetts, in the same year. There he took up his abode and after settling in the colony gave his attention to farming. He was also connected with the Colonial Militia, serving as lieutenant under Captain Miles Standish. David Merrick of the sixth generation, grandfather of H. H. Merrick, was born in Carmel, New York, in 1768, and lived to the remarkable old age of ninety-five years. When a young man he was acquainted with General Washington. His uncle, Captain David Merrick, was a commander of a company in Colonel Ludington's Seventh Regiment of Dutchess County Militia in the Revolutionary war. Isaac Merrick, his brother, was a private in Captain Waterbury's company of the same regiment. Allen Merrick of the seventh generation was born in Carmel, December 24, 1812, and died February 13, 1881. Throughout his entire life he carried on general agricultural pursuits. His wife, Caroline (Hopkins) Merrick, who was born January 2, 1810, and died December 8, 1887, was a direct descendant of one of the passengers on the *Mayflower*.

Harrison Hopkins Merrick was educated in the district schools at Carmel, New York, pursuing his studies through the winter months but aiding in the labors of the farm in the summer. The time was not equally divided, for about four months were given to the acquirement of an education and eight months to the work of the fields. Nor did he attend school after he reached the age of fifteen years. The school of experience, however, furnishes opportunity to those who desire to learn and through his labors in the business world, his broad research and investigation, Mr. Merrick has become recognized as one of the most keen and forceful men of intellect, capable not only of solving intricate business problems but, of ready understanding as well, the important questions that concern the American citizen in his varied relations. He has long figured as one of the prominent merchants of St. Louis and yet it has been through successive stages of careful development and consecutive promotion that he has won his present high standing in the commercial and financial world.

In the fall of 1856, leaving his old home at Carmel he went to New York city and secured a position as errand boy in a jewelry store. From that time forward his business associations were in the jewelry line. He remained with the firm for six years and then secured a position as salesman with the Ball Black Company, one of the largest jewelry establishments of the city, continuing with that house and Robert Rait & Company for four years. In the fall of 1866 he formed the acquaintance of Eugene Jaccard in New York city and was induced by him to remove to St. Louis. He was thereafter for twelve years connected with the E. Jaccard Company and during the last years of that period had entire charge of the diamonds. In the fall of 1878, however, he severed his connection with the company to engage in business on his own account, becoming associated with William Walsh and H. W. Phelps, under the firm style of Merrick, Walsh & Phelps. The business was conducted under a partnership relation until 1894, when it was incorporated under the style of the Merrick, Walsh & Phelps Jewelry Company, of which Mr. Merrick became the president. From the beginning the business was successful because it was managed along lines of liberality combined with care, watchfulness and economy. The house

always stood at the head of the trade in the line of stock carried and in its progressive business policy. Meanwhile in the spring of 1900 the old firm of E. Jaccard & Company had become bankrupt and a trustee was appointed to take charge of the business for the benefit of the creditors. The stock and fixtures of the bankrupt company after being appraised were advertised for sale and were purchased on the 22d of September, 1900, by the Merrick, Walsh & Phelps Company. On the 8th of the following October a very successful auction was commenced at E. Jaccard's location on Sixth and Olive streets and was continued until the evening of December 24. At that time the auction and store were closed for the purpose of installing and arranging an entirely new lot of store fixtures as well as changing the entire store front of the building. As the contract for new fixtures had been made several months previously the work had been so prepared that the new store was ready for occupancy about the 1st of January, 1901. During the period when the auction was in process, Merrick, Walsh & Phelps were at the same time conducting their regular retail business at No. 511 Olive street, enjoying continued success there. After the auction was closed and the new fixtures installed, the two stocks were combined, for the finer and more expensive part of the Jaccard stock had remained unsold. This was combined with the stock of the Merrick, Walsh & Phelps Jewelry Company under that firm style and a removal was made to the new location at the corner of Olive and Sixth streets. Here the company entered upon an era of prosperity but for some time previous to the consolidation there was an endeavor being made to obtain an option on the shares of stock of the Merrick, Walsh & Phelps Jewelry Company and this was finally obtained. The members of the company had no desire to sell but the price offered was so satisfactory that they decided to dispose of the business and the entire stock, fixtures and company name became the property of the Mermod Jaccard Jewelry Company. Thus was terminated Mr. Merrick's connection with the mercantile interests of St. Louis, in which he had figured so prominently and honorably. His success, too, was of a most conspicuous nature in that while controlling a most extensive trade the integrity of the house was never called into question. Mr. Merrick's early training was such that he was thoroughly informed concerning all branches of the jewelry business but the department that gave him the most pleasure was the handling of precious stones, of which he became an expert judge. His memory of individual stones was such that he was often able to distinguish and remember a diamond or other gem which he had carefully examined under a magnifying glass even after several years had elapsed after the examination was made and when the stone had been reset in an entirely new setting. This knowledge of gems is almost intuitive and cannot be acquired by every person engaged in the setting of stones, yet experience aids greatly in the development of this faculty. Mr. Merrick has always felt genuine pleasure in the beauty and perfection of fine stones and has thus taken delight in his business from the artistic and æsthetic as well as from the commercial standpoint.

On the 15th of August, 1876, at Galion, Ohio, Mr. Merrick was married to Miss Dell Markland Martin, the youngest daughter of Captain John and Mary (Smith) Martin. Her father was a Virginian by birth and the town of Martinsburg, Virginia, was named in honor of his family. He became one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio and entered a quarter section of land in Richland county from the government. As there was splendid water power upon his place he built and operated grist and saw mills, cabinet shop and distillery and became one of the leading representatives of industrial and productive interests in that part of the state. He also laid out the village of Martin's Mills but later the name was changed to Millsboro. Aside from his industrial interests he conducted the village inn and was prominent in community affairs, serving as postmaster, while for fourteen years he was county commissioner. His wife was the daughter of the Hon. Thomas Smith, one of the most famous and brilliant men of Pennsylvania, who served as judge of the supreme court for the west-

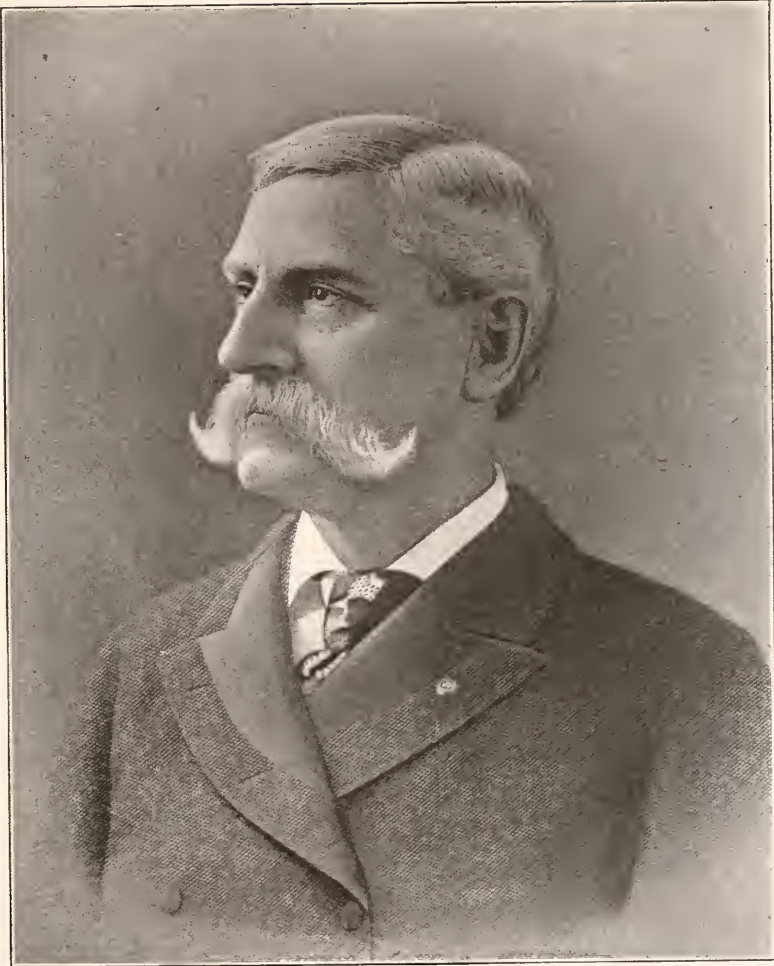
ern district and was also a colonel in the Revolutionary war. His brother James was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Merrick were members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and also of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in St. Louis. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and with a citizen's interest in the political situation of the country he has kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, yet the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. His business career has been characterized by a steady promotion that has led to his present well earned ease. His name in St. Louis is a synonym for commercial integrity as well as business activity and has been prominently identified with business progress here. This bare statement is of itself no empty eulogy. It is the assignment to a place in life, a position in the ranks of the toilers in carrying on the great affairs of society, of prominence to that extent, that the careful historian of the times will look into and weigh and estimate accurately. He belongs to that class of men who quietly move with force in shaping influence along the line of the city's material progress and at the same time he has gained through his personal characteristics the unqualified esteem of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM H. THOMSON.

William Holmes Thomson, one of the most respected and honored men in social and banking circles in St. Louis, has for more than half a century been connected with the Boatmen's Bank, of which he has been cashier for thirty-eight years. Throughout this entire period there has not been a single esoteric phase in his career, which on the contrary has been as an open book inviting closest scrutiny.

His life record began April 16, 1837, on the noted Hawthorne farm in Frederick county, Maryland, and he is of English, Scotch and Irish lineage, although both his paternal and maternal ancestors became residents of Maryland during the colonial epoch in its history. His parents were William James and Margaretta Ann (Davis) Thomson. His great-great-grandfather in the maternal line was John Lackland, who came from Scotland and settled in Maryland when it was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. His son, James Lackland, became an officer in the Revolutionary war, was afterward a staunch advocate of Jeffersonian principles and was a gradual emancipationist more than a half century before Lincoln's proclamation freed the colored people of the south. In 1812 he made a will that his negroes and their descendants should be set free as they reached certain specified ages. In the year 1775 James Lackland, then nineteen years of age, joined an exploring party who went from Maryland on a trip through the wilderness of Kentucky on horseback. He entered a large tract of land in the Blue Grass state when it was still one of the counties of Virginia and therefore he aided in planting the seeds of civilization which have since resulted in producing one of the leading commonwealths of the country. He was twenty years of age when, on the 14th of May, 1776, he was commissioned by the council of safety second lieutenant of the company formed in the lower district of Frederick county, Maryland, for service in the Revolutionary war. This company became part of the Twenty-ninth Battalion, and with it he did active duty for American independence. He wedded Catherine, a daughter of David Lynn, who came from Dublin, Ireland, and settled in Maryland about 1717, becoming afterward a judge of the Frederick county court and holding a commission under King George as justice of the peace. He was also one of three commissioners appointed by the general assembly of Maryland in 1751 to lay out Georgetown, now in the District of Columbia. He had three sons, who espoused the cause of liberty in the Revo-



WILLIAM H. THOMSON

lutionary war, one serving as lieutenant, another as captain and the other as surgeon. One of the daughters of James and Catherine (Lynn) Lackland was the maternal grandmother of William H. Thomson. She became the wife of Ignatius Davis, of "Mount Hope," Frederick county, Maryland, and their children include Margaretta Ann Davis, who in early womanhood became the wife of William James Thomson. Mr. Thomson was also born in Frederick county, Maryland, and was a son of John Popham and Margaret (Holmes) Thomson, the former of English lineage, while the latter was a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The birth of William James Thomson occurred in Frederick county, June 26, 1808, and he attended Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1828. He studied law, but soon gave his attention to farming, and his place, "Hawthorne," became one of the noted plantations of that locality. Thereon he resided until his death, June 21, 1841.

William Holmes Thomson was but four years of age at the time of his father's demise. He was reared in Frederick county, attended the public schools near his boyhood's home, was afterward a student in the city schools of Frederick and later attended a boarding school in Pennsylvania. After putting aside his text-books at the age of sixteen years he was employed for a year with a civil engineering corps, after which he entered the service of a Baltimore commission house. In the meantime he was studying business conditions in the east and in the west, and a comparison of the opportunities offered led him to the belief that young men could more rapidly secure advancement in the Mississippi valley than they could upon the coast.

Therefore, in April, 1857, he made his way to St. Louis and on his twentieth birthday (April 16) entered the employ of the banking house where he has continued to the present time, covering a period of more than fifty-one years. The Boatmen's Saving Institution had been organized ten years before by a few leading and philanthropic citizens who wished to promote thrift and economy among the steamboatmen who at that time constituted the larger part of the laboring class in St. Louis. Success attended the venture from the beginning and a second charter was taken out in 1856 under the name of the Boatmen's Saving Bank, which was capitalized for four hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Thomson's early connection with the institution was in a clerical capacity, but gradually he worked his way upward, his duties and responsibilities increasing as his faithfulness and efficiency were recognized. In 1869 he was appointed assistant cashier, and the following year saw him in the position of cashier, in which he has since continued, becoming thus the chief executive officer of an institution which in its reliability is second to none in the west. The success of the bank is attributable in large measure to the efforts, enterprise and sound business judgment and conservative methods of Mr. Thomson, and the growth of the bank is indicated in part by the fact that the capital stock during his incumbency has been increased to two million dollars as the result of accumulated profits after paying the stockholders in dividends more than six millions of dollars. Since the capital stock has been increased to two million dollars the bank has regularly paid to its stockholders semi-annual dividends of from three to five per cent and has accumulated, in addition, a surplus of one million dollars, and an undivided profit account of more than six hundred thousand dollars. The net earnings since 1856 have been \$9,701,318.48; paid cash dividends, \$6,320,000.00; paid stock dividend, \$1,600,000; held as surplus and undivided profits, \$1,781,318.48; total, \$9,701,318.48.

Mr. Thomson is regarded as one of the most astute, clear-sighted and able financiers of the country, and there is no point connected with banking with which he is not perfectly familiar, while his word is usually accepted as authority on all banking questions in St. Louis and the middle west. He is not unknown in other business lines, for he has coöperated financially and officially with various manufacturing establishments in St. Louis and has largely promoted business

interests as a member of the Merchants Exchange, the Cotton Exchange and as chairman of the committee of management of the St. Louis Clearing House.

In 1862 Mr. Thomson was married to Miss Margaret Foote Larkin, the eldest daughter of Thomas H. and Susan (Ross) Larkin, of St. Louis. Mrs. Thomson died in 1863, and in 1864 he lost their child. In 1872 Mr. Thomson married Annie Lou, the eldest daughter of William A. Hargadine, of the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company. They became parents of seven daughters and one son and, with the exception of a daughter who died in childhood, all are yet living, namely: Julia Hargadine, who married C. C. Collins, an attorney of St. Louis; William Hargadine, who married Miss Elizabeth Johnson, of Corsicana, Texas; Virginia McCullough, the wife of George W. Tracy, a dry-goods merchant of St. Louis; Susan Larkin, the wife of Lieutenant A. B. Coxe, of the United States Army; Holmes Lackland, who married Dr. Allen G. Fuller; Annie Lou and Mary McCreery.

Mr. Thomson has always given his political allegiance to the democracy, but when the party swerved from its old standard in 1900 in accepting the Bryan platform of that year he espoused the gold standard as embodied in the Indianapolis platform. Although reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church he became a member of the Trinity Episcopal church of St. Louis in 1859 and has since been connected with that parish, active in promoting its charities and prominently identified with other benevolent movements. He has for many years been a vestryman of Trinity church and for some years its senior warden. He was one of the founders of St. Luke's Hospital in 1865 and since 1889 has been president of its board of trustees. He is never impelled by a sense of stern duty in his benefactions, but gives generously of his means in response to the promptings of a kindly spirit which recognizes fully the obligations and responsibilities of wealth. He has figured in movements for the substantial development of St. Louis through his membership in the Merchants Exchange, the Business Men's League and the Creditmen's Association, and his social nature finds expression in his membership in the Missouri Athletic, the Noonday and St. Louis Clubs. With advancing years his activities have increased rather than diminished and his interest broadened, and he has long been recognized as an influential citizen of St. Louis whose word and work have featured in the development of the city in material, moral and benevolent lines.

LEWIS DAVID DOZIER.

Lewis D. Dozier is now living retired, although financially interested in various important enterprises, in which he also has a voice in the methods of control. He needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for he has been so closely associated with business affairs here as to make his life record an integral chapter in the city's commercial development. A native of St. Charles county, Missouri, he was born August 25, 1846, of the marriage of Captain James and Mary Ann (Dudgeon) Dozier, the father a native of North Carolina and the mother of Kentucky. When he was fourteen years of age he came to St. Louis, his father's family arriving five years later. As a pupil in the Washington public schools he continued his education and further qualified for a business career by study in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. It has always been characteristic of him that the duty nearest at hand was the one which claimed his attention and was carefully performed. It is in this thoroughness and concentration of purpose that the secret of his success lies. Soon after completing his college course, he became a silent partner in the firm of Garneau & Dozier, which firm had been recently organized by his father, James Dozier, and Joseph Garneau, for the conduct of a bakery business. The partnership expired by limitation January 1, 1872, but the experience of Mr. Dozier led him

to regard the field of labor as an advantageous and profitable one and he continued in that line by becoming a partner, in April of that year, in the Dozier-Weyl Cracker Company, in which his father was senior member. Upon the father's death a corporation was formed for continuing the business under the same firm name and another son, John T. Dozier, became president. In 1888 Lewis D. Dozier purchased the interest of Mr. Weyl and the enterprise was then conducted under the name of the Dozier Cracker Company for two years, when the corporation was merged into the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Company, and in 1898 was purchased by the National Biscuit Company, in which Mr. Dozier is a large stockholder and director. He continued to act as manager of the Dozier bakery in St. Louis until his retirement from active business.

His fertility of resource, his ability in placing a correct valuation upon business opportunities and his laudable desire to extend his efforts into other lines led to his connection with several other business concerns of importance and he now has an office in the Security building of St. Louis, from which point he controls the many lines of trade in which he is interested. He was for several years the first vice president of the Manufacturers' Association and is a director of the Merchants-Laclede National Bank and the Mercantile Trust Company. In lines less specifically commercial he is also known, being a life member of the board of trustees of the Bellefontaine cemetery, a director of the Mercantile Library, a member of the Missouri Historical Society and a member of the Commercial Club, which is the leading organization among business men of the city. Mr. Dozier was among the first to advocate the holding of an exposition in St. Louis to celebrate the Louisiana purchase and when the plan was brought into definite form, he became a member of the board of trustees and was appointed a member of the executive committee. While business interests have made extensive demands upon his time and energies, Mr. Dozier has ever found and utilized opportunities for assisting in the work of progress and development along lines that have been provocative of good for the city in its material, intellectual, social and moral advancement. As a generous patron of the Young Men's Christian Association and the St. Louis Hospital, he has largely furthered their interests and contributed generously for the erection of their buildings. The Provident Association and other benevolent and charitable institutions have also received his ready aid. He is likewise interested in all educational matters, did effective service for the public schools by four years' work as a member of the board of education and with other leading citizens contributed liberally toward placing Washington University and Mary Institute upon a broad and permanent basis.

Lewis David Dozier was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca E. Lewis, a daughter of Benjamin W. and Eleanor (Turner) Lewis, of Glasgow, Missouri. Her father, now deceased, was one of the early residents and prominent merchants of this state. Mrs. Dozier died January 5, 1889, but her memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew her, while her influence remains as a blessed benediction to those with whom she was associated. She possessed a most charitable spirit and her kindness was felt by all with whom she came in contact. Her own great love for her four children, Lewis, Mary, Eleanor and Anna Lewis Dozier, prompted her mother heart to go out in fullest sympathy to all children, especially to the homeless ones, and she endowed a bed in Martha Parsons Hospital. She held membership with the Episcopal church and to her religion was a matter of daily living and not of ceremonial weekly worship. Hers was a contagious enthusiasm for all those causes which tend to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for mankind.

In one of the most beautiful residence districts of St. Louis—Westmoreland Place, near Forest Park—stands the Dozier home and it is one of the city's most attractive residences. Mr. Dozier is ever a welcome visitor of the Noonday, St. Louis, Country and University Clubs, with which he holds membership and of the first two he has served as vice president. Politically he endorses the

democracy, while fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Elks. His love of outdoor sports is manifest in his membership in the St. Louis Gun Club, of which he was for many years president, the King's Lake Shooting Club, and the Missouri State Sportsman's Association. He has also been president of the last named and he finds pleasure and recreation in camp life with all the opportunity it affords for the exercise of his skill as a hunter. Such in brief is the life record of Lewis D. Dozier, whose entrance into business circles was not one of especial brilliance or prominence, but who through the slow moving processes of an honorable business has worked his way upward until his name stands foremost among those whose opinions have become a power in commercial and financial circles.

FRANK PERIN HAYS.

Carlyle says "Biography is the most profitable as well as the most pleasant of all reading," and there is certainly much of interest in the career of a man who, without special advantages at the outset of his career, by the inherent force of his own character, his strong purpose and a commendable ambition, achieves distinction and success. Such has been the record of Frank Perin Hays, vice president of the Little & Hays Investment Company, dealers in municipal and corporation bonds and dividend paying stocks. He began the journey of life near Columbus, Ohio, March 12, 1861, and while spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, William B. and Celina (Perin) Hays, pursued a public-school education, which was continued in the high school of Lancaster, Missouri. He afterward attended the normal school at Kirksville, this state, and pursued a full course in H. B. Bryant's Business College in Chicago. His physical development kept pace with his intellectual progress, for he enjoyed the benefit of the free, open life of the farm, spending his summers between the ages of twelve and twenty years upon farms belonging to his father and assisting to no inconsiderable extent in the work of their development and cultivation. His entrance into commercial life was made as a partner in the firm of W. B. Hays & Son. His time was thus occupied from 1880 until 1882, and for four years thereafter he conducted a general mercantile establishment at Lancaster, Missouri. During this period he won a goodly measure of success that enabled him to engage in the banking business at Lancaster, Missouri, in 1886, as an equal partner with his father in what has become known as the Hays Bank.

In 1888 he purchased a controlling interest in the Schuyler County Bank of Lancaster, Missouri, and further extended his efforts by establishing in 1889 the Hays Banking Company of Queen City, Missouri, of which he was the principal stockholder. In 1891 he established the Merchants Exchange Bank at Downing, Missouri, owning a large majority of the stock, and in 1893 the Atlanta State Bank, at Atlanta, Macon county, Missouri, came into existence through his efforts. He also owned the greater part of this and thus became largely identified with financial interests at various points in the state, forming at the same time a wide acquaintance that proved of marked benefit to him in his present line of business. He won public confidence and to him were intrusted many investment matters. He began dealing in bonds in 1892 and his business developed with such rapidity that in 1897 he removed to St. Louis and formed a partnership with W. C. Little & Brother under the firm style of the Little & Hays Investment Company. He soon gained a foremost place in financial circles in this city, was bond officer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company in 1901-02 and in the following year was vice president of the Colonial Trust Company. He then resumed partnership relations with W. C. Little and others in May, 1904, and is the present vice president of the Little & Hays Investment Com-

pany, dealers in municipal and corporation bonds and dividend paying stocks. As a valuator of commercial paper, he has gained a reputation that places him in the front rank among the investment brokers of the middle west. With remarkable prescience he has recognized the possibilities of diminution or appreciation in bonds and other investment paper and has controlled his clients' interests with such care that those who know him in business circles place the utmost confidence in the accuracy of his judgment. Aside from his investment business he is a director of the Chicago Railway Equipment Company, and that he occupies an honored place in moneyed circles is indicated by the fact that he was secretary for seven years of the Missouri Bankers Association and in 1899 was chosen to the presidency.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Hays was married in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 18, 1882, to Miss Harriet Lane Celleyham and their children are: Helen, Hilda, Elizabeth, Forrest Perin, and Margaret Frances. Mr. Hays votes with the democracy and he finds his chief recreation in golf and tennis, being an enthusiastic advocate of manly outdoor sports. Never unmindful of the duty and obligation of man toward his fellowmen, Mr. Hays has labored effectively and earnestly in many public movements for the general welfare. Moreover, he has done effective service for the Lindell Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, for the Young Men's Christian Association, and other organizations for moral development. Of the latter he has been chairman of the finance committee of the general board of directors. He was for two years treasurer of the City Evangelistic Union, for three years president of the Missouri Sunday school Union, for one year president of the City of St. Louis Sunday school Union, and president of the Missouri Sunday school Association. His life has never been self-centered in its purpose nor in its work. While he has made a success in business, he fully recognizes the brotherhood of man and has rendered ready assistance to those less fortunate than himself.

SAMUEL MORRIS DODD.

Prompted by laudable ambition at the outset of his career, Samuel Morris Dodd has advanced through consecutive stages of development until he has long occupied a place among the leading residents of St. Louis. A strong mentality, an invincible courage and a most determined individuality have so entered into his makeup as to render him a natural leader of men and in this connection he has controlled business enterprises of large importance to the city as well as to the individual stockholders. He was born in Orange, New Jersey, June 3, 1832, a son of Stephen and Mary (Condit) Dodd. The ancestral home of the family in America was at Brantford, Connecticut, where representatives of the name of English birth located at a very early day. Later a removal was made from Connecticut to New Jersey by the branch of the family to which Samuel M. Dodd belongs. Beginning his education at the usual age, he was a pupil in the public schools of Orange and at Bloomfield (N. J.) Academy and his early business training came to him in mercantile lines. When sixteen years of age he became a clerk in a hat and fur store of New York city, where he spent three years, but the great west with its broad possibilities and growing opportunities attracted him and St. Louis thereby gained a citizen whose worth and value have long been widely recognized.

Following his arrival here Mr. Dodd entered the employ of Nourse, Crane & Company. Later he became a partner in the firm of Baldwin, Randall & Company. Gradually acquiring larger interest in the enterprise, Mr. Dodd became sole proprietor in 1862 and for a time conducted the store under his own name. Seeking a still broader field of labor, he became the founder of the wholesale dry-goods house of Dodd, Brown & Company in 1866, the location of



S. M. DODD

the firm being at the corner of Main and Locust streets. The partners were men of marked enterprise, of indefatigable energy and of fertility of resource and through their combined efforts their establishment soon became one of the leading wholesale dry-goods houses of St. Louis, with a trade extending throughout the entire Mississippi valley. Another notable feature of his business career lies in the fact that Mr. Dodd and his associates were among the first to leave the old wholesale center and remove from the lower streets up to the plateau of Fifth street. Foreseeing the growth of the business, Mr. Dodd recognized that the old location would not be adequate to the demands of the larger and increasing wholesale business and in consequence advocated the removal of the house of which he was senior partner, and his plan was carried out, although his contemporaries regarded the undertaking as an exceedingly hazardous one. The Collier estate built for Dodd, Brown & Company a large building at the corner of Broadway and St. Charles street and soon the wholesale business was removed to the new location. While pioneers in this wholesale district, they were soon followed by others and the wholesale center has been changed until it extends as far westward on St. Charles street and Washington avenue as Eighteenth street. Mr. Dodd continued at the head of the house until 1885, when the firm was dissolved and he withdrew from the dry-goods trade. He had made for himself a most creditable name in mercantile circles. His record was such as any man might be proud to possess. From a clerkship he had worked his way upward until he became one of the foremost merchants of the middle west. He has in recent years been extensively connected with corporate enterprises of various kinds, continually recognized as one of the foremost men of St. Louis who has carved his name deep upon its business annals. His recognized administrative ability has caused him to be sought in filling official positions of responsibility in connection with these enterprises and he was formerly president of the Broadway Real Estate Company, of the Missouri Electric Light & Power Company, of St. Louis, vice president of the American Central Insurance Company and a director of the National Bank of Commerce. He was also president of the American Brake Company, which was later leased to the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. He is also a director in the Commonwealth Trust Company and president of the Central Real Estate Company.

Mr. Dodd is well known in club circles, belonging to the St. Louis, Noonday, the Country and Cuivre Clubs and the National Arts Club of New York city. He is likewise a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association and is very active in this work and also along charitable and philanthropic lines.

An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the city with which they have been connected would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to the one whose name initiates this review. He held distinctive precedence as a prominent merchant and as a man of splendid executive and administrative ability and in every relation of life he has borne himself with such signal dignity and honor as to gain him the respect of all. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence.

PHILLIP A. MEINBERG.

When death claims an individual it is customary and fitting that a review of his life shall be made that the lessons of value may be considered and pondered and bear fruit in the lives of others. When Phillip A. Meinberg passed away his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret to many friends who had known him as a straightforward, conscientious business man, whose active force in various relations contributed to the progress and upbuilding of his community. He was born in Muhlhausen, Germany, April 21, 1840, a son of Gott-

fried and Christina (Barlosius) Meinberg, also natives of Germany. When four years of age he was brought to America by his parents, the family settling in St. Louis, where the father established a shoe business which he conducted up to the time of his death. The son was sent to a private school in the basement of the old Lutheran church on Lombard, between Third and Fourth streets, there pursuing his studies until fourteen years of age. At that time he entered business circles as an employe of Charles Moritz, in whose establishment he learned book binding. There he remained for ten years. On the expiration of that period he felt that his broad experience and his carefully saved earnings justified his embarkation in business on his own account and he established a kindergarten supply and book binding business on South Broadway in 1872. He furnished supplies for all the schools of St. Louis for many years and continued in the business up to the time of his death, while since his demise his sons have carried on the same enterprise. Starting in life without capital, he possessed, however, a strong heart and willing hands nor did he fear that laborious attention to business so necessary to success. Work—earnest, persistent work—was the foundation of his prosperity and year after year he closely studied the problems that arose in connection with his business interests, bringing to bear keen discrimination in their solution.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Meinberg enlisted as a member of Company E, Second Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Artillery, with the rank of corporal, joining the army on the 30th of October, 1861. He saw active service in the southwest and almost lost his life at Bloomfield, Missouri. He was honorably discharged August 24, 1863, at Benton Barracks, and returned to again became a factor in the commercial life of this city.

In 1864 Mr. Meinberg was married to Miss Anna Ritter, of St. Louis, who died in 1891, and on the 25th of March, 1896, he wedded Mrs. A. O. Priest, of St. Louis. Four sons survive him, Edward, Paul, Daniel and Joe, and the first three still conduct the business. In his political views Mr. Meinberg was a republican and always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do. He served for two terms as a member of the house of delegates and gave careful consideration to each question which came up for settlement that had effect upon the municipal welfare and progress. He was a member of the German Lutheran church and his life accorded with its teachings and belief. He tried to make the most of the passing years and so lived that his fellowmen trusted in his business honor, while those who knew him socially entertained for him warm and enduring friendship.

WILLIAM ARSTE.

William Arste, who since 1892 has published the *Waterways Journal* in St. Louis, his native city, was born on Christmas day of 1867. He is descended from ancestry who came from Hanover, Germany. His father, Frederick W. Arste, who crossed the Atlantic in 1863, is now a retired printer. His mother, Mrs. Wilhelmina Arste, died December 22, 1907.

The son was a pupil in the Laclède and Madison public schools and completed the grammar-school course at the age of thirteen years, being thus qualified to enter the Polytechnic school, but being an only child and his father in rather limited financial circumstances, it was necessary that he earn his own living from that time and he secured a position as office boy with F. C. P. Tiedeman, who was city surveyor and also secretary of the republican city central committee. For five years he remained with Mr. Tiedeman and was promoted from time to time until he became draftsman and surveyor. Having gained a good knowledge of the mechanical principles underlying this work, he secured a more profitable position with Julius Pitzman, with whom he continued for five years, eventually

becoming general utility man of the business. In early life he became acquainted with the printing trade, having set type for his father when but eight years of age, his father at that time being proprietor of a newspaper in La Salle, Illinois, the issue being called the La Salle County Volksblatt. Later Mr. Arste again took up the printers' trade and when he had mastered the business, traveled in various states of the Union, working in that line. He settled in St. Louis in 1889 and became connected with the Evening Call, owned by Rev. Ben Deering. After the failure of that paper he engaged with the St. Louis Republic, with which he remained for three years and then spent one year in the office of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. On the expiration of that period he purchased from John A. Groeninger the Waterways Journal, which he has since successfully published.

Mr. Arste is a member of Red Cross Lodge, No. 54, K. P., and belongs to the Olympic Athletic Club, in which connection he has won several medals, being very skillful in athletic sports. He is a pronounced republican, giving to the party inflexible support.

In April, 1893, in St. Louis, Mr. Arste was married to Miss Cordelia Monger, and the same year he purchased a pleasant residence at No. 2912 Pine street. His advancement in the business world has come through the promotions which follow broad experience resulting in constantly expanding powers. Laudable ambition has prevented anything like inertia or inactivity in his career. Diligence and determination have enabled him to work his way steadily upward and he is now well known in journalistic circles.

THOMAS FURLONG.

The name which introduces this review is one now largely familiar to the residents of all sections of the Union, and it suggests to the honest man a feeling of confidence and security, while to the evil-doer it betokens a power which is feared as the instrument through which he is most likely to meet with apprehension and thereafter expiate for his malfeasance to the laws which are the stable foundation of the peace and prosperity of his fellow beings. There is a distinctive element of psychical interest attaching to the thought that a mere name can thus produce in two different beings such conflicting sentiments. To have traced through the intricate career of a subtle criminal, be he in high station or low, cannot fail of having granted a deeper insight into the intrinsic essence of character, nor can it fail to inspire a wholesale pity for the wrongdoer, whose punishment is essential to the security and protection of the public as well as protecting himself from his own misguided tendencies. We are led to this train of reflection in considering the life work of Thomas Furlong, president and manager of the Furlong Secret Service Company, with offices in St. Louis.

He was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, February 22, 1844. His father, John Furlong, was a native of Clyde, Scotland, and at an early age came to America. His entire life was devoted to the blacksmith's trade in the new world, while in his younger days he was a veterinary surgeon in the British army. He died in 1868, having about twelve years survived his wife, who passed away in 1856. She bore the maiden name of Mary McCormick, was of Irish lineage and was reared in Hartford, Connecticut.

Thomas Furlong was educated in the public schools of his native town and afterward removed to Elk county, Pennsylvania, where he had an uncle who was in the lumber business. The nephew was employed in the lumber camp in the winter of 1860-61. After the outbreak of the Civil war, on the 20th of April, 1861, Thomas L. Kane carried into the lumber camp the first tidings of war and at Benozet, Pennsylvania, he distributed hand bills asking for recruits who could shoot, owned a rifle and knew how to handle it.



THOMAS FURLONG

Mr. Furlong responded, enlisting with the famous Forty-first regiment of Pennsylvania Bucktails and is today the youngest surviving member of that regiment. His company was soon organized and joined the command which started down the state to Harrisburg along the Sinamahoning. Seeing a pile of lumber, the question of building rafts for the men to float down the stream on was considered and the idea was adopted. Three hundred and sixty-seven men started down on ten rafts to the Susquehanna river at Harrisburg. On the 27th of April, 1908, a monument was unveiled at Driftwood, Pennsylvania, in honor of this event. The Bucktails were the first regiment to cross the Mason and Dixon line and were probably under fire more than any other regiment. On the 14th of September, 1862, Mr. Furlong was detailed, after being selected, to the first secret service our government ever had. He was on lieutenant's pay and received his discharge from the United States army as an enlisted man May 28, 1864, but continued in the secret service until May 28, 1865. Much of this time he was in the Confederate lines, was in the siege of Suffolk with the Confederates, December 26, 1861, and was wounded at Drainesville, Virginia.

While thus engaged, Mr. Furlong developed much of the power which has later characterized him in his detective work. He learned how to go among people and learn of their purpose, intent and lives without revealing anything concerning himself, and his secret service work was therefore of the utmost benefit as a training school for his later labors in life. After the war he was made the first chief of police at Oil City, Pennsylvania, in 1866. The place at that time was one of the roughest of cities, like any mining camp, and Mr. Furlong at once entered upon the duties of maintaining law and order. He was three times appointed to the position, but declined to serve after the second appointment. While in office he kept perfect order and gained a wide reputation as detective and chief. Only one murder was committed during his regime and crime and lawlessness were reduced to a minimum.

In 1870 Mr. Furlong entered the employ of Thomas S. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and organized the first secret service on railroads in the United States. His history in this connection is a most interesting one, known in detail, and the world is conversant with the general results. He produced the evidence for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Pittsburg & Allegheny Company and obtained judgment for two million dollars. His work in connection with the railroad company was of a most important character and the company was loathe to lose his services when, on the 3d of January, 1880, he resigned and accepted a position offered him by Jay Gould, whereby he became a resident of St. Louis. Here he organized the first secret service on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He saw active and stirring times during the riots and labor troubles attending that period, but did much valuable work through the secret service agency which he organized. In 1888 he left the service and received his charter for the organization of the Furlong's Secret Service Company. He does business only for large corporations such as railroads and for the past two years has been engaged on a case for the Mexican government, pursuing a band of anarchists for two years and traveling over fifty thousand miles. In August, 1907, he succeeded in capturing the entire band and turned them over to the Mexican government. He was highly lauded for this remarkable piece of detective work. In 1886 he captured the famous Wyandotte gang, and he secured evidence for the Maxwell case, well known in St. Louis, at the suggestion of Ashley Clover, circuit attorney. During the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis he maintained for the protection of the banks his famous bank squad, during which time his men captured nineteen notorious sneaks and thieves.

On the 4th of October, 1864, Mr. Furlong was married to Miss Elizabeth Florence Hagerty in Franklin, Chenango county, Pennsylvania. They have three children: Mrs. Eva Dawson, who is now secretary of the company; Mrs. Mary Johnson, of St. Louis; and Thomas, who is now at Washington University. Mr.

Furlong is a representative of Masonry, belonging to Cosmos Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; the Royal Arch Chapter; Hiram Council, R. & S. M.; St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T.; and St. Louis Consistory of the Scottish Rite. He is likewise connected with Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and with Bellefontaine Chapter of the Eastern Star. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in Trinity Episcopal church.

It is scarcely necessary to add that Mr. Furlong is a man endowed with the strongest individuality and intrepid bravery when in the face of most desperate situations, and a phenomenal coolness and presence of mind under all circumstances. His record is such as clearly demonstrates these facts and his career, in it success, shows that he has not only been endowed by nature with a vigorous mind and great physical courage, but that these attributes have been accentuated by the many thrilling experiences which have been his in treading the dark and devious paths where crime uplifts its sullen and desperate front. Master of himself in every particular, he has in his work only to gain the mastery of others, and such is his intimate knowledge of human nature and its vagaries, and such his results under given circumstances, that he is enabled to make many a desperate man play directly into his own hands. As a man among men, he holds the confidence and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact in either business or social relations. Learning in his life work that crime and wrong-doing are often a result rather than an innate tendency, his business has tended to broaden sympathy, and among those whom he meets socially he is known as a most genial, courteous and entertaining companion.

WALTER BLISS WOODWARD.

Walter Bliss Woodward, vice president of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, entered this house more than twenty-three years ago in a minor capacity, but through advancing years has worked his way steadily upward until he now occupies a position of administrative control in an establishment that manufactures over a million and a half annually. He is one of the native sons of St. Louis, his birth having occurred August 27, 1869, his parents being William H. and Maria (Knight) Woodward. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges and after putting aside his text-books he began learning the more difficult lessons in the school of experience as employe of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company in 1885. He made it his purpose—to which he has steadfastly adhered—to master the business in principle and detail, gaining a thorough understanding of every department, and now in a place of administrative direction he is able to solve problems that may arise in connection with any division of the work. His close application and ability won him promotion from time to time and on the 1st of January, 1905, he was elected to his present position as vice president and general manager of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company. Something of the immense volume of business annually conducted by the house is indicated by the fact that there are eight hundred and fifty names on their payroll and theirs is one of the best equipped plants of its kind in the world. The members of the company are men who believe in orderly progression and have adopted modern business methods in the development of their trade and business connections.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Woodward was married November 28, 1894, in St. Louis, to Miss Emma Belle Buchanan, and they now have a son and daughter, Knight and Mary Willie. The parents are communicants of the Episcopal church and Mr. Woodward belongs to several social and fraternal organizations. He has attained high rank in Masonry, belonging to the Missouri Consistory, S. P. R. S.; St. Louis Commandery, K. T. and Moolah Temple, A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to the St. Louis, Mercantile, Noonday, Missouri

Athletic, Dardenne Shooting and Kings Lake Hunting and Fishing Clubs, the last three being indicative of the nature of his interests and recreation. His political allegiance is given to the democracy, but aside from the interest in municipal affairs and national welfare, which every public-spirited citizen must feel, Mr. Woodward takes no active part in politics, as he finds that the demands of a constantly increasing business fully occupy his time and attention.

SIGMUND LOUIS KRAMER.

Sigmund Louis Kramer is the well known proprietor of the Burlington Hotel. He has established for himself quite a record in the political world, having been elected to several important public offices. He was born in Germany, March 28, 1851, but in his native land he was afforded very little schooling, though he was a pupil in the public schools until he attained the age of twelve years, when he was brought by his parents to America, the family settling in Missouri, and in 1864 they located in St. Louis. Here Sigmund L. Kramer was compelled to seek employment and succeeded in getting work in a confectionery and bakery establishment. He remained in this position for seventeen years, during which time he completely mastered the trade and familiarized himself with every phase of the business. In the meantime, being of saving habits, he laid by a considerable sum of money. Desiring to go into business for himself and being ambitious to become independent, he assumed charge as chief chef in the Laclede Hotel and served in this capacity until 1885, when he secured quarters at Nos. 1622-26 Market street, where he opened the Burlington Hotel, of which he is now proprietor.

Mr. Kramer has always been actively interested in politics as a staunch supporter of the republican party and served at a municipal post under Mayor Walbridge from 1889 until 1891. Subsequently he became republican representative in the house of delegates, and in 1898 was a candidate for justice of the peace in the fourth district but was defeated. He is well known for his administrative ability, being very popular and still active in local and state politics.

In 1874 Mr. Kramer was united in marriage with a cousin, Marie Kramer, and they have two children. Arthur Kramer married with Clara Cahn, of Milwaukee, and to them have been born two daughters, Irma M. and Leona I. Arthur is a graduate of Washington University of the class of 1897, receiving the degree of B. S., and he is a member of the Alumni Association of the college. He is a civil engineer and for ten years was government inspector of timber. Later he was the engineer of the St. Louis water department, but now conducts the hotel for his father. Sophia Kramer wedded Julius E. Weissenborn and they have one daughter, Marie. Mr. Kramer is well known both in business and political circles throughout St. Louis and vicinity and his hotel is one of the most popular in the city.

SAMUEL HERMANN.

Samuel Hermann, deceased, was numbered among those whose understanding of legal principles contributed to the fame of the St. Louis bar. He came to America as a child. He was a graduate of Trinity College and afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar and located for the practice of his profession in Memphis, Tennessee, where he resided until 1876. In that year he left the city on account of the yellow fever and removed to St. Louis, where he opened his law office and began practice. He was associated at different times, with several attorneys and later formed a partnership with Judge Valle Reyburn,

devoting his attention mostly to civil law. He was well versed in the various departments of the profession, his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence being evidenced in the careful and masterly manner in which he handled the litigated interests intrusted to him. He was forceful in argument, strong in his reasoning and logical in his deductions and had for many years a large clientele and was connected with a number of notable cases. That his practice was extensive is indicated by the frequency with which his name appears upon the court records. Many of the leading residents of St. Louis were his clients and his legal ability gained him the success which made him one of the leading members of the St. Louis bar.

Mr. Hermann was married in St. Louis to Miss Caroline Thorp, a native of Connecticut, and they became the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters. Of these one son is now deceased, while the surviving son is J. L. Hermann, well known in St. Louis. The daughters are Mrs. Payson E. Tucker, of Boston, Massachusetts; and one at home.

Mr. Hermann was preëminently a home man, devoted to the interests and welfare of his wife and children. He found his greatest happiness with his family at his own fireside, where he enjoyed dispensing its hospitality to his many friends. He was always very charitable, was generous in his assistance to the poor and needy and was, moreover, a public-spirited man, who took an active and helpful interest in affairs pertaining to the welfare of St. Louis. His coöperation could always be counted upon to further progressive, civic movements or to assist an individual who was in need. He found rest, recreation and pleasure in music, in which he took deep interest. He belonged to several societies and to Trinity church, of which he was a vestryman. He was likewise a member of the Bar Association, of Missouri. He continued his residence in St. Louis up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1888 and which was the occasion of deep and widespread regret to his many friends. In the years of his residence here he had endeared himself to the majority of those with whom he had come in contact, while those who knew him in professional relations entertained for him respect and good will for what he accomplished in the field of his chosen life work.

GEORGE MORRISON WRIGHT.

Forming at the outset of his business career certain rules of action and business principles, from which he has never deviated, George Morrison Wright has made steady advancement, and stands today at the head of the Barr Dry Goods Company, the largest commercial enterprise of this character in St. Louis. He was born in New York city, February 12, 1844. His father, John Wright, was a native of Scotland and in his youthful days crossed the Atlantic to New York, where he engaged in business until his death. He was successful, owing to his industry and early frugality, his capable management and the careful utilization of every opportunity that presented. He married Margaret Finnie, also a native of Scotland, who died in 1858. Their family numbered five sons and three daughters, of whom four yet survive.

George Morrison Wright, the fifth in order of birth, spent his boyhood days to the age of eighteen years in New York, and acquired his education in the public and private schools there. He came to St. Louis in 1860 and entered the employ of the Ubsdell, Pearson & Company Dry Goods House as assistant cashier. His capability won him promotion to the position of cashier and book-keeper, and through gradual changes in the firm he made advance, becoming a partner in the early '80s, when the firm became the William Barr Dry Goods Company, while in 1900 he was elected president. This is the largest retail dry-goods house in St. Louis, and is conducted in keeping with the most pro-

gressive ideas of modern merchandising. Mr. Wright is also president of the Wright Building Company, owning a modern office building at Eighth and Pine streets, and is a director of the State National Bank.

In Philadelphia, in 1874, occurred the marriage of George M. Wright and Miss Sarah Sterett, of Philadelphia. They have five children, of whom four are living: Jessie and Margaret, at home; Mrs. James L. Ford, Jr.; and Mrs. Sturgis Day, both of St. Louis. The family residence, erected by Mr. Wright in 1895, is at No. 4457 Westminster Place.

Mr. Wright is well known in the leading clubs of the city, holding membership in the Noonday, Mercantile, St. Louis, Country, Log Cabin, Commercial, Racquet and Cuivre Clubs. He also belongs to the Legion of Honor and Royal Arcanum, and is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He votes with the republican party and finds his principal recreation in golfing, hunting and fishing and is a liberal patron of music and the arts. While well known as a most successful merchant his social relations place him among that class who consider intelligence an essential feature to attractiveness, for nature and culture have vied in making him an interesting and entertaining gentleman.

NELSON COLE.

Nelson Cole was a business man who enjoyed the highest respect of all with whom he was brought in contact, while his military record was most creditable and honorable. The many sterling traits of his character so endeared him to his fellow citizens that his death brought a sense of personal bereavement to the great majority of those with whom he has been associated. One of the native sons of the Empire state, he was born at Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, New York, November 18, 1833, his parents being Jacob and Hannah (Kip) Cole. The father was a native of Holland and after his emigration to the new world resided in New York but died when his son Nelson was only five years of age.

The boy was sent as a pupil to the public schools of his native town and soon after putting aside his text-books he heard and heeded the call of the city, going to the eastern metropolis, where for a time he was employed in a planing mill and lumberyard. It was during the period of his residence there that General Narciso Lopez organized his expedition for the invasion of Cuba and attracted attention anew to that unfortunate island by his ill-starred venture and tragic death. Six months after General Lopez landed at Cardinas Nelson Cole was sent to superintend the building of a sugar refinery in Cuba and thus gained his first intimate knowledge of the island, at the same time acquiring good business experience through the execution of the work entrusted to his care.

The year 1854 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Cole in St. Louis and soon afterward he secured a situation with the lumber and planing mill of Ward & Trost. He was afterward in the employ of other manufacturing firms of the city until the Civil war was inaugurated, when his patriotic spirit was aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union, and he put aside all personal considerations that he might aid in its defense. He had studied with interest the progress of events in the south and when the first blow was struck began recruiting a company of infantry volunteers, of which he became captain. The command enlisted for three months as Company A of the Fifth Missouri Infantry and from the 22d of April until the 10th of May, 1861, Captain Cole was on duty at the United States arsenal in St. Louis, where the capture of Camp Jackson was made on the latter date. Five days afterward he commanded an expedition to southeastern Missouri and was transferred with his company to the First Missouri Volunteer Infantry, which was enlisted for three years and in which he was commissioned captain of Company E, June 10, 1861. Later this was made a light artillery regiment known as the First Missouri Light Artillery and on the



NELSON COLE

20th of May, 1862. Mr. Cole was commissioned major but declined to accept. He was in active service from his earliest connection with the army occupying Jefferson City with General Lyon's command June 15, 1861, and participating in the engagement at Boonville on the 17th of June. From that point the Union troops marched to Springfield, Missouri, where they arrived on the 3d of July and on the 25th of that month Captain Cole participated in the battle of Drug Springs. He also took part in the skirmish at McCullough's store July 26, and in the battle of Wilson's Creek on the 10th of August sustained a gun-shot wound in the face. From that point the regiment returned to St. Louis, where it was reorganized as a regiment of light artillery and from that point Captain Cole removed with his battery to Jefferson City in the latter part of September. His command together with other batteries proceeded successively to Syracuse, Springfield, Sedalia, Otterville and Lexington, remaining on duty at the last named place until June, 1862. Captain Cole was afterward on duty at Sedalia, Springfield, Newtonia and other points in Missouri and Arkansas until his battery was attached to the First Division of the Army of the Frontier. He was then assigned to duty as chief of artillery and ordnance on the staff of General John M. Schofield and acted in that capacity on the frontier until April, 1863, when with his command he went with other troops to the relief of General Blount. He was afterward at Van Buren, Arkansas, Fayetteville, Pea Ridge, Huntsville and Springfield and was assigned to duty as chief of artillery in the Department of Missouri. On the 6th of June, 1863, he proceeded to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where his command was attached to the First Brigade, Huron's Division, Thirtieth Army Corps of the Army of the Tennessee and took part in the siege of Vicksburg. Following the capitulation of that city he again became chief of artillery to General Schofield and was afterward made chief on the staff of General Pleasanton, commanding the cavalry of the Department of Missouri. He commanded the force sent in pursuit of General Joseph Shelby in 1863 and aided in repelling Price's advances in the following year. Major Cole was commissioned Colonel of the Second Regiment of the Missouri Artillery February 24, 1864, and after considerable service in the southwest was on duty at St. Louis as chief of artillery until June, 1865, when he assumed command of the right column in the Powder River Indian Expedition, continuing thus on active duty until honorably discharged November 13, 1865. He made a splendid record as an efficient and gallant officer, winning high commendation from Generals Schofield, Rosecrans and Dodge, on whose staffs he had served. His military duty was often of a most hazardous nature but he inspired and encouraged others by his own valor and loyalty.

When the country no longer needed his military aid Colonel Cole returned to St. Louis and entered into partnership with Mr. Glass under the firm style of Cole & Glass in the conduct of a planing mill and lumberyard at Sixteenth and Market streets. In this line Mr. Cole continued until his death in 1899, having survived his partner, Mr. Glass, for about three years. The business constantly grew in volume and importance and the firm ever sustained an unassailable reputation in the business circles of the city. Mr. Cole placed his dependence upon the substantial qualities of straightforward dealing, unfaltering energy and watchfulness over all the details of the business so that there was no needless expenditure of time, money or labor. His enterprise was undaunted by the minor obstacles which continually arise in any business undertaking and difficulties of a more serious nature seemed but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort on his part. As the years passed therefore he gained gratifying success, justly attributed to his own labor.

General Cole was married June 18, 1856, to Mrs. Anna Scott, of St. Louis, who in her maidenhood was Miss Anna Macbeth, of Ohio. Her father, Francis D. Macbeth, was a native of Ireland and after coming to the new world settled in Ohio, where Mrs. Cole was born and where his death occurred during the early girlhood of his daughter. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Philinda

Heath, was born in Buffalo, New York, and was a daughter of one of the patriotic soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Following the death of her husband she came to St. Louis with her children. Her son James H. Macbeth engaged in business here until his death about nine years ago. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cole were born six children of whom three are living: Fred D.; Missouri W., the wife of A. Miller, of St. Louis; and Blanche, the wife of Charles H. Hoke, of St. Louis. There were also three sons: Lieutenant George W. Cole, of the United States Army; Arthur F. Cole; and Herbert M. Cole.

On the 28th of May, 1898, Mr. Cole was again called into military service, being at that time appointed brigadier general of volunteers by President McKinley for service in the Spanish-American war. He went to the camp at Middletown, Pennsylvania, and afterward to South Carolina but was not called into active service. He was a charter member of the Loyal Legion and had a very wide acquaintance in military circles, being prominent in this department of life. He was held in the highest esteem wherever he was known and won many friends, for his entire life commanded the respect and confidence of his fellowmen and he had those traits of character which win personal popularity and gain the highest regard. Mrs. Cole has made her home here for many years and is most highly esteemed.

WILLIAM SCHILLER.

William Schiller, senior partner of the firm of W. Schiller & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in photo supplies, has placed his dependence upon the substantial qualities of energy, careful management and commercial integrity, and thus has developed a large and profitable business. The German-American element has been a most important one in the citizenship of St. Louis and from the fatherland William Schiller also comes, his birth having occurred at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, November 21, 1867. He is a son of William and Louise Schiller, and the family is an old one of Nuremberg, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. From the same ancestry came Schiller, the poet. The records trace the family history back to the beginning of the fourteenth century. William Schiller, Sr., was engaged in the photo supply business in Germany.

In his native city William Schiller of this review pursued his education and in his eighteenth year came to America, landing at New York city in 1885. After spending eight months at Syracuse, New York, he came westward to St. Louis and has since made his home here. Immediately after his arrival he sought and obtained employment with the M. A. Seed Dry Plate Company, with whom he continued for almost two years. He then opened a photographic studio on South Fourth street, where he continued for two years, and afterward carried on the photo supply business at the same address for about eight years. The increase of his business made it necessary that he seek more commodious quarters and since 1898 he has been located at his present address, at No. 6 South Broadway. Connected with the business from boyhood, he is familiar with the trade, thoroughly understands the processes of manufacture, knows the best goods on the market and has enjoyed an extensive business as a wholesale and retail dealer in photo supplies.

On the 1st of January, 1887, in St. Louis, Mr. Schiller was married to Miss Pauline Schmelzenbach, a daughter of Thaddeus Schmelzenbach, who was a wine grower, of Jennings, Missouri. Of this marriage there are three daughters and one son: Johanna, a music teacher, who is now a member of the faculty of the Weltner Conservatory; Louise, who is attending Yateman high school and is now president of the Yateman College Club; Rudolph, also a pupil in the Yateman high school; and Ella, who is a student in the grammar school. The family residence is at No. 1701 Cora avenue.

Mr. Schiller is a member of the Dixon Hunting and Fishing Club—an association which indicates the nature of his recreation and sport. He is also a member of the Baden Saengerbund and has the characteristic German love of music. Since becoming a naturalized American citizen he has endorsed and supported the principles of the republican party, is a member of the Twenty-seventh Ward Republican Club, and in 1908 served on its finance committee. While he does not seek nor desire office for himself he stanchly believes in the party principles and does all in his power to further its growth and secure its success. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America, for he has found here the opportunities which he desired and which have led him to the plane of affluence.

RICHARD WALDRON SHAPLEIGH.

Richard Waldron Shapleigh, never faltering in any task to which he had set himself, has therefore achieved creditable success in the business world and is today first vice president of the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company. His life record is a creditable one to the city of his nativity. He was born in St. Louis, September 28, 1859, and is descended from New England ancestry. His father, Augustus Frederick Shapleigh, was a native of New Hampshire and in 1843 came to the middle west, settling in St. Louis, where he founded the hardware business of which his son is now first vice president and of which he remained the head until 1901. On that date the business was reorganized, the name being changed from the A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Company to its present style of the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company, the father retiring at that time from active connection with the business. He died in February, 1902, at the venerable age of ninety-two years. In Philadelphia he had married Elizabeth Anne Umstead, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1894 at the age of seventy-seven years. Of their family of eight children five still survive, namely: Mrs. J. W. Boyd, A. F. Shapleigh, Jr., Dr. J. B. Shapleigh and A. L. Shapleigh, all of St. Louis.

The other member of the family, Richard Waldron Shapleigh (a name which has descended through many generations in the Shapleigh family) was born in the family home near the corner of Sixth and St. Charles streets. His education was acquired in Professor Wyman's school and in the Washington University, being graduated from the latter in the class of 1876. Following his graduation he entered his father's hardware store but no parental influence was exerted to make his business training an easy one; on the contrary he had to master the business with the same thoroughness of other employes and it was his diligence, enterprise and intelligently directed efforts that gained him promotion from time to time until he became the first vice president. When he became connected with the business the company occupied two small store rooms at Nos. 414-416 North Main street and conducted an exclusive wholesale hardware trade. The house, however, has kept abreast with the rapid growth and development of the city until it is today one of the largest hardware jobbing concerns in the United States, its trade connections covering a wide territory, while its annual sales reach a large figure.

Richard W. Shapleigh has coöperated in various important public measures and his labors have been a resultant factor in securing the end desired. For two years he was president of the Western Commercial Travelers Association, then a very influential body and for four years was one of its directors. He has been interested in the affairs of the city generally and is a member of the Municipal Bridge & Terminal Commission, having been appointed by Mayor Wells in accordance with the ruling of the general assembly in 1905. He is

interested in various commercial and financial enterprises and has invested to a considerable extent in real estate in this city.

On the 22d of September, 1886, Mr. Shapleigh was married at Newton, Massachusetts, to Helen Shapleigh, a third cousin, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Dorothy, born August 5, 1887, who attended the Mary Institute of St. Louis and is a graduate of Miss Low's school at Stamford, Connecticut. The family residence at No. 4471 Pine street was erected by Mr. Shapleigh in 1888.

In his early manhood Mr. Shapleigh was not unknown in military circles. He enlisted in the militia during the memorable railroad strike of 1877 and was a member of Battery A of the National Guard of Missouri for about ten years, acting as first sergeant when he resigned. In politics he is independent, the nature of his interests and the principles that govern his conduct are indicated in large measure by the fact that he is a member of the Episcopal church and also belongs to the Business Men's League, the St. Louis Country, the Noonday, the St. Louis, the Racquet and the Normandie Golf Clubs, his principal recreation being golf. While he is closely associated with many interests bearing upon the social and municipal life of the city he is preëminently a business man and diligent worker who is always found at his desk during business hours, setting an example for those in his employ while the success of the establishment with which he has been connected throughout the years of his manhood is undoubtedly due in large measure to his rigid adherence to the motto "Good Service."

J. WILL BOYD.

J. Will Boyd, who was well known in St. Louis in connection with the brokerage business, was born in Martinsburg, West Virginia, May 31, 1844. He pursued his education in the schools of that state and in St. Joseph, Missouri, and his mental discipline well qualified him for quick and correct decisions such as are necessary in the conduct of the business to which he later gave his attention. When twenty years of age he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of the firm of Ware & Hickman, with whom he received his initial training in that line of business activity to which he afterward gave his attention for many years. He withdrew from that connection, however, to become junior partner of the firm of J. H. Ware & Company. He became a member of the Merchants Exchange and acted in the capacity of its vice president for a year. He afterward conducted a grain brokerage business until his life's labors were ended and secured an extensive and important clientage in that connection, being recognized as one of the most energetic and promising business men of the city.

In 1869 Mr. Boyd was united in marriage in St. Louis to Miss Lizzie Shapleigh, a daughter of A. F. Shapleigh, who for many years was a distinguished, prominent and honored business man of St. Louis and of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Boyd were born three children: A. Shapleigh, now a member of Myers & Boyd Commission Company; J. Will, a broker of this city; and Elizabeth, the wife of John Burton Kennard, of St. Louis. Their son, A. Shapleigh, married Miss Mary Newby, a daughter of J. B. Newby, a distinguished physician of this city.

There was nothing narrow nor contracted in the nature of Mr. Boyd. While he had laudable ambition to attain success he possessed also a deep and abiding interest in his adopted city and his aid could always be counted upon to further its progress and promote its development along substantial lines. He aided in many projects for the public good and was one of the organizers of the Veiled Prophet Association, which promoted interests that proved most attractive to thousands of visitors each fall and constituted a source of revenue to the city as well as a means of exploiting its interests, advantages and resources. His

progressive citizenship, his activity and reliability in business, combined with attractive social qualities made the death of Mr. Boyd the occasion of deep and widespread sorrow to his many friends as well as his immediate family when on the 2d of November, 1887, he passed away. He was a deacon of the Central Presbyterian church for many years, and was also a member of the Legion of Honor and the Royal Arcanum. Mrs. Boyd still makes her home in St. Louis, where she is widely known.

ALANSON D. BROWN.

In an extended search it would be difficult to find one who better than Alanson D. Brown gives substantial proof of the wisdom of Lincoln when he said, "There is something better than making a living—making a life." With a realization of this truth, he has labored persistently, energetically and indefatigably, not only to win success, although he is today at the head of the most extensive shoe house in the world, but to make his life a source of benefit to his fellowman and he has done this in his efforts to assist others in making the most of life. He has been aptly termed a man of purpose and the story of his career is the story of honest industry and thrift. He stands prominently today among the world's captains of industry, having given St. Louis first rank in the production of shoes, and yet the pleasure of success nor the substantial rewards of industry could not cause him to swerve in the slightest degree from the high principles which in early life he set up as the governing rules of his career.

His birth occurred on a farm in Granville township, Washington county, New York, March 21, 1847. He comes of a family that has furnished many distinguished names to the pages of American history, being connected with the Brown family of Rhode Island—men who concentrated their talents and gave much of their wealth to promote the public good. They were liberal in support of churches and colleges and one of the number founded Brown University, the first Baptist university of the world. The line of descent is traced back to Chad Brown, who in 1638 arrived from England. He was the associate and friend of Roger Williams and was connected with him in founding the first Baptist church in America and succeeded Roger Williams as its pastor. Chad Brown was the father of Daniel Brown and the grandfather of Jonathan Brown. The last named was the great-grandfather of Alanson David Brown, of this review, and some time between 1770 and 1780 removed from Rhode Island to Charlotte county, New York, settling on the land and establishing the homestead where A. D. Brown was born. In 1784 Jonathan Brown was among the organizers of the Baptist church at Truthville. The teachings of that denomination have represented the faith of the family from the time when Chad Brown came to America. Jonathan Brown was a deacon and trustee in his church and often in the absence of the pastor conducted the meetings. On the occasion of his death in 1826 there was recorded: "The pastor has lost one of his most trusted helpers, Jonathan Brown, a man of rare gifts and ability and a man of intelligence and piety, true to the best interests of the cause of Christ." His son, David Brown, grandfather of Alanson D. Brown, was born in 1793 and served as a lieutenant in the war of 1812. He, too, was a man of sterling character, but died in 1828 at the comparatively early age of thirty-five years. He had married Cornelia Warren, a daughter of Charles Warren and a descendant of Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill.

David Brown, son of David and Cornelia (Warren) Brown, was born at the old family homestead in Charlotte, now Washington county, New York, February 4, 1820. He was left an orphan when but six years of age and early took up the burdens and responsibilities of life. He married Malinda O. Roblet,



ALANSON D. BROWN.

descended from French Huguenot ancestors, who brought with them to this country their Puritan virtues and the French love of beauty. David Brown took his bride to the old homestead and there their six children, three sons and three daughters, were born, Alanson being the eldest. In his farming operations he prospered and spent the evening of his life on a farm in the suburbs of Granville, remaining to the end of his days a leading and respected citizen of the community. Though he was of the democratic faith he was frequently elected to office in a republican community—such was the confidence reposed in his ability. He became one of the founders of the first Baptist church of Granville and remained a generous contributor thereto and an active worker in its interests throughout the remainder of his days. Both he and his wife were earnest Christian people who strove to impress upon the minds of their children religious principles that should serve to guide them through all life's relations, and Mr. Brown of this review has often expressed his indebtedness to his parents for their rigorous training, setting for him daily tasks and requiring their performance. Thus was firmly laid the foundation for his habits of industry. At the same time lessons of truth and virtue were instilled into his mind that opened into noble character.

From early boyhood Mr. Brown seems to have displayed a keen business instinct. He earned his first five dollars by picking up the small potatoes on his father's farm that had been left by the diggers. He took for this his father's note, which he traded for a calf and by further trades he soon found that the five dollar note had brought him one hundred and twenty-five dollars. This with other money he had saved was invested in fine sheep and he started with his flock for Columbus, Mississippi, where he turned his sheep into the pasture of a relative, but they soon broke out and wandered off. Thus the fortune which he had been years in gathering disappeared in the canebrakes of Mississippi and he had nothing left of it but the lessons of industry and thrift he had learned in its accumulation and his realization of the need of concentration and watchfulness in every undertaking. Perhaps no career illustrates more clearly than does that of Mr. Brown that the boy is father to the man, for the habits which he formed in early life have controlled his later years. One of these had its origin in his joining a temperance organization and he has since solemnly held to his vow. His early mental training was received in the district schools, which he attended until seventeen years of age and at the same time he enjoyed, as every healthy boy should, the games in which the youths of the period indulged. His father desired that he should remain upon the farm, but the mother believed that the boy should be left to make his own choice of a life work and after thoughtful consideration he determined to attend the commercial school at Rutland, Vermont, in preparation for a mercantile career. There he graduated with the first honors of a class of one hundred and twenty-five. Soon afterward he secured a clerkship in a drug and grocery store at Middle Granville, where he remained until his uncle, Charles W. Brown, of Columbus, Mississippi, paid a visit to the family, and, observing his nephew's diligent and methodical attention to business, prevailed on him to go south to become his assistant in a store, so that at the age of nineteen Alanson D. Brown severed his business associations in Granville and started out in the world.

Although reared in a Christian home, it was not until after his removal to Columbus that Mr. Brown united with the Baptist church, of which he has since remained a devoted member. In 1871 he was selected as a delegate to the Southern Baptist Convention which met in the Third Baptist church of St. Louis. His attendance at this convention proved an epoch in his life, for he was so impressed with the city, its people and geographical location as a distributing center, that he determined to locate here. In the meantime he had become part owner of a store in Mississippi, but disposed of his interests there and in January, 1872, when twenty-four years of age, arrived in St. Louis with a capital of thirteen thousand dollars. It was his intention to engage in the wholesale

grocery business, but, not finding a favorable opening in that line, he joined James W. Hamilton in a partnership in the shoe trade, investing thirteen thousand dollars in the business, while Mr. Hamilton put in ten thousand dollars. Their store was twenty-five by forty feet and they occupied two floors and a basement, employing four salesmen the first year. Success attended the venture from the beginning and their sales for the first year amounted to two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The policy inaugurated by the new firm was different from that of other shoe houses of St. Louis, who were accustomed to do a credit business, allowing purchasers about four months' time. The firm of Hamilton & Brown began business on a cash basis. Friends predicted failure, but there is no such word as fail in the vocabulary of Alanson D. Brown and though all days in his career have not been equally bright, he has so utilized his opportunities that the business has gone steadily forward until the record constitutes a most important chapter in the commercial history of St. Louis. They early adopted the motto, "Good shoes, prompt shipments, cash payments," and they never swerved in loyalty to this banner. Realizing always that satisfied customers are the best advertisement, they came later to put their ideas concerning good goods into a motto, "Keep the quality up," which has become the recognized watchword of the house. This motto is in a conspicuous place in every room of their extensive factories today and it has been the guiding principle upon which the business has been conducted. There have been times, such as the panic of 1873, when the mettle and merit of Mr. Brown have been tested, but such times have served to show that the business was founded upon a substantial basis and conducted upon reliable lines. It was about this time that eastern manufacturers began to realize the fact that Mr. Brown must be reckoned with in utilizing St. Louis as an outlet for their products. As the years passed by the business constantly increased, demanding larger quarters and from their original location the firm removed to No. 411 North Main street, where they had three floors and a basement, twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet. In 1876 still more commodious quarters were sought in the four-story building at the corner of Main and Washington. As the years went on not only the actual sales increased, but the policy of the house, under the guidance of Mr. Brown, developed and expanded. He began to associate with him in the ownership of the business some of his more successful employes and this policy has been continued until there are now over two hundred and fifty employes of the company who are stockholders therein and the stock today sells at four hundred dollars when the par value is one hundred dollars. One secret of the wonderful success of this institution is undoubtedly due to the fact that Mr. Brown has ever been willing, anxious and ready to assist those in his employ for their own good as well as for the interests of the house. Early in his career it is said that one day at the noon hour he discovered a porter intoxicated and asleep. He dismissed him immediately. As the years went by, with increased experience and a broader view of life, he mapped out a new course and now is never known to discharge an employe until he has exhausted every means within his power to eliminate the weakness and help the unfortunate one with counsel and encouragement to fill the place. He is quick to encourage those in his employ and as quick to reward faithful and meritorious service. It has always been his policy to sell the stock of the company only to old and trusted employes and when one wishes to retire from the business Mr. Brown uses every endeavor to secure the sale of the stock to some other employe who will benefit thereby. He thus recognizes capacity and ambition and rewards merit. He has displayed notably keen sagacity in judging of the character of an individual and his capacity and he never demands of his representatives anything that he is not willing to do himself. He is careful, painstaking and thorough in his examination and investigation before giving a man employment, but when one is on the list of his employes he will make sacrifices to retain him and will not discharge an employe if

there is any way to avoid it. His business life is filled with incidents where men have gone wrong and been straightened out time and again, until finally they made splendid men. He never hesitates to extend a helping hand and few men who have such complete self-control exercise so much charity for weakness in others as does Mr. Brown. He counts a good habit an asset; a bad habit a liability; and he thus endeavors to inculcate in his representatives a desire to form only good habits.

Another feature in the success of Mr. Brown has been due to the fact that he has recognized that a personal interest will stimulate effort and activity on the part of others and he has therefore always endeavored to make each man feel that he was in part responsible for the business. It is this that has caused him, when men have shown an interest in the business and capacity for its work, to urge them to buy stock in the company and to loan them money with which to make the purchases. To meet the demands of the rapidly growing business and to open the door of opportunity to those who were helping to build up the enterprise, the capital stock has been increased from time to time until twenty-three thousand dollars at the beginning is today three million five hundred thousand dollars. After the business was conducted for several years for the sale of shoes the firm took up the manufacturing branch of the business and today the six large factories of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company employ five thousand five hundred people and have a capacity of over thirty-eight thousand pairs of shoes daily. For every working day in the year it pays out in wages, salary and dividends over twelve thousand dollars. We have in America many records of rapidly increasing wealth, but in most cases it has been the result of a discovery in science, the invention of a device for utility, protected by patent, creating a monopoly, or by securing control of some of nature's vast stores of mineral, oil, coal or some other substance that contributes to the comfort of man and which his necessities demand. But we have few instances in this era of marvelous things that surpass the achievement of Mr. Brown's thirty-six years of labor, in a field that is famous for the brilliancy and thoroughness of its workers and in which competition is, perhaps, sharper than in any other of our great industries. Mr. Brown attributes his success to concentration and coöperation and to the fact that the house has ever adhered to the motto, "Keep the quality up." Today the capital of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company is three million five hundred thousand dollars, fully paid, and their annual shipments are twelve million dollars. The company has a directory of thirteen members elected by the stockholders and an advisory committee of thirteen. Until recently they have had for their mark fifteen million dollars, but in October, 1908, Mr. Brown made a quiet trip to Boston, no one outside the directors knowing his mission, but on the morning of Thursday, November 19, 1908, the daily papers came out with the announcement that Hamilton Brown Shoe Company had purchased the old established firm of Batchelder & Lincoln, of Boston. Since that time Mr. Brown has spent most of his time in Boston reorganizing this business and putting it on a genuine Hamilton Brown basis. The company immediately set a new mark of twenty million dollars for their annual shipments. They now cover every state in the Union and are going to give an opportunity to the wearer of shoes in each town from Maine to California to purchase Hamilton Brown shoes. That the business is still on the increase is indicated in the fact that a new factory has been erected at Columbia, Missouri, while an addition has been made that has doubled the capacity of the Sunlight factory at Ninth and Marion streets, St. Louis. He also built an addition to the Union factory in St. Louis. The plant is well styled the Sunlight factory, for every care has been taken to make it light and airy, so that no employe has to work by artificial light. Aside from his extensive business as a shoe manufacturer and dealer Mr. Brown is a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company, president of the Pitchfork Land & Cattle Company of Dickens county and King

county, Texas. He is a member of the Prosperity Association and is thus contributing to the material development and upbuilding of the city.

It was in 1877 that Mr. Brown was married to Miss Ella Bills, of Boston, and unto them have been born six children: Estelle, Jane, Alanson, Helene, Vesta and Ruth. Of these, Helene, the wife of John E. Ritchey, died April 25, 1908. The family occupy a palatial residence at No. 4616 Lindell boulevard, which was erected by Mr. Brown in 1894. He has no active interests outside of his church, his charities, his family and his business. He has never been a club nor society man, but has made the rule of his life, "God first, family second and shoes third." This is the keynote of his character and of his work. For more than forty years he has been a devoted member of the Baptist church and nothing but illness can keep him away from the church services. As his financial resources have increased his contributions to the church have steadily grown in volume and at the same time he has remained an active personal worker, serving at different times as deacon, trustee and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school of the Third Baptist church of St. Louis. He has been a liberal contributor to mission work and is one of the twelve who organized what is known as the City Mission, the purpose of which is to help unfortunate men and women. He is one of the founders of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, has liberally aided the Missouri Baptist Orphans' Home, William Jewell College and other institutions. He is now a trustee of that college and of Stephens College, is president of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium and is a member of the Orphans' Home and City Mission boards. In his entire life there has been no sensational chapter. He acts quickly and results show that the points were well weighed and delays would have been at a sacrifice or loss of opportunity. Matters large and small receive his careful attention and when he acts it is the result of well grounded decision. His purity of purpose is unimpeached. By reason of his decided spirit and clean-cut method of doing things Mr. Brown has a strong influence on the circle and time in which he lives—an influence that will widen with increasing force. In a history of Mr. Brown, written by Dr. J. T. M. Johnston, the author says: "Mr. Brown has used his genius and wealth in a way that tends to advance the best interests of his city and state. Although he has given thousands to religion, philanthropy and education, his greatest benefaction has been the giving of employment to his fellowmen. The enormous force of his example is such that it has ingrafted itself into the life of all his employes and attaches, from the humblest porter to the highest in the councils of his cabinet. His influence is not confined to the circle of his associates in business and employes, but his ideas and methods have forced themselves on all the shoe centers of the United States and largely revolutionized this industry throughout America."

JAMES N. LORING.

James N. Loring figured for many years as one of the distinguished members of the St. Louis bar and in other lines as well his record is inseparably interwoven with the history of the city. He was a factor in its educational, political and moral development and in every relation of life measured up to the true standard of honorable manhood. He was born in St. Louis county, January 15, 1840, and passed away January 23, 1907. The intervening period, covering fifty-seven years, was for him a period of intense activity accompanied by substantial results in the various fields into which he directed his efforts. His parents were Charles E. and Mary (Young) Loring. The father came from Kentucky in 1840 and settled in St. Louis county, where in the course of years he was recognized as one of the most prominent and influential agriculturists, owning one of the largest farms of the locality. In the management of his property and the development of his fields he met with success and after the

close of the war he sold his farm and lived retired in St. Louis in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

James N. Loring pursued his education in the schools of this city, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the Central high school. He afterward matriculated in Harvard University, being a member of the class of 1862. Immediately after leaving college he returned to St. Louis and for two years was connected with the *Globe-Democrat* as reporter. On the expiration of that period he took up the active practice of law and in the course of years won notable distinction as an able and leading member of the St. Louis bar. His reasoning was clear and cogent, his deductions logical, and he never failed to give a thorough and comprehensive preparation, preparing for defense as well as for attack. Experience increased his ability and he remained to the last a close student of his profession, having comprehensive knowledge of the principles of legal science. He was also familiar with statutory law and precedent and the ablest members of the St. Louis bar found him worthy of their esteem. Had he figured in no other way in the affairs of the city he would still have been entitled to consideration as a representative resident of St. Louis, but in other departments of activity he also did efficient and valuable service. In 1872 he was elected superintendent of schools and served for four years, during which time he largely advanced the standard of public education here. In 1884 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature and ever gave careful consideration to each momentous question. His political views were in accord with the principles of democracy and at no time was his position on an important question an equivocal one. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church, which found in him a devoted member and generous supporter.

In 1864 Mr. Loring wedded Miss Albertine Glyckherr, a daughter of Casimir A. and Frederika (Hirmanutz) Glyckherr, of St. Louis, who came to this country from Germany in 1849. The children of this marriage are: Casimir G.; Ethelyn W., the wife of Theodore Humphreys, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Hayden Y. and Thomas, deceased. On the 23d of September, 1902, Mr. Loring was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Anna P. Cleaveland, the widow of James P. Cleaveland, of East Boxford, Massachusetts, and a daughter of A. C. and Anne F. (Folsom) Palmer, of Boston, Massachusetts. Her father was prominently connected with the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of that city.

Mr. Loring was a member of the Harvard Club, of this city, which holds an annual banquet each year, and thus the graduates meet in yearly reunion. He possessed considerable literary ability, wielding a facile pen. He wrote many articles and was also the author of a volume entitled the *Old World Through New World Eyes*, which was written by him during six months' journey abroad and dedicated to his wife, Mrs. Anna P. Loring, and his daughter, Ethelyn W. Loring. The death of Mr. Loring occurred January 23, 1907, and thus passed away one whose labors made the world better for his having lived. His influence was always on the side of mental, esthetic and moral culture, and through his efforts he contributed to the world's progress in those directions.

HOWARD BOOGHER.

There have been no unusual phases in the life record of Howard Boogher and he has attained step by step to his present responsible position as president of the Boogher, Force & Goodbar Hat Company. Born in St. Louis on the 2d of January, 1876, he was a son of Jesse L. and Sarah (Goodfellow) Boogher, who, affording their son excellent educational privileges, arranged for him to attend Smith Academy at St. Louis after he had completed his preliminary course. He was graduated from the academy in 1894 and in further pursuit



HOWARD BOOGHER

of an education attended the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, where he won a Bachelor of Law degree in 1898.

The same year Mr. Boogher located for practice in St. Louis and was closely associated with the profession for four years, or until 1902, when he passed from professional to commercial circles in his election as treasurer of the Boogher, Force & Goodbar Hat Company. He continued at the head of the financial interests and in 1905 the duties of secretary were added to those of treasurer. He thus filled the dual position until the death of his father, when he was elected to the presidency of the company, conducting an extensive wholesale business in hats. The volume of trade annually transacted over their counters makes this one of the most important commercial enterprises of St. Louis and its radiating interests now cover a broad territory. In addition to his duties as president of the Boogher, Force & Goodbar Hat Company, Mr. Boogher is also serving as secretary of the Gould Directory Company.

On the 31st of October, 1901, Mr. Boogher completed his arrangement for having a home of his own in his marriage on that day at Hillsboro, Illinois, to Miss Bessie Lane, and they now have one son, Lane Boogher. The family attend the Methodist church, in which Mr. Boogher holds membership. His club relations are with the St. Louis and Missouri Athletic Clubs. He is also treasurer of the Latin American Club and a member of the Business Men's League and the Credit Men's Association. His political support is given to the republican party. These various connections are an indication of the nature of his interests and his activities, indicating him to be a man whose outlook is broad, and he is in close connection with the trend of public thought and action as manifest in lines of general progress and advancement.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

"Tenacity and endurance count for more than genius in business success." This is the philosophy of James Campbell. Other men have expressed similar sentiment. Few other men have lived up to it so consistently and persistently as has Mr. Campbell in the forty-odd years of his residence in St. Louis.

James Campbell was Irish, born on a twelve-acre farm in 1848. His inheritance was two fine blue eyes, a saving sense of humor, and an extraordinary capacity for work. The parents moved to America in 1850 and settled in Wheeling. There were six in the family. The father began as a drayman at day wages. He became the owner of his own trucking outfit. The mother, ambitious for her children, saw to it that they received all possible school advantages. But at the age of eleven, the boy James felt the craving for business life and engaged himself to a grocer at eight dollars a month, sweeping out the store at day break, and carrying around to customers the coffee, sugar and other things.

There was a military camp in the suburbs of Wheeling. James Campbell went there with groceries. General Fremont was in command. He wanted a quick witted, reliable messenger boy. James Campbell got the place at nearly double the pay of the grocer's boy. He stood at the door of the tent, admitting this caller and turning away that with such tact and judgment that when the Pathfinder went to New York he took his messenger with him. Through the vicissitudes of his career, Fremont kept Campbell with him until they came west together to St. Louis to build railroads in Missouri. Civil engineering appealed to the boy's tastes. James Campbell was several years under age when he began to carry the chain with surveying parties. He studied engineering by practice. He was in the field until, at twenty-five, he held the position of chief of an engineering corps. In that period, he had participated in "running the lines" of what are now considerable sections of the Frisco and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads. He had learned interior Missouri, the natural resources and

possibilities of development more intimately than he could have done in any other occupation.

With the savings from his salary as civil engineer, he bought Missouri land in advance of the immigration; he sold as prices appreciated with the result that some time after the panic of 1873, he came to St. Louis with a fortune of between eighty thousand dollars and one hundred thousand dollars. Then his knowledge of Missouri and his strong confidence in the future of the state were combined. His last railroad position had been chief engineer of what was known as the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railway.

The business debut of Mr. Campbell in St. Louis was as a bond and stock broker in 1876-7. But that did not mean for him speculating on Wall street by margins and quick turns. In the financial depression of 1873 and following, seventy-four counties of Missouri (two-thirds of the state) defaulted in interest on county and township bonds. James Campbell began investment in these bonds, selecting those which he felt sure would become good with better times. He bought some of these securities as low as ten cents on the dollar and made it a rule not to go above twenty-five cents. He became known as an expert on such bonds. When he had tied up his ready capital in this way, he talked bankers into faith of ultimate redemption, borrowed money on these defaulted bonds as collateral and bought more. Later when some counties began to realize that time was only postponement of a day of certain judgment, when other counties had resorted to law in vain attempts to repudiate, Mr. Campbell was sought to arrange compromises by which new bonds at lower rates of interest were substituted for those in default.

As his capital grew, James Campbell made local investments. He studied St. Louis by personal observations, as he had already learned interior Missouri. From being receiver of a bob-tail, mule-motor street railroad, built into North St. Louis in advance of the population's needs, he became the owner. He increased his street railroad holdings. He combined with John Scullin and adopted a transfer system, on which the person with leisure could ride two or three hours for a nickel. He went in with Mr. Scullin for the electrification of street railroads with the trolley system. Railroad surveying and constructing developed the engineering bent of James Campbell. But study did not stop with that. Mr. Campbell took up other branches. He delved into the possibilities of electricity for power and for lighting. He forecast the future when electrical utilities in St. Louis were in their infancy. He invested in plant after plant—lighting and power—until his holdings enabled him to bring about development and economies to the point of profitable operation. "It pays to hold the hand of an infant venture until it can stand alone," he once said.

James Campbell's comprehensiveness in business is notable. A few years ago, following his engineering investigations, he became much interested in the use of natural water power for supplying heat, power and light, especially in the western mining regions where coal had been used heretofore. Large investments have followed faith in this direction, until Mr. Campbell is today one of the principal promoters of this use of water power for the creation of high tension electric currents and the application of them to reduce the cost of mining.

In the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, James Campbell as a director and member of the executive committee, was a forceful factor. He gave his time and his thought unsparingly, and with a measure of public spirit not generally known. When Festus J. Wade laid the foundations of the Mercantile Trust Company, James Campbell was one of the men who backed and encouraged the enterprise until it reached its present great proportions.

Never losing his first love for the railroads, Mr. Campbell has steadily increased his investments in stocks and bonds of systems which have grown with the great southwest. Sitting in many boards of directors, he is known as the silent member, waiting for sentiment to crystallize and usually forming one of the great majority. He is not stubborn in his individual opinions. He has a

saying of this kind: "No man can go contrary to the direction in which his fellow beings are moving and be a success. Pull in the same direction with the other fellows, but pull longer and pull stronger."

Three personal friends in St. Louis have had great influence upon the life of Mr. Campbell: Joseph B. McCullagh, the editor; George A. Madill, the lawyer; William H. Thompson, the banker. In a third of a century as a business man in St. Louis, Mr. Campbell has had two law suits. One of the earliest promoters of the University Club, he is a member of the St. Louis Club, Noonday Club, Country Club, Glen Echo Club and many other social organizations.

GUY N. HITCHCOCK.

Guy N. Hitchcock, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, was born in St. Louis, December 22, 1874. His father, Charles O. Hitchcock, was in the plantation supply business and at the time of the Civil war espoused the cause of the Confederacy and fought for the interests of the south. He married Anna V. Newcomer, a native of Maryland, and died in 1880.

Guy N. Hitchcock was a lad of six years when he entered upon his public-school course, which he continued to the age of fourteen years, when in 1888 he put aside his text-books to enter the field of business. Banking was attractive to him and because of this he secured a position as messenger boy in the Continental National Bank. He worked faithfully and diligently and these qualities won him the approval of those whom he served and gained him promotion as opportunity offered. Thus he gradually worked his way upward until in 1902 he was made assistant cashier. When the National Bank of Commerce bought out and took over the Continental National Bank he went to the former institution as assistant cashier and has since been connected with it.

Mr. Hitchcock is an Episcopalian in religious faith and is now a vestryman in the Church of the Holy Communion. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic and to the St. Louis Field Clubs, being much interested in all athletic and manly outdoor sports. He is yet a young man with probably the major part of his life before him, and the opportunities for advancement he is improving, having already made for himself a name in business circles as one who is most reliable as well as capable in carrying forward banking interests.

ARTHUR RICHARD DEACON.

Arthur Richard Deacon, whose business activities bring him into close connection with various important corporate interests, gives his time and energies most largely, however, to the duties of the secretaryship of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, of St. Louis. A native of England, he was born at Witham, in Essex county, November 7, 1858, a son of Arthur and Mercy Elizabeth (Tuck) Deacon. He pursued his education at Witham school and in early life became connected with the manufacture of pharmaceuticals in England. To this experience he added several years spent in the drug store of Samuel Dupont, at Detroit, Michigan, and in 1881 he entered the employ of Lambert & Company, of St. Louis. Three years later, in 1884, this company was incorporated by Jordan W. Lambert, J. R. Peacock and A. R. Deacon, as the Lambert Pharmacal Company, in which Mr. Deacon has continued to take a very active part as director and secretary. Nor has he confined his efforts to one line, for he is also the vice president of the Allen & Hanbury's Company, Ltd., manufacturing pharmacists, of Toronto, Canada, and Niagara Falls, New York; director of the Lambert-Deacon-Hull Printing Company; the St. Louis

Surfacer & Paint Company; and the Webster Groves Trust Company. He is likewise the president of the Webster Park Realty Company for real-estate dealing and for the improvement and development of that section of St. Louis county. He is also treasurer of the Knights Island Alaska Copper Company, operating in the mining regions of Alaska, in which connection he has made trips to the northwest. The company owns land in Kiacco Cove, situated at the head waters of Drier Bay, Knights Island, Prince William Sound. The name of Kiacco Grove was given in the spring of 1907 by a corps of United States geographical engineers engaged in taking soundings in its waters and who, in order to distinguish this body of water upon their charts, formed the word from the initial letters of the Knights Island Alaska Copper Company, which they noted upon the buildings there. Mr. Deacon and Frank Everts, one of his associates in this enterprise, have prepared a most interesting account of their trip to the northwest and the conditions there met. After a voyage of ten days from Seattle they arrived at Valdez and thence went to Knights Island, seventy-five miles to the southwest, with the intention of opening and operating mines in a district that is known to be rich in copper. Investigation into these conditions proved to them how valuable is the property which the company owns. They hold eighteen claims of twenty acres each and around them are several companies who are operating successfully on land similar to their own. It is known that the district bears good ore and modern methods are being employed in opening the mines and taking out the copper.

Mr. Deacon was married at Toronto, Canada, in 1897, to Miss Edith M. Harris and their children are Arthur Philip, Edith Victoria and Virginia Kettering. Mr. Deacon is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is president of the Algonquin Golf Club. He also belongs to the Mercantile Club, to the Dardenne Shooting Club and to the Horseshoe Lake Hunting & Fishing Club, of which he was president for a number of years, and his is a well rounded character, not so abnormally developed in any direction as to make him a genius, but one who looks at life from no narrow nor contracted view, realizing that the man who becomes an influencing factor in his community is not one who concentrates his energies along one line to the exclusion of other interests which claim the attention of mankind.

WILLIAM F. SCHULTE.

William F. Schulte has worked his way upward from the position of clerk to that of secretary of the Christian Peper Tobacco Company. Obstacle after obstacle has been overcome and the difficulties which he has met have seemed to serve as an impetus for renewed effort and closer application on his part. Born in St. Louis, October 23, 1877, he is a son of B. Rudolph and Anna (Tirre) Schulte. He emigrated from Hanover, Germany, to the new world in 1868. The father died in America at the comparatively early age of thirty-five years. During his early manhood he had engaged in business as a retail grocer and afterward turned his attention to the manufacture of soda.

William F. Schulte is indebted to the public-school system of his native city for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He was only eight years of age at the time of his father's death and early found it necessary to start out in business on his own account that he might assist his mother, to whom he was a most devoted and loyal son until her death, when she was forty-four years of age. He made his initial step in the business world as errand boy in the employ of Mr. Deimer, afterward the head of the Deimer Flower Company. A year later Mr. Schulte became clerk in the Geisler drug store, but his health obliged him to give up this position and abandon the plan which he cherished of one day engaging in the drug business on his own account. His next position was a clerical one with the Simmons Hardware Company and he there remained

for a year and a half, or until his promotion to the catalogue department, where he remained for two and a half years. On the expiration of that period he felt justified in beginning business on his own account and established a grocery store at the corner of Jefferson and Arsenal streets. He conducted this business successfully until his mother's death, when, feeling a desire to get away from the city, he traveled for about a year. He then returned to St. Louis and became a clerk for the Campbell Iron Company, taking this position only as a temporary expedient until something better should offer. After eight months he left the Campbell Iron Company to accept a position with the Christian Peper Tobacco Company as clerk. Six months after this he was made bookkeeper in the establishment and when he had been with the house for twenty-eight months his business ability was recognized in his election as secretary of the company. He is also one of its directors and is active in the management of an enterprise which is now a profitable one, bringing an annual remunerative return for the investment.

On the 13th of May, 1903, in St. Louis, Mr. Schulte was married to Miss May Cavendish, a daughter of Richard Cavendish, who was a colonel in the Civil war. They have two sons: William F., three years of age; and Bernard Richard, in the first year. Mr. Schulte has been an Odd Fellow for ten years. He belongs to the Church of Christ and in politics is a pronounced republican. Meeting him, one is impressed with his strength of character and determined spirit. Laudable ambition has prompted his continual advancement in the business world and he is now devoting his entire time and concentrating all his energies toward the supervision of the active details of the business, having the heart to resolve, the understanding to direct and the hand to execute all its various transactions.

JOHN C. BENSIEK.

John C. Bensiiek was a representative of that strong Teutonic strain in the citizenship of St. Louis which has been a most important element in the growth and substantial upbuilding of the city. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, October 12, 1841, and when twenty years of age came to the United States. He carved out his own career, his life being another illustration of the fact that no matter what the educational opportunities or the advantages of early life may be, one must earnestly formulate, plan and determine his own character. Throughout his life he was actuated by high purposes and laudable ambitions. Soon after his arrival in St. Louis he married Sophia Birkenkemper, and to them were born five children, Mrs. Clara Boehmer, Mrs. Minnie Niehaus, John C., Jr., August and Leonora.

For more than thirty years Mr. Bensiiek was engaged in the livery business and met with prosperity in his chosen field of labor. He also figured prominently in public affairs and for four years, beginning in 1893, served as a member of the city council, exercising his official prerogative in support of the various measures for the municipal improvement. At the time of his death he was a member of the republican precinct committee of the third ward. At one time he was a candidate for the office of sheriff but was defeated. At the time of the Civil war Mr. Bensiiek loyally advocated the Union cause and proved his devotion to his adopted country by active service at the front. It was thus that he gained his right to membership in General Lyon Post, G. A. R., in which he was an honored comrade. He was equally prominent in various fraternal and social organizations, belonging to Phoenix Lodge, A. O. U. W.; Golden Rule Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Humboldt Turn Verein; the Social Singing Society; the Sons of Hermann; the Harugari; the St. Louis Sharp Shooters; and the American Protestant Association. He was a member of the Bethania Evangelical church at the corner of



JOHN C. BENSIEK

Twenty-third and Washington streets. He was also a Mason of high standing and his life was exemplary of the beneficial purposes of the craft. He died December 20, 1899, and thus closed a life of usefulness and honor, which had constituted an element for good and for progress in the city of St. Louis.

ANTON REISING.

Anton Reising, well known in insurance circles of this city and for a number of years actively engaged in municipal politics, was born in Watterheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 10, 1840. His parents were Valentine and Barbara Reising. Mr. Reising holds a prominent place in the financial circles of this city, to which he has risen on the strength of his own resources. Having been born and reared on a farm in a small town and surrounded by meagre circumstances, he had few advantages along educational lines. He was sent as a pupil to the common schools of his native land during the winter months and spent the summer time in laboring with his father on the farm. When still a child he was compelled to give up his studies at school and he remained with his father, tilling the soil, until the year 1858, when he removed with his parents to America. They spent a few weeks in New York and then came to St. Louis.

Here Anton Reising with difficulty secured a situation. However, it was of little or no advantage to him aside from giving him some experience. He was employed as grocery clerk for Kleeburg Brothers, for whom he worked during the first six months for nothing. At the expiration of this time he had made himself valuable to the store and at the same time had acquired some familiarity with the English tongue. He was then given a small salary. He remained with this company until the opening of the Civil war in 1861. At that time he enlisted in the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers as a private soldier and was in service for three months as a volunteer. He received honorable discharge August 13, 1861.

Following his brief military career he returned to his former employer and worked in the grocery business for a period of five months. At that time, being offered a better position by Anton Mennemeyer, a well-known grocer, he accepted it. Shortly after he had begun work his employer passed away. Mr. Reising still remained in the employ of the store and in 1866 was united in marriage with his employer's wife, Elizabeth Mennemeyer, who died in 1884. They had one child, Mrs. Wehlermann. In 1886 he again united in marriage with Magdalene Dolte, of St. Louis. She passed away in October, 1900.

In 1871 Mr. Reising began to interest himself actively in politics and was appointed inspector of the waterworks. Gradually he acquired influence and became clerk, then chief clerk, and finally was appointed acting assessor. In all he served the city in a political capacity for twenty-four years. When the republicans gained power Mr. Reising's political career ceased, and since that time he has not aspired to hold office. Mr. Reising is a staunch democrat and was active in politics for a period of twenty-four years. While he is still enthusiastic for the election of the candidates of his party, he does not interest himself in political lines beyond casting his vote and using his influence to bring its candidates into office.

At the termination of his political career Mr. Reising took up a fire insurance agency with an office in the Temple building. In this he has been quite successful and has been appointed agent for all the leading fire insurance companies. He is a member of the Knights of America, Lodge No. 156, of which organization he holds the honor of having established the first German council, of which he was president for sixteen years. He resigned this office, but for the past twenty-eight years has still continued an active member. For two years he served the organization as state president. He also belongs to St. Joseph's

Benevolent Association and Holy Trinity Association. For forty years he has been affiliated with the German Orphan Asylum. He is a member of the State Fire Insurance Association. Mr. Reising has been very successful in business and has succeeded in accumulating some valuable real estate.

WALTER H. NOHL, LL.B.

Walter H. Nohl, engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, was born May 24, 1875, in this city. His parents are Charles F. C. and Dorothea Nohl, née Buddecke. The father was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1851. For five generations the Nohls have largely been a family of teachers and ministers. In the maternal line Walter H. Nohl is descended from the German nobility. His early education was acquired in the public schools of St. Louis, and in preparation for the practice of a profession with which he desired to become identified from his early boyhood, he attended the Benton College of Law of St. Louis and was graduated in 1904. He did not immediately pursue his law course, however, after leaving the public schools but spent one year in newspaper work and also engaged in mercantile pursuits to obtain a good practical business experience, devoting seven years to various duties in the wholesale district in St. Louis. For four years he has been engaged in the practice of law and his professional record is a notably successful one. He has made rapid progress and won fame in connection with the Hollman will case. He prepares all of his cases with great thoroughness and care and his presentation of his cause is ever clear, forceful and logical, while in his application of a legal principle to a point at issue, he is rarely, if ever, at fault.

In republican circles Mr. Nohl is also well known. He believes strongly that every citizen should recognize his obligation as well as his privilege in the matter of civic duties and acting in accordance with his ideas upon this question he has endeavored to get men in office who would regard their position as a public trust and would be most loyal to its interests. He also was active in his efforts to bring about a settlement of the street car strike in St. Louis in 1899. He stands staunchly in support of everything that is opposed to misrule in public affairs and holds to high ideals in citizenship.

Socially Mr. Nohl is connected with the Masons, belonging to Itasca Lodge, F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is also identified with various political and social organizations and is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association. He has always been fond of the study of politics and of history and has read broadly along these lines, while at the present day he keeps in touch with those questions which are of gravest import to the statesman and the man of affairs. He is fairly active in outdoor sports, recognizing the value of a normal physical as well as mental development.

GEORGE REPERT BARCLAY.

George Reppert Barclay has since March, 1875, been connected with the Simmons Hardware Company, one of the most important commercial enterprises of this character in the middle west, and his capability, unwearied industry and fidelity have opened to him the road to success and promotion until he is now vice president.

He was born in Sacramento, California, December 27, 1854, his parents being George R. and Julia (Johnson) Barclay. He acquired his education in the public schools of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and of Marietta, Ohio, after which he secured a clerical position in the local freight office of the North Mis-

souri Railroad Company at St. Louis. He remained with that company in various positions from the 1st of October, 1870, until March, 1875, when he resigned to enter the employ of the Simmons Hardware Company as entry clerk. An employer is always cognizant of faithful and capable service and of possibilities for development in an employe and Mr. Barclay, by reason of his worth, gained promotion to the chief clerkship of the correspondence department and later became manager of the credit department. He was elected a director of the company on the 1st of January, 1898, with the office of assistant treasurer and in 1904 was elected to his present position as vice president of the company. This is the brief outline of a business career in which the salient characteristics have been such as have won for him the admiration and respect of his colleagues and the confidence and regard of his contemporaries.

On the 19th of October, 1881, Mr. Barclay was married in St. Louis to Miss Lillie I. Swain, and they now have three children: George F., who is now connected with the St. Louis Union Trust Company; Julia, who is a graduate of Vassar College; and Thomas S., who is now a high-school student.

Mr. Barclay is a member of the Civic League Association and the Citizens Industrial Association. He is also a member of the Mercantile Club and the Officers Club of the National Guard of Missouri, having been connected with Company G of the First Regiment. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian.

WARREN BELL OUTTEN, A. M., M. D.

The promoter of a great enterprise or the founder of a new movement in which the public is a large indirect beneficiary, is deserving of the gratitude of his fellowmen, for he who does such a work advances the race in its progress toward a higher civilization and clearer views of life and its purposes. The labors of Dr. Outten have been of a most beneficent character in his private practice, in his teaching of the science of medicine and in his establishment and promotion of the great railway hospital system of the west.

The parents of Dr. Outten were Warren and Mary J. (Morris) Outten, both natives of Fayette county, Kentucky, in which state they continued their residence until some years after the birth of their son Warren B. at Lexington, December 3, 1844. He was still a boy at the time of the removal to St. Louis and he pursued his literary education in the Christian Brothers College and the Wyman's University. A mental review of the various fields of business which he considered open to him led him to the choice of the medical profession as a life work and beginning preparation therefor he was eventually graduated from the St. Louis Medical College with the class of 1866.

Throughout almost his entire professional career he has been connected with educational work in medical lines and has gained distinction therein. Soon after his graduation he was made prospector to the chair of surgery in the Humboldt Medical College and in 1867 became assistant demonstrator in the St. Louis Medical College. Early in his practice he acted as assistant surgeon in the military service at St. Louis, being detailed to attend troops suffering from cholera. His labors in that capacity continued until December, 1866. Continuing his practice and in connection therewith his educational work, he was elected professor of anatomy in the St. Louis College of Physicians & Surgeons in 1869. His appointment in 1876 as supervising surgeon for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, proved the initial step in what has been one of the great works of his life. Acting for the railroad company, he established, in 1881, a line of hospitals along the road and in 1884 he was appointed chief surgeon of the Iron Mountain Railroad and the Wabash Railroad east, establishing hospitals at Springfield and at Danville, Illinois, for the Wabash line. In 1885 he was made chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific system and rebuilt the Fort



DR. W. B. OUTTEN

Worth Hospital at Fort Worth, Texas, and also established hospitals at Marshall and Palestine, Texas. In this work Dr. Outten has been a pioneer in the middle west, being the first surgeon to make the suggestion for the establishment of such hospitals. At the time he advanced his idea the only railway hospital in existence was on the Central Pacific Railway and through his efforts the second one in the United States was established at Washington, Missouri. There are now to his credit nine hospitals which have been established through his instrumentality, at which have been treated, as the records show, over 96,934. There are so many emergency cases in connection with railroading that it seems odd, to say the least, that hospital work was not organized before. It remained for Dr. Outten, however, to recognize the great need in this direction and to formulate plans for obviating it. Throughout the United States Dr. Outten is widely known as a railway surgeon and the distinction which he has won is well merited. He has become a recognized authority upon the subject of railway hospitals and the methods of treatment followed therein, and wherever he has gone he has been received by the medical fraternity as one of its most prominent and honored representatives. A perfect master of the construction and functions of the component parts of the human body, of the changes induced in them by the onslaughts of diseases, of the defects cast upon them as a legacy by progenitors, of the vital capacity remaining in them throughout all vicissitudes of existence, Dr. Outten by his splendid work in the practice of medicine and surgery has gained distinction second to none in the profession in St. Louis.

Continuing his work as an educator in medical lines, Dr. Outten was elected professor of the principles and practice of surgery and dean of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College in 1886, and his ability is widely recognized among the medical educators of the country. He has also contributed much to the literature of his profession and is the author of "Railway Injuries: Their Clinical and Medico-Legal Features," and of numerous monographs and special papers. He has been the editor of *The Railway Surgeon*, and his writings embrace a volume entitled "Man's Inherited Martyrdom; or, A Fitful Study of Degeneration."

Dr. Outten was married in 1877 to Miss Mary F. Burnet, of St. Louis county. He is recognized in this city and wherever he is known as a man of remarkable presence, of high moral character and of the best social position. While to those who are admitted to share the intimacy of his friendship he often exhibits qualities which others scarcely suspect, he is in all of his professional relations found to be singularly modest, light hearted, faithful in his friendships, fixed in an honest hatred of all shams and pretenders, and exhibiting in every judgment of his mind a strong, common sense that illumines every dark corner into which he looks. He is one of the great men whose names the medical profession will always treasure with gratitude and respect. He is great because nature endowed him bountifully and because he has studiously, carefully and conscientiously increased the talents that have been given him.

CHARLES M. RICE.

Charles M. Rice, attorney at law and well known in various business connections and as a promoter of interests for social and benevolent development here, was born in St. Louis, April 8, 1882, his parents being Jonathan and Aurelia Rice. The father was vice president of the Rice, Stix & Company and a most prominent and influential citizen here, mention of whom is made on another page of this volume. The son pursued a public-school education to the age of sixteen years, afterward devoted two years to study in Smith Academy and later went to Washington University, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1904. Subsequently he attended the St.

Louis Law School, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree. Entering upon the active practice of his profession he has remained continuously with the firm of Lyon & Swartz and his constantly expanding powers in professional lines are making his services of value to those who desire safe counselor or capable advocates. Aside from his profession he has some business interests, being secretary and treasurer of the Kugarok Realty & Hotel Company and is financially interested in the Rice, Stix Dry Goods Company.

Mr. Rice was married September 23, 1908, to Miss May Goldman, a daughter of J. D. and Sarah (Hirsch) Goldman, and they are now erecting a nice residence on Kingsbury Terrace. Mr. Rice is well known in social circles, where a genial manner and unflinching courtesy render him popular. He is the secretary of the West Wood Country Club and a director of the Columbian Club. He is vice president of the Washington University Alumni Association, a member of the Paddle & Saddle Club, of the Amateur Athletic Association, the Missouri Athletic Association, the St. Louis Automobile Club, the Academy of Science, the St. Louis Bar Association, the Legal Aid Society and a director of the St. Louis Play Grounds Association. There is nothing that indicates more clearly the characteristics of a man, the trend of his thought and the nature of his interests than his membership relations, which in this instance bear evidence of the genial nature, the enterprising purpose and the charitable and benevolent spirit of Mr. Rice. His political allegiance is given to the republican party.

WILLIAM HEMMINGHAUS, SR.

William Hemminghaus, Sr., deceased, was a prominent carpenter and builder, with offices at 1417 Destrehan street, St. Louis. He was a native of Germany, born July 26, 1851, and was one of four children, the others being: Anna, wife of William Schlaf, of Westphalia, Germany; Henry, who resides in the same locality; and Marie, wife of a Mr. Unterbaumann.

Mr. Hemminghaus attended the common schools of his native land, where he obtained his education, and upon leaving school at an early age served his apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade and for a time plied his craft as a journeyman. Arriving in the new world in 1871, he stopped for awhile in New York city, later in Cincinnati, and finally settled in Indianapolis, Indiana, in all of these places working at his trade. After engaging in carpenter work as a journeyman in Indianapolis for three years, came to St. Louis in 1874, where he followed his trade until 1875, during which year he entered the contracting business for himself. He immediately undertook general contracting in stone, brick and carpenter work and from the outset his career was marked with exceptional progress. Foremost among the buildings he erected are the edifice in which Edward Westen carries on a coffee and tea enterprise, the building being constructed at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars; the Duncker building, located on Page avenue, west of Grand avenue, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and a number of elegant residences in the western portion of the city. He was an enterprising and aggressive business man and was wonderfully successful in industrial lines. The business increased in volume from its inception and acquired such proportions as to require his undivided attention. His wonderful success becomes apparent when it is noted that upon his arrival in New York city he possessed but five dollars and later through his enterprise and industry he established himself in a business which made him one of the wealthiest contractors in North St. Louis. He always closely applied himself to his business and in all his dealings aimed to be straightforward and honest, and to this in great measure he attributed his success. When he arrived in Indianapolis and secured a position at his trade as a journeyman

carpenter he received but two dollars and a half a day, all of which was consumed in the support of his family, so that when he landed in St. Louis he had only six dollars, but with this small capital he entered into business and through hard work and practical economy became one of the most prominent factors in the financial circles of the city, owning three elegant flats, two at 1419 Destrehan street and one on Gano avenue.

In 1876 Mr. Hemminghaus wedded Miss Emma Krallmann, her parents having been natives of Germany, who came to the new world in 1857, where she was born. The other children of the family are: Lizzie, deceased; Anna, wife of Henry Vollmar, of this city; John, deceased, who left one child residing here; and Emma. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hemminghaus were born the following children: Henry and Anna, deceased; John; George; Oscar; Irvin; Adele; Edna; Hilda; and William. The family belong to the Evangelical Lutheran church, and politically Mr. Hemminghaus gave his allegiance to the republican party. He died August 19, 1908, and was buried in Evangelical Lutheran cemetery, St. Louis county, Missouri.

WILLIAM HEMMINGHAUS, JR.

William Hemminghaus, Jr., a contractor and builder doing business under the name of William Hemminghaus, was born June 12, 1878, and was educated in the public schools of this city. Having completed his studies at the age of eighteen years, he went to work for his father, with whom he learned his trade and with whom he afterward became associated in the business. In 1902 he was taken into partnership by his father and is now active in the management of the business. He was associated with his father in the erection of many elegant buildings, particularly residences throughout the city, and has participated in much general contracting work for himself. On January 1, 1909, he purchased the interests of the other heirs in his father's business and now continues the same as William Hemminghaus.

On May, 17, 1905, Mr. Hemminghaus was united in marriage with Miss Marie Wehmcier, daughter of Casper H. and Mary Wehmeier, the family having emigrated from Germany and settled in St. Louis county, Missouri, where she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Hemminghaus have one child, Orville, born August 20, 1906. Both are adherents of the Lutheran church. Politically, Mr. Hemminghaus is not allied with any particular party, but takes the stand of an independent in politics and uses his vote and influence in behalf of candidates whom he thinks qualified to satisfactorily serve in the offices they seek.

ERNEST COLE DODGE.

Ernest Cole Dodge, practicing at the St. Louis bar, was born in Belleville, Illinois, February 11, 1862, a son of Egbert and Sarah (Sherwood) Dodge. While spending his boyhood days under the parental roof he pursued his education in the graded and high schools of St. Louis, later attending the Salem (Missouri) Academy and the State University at Columbia, Missouri, where he remained as a student from 1880 until 1882. He afterward attended the St. Louis Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1885 and was admitted to practice on the 12th of June of that year. From May, 1887, to March, 1905, he engaged in the general practice of law in St. Louis as senior partner of the law firm of Dodge & Mulvihill, and since the latter date has been alone. He has been commissioned notary public by Governors Francis, Stone, Stephens and Dockery and he is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association and the Missouri State Bar Association.

On the 17th of April, 1895, in St. Louis, Mr. Dodge was married to Miss Bertha G. Layton, and unto them have been born two daughters, Odile Phyllis L. and Mary Lois. The family attend the Roman Catholic church, of which Mr. Dodge is a member. He has a military record as a member of the state militia for three years, after which he was honorably discharged. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and from December, 1894, until April, 1899, he served as assistant city attorney under Mayor Walbridge. He is also connected with the Illinois Society and with the Missouri Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution.

EDWIN W. HAWLEY.

Edwin W. Hawley, general agent of the American Powder Mills, the Aetna Powder Company and the Miami Powder Company, was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 17, 1869, his parents being Charles A. and Electa E. (Weaver) Hawley. The father was for many years a hardwood lumber merchant of Chicago, establishing business there in 1855.

Edwin W. Hawley is indebted to the public-school system of Chicago for the early educational privileges he enjoyed, while later he pursued a course in the high school of Muskegon, Michigan, to his graduation with the class of 1888. Immediately after leaving high school he became a representative of his father's business interests in Michigan, the elder Hawley owning interests in the lumber woods. He returned to Chicago in 1902 and accepted the position of bookkeeper with the Aetna Powder Company, with which he has since been connected, being in charge of their St. Louis offices since 1894.

On the first of January, 1899, in Lyons, Michigan, Mr. Hawley was married daughters and one son: Frank S., a student in the University of Michigan; Marie to Miss Estella D. Kelly, a daughter of Rufus Kelly, and they now have two L.; and Ruth M.

Mr. Hawley owns a handsome residence at No. 6123 Kingsbury boulevard, which the family now occupy. He is a Knight Templar Mason and also a member of the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his political belief is in accord with the principles of the republican party. Well known in St. Louis, he became a charter member of the Missouri Athletic Club, and during the period of his residence here he has gained a wide and favorable acquaintance.

EDWARD ANSON MORE.

From humble clerkships have sprung many of the most prominent merchants and business men and the great veins and arteries of trade are now controlled by those who at the outset had the most unimportant environment and meager advantages. This statement finds verification in the life record of Edward A. More, president of the More & Jones Brass & Metal Company, of St. Louis. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1848, and is a son of Edward B. and Margaretta (Rambo) More. He was educated in the West Jersey Academy, completing his course in 1863, and began his business career as a clerk for the firm of More & Company, located on North Second street. He was with that house from 1865 until 1876, when, desirous of engaging in business on his own account, he employed the capital which he had acquired through his industry and careful expenditure in the manufacture of journals, railroad engine bearings, solders, babbitt metals, etc., in connection with Mr. Jones. He started the business in 1874, but retained his clerkship until 1876,

when he resigned in order to give his undivided attention to the further development of the metal business which was already expanding along substantial lines. The business was incorporated in 1899 under the firm style of the More-Jones Brass & Metal Company, of which Mr. More is the president and treasurer. This house continues the manufacture of the above mentioned branches and is also jobbers of all kinds of metals except iron. The patronage has steadily increased and they have found their straightforward methods, reliability and careful attention to the wants of their patrons to be their best advertisement. Mr. More is also president and treasurer of the St. Louis Chilled Bearing Company.

On the 20th of March, 1879, Mr. More was married in St. Louis to Miss Mary C. More and their children are: Lucius Elmer, Enoch Anson, Cyrus Burnham and Catherine Alice, but the last named is now deceased. Mr. More is a stalwart republican, interested in the success of his party and at all times able to support his position by intelligent argument, yet without desire for office. He is a trustee of the West Presbyterian church and is a member of the St. Louis, Country and Mercantile Clubs. Golf and outdoor sports furnish him rest and recreation and he is now splendidly located in life in a substantial position with large business interests in his control returning to him a gratifying annual income.

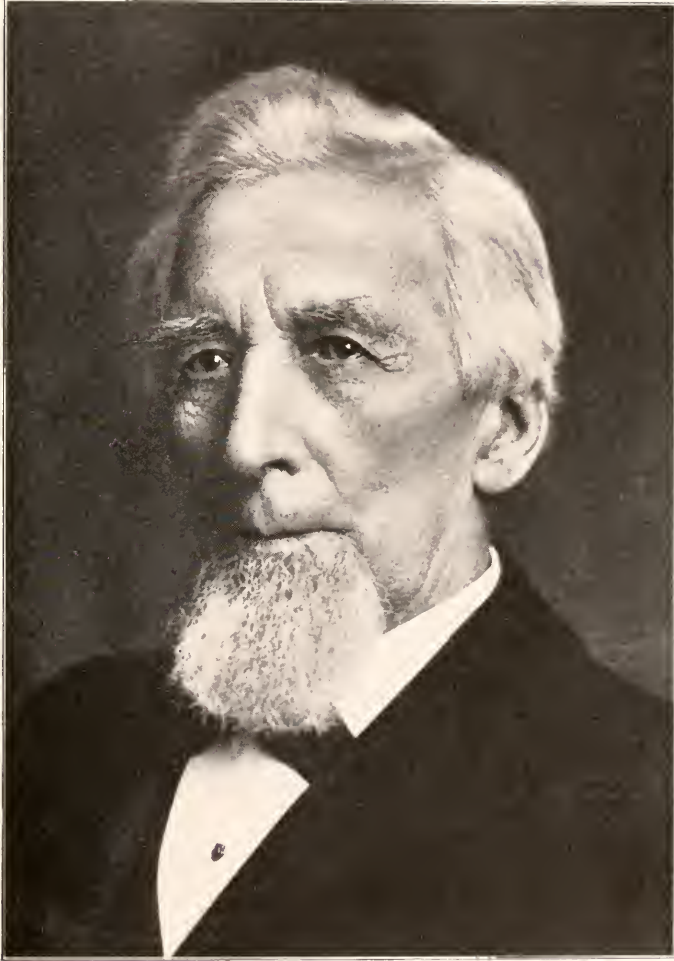
HENRY MEIER.

In the history of pioneer business men of St. Louis Henry Meier deserves more than passing notice. Content to enter business circles in a humble capacity but not willing to remain therein, he used his talents and opportunities to good advantage and for years figured as one of the best known merchants and financiers of the city. His activities covered a wide scope, yet always followed where discriminating judgment led the way and on his entire business record there were few evidences of mistaken judgment.

A native of Germany, Henry Meier was born in the province of Hanover, March 25, 1819. He possessed many of the sterling traits characteristic of the Teutonic race and stood as a high type of our German-American citizenship. His father, William Meier, participated in the Napoleonic wars, including the battle of Waterloo. He was a man noted for his strict adherence to what he believed to be his duty and the same quality was manifest in his son, who never faltered in his allegiance to what he believed to be right. He was fearless in conduct, faultless in honor and stainless in reputation and thus made for himself an enviable record. He was a youth of nineteen years when he accompanied his father and the family to America. The father remained a resident of St. Louis until his death, which occurred in 1865.

Before leaving his native country Henry Meier had acquired a good education in the schools of Germany and after reaching the new world he devoted two years to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm in St. Charles county, Missouri. Coming to St. Louis when twenty years of age, he sought employment that would yield him an honest living but with laudable ambition to work his way upward. For about a year and a half he was employed as a driver of a delivery wagon and then purchased a delivery wagon of his own and did teaming for others until 1846.

In that year Meier entered into partnership with John G. Kaiser in the ownership and control of a grocery store on Franklin avenue between Sixth street and Broadway. The new venture proved profitable and gradually the trade extended throughout the fifteen years of their partnership. In the meantime Mr. Meier was becoming well known in business circles of the city and gained a position of further prominence when in 1861 he organized his own firm, which was



HENRY MEIER

succeeded in the year 1900 by the Henry Meier Grocery Company, a wholesale concern located at Nos. 905 and 909 Franklin avenue. Each year chronicled a growth in the business, owing to the capable management and progressive methods of the owner. Systematic in all that he did, he placed his business upon a paying basis and developed the house in accordance with modern, progressive business ideas. For some years prior to his death he left the management of the business in the care of his eldest son, Henry Meier, Jr., and since his death the company has sold out.

Not alone in mercantile lines did Mr. Meier become widely known. He gained equal, if not greater, prominence in banking and financial circles, for in 1867 he organized the Franklin Bank and from its inception to the time of his death was its able and worthy president. In 1855 he became connected with the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of which he was a director until 1879, when he was elected to the presidency and continued at its head until his demise. His plans were always carefully formulated and, moreover, he had the ability to unify interests into a harmonious whole. He seemed to know exactly how to gain the best results with the means at hand and this knowledge came to him as the result of earnest study and careful consideration of the questions involved.

On the 19th of January, 1850, Mr. Meier was married to Miss Catherine Kaiser, a sister of John G. Kaiser, and unto them were born three sons and three daughters: Henry, who is a director in the Franklin Bank and is now living retired; Julius, who is teller in the Franklin Bank; Edward H., who is now connected with the Kaiser-Huhn Grocer Company; Minnie, the wife of Henry Rohde, vice president of the J. B. Sickles Saddlery Hardware Company; and Emma and Lillie, both at home.

Mr. Meier was always devoted to the welfare of his home and family and put forth his most earnest effort for the happiness of his wife and children. He was not neglectful, however, of his duty to his fellowmen and a warm heart and generous sympathy were manifest in his relations toward the unfortunate. During the Civil war he was chairman of a local committee which looked after the families of Union soldiers and supplied their needs. His charitable spirit was further manifest in his will, whereby he endowed several worthy and needy benevolent institutions which will long hold him in grateful remembrance. Death claimed him on the 13th of October, 1900, when he had passed the eighty-first milestone on the journey of life. A review of his career showed that he had acted well his part and while there was nothing spectacular in his history, it is none the less interesting or worthy of emulation. In fact, it furnishes a splendid example to those who seek in the ordinary affairs of a business career an honorable success.

JAMES CRAWFORD FLYNN.

James Crawford Flynn, in his youth an apprentice at the shoemaker's trade, is now conducting a prosperous contracting business and as the architect of his own fortunes has built wisely and well. A native son of the Emerald isle, he was born in County Cavan on the 12th of April, 1840, his parents being Owen and Martha (Crawford) Flynn, who came to the United States about ten years after the arrival of their son James, although they never lived west of Connecticut. The mother died in that state, after which the father returned to his native country, where he remained until his demise. He was a carpenter by trade and in that field of labor provided for the support of his family.

James C. Flynn obtained his education in his native country and came to the United States in the year 1857 when a youth of seventeen. Favorable reports reached him concerning America and her opportunities and proved too attractive to be resisted. He therefore bade adieu to friends and native land and joined his sisters, who were living in Connecticut. He had previously served an appren-

ticeship to the shoemaker's trade in Ireland and after reaching America was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, for he believed he would find it more congenial than the occupation for which he had been trained in Ireland. He thoroughly mastered the builders' art, becoming an expert workman and, believing that the middle west offered still better advantages, he removed to St. Louis in 1866. Here his first day's wages were four dollars and a half, while in Connecticut he had received only one dollar and seventy-five cents per day. He was employed as a carpenter in this city for five years and then took up the business of contracting on his own account, continuing in this line to the present time. Success has attended him, for the extent and nature of his business has brought him continually increasing prosperity, and he has long since reached a place of affluence.

Mr. Flynn gives his political endorsement to the republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. His church relations are with the Protestant Episcopal denomination, while socially he is connected with the Odd Fellows' Society. He was married March 4, 1864, to Miss Louise M. Matthews, of Southington, Connecticut, a daughter of Harry Matthews, a manufacturer of that place. Two children were born unto them: Annice, now the wife of Charles Hutton, of Oswego, Kansas; and Cecily, now Mrs. E. Knapp, of Havana, Cuba. They also lost a daughter and son: Mattie, who married Ferdinand Essman and is now deceased; and Ben, who died in childhood.

Mr. Flynn has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for he here found the opportunities which he sought and which, by the way, are always open to ambitious, energetic young men. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and has at length gained a satisfactory reward.

FREDERICK W. HOYT.

Frederick W. Hoyt, engaged in the wholesale jewelry business in St. Louis, with residence in Kirkwood, is separated by half the continent from the place of his nativity, for he was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, November 6, 1853. His parents were George J. and Frances E. (Beardsley) Hoyt, the former a leather manufacturer of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The grandparents on both sides of the family were born and reared in the Charter Oak state and the Hoyt ancestors, who founded the family in America, came from England at an early period in the colonization of the new world.

In the public schools of his native city, Frederick W. Hoyt pursued his early education, attending the same schoolhouse in which his mother had pursued her studies and which was used for educational purposes for an entire century. His commercial training was received in Bryant & Stratton Business College. He first engaged in the drug business as an apprentice and later became clerk until, feeling that his experience was sufficient to justify his embarkation in business on his own account, he established a retail drug store in Chicago, conducting the enterprise with success from 1877 until 1881. In February of the latter year he came to St. Louis and engaged in the wholesale jewelry business, with a trade which extends throughout the country but principally in the west. His association with commercial interests in St. Louis, covering a period of twenty-eight years, has demonstrated beyond a doubt that he has passed beyond the majority in the development of those powers which are so essential for the successful conduct of commercial enterprises. Watchful of all the indications pointing to the increase of trade and the growth of sales, he has wrought along modern business lines and the spirit of determined enterprise which he has manifested has enabled him to overcome the difficulties and obstacles which constitute an element in every business undertaking.

Mr. Hoyt's military experience is confined to service with the Fifth Maryland Regiment at Baltimore and with the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard of Chicago. His political endorsement is given unflinchingly to the republican party, and in the Masonic fraternity he has become a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Mercantile Club and to the Grace Episcopal church of Kirkwood. These membership relations indicate that his interests are broad and varied, that his outlook of life, its opportunities and its obligations, is a wide one. He was married in Kirkwood, October 26, 1881, to Miss Mary Andrews and they maintain their home in that city, from which Mr. Hoyt goes daily to St. Louis to superintend the interests of the wholesale trade, which has now claimed his time and energies for almost three decades.

ELIAS S. GATCH.

In this age of mammoth business enterprises it is no unusual thing to find a man at the head of extensive concerns who is bending every energy to the accomplishment of a given purpose but while persistency and ambition are to be commended, the man of well developed and well rounded character must have other interests to serve as a balance wheel. While Mr. Gatch has become widely known by reason of his success as president of the Granby Mining & Smelting Company, he is also well known for social qualities which are manifest in his association with various clubs and societies and for his activity in connection with church and charitable work. There is, therefore, another side to the life of Mr. Gatch in addition to that which is manifest in his capable control of important business interests—a side which responds readily to social amenities and to the needs of those who have been less fortunate in life.

A native of Ohio, he was born in Milford, Clermont county, February 14, 1859, the eldest son of John Newton and Georgianna (Hutchinson) Gatch, the latter a native of New Hampshire. The father was a farmer of Clermont county and while spending his boyhood days under the parental roof Elias S. Gatch improved the educational advantages offered by the public schools. He afterward attended Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he was graduated, and subsequently completed a course in the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, by graduation with the class of 1882. His initial step into the business world was made in connection with educational interests, serving as principal of the schools of Woodville, Ohio, in 1879 and 1880.

Becoming interested in mining, his gradually expanding powers in that direction led to his selection for the secretaryship of the Granby Mining & Smelting Company in 1894. He so continued until 1896, when he became general manager, his incumbency in the dual office of secretary and general manager, continuing from 1896 until 1906. On the expiration of that decade he was elected to the presidency of the company. He has made it his purpose and plan to inform himself thoroughly upon the subject of mining from the scientific and from the practical standpoint, to know ore, to recognize its possibilities and understand the probable results of the development of mining properties. He is likewise known in financial circles of St. Louis as a director of the Merchants Laclede National Bank.

That he occupies a prominent place as a representative of mining interests is indicated by the fact that he is now a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and a life member of the American Mining Congress, while of the Bureau of Geology and Mines of the state of Missouri he is serving as vice president of the board of managers. He is also a member of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis and of the Business Men's League.

On the 7th of June, 1887, occurred the marriage of Mr. Gatch and Miss Katherine Burnes of St. Joseph, Missouri, a daughter of Daniel D. Burnes and the adopted daughter of James N. Burnes, who represented his district in congress and died while so engaged. Mr. and Mrs. Gatch became the parents of three sons and a daughter: Nelson Burnes, who is a freshman in Columbia College; Hayward Hutchinson, who is attending Smith's Academy; Katherine, a student in Mary Institute at St. Louis; and Calvin F., who is also a pupil in Smith's Academy of St. Louis.

Mr. Gatch was a member of the vestry of St. George's church, which merged into the cathedral, and he is now a member of the Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral. In church work he is active and prominent, coöperating in the various lines which extend and promote church influences. Deeply interested in the moral training of youth, he served for seven years, from 1897 until 1904, as superintendent of the Sunday school of St. George's church. No good work done in the name of charity or religion solicits his aid in vain. He belongs to the St. Louis Club, to the Normandie Golf Club of St. Louis, is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and also of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, while of the Ohio Society of St. Louis he was president in 1903. A little above medium height, he is a man of fine personal appearance, dignified and forceful, with a personality that commands respect and wins regard. His influence is ever found on the side of progress and association with him means expansion and elevation.

FREDERICK L. WESTERBECK.

Frederick L. Westerbeck, for a half century a resident of St. Louis, is a representative of the German-American element in our citizenship—an element that has been of large practical strength, value and utility, playing an important part in the progress of the city. He is today president of the Columbia Can Company, which he organized in 1878 and which is recognized as one of the important industrial concerns of St. Louis. His birth occurred in Brandenburg near Berlin, Germany, July 3, 1851, and in 1858 he was brought to the United States by his parents, Fred and Mary Westerbeck. After arriving in this city the father was identified with various business interests and served as a soldier of the Union army during the Civil war. His death occurred in the year 1876.

His son, Frederick L. Westerbeck, was for a time a pupil in the public schools but is largely self educated, for he started in the business world in his fourteenth year. For a time he attended night school but the fact that he is now a well informed man is attributable largely to his reading, investigation and the valuable lessons which he has learned in the school of experience. He began earning his own living in the rope works in the northwestern part of the city and later secured a situation in the chair factory of Conrades & Logeman, with whom he continued for about a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he became connected with the business of can manufacturing, entering the employ of A. L. Gesrich, with whom he continued for five years. He was next with the J. H. Pocock Can Company and after three months took charge of the factory, continuing there for eight years. In the meantime he had gained comprehensive knowledge of the business, so that he was well qualified for the position which he occupied as an executive official. On severing his connection with that house he formed a partnership with William F. C. Quehl under the name of the Western Can Company, with whom he was associated for two years. He then withdrew from that partnership and took charge of the interests of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company, having supervision over a plant in which twenty-five hundred people were

employed. His supervision of his interests proved a strong element in its success but in 1882 he withdrew in order to begin business on his own account under the name of the Mound City Can Company. In 1901 he sold out to the American Can Company but remained in charge of the plant for a year and a half, after which he resigned. He then organized the Columbia Can Company, which is an important productive industry, furnishing employment to about two hundred people. His business interests have ever been conducted along safe and conservative yet progressive lines and, regarding no detail of the business as too unimportant to receive his personal attention, Mr. Westerbeck has infused into this concern the spirit of energy and determination which has characterized him throughout his entire life. He stands today as one of the prominent representatives of trade interests in the city and aside from the presidency of the Columbia Can Company, he has for the past thirteen years been treasurer of the St. Louis Paint, Oil & Drug Company and is a director of the Northwestern Savings Bank.

In St. Louis in 1871 Mr. Westerbeck was married to Miss Wernerman and unto them were born six children: Fred, vice president of the company; Emil, who is secretary and treasurer of the company; Anna, the wife of Charles Doermann, who is manager of the company; Emma, the wife of John Briggs, traveling salesman for the house; Laura, who is a graduate of the high school and is the wife of Valentine Beiser; and Clara, who is now a high school student. In 1894 Mr. Westerbeck was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Koesting, a daughter of the Rev. Koesting, a Lutheran minister. There is one child of this marriage, Ida, who is yet in school.

Mr. Westerbeck has also been a member of various St. Louis organizations for the promotion of business development and trade relations and his efforts in this direction have been effective and far reaching. He was reared in the Lutheran church, in which he holds membership. His political support is given to the republican party on questions of state and national importance but he casts an independent local ballot. He has many friends who recognize his genuine worth and appreciate the manly qualities that he has always displayed in every relation of life. Entirely free from ostentation or display, he is well known nevertheless as one whose sterling traits of character have been in harmony with his high ideals of manhood and of citizenship.

JUDGE ALBERT DEXTER NORTONI.

Through stages of consecutive progress that have marked the development of his native powers and energies Albert Dexter Nortoni has risen in the legal profession to rank with the eminent jurists of the state and is now serving as associate justice of the Missouri court of appeals. In the interim since his election to the bench he has shown himself the peer among the ablest members who have labored in the courts. Few men of his years have been honored with election to the high office which he is now filling.

His life record began July 26, 1867, at New Cambria, Macon county, Missouri, his parents being Dr. Edward Warren and Hannah T. (Howell) Nortoni. Through the medium of the common schools and under private instruction he mastered the fundamental branches of English knowledge that have served as a sound basis upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning. Careful preparation for the bar was followed by his admission in 1888 and from the age of twenty-one years he continued in the practice of law as a representative of the bar of Macon, Linn and Chariton counties. Later he removed to the city of St. Louis, where he continued in active practice until called to the bench. With indomitable courage and energy, fearing not that laborious attention to details so necessary in the preparation of his cases, he entered upon



ALBERT D. NORTONI

his career as a lawyer, and such was his force of character and natural qualifications that he has overcome all obstacles and carved his name high upon the keystone of the legal arch.

Judge Nortoni has again and again been called to public office, though usually he has declined political honors save in the strict path of his profession. However, he served as school director at New Cambria, Missouri, for one term, and for one term was private secretary to Congressman C. N. Clark of the first Missouri district. In more specifically professional lines there stands to his credit two terms as city attorney at New Cambria, during which time he prosecuted the cases for the city without fear or favor. In 1893 he was prominent in the prosecution of the naturalization cases and secured the conviction of several prominent politicians. He also prosecuted Senator Burton of Kansas during the first trial. He marshals the points in evidence with the skill of a military leader, each detail bearing full upon the case, while he never loses sight for an instant of the important point upon which the decision of every case finally turns. In 1894 he received the unanimous support of the republican party in the nomination for probate judge of Macon county, but declined to make the race. He was made the nominee of his party in 1896 for state senator in the ninth district, but was defeated, and again met defeat when republican candidate for circuit judge of the second district in 1898.

On the 1st of January, 1903, he was appointed first assistant United States district attorney to serve with Colonel D. P. Dyer, now judge of the federal branch, and located in St. Louis. His capability in that office made his election as judge of the St. Louis court of appeals but a logical step in his professional career. He was elected in November, 1904, for a twelve years' term. His reported opinions are monuments of his profound legal learning and superior ability, more lasting than brass or marble and more honorable than battles fought and won. They show a thorough mastery of the questions involved and rare simplicity of style and an admirable terseness and clearness in statement of the principles upon which the opinions rest.

On the 22d of December, 1892, Mr. Nortoni was married to Miss Maggie L. Francis, a daughter of Thomas Francis, of Macon county, Missouri. She died September 30, 1894, and on the 3d of August, 1906, Judge Nortoni was again married, his second union being with Emma I. Belcher, of Columbia, Missouri.

Judge Nortoni is well known in other relations than as a representative of the judiciary, being a loyal exponent of the basic principles of Odd Fellowship and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the Presbyterian church and in various ways has received expression of the high consideration which his fellowmen entertain for the integrity, dignity, impartiality, love of justice and strong common sense which mark his character as a judge and as a man.

CLINTON ROWELL.

Clinton Rowell, for forty years a practitioner at the St. Louis bar, was one of the native sons of New England, his birth having occurred in Concord, Essex county, Vermont, November 12, 1838. His parents were Guy and Clarissa (Rankin) Rowell, both representatives of old families of that section of the country. They removed to New Hampshire during the infancy of their son Clinton and his boyhood and youth were spent upon a farm in the old Granite state. As a public-school student he acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a preparatory course in the academies of New Hampshire prior to his matriculation in Dartmouth College, where he completed his more specifically literary course. Soon after leaving college he

engaged in active and successful practice. St. Louis was then taking on a new lease of life and business activity following the depression occasioned by conditions of the Civil war.

Mr. Rowell became a partner of D. D. Fisher, with whom he remained in active professional connections until Mr. Fisher's election as judge of the circuit court in 1889. Not long afterward Mr. Rowell became senior partner of the firm of Rowell & Ferriss, being joined by Franklin Ferriss in organizing what became recognized as one of the strongest law firms of the west. A contemporary biographer has said of Mr. Rowell: "Deeply in love, apparently, with both the study and the practice of the law Mr. Rowell has been, in all that the term implies, a lawyer, and he has neither wandered into the tempting field of politics nor allowed commercial or business interests to divert his attention from the calling to which he pledged his best efforts, his time and his natural endowments in early manhood. Throughout a third of a century almost, during which he has been a member of the St. Louis bar, there has been, in his case, a steady growth of attainments, a constant expansion of reasoning and analytical powers and a broadening of knowledge, and gratifying success as a practitioner has come to him as the reward of merit. Having many of the attributes of a popular orator, he has been eloquent, forcible and convincing as an advocate and trial lawyer, and being, at the same time, a close student of the law, with large capacity for research and investigation and an unusually retentive memory, he has achieved a no less enviable distinction as a wise, candid and judicious counselor."

Mr. Rowell was not learned in the law alone, for he studied long and carefully the subjects that are to the statesman and the man of affairs of the greatest import—the questions of finance, political economy, sociology—and kept removed to the middle west and began preparation for the bar as a student in the law office of a leading law firm of Bloomington, Illinois. In that city he was admitted to the bar and in 1866 he removed to St. Louis, where he abreast with the best thinking men of the age. His study of these questions was not alone from the theoretic standpoint, for his knowledge was also gleaned from discussions with the merchants, manufacturers, financiers and prominent business men of St. Louis, and in 1893 he was sent to Washington as one of the representatives of the business and financial interests of the city to urge the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman Law before a committee of congress. It is said that his argument was one of the most clear, logical and convincing ever made before the assembled legislators on a subject which was then attracting the attention of the whole country. He always stood as a stalwart defender of the democracy but had no political aspiration for himself. On the contrary, he preferred to perform his public service as a private citizen and his influence was perhaps all the more potent, from the fact that it was moral rather than political and because it was well known that he had no personal interest to serve but sought general good. His familiarity with literature and with art, added to his specific information in many other lines, made him a man of broad general culture and there was seldom a subject broached in any gathering on which he was not qualified to speak intelligently and entertainingly.

Mr. Rowell was married in 1868 to Miss Carrie M. Ferriss and they became the parents of two children. His circle of friends was a most extensive one, bringing him into close connection with the best and oldest families of the city. Mr. Rowell stood as one of the foremost citizens of St. Louis, by reason of his long residence here, by reason of his active, honorable and successful connection with its professional interests and by reason of the helpful part which he took in promoting those plans and measures which have been of direct benefit to the city.

Death came to him suddenly, November 1, 1908. He remained an active factor in the affairs of life to the last and when he was laid to rest his funeral

was attended by the most distinguished members of the bar and prominent citizens who recognized his worth and ability, and gathered to pay the last tribute of respect to one whom they had known and honored. They regarded him as one among the foremost of those

"Men who their duties know

But also know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain."

His considerate courtesy and uniform urbanity to all, old or young, with whom he came in contact, are the rare qualities of the old school gentleman, and while he manifested these traits he also kept in touch with the advanced thought of the day in all of the relations bearing upon public interests.

GEORGE N. LYNCH.

George N. Lynch, who for many years was connected with one of the oldest business enterprises of St. Louis, was born in St. Charles, Missouri, November 30, 1824, and passed away in St. Louis in 1896. His parents were Thomas and Catherine (Saucier) Lynch, who in the year 1829 removed from St. Charles to St. Louis, their son George being at that time a little lad of five years. He was educated in the public schools and in St. Xaviers College. He also pursued a course of study in St. Charles College and likewise attended private schools in St. Louis. At an early age Mr. Lynch received business training under his father, who was proprietor of a furniture and undertaking establishment, which was then located at the corner of Vine and Charles streets. The association between father and son was continued until 1852, when the latter succeeded to the business in partnership with his brother William, who, after about two years, was killed in the Gasconade Railroad wreck in 1855. Mr. Lynch was then alone in business and capably controlled his interests, remaining at the original location until 1864, when a removal was made to No. 608 Olive street. The growth of the business necessitated another removal in 1879, when quarters were secured at No. 1008 Olive street. Again more room was demanded in 1886 and the business was established at No. 1216 Olive street. Beside his interest in the undertaking business, Mr. Lynch also became a partner of R. R. Scott in the ownership of a livery business, which was conducted at No. 114 Elm street, under the firm style of Scott & Lynch. The undertaking business was one of the oldest of the city, having been established in 1829 and Mr. Lynch continued in active connection therewith until his death.

He was married twice, his first wife being Miss Annie C. McGovern, of this city, whom he wedded May 8, 1849. Six children were born unto them but only one, George N. Lynch, is now living. The wife and mother died in May, 1860, and several years later Mr. Lynch wedded Miss Charlotte Fidler, of St. Louis, by whom he had eleven children, six daughters and five sons. The name of Lynch has long been known in the business circles of St. Louis and has ever been synonymous with integrity and fair dealing. Mr. Lynch of this review fully sustains the reputation made by his father and through his own worth of character gained not only the patronage but the good will and kind regard of his associates.

JOHN FRANCIS McMAHON.

John Francis McMahon, a contractor and not unknown in democratic circles, was born in St. Louis, September 13, 1863, a son of John and Bridget (Hogan) McMahon, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father came to America about 1850 and has since been a resident of St. Louis where he

is now residing at the age of seventy years. His wife arrived in the United States in her girlhood days—about 1853—and has now reached the age of sixty-eight years. The family numbered nine children of whom John F. was the second in order of birth and four younger members of the family are still living. He was educated in Christian Brothers College of St. Louis and in 1893 opened a real-estate office which he conducted alone until 1898. In that year he became engaged in the construction of streets, sewers and public improvements and still continues in a general contracting line. He placed the first sewers in Webster Grove and has done extensive business, employing a large force of workmen in the execution of numerous important constructions which bring to him a desirable annual income.

On the 12th of February, 1890, in St. Louis Mr. McMahon was married to Miss Margaret E. Murphy, a daughter of Bernard and Katherine (Quan) Murphy, of St. Louis. Seven children have been born unto them: Joseph F., eighteen years of age; Bernard, sixteen years of age; Alphonse, a youth of fourteen years; Miriam, Gerard and Katherine, aged respectively twelve, six and three years; and Elizabeth, an infant. The family residence, No. 4544 Westminster place, is the property of Mr. McMahon, who erected it in 1905. A democrat in his political views he has been active in campaign work, especially in the support of D. R. Francis for mayor. The only office he has ever filled has been that of chief clerk in the water rates office from 1886 until 1893. A Catholic in his religious faith, he belongs to Cathedral parish and is a member of the Knights of Father Matthew and the Knights of Columbus. He is fond of athletics and interested in all manly outdoor sports. A self-reliant character and the faithful performance of duty have been the basic elements whereby Mr. McMahon has worked his way upward until he now controls a profitable general contracting business.

ISAAC HENRY ORR.

Isaac Henry Orr, who has given undivided attention to the practice of law and has gained recognition in a large and distinctively representative clientage, is numbered among Missouri's native sons. His birth occurred in the town of Louisiana, February 14, 1862. His parents were William C. and Eliza J. Orr and his ancestry in both lineal and collateral lines has been distinctively American through many generations.

At the usual age, Isaac H. Orr entered the public schools of Louisiana, and passing through successive grades was graduated from the high school in 1880. His early inclination was toward the legal profession and he resolved to follow his taste in this direction and become a member of the bar. He made preparation for practice as a student in the law department of the Washington University of St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1883. His early experience was not that of a dreary novitiate. On the contrary, he very soon gained a liberal clientage, which has constantly increased in volume and importance. As counselor, too, he has achieved an enviable reputation and has important interests in that connection. In 1886 he became a partner of Harvey L. Christie, with whom he has since been associated, although the partnership was enlarged to include J. L. Bruce in 1893 and Charles W. Bates in 1896, at which time the firm name of Orr, Christie, Bates & Bruce was assumed. Mr. Orr is also personally the trust officer for St. Louis Union Trust Company, one of the largest financial corporations in the west, looking after the trust estates under its management. He was for fifteen years one of the directors of the St. Louis Law Library Association, and it is conceded that the law library of St. Louis is one of the four best of the country. He has some financial interests outside of his law

practice, being a director of the Illinois State Trust Company, of the Evans & Howard Fire Brick Company and the Greeley Printery of St. Louis.

Politically Mr. Orr is a republican and, while zealous in his party's interest, he manifests aside from any political connection the deepest interest in the welfare and upbuilding of his adopted city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and socially is a member of the Mercantile, Glen Echo Country and the Maine Hunting and Fishing Clubs. His home associations are most pleasant. In 1893 he married Miss Genevieve Pitman, a daughter of Professor R. H. Pitman, of San Jose, California. Mr. and Mrs. Orr hold membership with the King's Highway Presbyterian church and are interested in all activities working for the material, intellectual, æsthetic and moral development of the city.

CHARLES E. KIRCHER.

In the history of St. Louis it is imperative that mention be made of Charles E. Kircher, who at the time of his death, which occurred October 12, 1907, was filling the position of vice president of the German-American Bank. A resident of St. Louis from the age of six years, he was always keenly alive to the interests and welfare of the city, and, while his business duties constituted his chief interest, he yet found time and opportunity for participation in activities relating to the city's benefit.

He was born in Witterda, province of Saxony, Germany, January 16, 1846, a son of Casper Kircher, who died in St. Louis. The son was only six years of age at the time his parents left the fatherland and sailed for America, arriving in this city in July, 1852. After attending the public and parochial schools until 1864 Charles E. Kircher crossed the threshold of the business world, becoming a messenger with the firm of Ladue Lonsey & Company, with whom he continued for a year. On the expiration of that period he was appointed messenger to President Felix Coste of the St. Louis Building & Savings Association, now the National Bank of Commerce. He remained in that institution until 1867, when further promotion awaited him in his appointment to the position of teller in the German Bank, where he continued until 1871. In that year he was made cashier of the Mullanphy Savings Bank, occupying the position for five years, when he was given a similar but more lucrative position in the Lafayette Savings Bank, with which he continued until it was consolidated with another banking institution under the name of the Lafayette Bank, by which style it is well known.

Mr. Kircher then went to the Breman Savings Bank, where he acted as cashier until 1884, in which year he became cashier of the German-American Bank, which he thus represented for twenty-three years, when he was elected its vice president, continuing in that position until his death. His record was most creditable, being characterized by steady progression, resulting from his ability, close application and faithful services. Early in his career he learned that success is not the result of fortunate environment or influence, but must depend upon individual effort, and he made it his purpose to serve those he represented so faithfully as to establish the value of his work and cause his efforts to be regarded as an indispensable factor in the conduct of the enterprise. No man in banking circles in St. Louis enjoyed in fuller measure the confidence and good will of those who represented the money interests of the city, and he was one of the best known bankers of St. Louis outside of the city. Continuing in one line of business throughout his entire life, he became thoroughly familiar with it and, with clear understanding of banking in every detail, his opinion came to be regarded as authority upon any intricate financial problem.

Mr. Kircher was married in this city to Miss Josie Cornett. Mr. Kircher was devoted to the welfare of his family and was most faithful in his friend-



CHARLES E. KIRCHER

ships. He became one of the charter members of the Bank Clerks Association, which he assisted in organizing, and was for twenty-eight years treasurer and director of the North St. Louis Turners Association. He possessed executive ability, keen discrimination and that energy which prompts an individual to accomplish whatever he undertakes. As the years passed he gained a most enviable position in the regard of his social acquaintances and his business associates, who found him at all times true to every trust reposed in him and faithful to a high standard of manhood.

JAMES McCULLOCH ANDERSON.

James McCulloch Anderson at the time of his death was the oldest wholesale grocer of St. Louis. He was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, February 26, 1837, and was educated at a private academy at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. When a young man of twenty-four years he succumbed to the alluring stories concerning the gold discoveries in California, and made the long trip across the sandy plains and over the mountain passes to the Pacific coast, where he joined the hundreds of other gold seekers who hoped to rapidly realize a fortune in that land of promise. For some time he engaged in prospecting but was not very successful, and after a few years spent in the Golden state he returned eastward, establishing his home at Potosi, Missouri, where he engaged in the grocery business.

Thinking that the larger city of St. Louis offered still better opportunities he removed hither in 1860 and became a member of the firm of Alkire & Company. Five years later he withdrew from that business association and established the present firm of J. M. Anderson & Company, his two sons, James W. and L. A. Anderson, being now his successors in business. He developed an extensive and profitable wholesale grocery house, his trade connections covering a wide territory, while throughout the entire period of his residence in St. Louis he enjoyed an unassailable reputation for the integrity of his commercial method and his straightforward treatment of his many patrons. At the time of his demise he was the oldest wholesale grocer in St. Louis, both in point of years and in the period of his connection with the business.

It was in 1861 that Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Lucile Gwathmey, of Anchorage, Kentucky. They traveled life's journey together for many years, their mutual love and confidence increasing as time passed on. The death of Mrs. Anderson occurred in March 1900. His life was uneventful in that his history shows no thrilling or exciting chapters aside from his experiences in the far west. He commanded the uniform confidence of his fellowmen by reason of his devotion to duty, his strict conformity to a high standard of commercial ethics and his faithful performance of every task that came to him, in citizenship or in home and social relations. He left to his family not only a handsome competence secured through years of business activity, but also the princely heritage of an untarnished name.

In addition to his two sons Mr. Anderson is still survived by a step-daughter, Florence T. Post, now the widow of James L. Post, who was a grandson of General Putnam Post, of New York state. He has for a number of years been a most prominent factor in business circles, his high standing being indicated in the fact that he is the youngest man ever elected a director of the Merchants Exchange. He became the chief flour inspector of St. Louis, and devoted his entire attention to the flour business, his enterprise and energy enabling him to control extensive commercial interests of that character. In Masonry he was well known as a worthy exemplar of the craft, and he belonged to Alpha Council of the Royal Arcanum. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Post was born a son, James L. Post, who is now engaged in the advertising

business in St. Louis. Mrs. Post is well known in social circles of this city and is proud of the fact that she is a resident of the Missouri metropolis, for it is endeared to her through the associations of her entire life. Her father was spoken of as one of St. Louis' best men, and the historian pays tribute to his honor in recording his life history with that of other distinguished and representative citizens of St. Louis.

JAMES ASHBROOKE.

Various occupations respectively require men of different dispositions and talents. To find the vocation for which one's natural faculties best fit him is an essential point in making a start in life. The study of the lives of men who have rendered admirable service in the professional or commercial world goes a great way in enabling one to decide for what calling he is adapted and as well to acquire some knowledge of the methods to be followed in order to pursue it meritoriously. Not only should one profit by the failure of others but also by their successes. Every individual is qualified to do well in some line. However one can neither afford to wait until the proper position seeks him nor can he risk trying one vocation after another in order to discover his place among life's actors. Rather he should examine himself in the light of the lives of others and employ them as indices to direct him to the station in which he can serve with greatest usefulness. Having attained that station work is not a burden but a pleasure and his sole purpose will be to become more efficient in performing the duties devolving upon him. As superintendent for the Methodist Orphans Home for Boys, James Ashbrooke has officiated for the past eight years in such a manner as to readily convince one of the truth that he is serving in a capacity for which he is naturally, both in disposition and ability, fitted. He is a man of pleasing personality and is greatly interested in all that pertains to the moral and religious life of boys. In the capacity in which he is now acting he serves in a manner worthy of the greatest praise. He is attentive to every detail of the work of the institution and under his management it has been commendable in the highest degree.

Mr. Ashbrooke was born in Cheshire, England, January 9, 1857, the son of Sarah and Joseph Ashbrooke, who were natives of the same place. The father was an agriculturist and cultivated a large farm in his native land until the time of his death. He is connected with the nobility of England, having had a niece who was united in marriage with Lord Brassey.

James Ashbrooke received his preliminary education in the public schools, completing the course of study at twelve years of age. He then spent one year at Knutsford's Commercial College, where he completed a business course. His uncle, being a member of the firm of Platten & Dobell, wholesale commission merchants, engaged him as a clerk and he gradually advanced from one position of trust to another until he finally became cashier of the firm. After he had been employed by the company for thirteen years he resigned his position and came to America, locating in Chicago, where he spent two years in the employ of the Anglo-American Provision Company. At the end of this period he withdrew from the activities of crowded cities and business establishments and repaired to the country, where for a period of five months he engaged in farming. Returning to Chicago he again engaged with the Anglo-American Provision Company, with whom he remained for nine months and upon his resignation he became bookkeeper for Stern & Adams, a dry-goods commission house, in which capacity he acted for the next eight years. Severing his relations with this firm, he was employed for seven years as bookkeeper for the R. J. Gunning Company of Chicago and then located in St. Louis, where he worked as a solicitor for a real-estate firm. At the same time

he had charge of the repairing and cleaning of the St. Mark's Episcopal church and while serving in this position he was asked to assume the duties of superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Orphans Home, in which station he is now serving. Mr. Ashbrooke possesses traits and qualities of character which have not only endeared him to all with whom he has come in contact but particularly to the boys of the institution. No one could better serve in this position than he and during the eight years he has been manager of the home it has had less sickness than any other institution of the kind in the city.

In January, 1883, Mr. Ashbrooke was united in marriage to Miss Margaretta Webster, and they occupy a suite of rooms at the Orphans Home. In politics Mr. Ashbrooke is a republican, and upon mention that he is a member of the Methodist church his religious faith is apparent. For the past three years he has been associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN PATTERSON RAMSEY.

John Patterson Ramsey, who for almost a quarter of a century has been a representative of railroad interests, his course being marked by steady promotion resulting from his expanding powers, is president of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Patterson) Ramsey, left Covington, Kentucky, where he was born, November 21, 1864, during his early childhood, and he was educated in the public schools of western Pennsylvania and in the Western University of Pennsylvania.

He has been continuously connected with railroad service since 1885, representing various roads until 1887, in which year he became assistant on the engineering corps of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, with which he continued until 1890. He was then made supervisor of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis division of the same road, followed by promotion to general road master of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad, with which he was thus connected in 1890 and 1891. He then became engineer on the maintenance way of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway, and in 1892 accepted the superintendency of the Ohio Southern Railway. From 1893 until 1895 he was road master of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway and the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Railway. His next forward step made him engineer of maintenance way for the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, and in 1896 he became general manager of the Madre & Pacific Railway and president of the El Paso Southern Railway, so continuing for eight years, or until 1904, at which time he became director and general manager of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company; general manager of the Litchfield & Madison Railway; a director and member of the executive committee of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway; and director of the Missouri & Illinois Bridge & Terminal Railway. In October, 1906, he resigned the position of general manager of the Litchfield & Madison Railway, and in addition to his other duties became vice president of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company, there being no president, but on the 14th of December, 1908, he was elected president of this company, which position he is now filling. The steps in his orderly progression which mark his life work are thus easily discernible. He has passed on to positions of executive control and the development of his latent powers and energies have qualified him for a successful conduct of the intricate interests of railroad operation. He has learned to shape into unity adverse elements and to bring into harmony the manifold forces in the relative departments of railroad service. He has become recognized as one of the prominent representatives of railroad interests of the middle west.

Mr. Ramsey belongs to the Railway Engineering and Maintenance Way Association. He is also a member of the Railway, the Mercantile and the



JOHN P. RAMSEY.

Noonday Clubs of St. Louis and the Lagonda Club of Springfield, Ohio, and of the Sangamo Club and the Chamber of Commerce of Springfield, Illinois. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist. On the 18th of March, 1892, Mr. Ramsey wedded Mary Grant Burrows and their children are Clorinda Burrows and John Patterson Ramsey. With his family he greatly enjoys automobiling, and outdoor life has for him strong attraction and constitutes his chief source of rest and recreation.

GOODMAN KING.

Among the great enterprises which have made St. Louis a commercial center none is more widely known throughout the country than that which is conducted under the name of the Mermod, Jaccard & King Jewelry Company, of which Goodman King is the president. His rise in the business world is one of the notable examples of American enterprise, whereby the individual, through the force of his character and the utilization of opportunity, gains marked distinction, leaving the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

Mr. King was educated in the public and private schools of St. Louis and in Clark's Academy. Entering upon his business career on the 7th of October, 1865, on which day he assumed the position of bookkeeper and cashier with the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company, he has made consecutive advancement, continuing with the original house until the present time finally attaining the presidency of the Mermod, Jaccard & King Jewelry Company, of which he is the present directing head, this house being one of the world's most renowned jewelry and art establishments. In an analysis of his life record certain characteristics stand out prominently. He made it his purpose to learn the business thoroughly and did not feel that his duty was done when he had accomplished a task assigned to him. On the contrary, he made the interests of the house his own and thus passed on to positions of administrative importance, in which his acts and commercial moves have been the result of definite consideration and sound judgment. Energy and good system have been the foundation of his successful management of an establishment which by its greatness and success is a credit to the city of St. Louis and a source of pride to every resident of the city and the Mississippi valley.

Mr. King's interests outside of the extensive jewelry house have been in the line of public civic improvements and æsthetic art culture. He was one of the founders and a director of the Fall Festivities Association and chairman of its publicity and promotion committee. He has labored untiringly to make the occasion of the fall festival one of great attraction to non-residents of St. Louis and a source of exploiting interests and advantages of the city to its growth and promotion. He was one of the organizers and a member of the executive committee and vice president of the Business Men's League. He received recognition in art circles, when, in 1893, he was appointed judge and historian of the art metal section of the department of liberal arts at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. He was also a director and department juror of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of St. Louis, also vice president of the liberal arts, manufacturers, anthropology and ethnology departments of the same and special commissioner to Japan on behalf of the exposition. Interested in all that furthers the advancement of knowledge concerning the sciences and the arts, he is a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science and of the Missouri Historical Association, the Archæological Institute of America, and the National Geographical Society. He was created by the government of France an "Officer de l'Academie" with the title of "Officer de l'instruction publique,"

in recognition of his labors at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and his devotion to the cause of "Les Beaux Arts."

Mr. King was married in St. Louis on the 30th of April, 1884, to Miss Mary Hopkins, and their son, Clarence Hopkins King, is a Yale graduate of 1907. The family attend the Presbyterian church and in addition to his membership therein Mr. King is identified through membership relations with various fraternities and clubs. He is a past master of Occidental lodge, A. F. & A. M.; and a member of St. Louis chapter, R. A. M.; St. Louis commandery, K. T.; and Moolah temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was one of the organizers of the St. Louis Club, with which he is still connected, and is likewise a valued representative of the Noonday, Mercantile and Missouri Athletic Clubs. He stands today as the exponent of progress in many lines, not because he seeks distinction of this character but because of his deep interest in subjects which promote culture and broaden the intellect, and association with him means expansion and elevation.

MARTIN ALEXANDER SEWARD.

Martin Alexander Seward, a member of the firm of More & Seward, attorneys of St. Louis with offices in the Commonwealth Trust building, started upon the journey of life December 22, 1873, at Hamilton, Ohio, and has made rapid progress on the upward climb, having outdistanced many who started out ahead of him and gained with each advanced step a broader outlook and wider opportunities. His father, John Seward, was born and still lives in Hamilton, Ohio, where he is engaged in the insurance business. His father, George Seward, was a cousin of William Henry Seward, prominent in the Civil war period of our country's history. The Seward family is of Welsh origin and the original representatives of the name in America settled in New Jersey in 1700. They were two brothers, Samuel and Obadiah, the latter being the founder of the branch of the family to which our subject belongs. Esther Woodruff Hunter Seward, the mother of Martin A. Seward, was one of fourteen children and died in 1902. Her father was William Noble Hunter, who emigrated to America from Rockingham county, Scotland, and settled just outside of the corporation limits of Cincinnati, Ohio. He died just before his golden wedding celebration, for which invitations had been issued. His wife bore the maiden name of Esther Woodruff Symmes and was a cousin of Anna Symmes, the wife of William Henry Harrison and a daughter of Captain John Cleves Symmes, who was the original owner of the tract of land on which the city of Cincinnati is now located. The maternal great-grandmother of Mr. Seward was Phoebe Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, who became the wife of Judge Celadon Symmes, who was common police judge of New Jersey.

It will thus be seen that Martin A. Seward comes of an ancestry honorable and distinguished, the names of various representatives of the family in both paternal and maternal lines figuring in connection with important historical events during the various periods in which they lived. Mr. Seward was educated in the public school and was graduated from the Hamilton high school in June, 1892. He then took up the academic course at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, completed it and eventually received the LL. B. degree from the College of Law of that institution in 1897. The following year he located for practice in St. Louis and was alone in his profession until September 13, 1901, when he became junior partner of the present firm of More & Seward. They confine their attention to civil law, making a specialty of corporation and commercial law, their clientage being extensive and of an important character. Mr. Seward was acting city attorney for four years, from 1898 until 1902, with P. P. Taylor. He has been financially interested in various business enterprises.

while his official connection therewith has given him a voice in their management. He is a director and secretary of the Jerome Chemical Company of St. Louis and was formerly a director of various other corporations.

Mr. Seward manifests only a citizen's interest in politics, voting for the republican party. He belongs to the Lindell Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and from 1898 until 1900 he was secretary of the Cornell Alumni Association. He was likewise the secretary of the Phi Delta Theta and wrote the history of that organization for the Greek letter societies of St. Louis. He belongs also to the Theta Nu Epsilon, a class fraternity, and was one of the organizers of the Round Table Law School Club and one of the organizers of the Boardman Club. He belongs to the Algonquin Country Club and is interested in tennis and golf. Fraternally he is associated with the Red Cross Lodge of the Knights of Pythias and with the National Union, while in more strictly professional lines he is connected with the Law Library Association. He has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods which he has followed. In the discussion of legal matters before the court the wide range of his professional acquirements is demonstrated through his correct application of legal principles. His utterances are clear and concise and, clothed in the sound logic of truth, carry conviction to the minds of those who hear him, while merit is enabling him to mount the ladder of fame.

HON. DAVID P. DYER.

When the history of St. Louis and her public men shall be recorded, its pages will bear no more illustrious name than that of Hon. David P. Dyer, judge of the United States district court. He has been faultless in honor, fearless in purpose and stainless in reputation during the long period of almost a half century with which he has been identified with the St. Louis bar and with the public interests of the state, and now as a member of the United States district court he is proving himself to be the peer of the ablest members who have sat on the bench.

He began the journey of life in Henry county, Virginia, February 12, 1838. He is a son of David and Nancy (Salmon) Dyer and is of English lineage, representing one of the old Virginian families established in America in colonial days. His grandfather, George Dyer, was a soldier of the Continental army in the Revolutionary war and when the country again became engaged in conflict with Great Britain, David Dyer, the father, joined a Virginian regiment for duty at the front. He also rendered conspicuous service for his district in the Virginia legislature, representing his constituents for a period of sixteen years, during which time he sat in both the upper and lower houses of the general assembly. He became a pioneer resident of Lincoln county, Missouri, in 1841, and three years later passed away, while his widow, surviving him for many years, reached the advanced age of ninety-five.

The experiences of Judge Dyer in his youth were those on a farm upon the frontier. Lessons of industry were early impressed upon his mind, while his primary intellectual training came to him through the medium of the common schools of Lincoln county. Later he enjoyed the advantages of instruction in St. Charles College and for a year was identified with educational work as a teacher in Lincoln and Warren counties, Missouri. His preliminary preparation for the bar was made in the office and under the direction of James O. Broadhead and in 1859 he was licensed to practice in the courts of Missouri. Along with those qualities indispensable to the lawyer—a keen, rapid, logical mind plus the business sense and a ready capacity for hard work—he brought to the starting point of his legal career certain rare gifts—eloquence of language and a strong personality. He was possessed, too, of laudable ambition and unflinching purpose

and was not long in gaining that recognition which proved his initial step toward the fame and success that have been his in later years. In 1860 he was elected circuit attorney of the third judicial district, which embraced the counties of Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery and Callaway. He was for two years associated in the practice of law with John B. Henderson and in the same year in which he formed his partnership—1862—was elected to represent his district in the house of representatives, while public endorsement of his first term's service came to him at a reelection in 1864 as the representative of Pike county. He at once took his place with the leaders of the assembly, of which he was always an earnest working member, connected with much of the important constructive work done in the committee rooms. Although then but twenty-four years of age, he was made chairman of the judiciary committee and the course which he pursued in that connection won him high encomiums from the distinguished lawyers and judges of the day.

The time of the Civil war drew on, when every citizen was deeply interested in the political questions and issues of the hour. Judge Dyer took a firm stand in support of the supremacy of the government and used every effort in his power to favor measures designing to promote the national interests and especially to save Missouri to the Union. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities he had been known as a Douglas democrat, but he felt that the hour had come when the national welfare transcended all political parties or partisan interests and, recruiting the Forty-ninth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, he was joined by many who had learned to respect and honor him for his rational, conservative views and who felt that the step which he now took was no hasty or ill advised one. Commanding this regiment as colonel, he was stationed in the interior of Missouri during the momentous operations of the summer of 1864. He was then transferred to the Department of the Gulf, taking an active part in the battles about Mobile, where his regiment sustained a considerable loss in killed and wounded. In August, 1865, three months after open hostilities had ceased, Colonel Dyer and his regiment were mustered out of the service.

On his return from the south the practice of law was at once resumed and Judge Dyer gained almost immediate prominence, not only in legal circles, but also as one of the distinguished political leaders of the republican party in the state. He served for one term in congress, following his election in 1868, and in 1875 became United States district attorney for the eastern district of Missouri through appointment of President Grant. While filling that office he prosecuted the famous "whisky fraud" cases and was so able, zealous and faithful to the interests of justice and the government in the discharge of his duties that high encomiums were bestowed upon him by the authorities at Washington, while the case brought him before the public eye and made him well known to the bar and the people of the country generally. In 1880 he was honored by his party with the candidacy for governor and received a flattering vote, although he did not overcome the large democratic majority that Missouri gave in those days.

Judge Dyer became a member of the bar of St. Louis in 1875 and has since gained recognition as one of the eminent lawyers of the state. He received appointment from President Roosevelt as United States district attorney and served in that capacity for five years, during which time he prosecuted some very important cases in the district court, including the celebrated Burton case. The last and most merited honor conferred upon him in connection with professional interests was his elevation to the United States district bench, whereon he is now serving. Before he became a member of this court he continued his active interest in politics and as a citizen in relation to public affairs has always been widely known for his patriotic devotion to the general good and for his active coöperation in many movements and measures, which have been tangible factors in the progressive development of St. Louis and the state. He is a man of eloquence, who is always listened to with attention and whose appearance upon the public platform is usually greeted with tumultuous applause as the expression of public

favor. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and the military order of the Loyal Legion and is prominent in their national meetings, where he not only entertains his audiences, but also instructs them as a philosophical reasoner upon the topics discussed in such gatherings. In these addresses he has done much toward allaying the bitter sectional feelings growing out of the Civil war. Living on the border as he has done, knowing intimately leaders of both the north and the south and studying closely the great questions which have been involved in the adjustment of the interests between the two sections, few men are better qualified to discuss the issues which have arisen therefrom. It is not unusual for him to introduce to his hearers those who have borne arms against him, who are received as welcome guests and listened to with respectful attention and warm sympathy. In this he displays his breadth of view and generous spirit—an example that might well be emulated by the majority.

Judge Dyer was married in Pike county, Missouri, in 1860, to Miss Lizzie Chambers Hunt, the second daughter of Judge Ezra Hunt and granddaughter of Judge Rufus Pettibone, who was one of the first judges of the supreme court of Missouri. He is the father of six children: Ezra Hunt, Mrs. Emma Grace (Dyer) Hunting, David P., Jr., Elizabeth L., Horace L. Dyer and Mrs. Louise (Dyer) Fay. Those who know Judge Dyer in social relations find him a most congenial and entertaining companion. He has throughout his life been a student, constantly gaining knowledge through observation, through research, through investigation and through discussion with those well informed on subjects which are of vital interest to the country and to the people in varied relations. In this wide general information is found one of the strong elements of his power and ability as lawyer and jurist. The broad knowledge enables him to understand life in its various phases, the motive springs of human conduct and the complexity of business interests, and this, combined with a comprehensive familiarity with statutory law and with precedent, makes him one of the ablest judges who have sat on the United States district court bench in Missouri.

JOSEPH GILMAN MILLER.

Joseph Gilman Miller, engaged in handling steel rails and railroad materials, has through the gradual steps of successive development worked his way upward to a position in business circles where he is now controlling an extensive trade and deriving substantial benefits therefrom. He was born in St. Louis, May 11, 1859, his parents being Joseph G. and Adele G. Miller. The father was a planter of Adams county, Mississippi, and a member of the firm of ChapPELL & Miller, of St. Louis. On the father's side Mr. Miller is descended from English planters who settled in Georgia and on the mother's from French-Swiss ancestors who were associated with Lord Selkirk in the celebrated Red River of the North colony.

At the usual age Joseph G. Miller was sent to the public schools, where he completed the work of each successive year until he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1877. He then entered at once upon his business career and was connected with various railroad and manufacturing interests of this city from the time of his graduation until 1889. In the latter year he was secretary of the Madison Car Company and so continued until 1893, when he began merchandising in steel rails and railroad materials. In this line he has built up an extensive business, which is constantly growing in volume and importance, so that the trade yields to him a most remunerative income annually.

On the 5th of November, 1899, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Caroline O'Fallon, a daughter of John G. O'Fallon, and their children are Caroline O'Fallon and John O'Fallon Miller. Mr. Miller has had some military experience, having served as a member of Battery A from 1881 until 1884. In



J. G. MILLER

politics he is a democrat and was identified with the gold wing of the party when the national democratic convention favored the Bryan policy of sixteen to one. He belongs to the St. Louis, Noonday, Racquet, Field, Missouri Athletic, Western Rowing and Dardenne Hunting Clubs and is also an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. He likewise belongs to the Presbyterian church and these associations indicate much of the nature of his interests and the principles which govern his actions.

EDMUND SHAKELFORD ROWLAND.

Edmund Shakelford Rowland, state manager for Missouri for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, was born in Richmond, Kentucky, January 17, 1860, a son of Sidney Venable Rowland and Susan (Shakelford) Rowland. The father left Richmond at about the close of the Civil war and went to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the wholesale shoe business. He died in 1903.

In the schools of Danville, Kentucky, our subject acquired his education, attending the military academy of that place. He afterward embarked in business with his father in Danville, conducting a retail shoe house, and thus made his initial step in the business world. In early manhood he was there married to Miss Pattie Belle Bryant, the wedding being celebrated in 1882. Soon afterward he went to Chicago and was on the Board of Trade for six years. He traveled in California for two years as representative of the Mayfield Woolen Mills Clothing Company and was connected with the World's Fair during the period of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. Since that time he has been identified with the life insurance business and is now the senior member of the well known firm of Rowland & Wilson, with offices in the Chemical building. In this connection he is state manager for Missouri for the ordinary branch of the Prudential Insurance Company, and the extensive business which the Prudential controls in Missouri and the fact that his firm is conceded to be one of the leaders in the west in volume of business, are to be credited to the push, energy and executive ability of Mr. Rowland.

Mr. Rowland resides at the Buckingham Hotel and is identified with various different organizations for the promotion of civic, fraternal or social interests. He is a member of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, the Life Underwriters Association, the Kentucky Society, the St. Louis Club and is a prominent democrat, all of which indicate the nature and character of his interests and his activities.

ERWIN G. OSSING.

Erwin G. Ossing, an attorney at law, was born in St. Louis, March 9, 1883. He is a son of G. H. and Hermine (Ahrens) Ossing. The father has for fifty-six years been a resident of this city and for thirty-five years was a liquor merchant, but is now living retired. A veteran of the Civil war, he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he has not been unknown as a worker in republican ranks, for he believes firmly in the principles of the party and recognizes the obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship. In Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree, and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows society, to the North St. Louis Turn Verein and to the Freie Gemeinde.

At the age of eleven years, Erwin Ossing left the public schools and became a student in Smith Academy, where he was graduated in 1901. He was an apt student and was Greek salutatorian of the graduating class. Two years'

study in Washington University was followed by his matriculation in 1903 in the St. Louis Law School, from which he was graduated in 1905. While in college he was very prominent in athletic circles and always played on the baseball team. His interest in athletics, however, was never allowed to interfere with his studies and he entered upon the active practice of law well qualified for the onerous and responsible duties of his profession. His readiness of resources, his understanding of the principles of jurisprudence and his analytical power enabling him to recognize the relative value of the minor and important points of his cases and to give to each its due prominence, are factors in his successes. He was associated with John P. Boogher until October, 1907, and has since engaged in independent practice, meeting with excellent success for one of his years.

Mr. Ossing is a member of the Lutheran church. He is a third degree Mason and in politics manifests a contagious enthusiasm in his support of republican principles. He is, moreover, a lover of music and belongs to the Singing Society of the Freie Gemeinde.

On the 14th of November, 1906, Mr. Ossing was married to Miss Lula Schilling, a daughter of Ernest Schilling, who was one of the early promoters of the St. Louis Car Company. Mr. Ossing has erected an attractive home at No. 3216 Greer avenue and they occupy an enviable position in social circles. In professional lines he has already gained a creditable place and his friends, recognizing his power and laudable ambition, predict for him larger successes in the future.

WILLIAM H. SIMPKINS.

William H. Simpkins, a general contractor, was born in St. Louis, June 9, 1867, a son of W. H. Simpkins, who at the age of twelve years removed to this city from Cape Girardeau. The family were previously residents of Pennsylvania and of English parentage. W. H. Simpkins, Sr., was married in St. Louis to Miss Mary A. Moore, who was born in this city in 1847, a daughter of David B. Moore, who was one of the first chiefs of the volunteer fire department. The first fire engine in the city was christened by her. It had been brought across the river on the ice and was used by the old volunteer company in fighting the fire element at a day when the population of St. Louis did not justify the maintenance of a paid department. The Moore family was among the earliest Scotch families of this city. W. H. Simpkins, Sr., was a pioneer contractor for the real-estate agents here, doing repair work. He was engaged in this business from 1865 up to the time of his death. He had served with the First Missouri Regiment, being the second man to enlist in that command, which was with the eastern army and accompanied Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea, Mr. Simpkins taking part in all of the battles on that memorable march and the Atlanta campaign. He was wounded on several occasions but whether in the thickest of the fight or stationed on the lonely picket line, he was always loyal to duty. He joined the army as a private and was mustered out with the rank of sergeant. He died in El Paso, Texas, April 29, 1903, at the age of sixty-two years, and his wife passed away on the 3rd of July of the same year. Their surviving children are: Laura A.; William H., of this review; Emma R., the wife of R. E. Schroeder; Joseph; and Winifred.

William H. Simpkins, whose name introduces this record, pursued his education in the public schools of St. Louis and in the Jones Business College, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He then joined his father in business and has since been well known as a contractor, confining his attention exclusively to repair work for real-estate agents. He has the most extensive patronage of this kind in the city and the business established by his father

forty-two years ago is today of the oldest of this character in St. Louis. His life has been one of unremitting diligence and his fidelity to the terms of a contract has gained him the extensive patronage now accorded him.

On the 31st of December, 1901, Mr. Simpkins was married to Miss Jennie M. McCormack, a daughter of G. W. and Jennie A. (Calvin) McCormack. Both Mr. and Mrs. Simpkins hold membership in the Presbyterian church. A resident of St. Louis throughout his entire life, the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from boyhood indicates that his career has at all times been honorable and upright.

AUGUST F. KLASING.

The world loves a hero whether he fights an opponent on the battlefield or wages a conflict with adverse conditions and discouraging circumstances. The same spirit of determination and unflinching bravery characterizes each. It is because of this admiration of the heroic qualities that August F. Klasing occupies today the position in public regard that is accorded him, for though he started out in life empty-handed and has met many discouragements and difficulties, he has continued on his way with resolute purpose and is now the owner of one of the largest retail stores in North St. Louis.

He was born in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, October 1, 1850. His father, Henry Klasing, was married in early manhood to Amalia Moritz, and with their family they sailed from Germany in 1878, settling in St. Louis. In previous years the father had engaged in brick manufacturing, but in this country lived a retired life, enjoying the rest which came to him as the merited reward of earnest labor in previous years. His death occurred in 1902, while his wife passed away about 1892.

August F. Klasing is indebted to the common-school system of Germany for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He was about eighteen years of age when he came to the United States and, establishing his home in St. Louis, which has been the mecca of so many German emigrants and which owes its upbuilding largely to the enterprise of the Teutonic race, secured a clerkship in a grocery store. His cash capital when he arrived here was a single fifty-cent piece, but he realized the fact that determination and diligence constitute a safe foundation upon which to build success, and he resolutely set to work to conquer the conditions which barred his path to prosperity. At different times he met obstacles of considerable importance and he underwent many deprivations and trials in the early days. Hard work, too, fell to his lot, for in the first period of his residence here he gave his employer the benefit of his services from five o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night. His remuneration was but seven dollars and a half per month, with board and lodging. Such a condition would strike terror in the hearts of the dictators in the labor unions at the present time, but Mr. Klasing proved his worth and not only labored diligently, but saved his cash earnings to send to his people in Germany, and thus provided the passage money which brought them to the new world.

In 1872 he began business on South Broadway, where he handled groceries and general merchandise. Being a young man and very popular, he soon made quite a success in this venture and won a goodly profit at this location. On the 8th of May, 1885, he removed to No. 5034 North Broadway, and at this point has one of the largest retail stores in North St. Louis. His business has constantly increased in volume and importance and he has from time to time enlarged his stock to meet the growing demands of the trade. He now carries an extensive and well selected line of goods and has a patronage scarcely equaled in the city out of the downtown trade center. Aside from his mercantile inter-



AUGUST F. KLASING

ests Mr. Klasing has other important and profitable business connections, being now president of the Lowell Bank, president of the Pocahontas Mining Company, director of the German Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, a director and vice president of the Jefferson Mutual Fire Insurance Company and a director of the Altenheim, of St. Louis. For about ten years previous to 1903, Mr. Klasing was secretary and treasurer of the German Emigrant Aid Society, of St. Louis. His services were marked by the same business ability and fidelity, that has been shown in the management of his own affairs. When this organization was disbanded in 1903, the funds in the treasury amounting to about eight thousand dollars, were divided among the Orphans' Home, hospitals and the Altenheim.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Klasing was married in St. Louis, November 28, 1873, to Miss Sophie Niemeyer. They have seven children: Sophie, Anna, Barbara, Louisa, Augusta, Laura and Elsa, all of whom are yet living and are still under the parental roof, while they have also lost two children.

Mr. Klasing gives his political allegiance to the republican party, for his study of the questions and issues of the day when he became a naturalized American citizen led him to believe that its platform contains the best elements of good government and he has never had occasion to change his opinions concerning this. He belongs to the Liederkranz and to the Apollo and Harmonia singing societies. While he has prospered and enjoyed the benefits which accrue from business success and from congenial social intercourse, he has never been neglectful of his duties toward those less fortunate and in fact ever has a hand downreaching to aid others who have not been so successful in the affairs of life. His sympathies go out strongly to the homeless little ones and because of this he has taken an active and helpful part in the work of the Orphans' Home Society and of the German Protestant Orphans' Society. He belongs to the St. Jacoby Protestant church and its teachings find exemplification in his life and in his efforts to promote the Christian spirit which is the foundation upon which our modern civilization rests.

HERMAN WILLIAM KASTOR.

Herman William Kastor is now living retired in St. Louis, having made rapid progress in his business career from the time of his connection with interests in this city from 1895 until he turned over the management of his commercial concerns to his sons. He was born in Bamberg, Bavaria, Germany, October 26, 1838, a son of Wolf and Gertrude (Ahlfeld) Kastor. He acquired his education in public and polytechnic schools of his native land, and on the 1st of September, 1852, arrived in New York that he might take advantage of its broader business opportunities with advancement more quickly secured. He engaged in the importing business with D. R. Rudolph, whose daughter Theresa he afterward married. When the Civil war broke out he was corporal in the Sixth New York Regiment and with that command saw a short term of service at Annapolis, Maryland.

In 1863 Mr. Kastor disposed of his business interests in the eastern metropolis and came to the west, accepting a clerkship in a store at Leavenworth, Kansas. For two years he did duty as second lieutenant of the First Kansas Regiment and then went to Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kansas, where he began the publication of *Die Fackel*, the first German newspaper in the state. Subsequently he removed this paper to Atchison, Kansas, and afterward went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he became editor and part owner of the daily and weekly *Volksblatt*. He was thus identified with the German newspaper interests of the state from 1868 until 1895, when he sold out and came to St. Louis. Here he organized the H. W. Kastor & Sons Advertising Company,

his long experience in the newspaper field having brought to him comprehensive and progressive views of advertising, which he now put into effect in a business that soon developed into one of the most extensive of its character in the country. Year after year brought to the firm increased success and, with ample reward for his labor, Herman W. Kastor withdrew from the business in August, 1902, turning it over to his seven sons, who have since controlled and managed it.

In 1899 Mr. Kastor was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, whom he had wedded in New York in 1860. Their children are Benjamin H., Louis, Mollie, Ernest H., Fred W., Richard H., William B., Gertrude and Arthur G. His two daughters and all his sons, with the exception of the oldest and youngest, Ben and Arthur, are married. Mr. Kastor is independent in politics and yet not without the keenest interest in the country which has given to him the opportunities he sought when he left behind him kindred, friends and native land to establish a home in the new world.

HENRY C. KOENIG.

Among those who in an important way have been identified with the business interests of St. Louis is numbered Henry C. Koenig, who is president of the Missouri Pressed Brick & Improvement Company, at Marine and Osage streets. In this high position he has been officiating for the past two years. This is one of the largest brick manufacturing plants throughout the entire west. Mr. Koenig has the credit of having been the founder of the company. It has been through his untiring energy and application to all the interests appertaining to the welfare of the firm that the business of the company has increased to its present proportions. At present under the employ of the company are about one hundred men, who are kept busy throughout the entire year. In conducting the business the firm keeps steadily employed fifteen teams for local and freight deliveries. The brick manufacturing plant itself is built on the most modern type, and they manufacture all classes and qualities of brick, having a yearly output of about eight million pieces.

Mr. Koenig is of German origin, but was born in St. Louis in April, 1852, the son of Henry and Mary Koenig. John Koenig, his grandfather, was a native of Prussia, Germany, and in 1844 came to St. Louis, where he lived a retired life until the date of his death. His son Henry was also born in Prussia, Germany, in January, 1809, and came to St. Louis with his father. In this city he followed the contracting business until he died, in 1867.

Henry C. Koenig, son of the latter, completed his education at the public schools of St. Louis at the age of fourteen years and was then enrolled in the Jones Commercial College, from which he graduated after having taken a three years' business course. Immediately he was apprenticed to the brick-laying trade with his brother and followed that occupation for a period of five years. Giving up his craft, he established himself in the dry-goods business at Sidney and Second streets, and in this he was quite successful and succeeded in building up an extensive trade. After having been in the business for a period of seven years, he disposed of his interests and engaged in brick manufacturing at Marine and Osage streets. Here his interests grew rapidly and he conceived the idea of founding a company, which materialized in the incorporation of the Missouri Pressed Brick & Improvement Company in 1896, with himself as president; his son Edwin C. as vice president; and his son-in-law Theodore Eggers as attorney and secretary of the company. Since the founding of the firm the business has grown to wonderful proportions and is known throughout the entire west. Besides doing an immense local business they ship great quantities of brick to the eastern, western and southern states.

On September 5, 1875, Mr. Koenig was united in marriage, in St. Louis, to Miss Lizzette Bruesselbach, and they have two children: Edwin C., vice president of the Missouri Pressed Brick & Improvement Company; and Mrs. Adelaide Eggers, Mr. Eggers being a prominent attorney and already mentioned as acting secretary of the company of which Mr. Koenig is president.

Mr. Koenig is a Free & Accepted Mason, in which fraternal order he takes a profound interest. He is also a member of the Western Rowing Club, in which he has passed through all the chairs, and belongs to the Legion of Honor. He is a republican in politics, but not an active politician beyond his interest at election times to see the candidates of his party in office, and his religious faith is apparent upon mention that he is a Protestant. He owns a beautiful residence at 3836 Kosciusko street, where he resides.

GOLDBURN H. WILSON, M. D.

With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, Dr. Goldburn H. Wilson has made continuous progress as a representative of the medical fraternity and is still closely in touch with that onward movement which is bringing the practice of medicine to a high standard. He was born in Rock Island county, Illinois, April 29, 1864, his parents being Thomas P. and Sarah E. (Quick) Wilson, who after a married life of sixty-three years are a most hale and hearty couple and bid fair to live for some time to come. They are both natives of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where they were reared and married. The father was born September 22, 1821, and the mother December 29, 1827. He was reared to farm life and adopted that calling, which he has since followed. About 1856 he removed westward to Rock Island county, Illinois, where he lived for twelve years, and then took up his abode in Henry county, Missouri, settling on a farm near Montrose prior to the reconstruction of the work following the Civil war. The district was then practically a frontier country and during the recollection of Dr. Wilson deer were numerous there, it being no infrequent thing to see them in the backyard of his own home. Other evidences of pioneer life were also manifest and the family experienced many hardships and privations incident to living on the frontier. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Wilson are still living in the old home in Henry county, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years have passed by. Mr. Wilson has long given his allegiance to the republican party and both he and his wife have been faithful and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Wilson was but four years of age when he removed to Henry county, Missouri. There he was reared, mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools and at the age of eighteen years entered the State University at Columbia, Missouri, where he pursued his studies for four years. During the last two years of that time his attention was devoted to the mastery of the principles of medicine and in 1887 he entered the St. Louis College of Physicians, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889. In the spring of that year he made the run into Oklahoma on the opening of the country to the settlement of the white race, but the representatives of the medical fraternity there were of such a class that he determined to return to St. Louis, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. Here he showed the strength of his nature, his strong purpose and his laudable ambition. His father had furnished the money for his education, but while he offered the son more funds Dr. Wilson felt that he could now depend upon his own resources and refused further assistance. For a few months after opening an office he found it sometimes difficult to meet expenses, and some days he had but two meals a day, but his perseverance and ability soon won recognition and he gained a

creditable standing in professional ranks. After he had once gained a start, success came rapidly, and after a comparatively brief period his practice was a most remunerative one. In handling many complex problems he showed marked strength and ability, and the public soon came to recognize that he was most careful in the diagnosis of a case and correct in applying remedial agencies to the needs of his patients. From 1892 until 1894, inclusive, he was a professor of chemistry in Marion Sims Medical College and in 1894-95 he acted in the same capacity in the Woman's Hospital Medical College. He now belongs to the American Medical Association, to the Missouri State Medical Society, the St. Louis Medical Society and the Mississippi Medical Association.

Aside from his profession, Dr. Wilson's membership relations extend to Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., and to Montrose Lodge, No. 383, I. O. O. F. He is a stalwart republican in his political views and in 1896 was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the Missouri assembly. He has been continuously elected since that time, with the exception of the year 1903, and has served for a longer period than any other member ever elected from his city. He was speaker pro tem in 1905 and has been recognized as a leader in the legislature. His entrance into politics was brought about through his recognition of the lax medical laws of Missouri, whereby any one with a diploma was allowed to practice medicine without regard to his education or ability. It was after a six years' bitter contest that Dr. Wilson and his associates secured the passage of adequate laws, raising the standard of the qualifications necessary to become a practitioner of medicine and surgery. During the session of the legislature he was one of the champions of and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the pure food laws. He has stood for practical advancement and reform, placing the public welfare before partisanship and the interests of the commonwealth before personal aggrandizement. He has recently been a delegate to the republican national convention held in Chicago in 1908.

In 1896 Dr. Wilson was married to Miss Laura Phillips, of Union, Franklin county, Missouri. They have two sons, Goldburn H. and Thomas Phillips.

Dr. Wilson has long been recognized as a man of marked individuality and strength of character. He has been an entity in the public life and in political circles. He has never felt bound by custom or by precedent but has used his judgment to determine that which is valuable and trustworthy and has wrought along new lines and has advanced many modern ideas which have stood the test of public service and have therefore proved of worth.

FRED ARTHUR BANISTER.

Fred Arthur Banister has since 1890 been connected with real-estate interests in St. Louis and in recent years has also done much speculative building. Aside from business connections he is well known as a prominent representative of Masonry. He was born in Gasconade county, Missouri, November 28, 1861, and is a son of John B. and Miriam V. Banister, both of whom were natives of England. Coming to this country in 1858, they settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where they lived for several years prior to their removal to St. Louis. The father engaged in business as a contracting painter.

Fred A. Banister is indebted to the public-school system of St. Louis for his educational advantages. Early in his business life he became secretary to Gaius Paddock, the president of the Paddock-Hawley Iron Company, with whom he was thus connected for ten years or until March, 1890, when he resigned to learn the real-estate business with E. S. Guignon. He continued for two years with Mr. Guignon and then entered upon an independent venture in real-estate lines, since which time he has promoted many sales and purchases of St. Louis

property and has also been largely engaged in building, erecting many substantial and attractive structures, whereby unsightly vacancies have been transformed into pleasing residence districts. His operations in this line have proved a potent element in his success.

On the 28th of November, 1888, at St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Banister was married to Miss Nonie E. Morton, and they have two children, Marian and Edward, aged respectively eleven and eight years. Mr. Banister votes with the republican party and while he has never sought nor desired political office, he has been honored with official preferment in Masonic circles. He joined the Masons in 1888, belonging to Occidental Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Missouri Chapter, R. A. M., St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 18, K. T., St. Louis Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has been secretary of the Grand Avenue Masonic Temple Association since the project was started nine years ago and has been an active worker in promoting this to the complete success to which it has attained. He is a member of the Mercantile, Glen Echo, Oasis and Fishing Clubs, the last two being composed of Shriners.

HON. HENRY HITCHCOCK.

It is said of an eminent man of old that he has done things worthy to be written; that he has written things worthy to be read; and by his life has contributed to the welfare of the republic and the happiness of mankind. He of whom this transcendent eulogy can be pronounced with even partial truth is entitled to the gratitude of the race. Nowhere within the broad limits of the commonwealth of Missouri has there died a man over whom this might more truthfully be said than of Henry Hitchcock, one of the most eminent American lawyers. When he passed away and the St. Louis Bar Association met to pay honor to his life and its accomplishment, the following memorial was prepared by the committee: "Henry Hitchcock was a great-grandson of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Hitchcock, born in Massachusetts, was a member of the Vermont convention which ratified the federal constitution, was attorney general of that state and later a United States district judge and circuit judge. His father, Henry Hitchcock, born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1791, removed to Alabama, where, between 1819 and 1839, he was successively attorney general, United States district attorney and chief justice of the supreme court of Alabama. Judge Hitchcock married Annie Erwin, of Bedford county, Tennessee. Of that marriage Henry Hitchcock, the subject of this memorial, was born at Springhill, near Mobile, Alabama, July 3, 1829. His father died in 1839 at Mobile. His mother went with him to live at Nashville, Tennessee. At the age of seventeen years he was graduated from the University of Nashville and entered Yale College. He was graduated from Yale at nineteen with honors and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His alma mater in 1875 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Law.

"After his graduation from Yale in 1848, he was for a year an assistant classical teacher in the high school of Worcester, Massachusetts. He then returned to his home at Nashville, Tennessee, and entered upon the study of law in the office of William F. Cooper, afterward chancellor and judge of the supreme court of that state. There he remained for about two years. In October, 1851, he was admitted to practice law in the courts of Missouri. November 18, 1851, he was enrolled as attorney in the circuit court of the then county, now city, of St. Louis, and established an office here. In 1852 he was associated with the St. Louis Intelligencer, a newspaper of whig affiliations, and was a delegate to the national whig convention at Baltimore, which nominated General Scott for president.



HENRY HITCHCOCK

"At the March term, 1854, he argued his first case in the supreme court of Missouri. September 7, 1857, he was enrolled a member of the bar of the United States district court for the eastern district of Missouri, and in 1867 of the supreme court of the United States. His practice in the supreme court of this state and in the supreme court of the United States, as well as in the lower courts, was important and varied. He conducted many cases of great moment. A record of the most important may be found in the Reports, beginning with the 20th Missouri and 6th Wallace and continuing to the present time. In 1859 he was chosen, and to the end of his life continued, a trustee of Washington University. For many years, and to the time of his death, he was vice president.

"In 1858 Mr. Hitchcock became a republican. In 1860, on the eve of the presidential election, he made his first political speech, advocating the election of Abraham Lincoln. In February, 1861, he was elected a delegate from St. Louis to the Missouri convention, called under authority of the act of the general assembly approved January 21, 1861, 'to consider the then existing relations between the government of the United States, the people and governments of the different states, and the government and people of the state of Missouri; and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the state and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded.'

"Mr. Hitchcock and only five other members of that convention were republicans. He was, from the assembling of the convention till its final adjournment in July, 1863, an active and potent advocate of 'Unconditional Union' and of the abolition of slavery in Missouri. On March 13, 1861, in that convention, he spoke with great force and effect in favor of the state's furnishing men and money to coerce the seceding states. He was against all compromise with the institution of slavery. In July, 1861, he voted for the ordinance which declared the offices of governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of state vacant, and instituted a provisional state government. In October, 1861, in support of an ordinance postponing the elections which had been ordered for November, he delivered a speech which his opponent, Uriel Wright is said to have acknowledged did credit to his intellect and powers of argument. At the final session of that convention in June, 1863, he made an earnest speech, advocating the emancipation of slaves in Missouri.

"In after years Mr. Hitchcock deplored what he regarded as his mistake in not entering the volunteer service in 1861. That was his desire; but his friends, and especially his uncle, General Ethan Allen Hitchcock, a major general of volunteers, insisted that his value to the cause of the Union would be greater as a member of the state convention than in the field. Mr. Hitchcock once said: 'I reluctantly acted on his advice, but year by year regretted it more, till in September, 1864, before the fall of Atlanta, and when the issue of the war still seemed doubtful, I applied in person to Secretary Stanton for a commission and obtained one; not in the hope at that late day of rendering military service of any value, but simply because I could not endure the thought of profiting, in safety at home, by the heroism of others, and of having no personal share in the defense of my country against her enemies in arms.' He was appointed assistant adjutant general of volunteers, with the rank of major, and in October, 1864, was assigned to duty on General Sherman's staff, at the latter's request. His services on General Sherman's staff were quite different from those of a mere military clerk. His duties were more confidential to his chief and responsible in their character. He was sent by General Sherman with dispatches to President Lincoln, announcing the terms of surrender arranged between General Sherman and General Joseph E. Johnston. June 23, 1865, he was honorably mustered out of the service, and in July sailed for Europe, where he spent four months in travel. After his return to St. Louis, in December, 1865, he resumed the practice of law alone, until June, 1866, when the firm of Hitchcock & Lubke was formed, which continued until the spring of 1870, when he was obliged by

ill health to retire from active practice. He then visited his brother, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, at Hong Kong, China, and subsequently made an extended foreign tour, returning to St. Louis in 1871, and resuming his practice.

"On January 1, 1873, he formed the partnership of Hitchcock, Lubke & Player, which continued until January, 1883, when his partner, Mr. Lubke, took his seat on the circuit bench. Within a short time thereafter Mr. Player died, and Mr. Hitchcock practiced alone until April, 1884, when the firm of Hitchcock, Madill & Finkelnburg was formed. This partnership expired by limitation April 1, 1890, after which Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Finkelnburg continued the practice together until July 1, 1891. After that Mr. Hitchcock practiced alone, continuing active until the date of his last illness.

"In 1867 Mr. Hitchcock took prominent part in founding the St. Louis Law School. He was for the first three years dean of the school, to the duties of which office he devoted much of his time and energy. He made to it a donation of his salary, and Mrs. Hitchcock, his wife, made a handsome endowment for the library of the school.

"In 1878, with three other eminent members of the profession, he united in a call for a convention of lawyers at Saratoga, New York, which resulted in the formation of the American Bar Association, of which Colonel James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, was the first president. In 1880 he was president of the St. Louis Bar Association. In 1881 he was president of the Civil Service Reform Association of Missouri, and was then and until his death a member of the National Civil Service Reform League, and was always an earnest worker in the cause of civil service reform. In 1882 he was president of the Missouri Bar Association. From 1889 till the time of his death he was one of the trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden, appointed by the will of Henry Shaw. In 1889 he was president of the American Bar Association, and in 1901 he was chosen one of the trustees of the National Institute established by Andrew Carnegie.

"Mr. Hitchcock's great reputation beyond, as well as in, Missouri brought him invitations to deliver addresses before many learned bodies. Many of those addresses evince great learning and ability. Among them may be mentioned a paper read in 1879 before the American Bar Association on 'The Inviolability of Telegrams;' an address delivered before the New York State Bar Association in 1887 on 'American State Constitutions;' an address in the same year before the American Bar Association upon 'General Corporation Laws;' an address before the Political Science Association of the University of Michigan on 'The Development of the Constitution of the United States as Influenced by Chief Justice Marshall;' an address at the Centennial Celebration of the organization of the federal judiciary on 'The Supreme Court and the Constitution;' and an address in 1897 before the National Civil Service Reform League on 'The Republican Party and Civil Service Reform.'

"In 1857 Mr. Hitchcock married Mary Collier, who, with their two sons, Henry and George Collier, survive him.

"This remarkable record of a busy and a useful life is a clear indication of the worth and dignity of the man and a fitting tribute to his memory. From early manhood to the end of his life, he pursued with a steady and unfaltering purpose the aims and ideals of a strong intellect, guided by a keen moral sense. The evolution and growth of his character, as well as his sterling and useful qualities, are laid bare and shown by the restless activity and achievements of the man. No one can contemplate the variety, extent and importance of his work and undertakings, or the deep impress of his personality upon the enterprises with which he was identified, without amazement and applause.

"In whatever capacity he may be considered, in whatever light he may be viewed, whether as teacher of the classics in his early years; or as a soldier, maintaining with loyalty and courage the cause of his country; or as a legislator in the convention of his adopted state; or as the lawyer who achieved a

national reputation for ability, learning, integrity and power; or as a citizen who with a generous liberality gave the very best gift at his command, a part of himself and his own wonderful energy and zeal, his own well balanced judgment and superior wisdom for the public welfare; or as the head of the household where he entertained with rare grace and felicity, the notable men who came without our gates, and the companions of his private life, who loved and esteemed him on account of the gentler side of his nature, he was the same admirable, sincere, honest, strong and useful man. In every walk of life the same prominent qualities shone out; directness, fearlessness, unmistakable sincerity of purpose, candor in speech and in action; these, coupled with his rare judgment and wisdom, his great intellectual strength, his untiring industry, his acquaintance with and participation in all human interests, gave him power and made him an imposing figure in our community.

Mr. Hitchcock was a man of broad and accurate information and learning in literature, in science, in art, and in his own chosen profession, the law. He was not merely an omnivorous reader, but a student, and he pursued his studies through all the years of his busy life, and found pleasure and delight in these pursuits. So strong was his love for the classics, and so well known was that love, that but shortly before his death, at the request of the Bibliophile Society of Boston, he undertook to edit one of the Odes of Horace, for an edition to be printed for its members, and although unfinished at his death, this work displays his interest in such matters and the industry which marked his whole life.

“Mr. Hitchcock was a man of deep and strong convictions. His participation in the events which led to the great American Civil war, and in the events of that war, and the period of reconstruction, was not only active and important, but showed his breadth of mind and political wisdom. Born and reared in the south, he understood the southern feeling, but his sagacity and wisdom, as well as the sympathies of his heart, convinced him that the ultimate welfare of the whole people and their liberties would be best subserved by maintaining the Union. The logic of events has justified his judgment. As a member of the convention which formed the provisional government of Missouri in 1861, he advocated the submission of the question of secession to a vote of the people. He also advocated the abolition of slavery in the state, to take effect in 1864, instead of 1870, as the convention finally determined. His speeches in that convention and in public, during that period, bear intrinsic evidence of his courage, his wisdom, his moderation and his power. His work in connection with the founding of the St. Louis Law School, and his services to that school, must ever be regarded as of inestimable value to the cause of legal education and to the advancement of the study of law as a science.

“He was a lover of nature. He revelled in the beauties and fragrance of the woods and fields. He was a lover of literature; he delighted in poetry, in fiction, in history, in travels and in biographies. His mind was stranger to nothing that could interest a keen intellect, or broaden its vision or his sympathies. He was a lover of the law, and as a lawyer he was best known and will be best remembered. His conceptions of the lawyer's functions and duties were exalted. As a lawyer, he was broad, accurate, intense; and his legal arguments were embellished and enriched by his familiar knowledge of both ancient and modern literature. He was a force in the administration of justice, and during his career at the bar was engaged in the most important cases pending in the state and federal courts in Missouri. His conduct of these cases laid the foundation for a reputation which was constantly widening; and it may be justly said that he was one of the foremost members of the bar of Missouri. This gave him prominence as an eminent member of the American bar, and won for him respect and distinction as a lawyer, at home and abroad.

“As a citizen he occupied a position almost unique. Brave to the uttermost in upholding and defending what he considered right and good in the adminis-

tration of public affairs, he never wavered in the conscientious performance of every duty which citizenship in a republic imposes upon the individual. No act or thing was done or said by him in a perfunctory manner. His active participation in political events, discussions and campaigns marked the deep rooted sincerity of his nature and convictions, and showed that he considered and determined his course of action in all these things from the standpoint of duty, duty to his country, duty to the people, duty to advocate and stand for that which was right, and to oppose and condemn that which was wrong from the standpoint of morals. In these matters he was uncompromising, and had no thought of the consequences to himself. He never stopped to debate, either with himself or with others, the question whether his advocacy or condemnation of a measure would have an unfavorable effect upon his own interests. Hence his recommendation of measures and men had a peculiar significance. This uncompromising spirit, which would not tolerate evasion, or timidity, where public duty was involved was one of Mr. Hitchcock's most noticeable characteristics.

"Fitted by natural endowments and by the training and acquirements of constant study to fill any station in public life, possessed of rare capacity for work, he was content to pursue his labors without striving for official station; and to be chosen as one of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute was for him a distinction more gratifying than to be chosen to fill a political office.

"So rich and rare a spirit has been taken from the scenes and activities of life. By his death the community has lost a most useful and courageous citizen; the bar has lost one of its most distinguished and honored members."

Aside from the above memorial several members of the bar addressed the committee. Speaking of his personal characteristics Henry T. Kent said: "He never sought nor looked after popularity, but I think that any one who met him in the social life can bear testimony to the charm and affability of the man, and without wishing to invade the privacy of home, I can say that no one ever sat at his hospitable board, who saw him there with tactful and engaging manner carrying the conversation and causing all to follow, with the brilliancy of his conversation, running from grave to lighter moods, replete with reminiscence and anecdote, with humorous disquisitions upon the topics of the time and literature, who would not bear cheerful testimony that he was the incomparable host." In relation to his professional career Mr. Kent said: "By common consent he was the ripest scholar and the most cultivated member of the St. Louis bar. He walked upon the mountain ranges of the law. He stood for more than an ordinary lifetime in the very front rank, towering high above most of his associates. He was a man of remarkable versatility of learning. I have sometimes thought, as I have seen him conduct causes that involved problems of scientific research or the examination of witnesses upon deep scientific problems, that he showed to best advantage. He stood with us as Mr. Choate and Mr. Carter have so long stood with the bar of New York; illustrating, I think, the fact that the strength of a lawyer is not weakened, but added to by breadth of learning and luster of scholarship. He looked with disdain upon any one whose standard was, first, success no matter what the means. He threw himself with all the zeal of his nature and with all of his great learning into the cause of his client. He was ambitious for success, but he never wished it at the price of his honor. He belonged to that class of lawyers who looked upon the profession of the law as an order of government, and that whether in office or out of it he who measured up to his full height should give public service." In his tribute to the memory of Mr. Hitchcock, Judge Jacob Klein said: "No other man at the bar occupied exactly the same position that Mr. Hitchcock did. He stood for those things which, say what we may, are still held in the very highest estimation by the lawyers as well as by the community at large. He stood for the open and candid and forcible upholding of the right as against the wrong. As a lawyer he stood as an example and exemplification of what a lawyer's life and attitude should be,

not merely to the bar, not merely to his clients, but more important still, to his country at large and to the community in which he lives."

As a fitting close to the tribute of one of Missouri's most honored sons may be added the words of F. N. Lehmann: "Active as he was in his profession, and that a profession of controversy, active as he was in the public life of his time, taking part upon one side or the other definitely and certainly, active as he had been during the Civil war and in what led up to it, a time which stirred the feelings of men to their depths, there never was reproach upon his character. He bore a good repute among men. Not the repute of faint praise, which damns a man; but the repute of respect, which he had even from those to whom he was most earnestly opposed. He lived out the Psalmist's allotted time, and all his years were active and useful. We need for a man like that to have no regret except that in the order and law of nature his days are necessarily numbered. In that story which has described so well the part that St. Louis had in the opening of the Civil war, the leading character is said to have been drawn from Mr. Hitchcock. And certainly Mr. Hitchcock was worthy of the high tribute. Those who knew him in those days can see the resemblances, and in nothing more, perhaps, than in his devotion to and in his support of the measures and the fame of Abraham Lincoln; and we can say of him, as was said of Lincoln himself when he passed away, that he has 'sailed into the fiery sunset and left sweet music in Cathay.'"

ADOLPHUS BUSCH.

Adolphus Busch was born in Mainz, Germany, and emigrated to America before reaching his majority, landing in St. Louis in 1857. He secured a position as clerk on a Mississippi river steamer and held clerkships in mercantile houses until he established himself in the general commission and malting business in 1859, which venture at once proved a success.

In 1861 he married the daughter of the late Eberhard Anheuser, who was then interested in a beer brewing plant known as the Bavarian Brewery. In 1865 Mr. Busch purchased the controlling interest in this establishment, a primitive affair with an annual output of about eight thousand barrels. In fact, when Mr. Busch took hold of its business affairs, the Bavarian Brewery was one of the smallest brewing plants in St. Louis, but through his enterprise and energy we find its sales to have grown to eighteen thousand barrels in 1870, and twenty-seven thousand in 1873.

It was in the latter year that Mr. Busch hit upon a process of bottling beer to withstand the temperature of all climates, an innovation in the brewing industry. He was not slow in recognizing his advantage over his competitors and pushed his bottled product upon all markets, so that now the famous Budweiser is known in the remotest nooks of the globe.

In 1873 the firm of E. Anheuser & Co. was incorporated, Mr. Anheuser becoming president and Mr. Busch secretary and general manager, and upon the death of Mr. Anheuser in 1880, the corporate name was changed to the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, and Mr. Busch became the president, which position he has retained ever since. Under Mr. Busch's management the business increased phenomenally, adding at first from forty thousand to fifty thousand barrels, annually, to its output, and in later years more than one hundred thousand barrels annually, so that in the year 1901, the sales of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association passed the million barrel mark, and in 1907 amounted to one million five hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred and nineteen barrels, which by far exceeds those of any other brewery in the world.

Besides holding the majority of the stock in the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association and of five brewing plants in Texas, Mr. Busch is president of a bank,



ADOLPHUS BUSCH

a director in several banking institutions and trust companies, and the American Car & Foundry Company. He is also heavily interested in steam and street railways and many ice plants throughout the country, and through the Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Company, which he practically owns, he is one of the largest bottle manufacturers in the world.

Mr. Busch is easily one of the most popular men in the United States, but his popularity is more attributable to his philanthropy and generosity than to his wealth and vast business interests. His liberal hand is not only felt by the needy, the charitable institutions, the institutions of learning and churches of all denominations of his home city and state, but throughout the United States, and in many instances his charity has cheered the hearts of the suffering beyond great oceans. His donations vary from small sums to those of many thousands of dollars, and among his principal gifts in recent years were those to the San Francisco sufferers of one hundred thousand dollars; Washington University, St. Louis, one hundred thousand dollars; the Germania Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, fifty thousand dollars.

JESSE W. BARRETT.

Jesse W. Barrett, a lawyer of the St. Louis bar, was born March 17, 1884, at Canton Missouri, a son of Harry H. and Jeannette A. Barrett, who are still residents of Canton, where the father is editor and publisher of the Canton Press. He is a son of Jesse W. Barrett, who came to Missouri about 1855 and founded the Canton Press in 1863. He was also the promoter and organizer of the Missouri Press Association and was its first president. He was likewise prominent both in the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, serving as grand master of the latter. He was likewise a member of the state legislature which elected Cockrell for the first time and was the associate and intimate friend of many of Missouri's most prominent men of that period. He married a Miss Hooven, who was related to the Cramp family, the noted ship-builders of Philadelphia. Mrs. Jeannette A. Barrett bore the maiden name of Bushman and was descended in the maternal line from the New England Scranton family, for whom the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania, was named, one branch being founded in that part of the country.

Jesse W. Barrett, whose name initiates this review, was graduated from the Canton high school in 1898. He was also graduated from the Christian University at Canton in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Literature and in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He pursued both literary and scientific courses and in preparation for a professional career he entered the George Washington University at Washington, D. C., where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1905. In his early life he was recognized as an apt student and broad reader, keeping always well informed upon current events and matters of general interest. He was still quite young when he determined to enter the legal profession and after his graduation he came direct to St. Louis, where he entered upon the active practice of law and has here since remained. He has concentrated his energies chiefly upon civil law, specializing in the departments of contract and corporation law. For several years he was affiliated with the firm of Harlan, Jeffries & Wagner, but on the 1st of September, 1908, he formed a partnership with Milton M. Dearing, assistant United States attorney in charge of naturalization for the government in the middle west district, and the new firm has taken the name of Barrett & Dearing. Mr. Barrett's private interests are important and growing, and he now has a clientage of distinctively representative character. In June, 1907, he was appointed special assistant United States attorney to represent the United States in the cases in which the incoming district attorney was disqualified.

Early in life Mr. Barrett displayed sterling traits of character and indications of ability which have constituted strong elements in his professional success and advancement. In Christian University he was president of the literary societies and with success represented the university in intercollegiate debates. In George Washington University he was elected president of the Debating Society and gained the first prize at the Public Debate. He was also chosen presiding officer at the memorial exercises held in 1905 by the students of the university at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, and for one year in his college days he was editor-in-chief of the University Weekly. His oratorical power, which he early displayed, has been an important feature in his success, enabling him to present forcibly the subjects under discussion in the courts. His mind, too, has been trained in the severest school of reasoning until close investigation has become habitual with him.

In politics Mr. Barrett is a republican and while manifesting that interest which always indicates loyal and progressive citizenship, he has never been a politician in the sense of seeking office as a reward for party fealty. He belongs to the Phi Sigma Kappa, a college fraternity, and holds membership with St. John's Methodist Episcopal church South. By reason of personal worth, professional skill and his close conformity to a high standard of ethics in both private and public life, he has gained a prominent place in the regard of those who know him.

HERBERT LAWRENCE PARKER.

Herbert Lawrence Parker, whose well directed activity, guided at all times by discriminating judgment, is manifest in his success as a manufacturer of electric motors, comes to the middle west from New England. His birth occurred in Pepperell, Massachusetts, June 28, 1854, his parents being John Loring and Marinda Corcoran (Blake) Parker. The district schools afforded him his early educational training and he afterward attended the public schools of Worcester, Massachusetts, while he qualified for a business career as a student in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Throughout his entire career he has made it his plan to do with all his might what his hand has found to do and he has wrought industriously, intelligently and conscientiously in business fields, with the result that he has made continuous progress. He was first employed by John L. Parker & Company, manufacturers of seamless wrought iron goods, in Worcester, Massachusetts, from 1870 until 1872. In the latter year he entered upon a four years' apprenticeship as engraver, was then with the King & Eisele Jewelry Company of Buffalo, New York, from 1877 until 1879, after which he entered an entirely different field of labor.

In 1880 he began railroading with the Fitchburg Railroad Company at Boston and in 1882 went to Paso del Norte, Mexico, with the Mexican Central Railway. In 1886 he became connected with the Santa Fe Railroad at Topeka, Kansas, and in 1888 entered the service of the Mexican National Railway at Chicago, while in 1890 he became the Santa Fe general agent in the city of Mexico. Two years were passed in that position and, removing to St. Louis, he began the manufacture of electric motors and electric fans as president of the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company, which has now been his business association for sixteen consecutive years. As chief executive manager he has constantly broadened the scope of the enterprise and has kept pace with the remarkable progress that has been made in the manufacture of electrical machinery at this period in the world's history, which might well be termed the electrical age. His business has grown to large proportions, with a constantly increasing patronage.

On the 2d of April, 1892, occurred the marriage of Herbert L. Parker and Miss Emily L. King, the wedding being celebrated at Morgan Park, Illinois.

They are parents of two sons and two daughters: King Lawrence, Herbert Lloyd, Katharine Amanda and Elizabeth Blake. In his social relations Mr. Parker is connected with the Glen Echo, the Missouri Athletic, the Dardenne Hunting and Fishing, the Lone Gum Island Outing and the Maine Hunting and Fishing Clubs, associations which indicate much of the character of his interests and his recreation. He is never happier than when with rod and gun he is sojourning in the wildernesses with opportunity to try his skill in these directions. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but while he feels a citizen's interest in the questions of the day, he has no inclination for active participation in office holding, preferring to give undivided attention to the development of a growing business.

PAUL A. FUSZ.

Paul A. Fusz is a man whose constantly expanding powers have taken him from humble surroundings to the field of large enterprise and continually broadening opportunities, in which he has brought to bear a clear understanding that readily solves complex problems and unites into a harmonious whole unrelated and even diverse interests. A native of Haricourt, France, he was born August 5, 1847, of the marriage of Francis H. and Marie R. (Ischaeu) Fusz. The arrival of the family in St. Louis during his early childhood enabled him to pursue his education in the public schools of this city and in the St. Louis University. He was yet but a youth, when in September, 1864, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, with which he served until honorably discharged in March, 1865. He was taken a prisoner and confined in the Gratiot Military Prison of St. Louis, was tried by court martial and sentenced to the Jefferson Military Prison, but was afterward paroled by special order of President Lincoln. His advance in the business world has been made almost by leaps and bounds and yet there has been nothing esoteric in his entire career. He has employed the methods which may be utilized, bringing to bear close application and thorough mastery of every task in the performance of the duties which have devolved upon him. He has worked his way steadily upward from the position of errand boy with the old firm of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle to that of general manager of the Laclede Rolling Mills. He has been connected with many other corporate interests, displaying many of the qualities of generalship, such as make the military commander a power in marshaling forces so as to produce the best results in his military operations.

Mr. Fusz has seemed to know just how to use opportunity and when and where to put forth his effort to win the signal victories in the world of commerce and trade. He was one of the incorporators and until 1893 a director of the Merchants Bridge Company. He also assisted in organizing the Hibernia Building Associations, which has successfully terminated to a profit to all stockholders. He was active in incorporating the Colonial Trust Company, the predecessors of the Commonwealth Trust Company, and he occupies the presidency of the Granite & Bimetallic Consolidated Mining Company. He is also the chief officer of the American Gem Mining Syndicate, the Coal Land Syndicate, and the Hope Mining Company, and a director of the Desloge Consolidated Lead Company, the Iola Street Railway Company, and of various other corporations. He has become extensively connected with the operations in the mining fields of the west, while legitimate business advantages he has seized and in their conduct has proved his business ability, which is of superior order.

Mr. Fusz is not unknown in community affairs as the promoter of measures for the general good. He has served three years as a director of the St. Louis school board and for one term on the Mullanphy board and is interested in all matters concerning civic virtue and civic pride. He holds the rank of major

general of the United Confederate Veterans in the Northwest Division, and he is a member of the Elks' lodge, the Mercantile, the Noonday, Racquet and the University Clubs and the American Institute of Mining Engineers. His political allegiance is given to the democracy, while his religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. In the achievement of well merited success he has gained rank among the most forceful and resourceful business men of St. Louis.

WILLIAM O. GIBSON.

Many men achieve success but bear the marks and scars of the battle. Comparatively few there are whose natures are not warped and whose kindly spirit is not in some degree lessened by those things which are apt to make men lose faith in their fellows and in the beneficent plan which governs the universe. William O. Gibson, however, was a notable exception of this rule. His life record covered more than seventy-four years and from early boyhood he was active in business circles but all through his life he maintained a spirit of appreciation for that which is highest and best and left an example of personal and commercial integrity that is well worthy of emulation.

Mr. Gibson was a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred about eighteen miles from the city of Edinburgh. The father's household numbered seven children and the educational advantages which he received were those offered by the schools of his native land. He attended school between his fifth and tenth years and then accompanied the family on the emigration westward. His uncle, Peter Gibson, who erected the well known Gibson house at Cincinnati, made the voyage in the same ship and daily held services and family worship in one end of the vessel.

The limited financial circumstances of the family made it imperative that William O. Gibson should early earn his own living and he secured employment in a cotton factory at Ramapo, New York. He was still a youth, however, when he came to Missouri and for a time was employed on a farm in St. Louis county. He afterward resided in Warren county for four years and it was there his father built a schoolhouse, making it free to all the children of the district at a time when there were no public schools in the locality. When eighteen years of age William O. Gibson returned to St. Louis county to live with his uncle, Dr. Gibson, of Bellefontaine road, and in 1846 he entered upon his mercantile career in the capacity of a clerk in the employ of David Nicholson. He there received his initiative training in the grocery business and there grew in him a desire to own a store of his own. Carefully saving his earnings and incurring no expense when it could be avoided, he at length became the possessor of a capital of three hundred dollars which he invested in a stock of groceries, opening a store on Market street. From the beginning the new enterprise prospered and for many years he remained sole proprietor of a store which enjoyed a constantly increasing patronage. In 1882, however, he admitted his son Charles to a partnership, while his brother had previously become his associate in business. His first year's sales amounted to eighteen thousand dollars and there was no year in which he did not receive a good profit on his investment. His store was always neatly and attractively arranged, while his reasonable prices and earnest efforts to please his patrons were features in his prosperity.

Mr. Gibson was married twice, but his first wife, whom he wedded in 1852, and their two daughters died, the elder, however, reaching the age of twenty-five years. For his second wife Mr. Gibson chose Miss Helen M. Bramble, a niece of Major Edward Dobyms, who became a resident of St. Louis during the period of its villagehood. Her father was Laban Bramble, a very active and prominent man of Kentucky. Her mother was Miss Mary Reed Dobyms, a descendant of General Reed of Revolutionary war fame. The marriage ceremony of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson was performed by Bishop Marvin.

The children of Mr. Gibson's first marriage were Ella and Ada. The former was a fine musician, possessing unusual talent in that direction. The younger daughter was attending Oxford at the time of her death. Unto William O. and Helen Gibson was born a son, Charles Bramble Gibson, whose birth occurred in this city. He was educated in Washington University and Peekskill Military Academy. He went to the east alone and enrolled as a student in that school when but fourteen years of age, and later he attended the Wyman Institute at Alton. The first money which he ever earned was a five-dollar bill which his father paid him for speaking at an entertainment. As stated he became his father's partner in the grocery business and he is now engaged in the real-estate business, not only handling improved and unimproved property but also erecting several houses for sale. He married Miss Vera Daniels, a daughter of James Daniels, of St. Louis. Mr. Gibson built the fine home now occupied by his widow. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the matter of interior finish, much of this being designed by the son.

Mrs. Gibson has in her possession a fine old oil painting which has been handed down to her from her ancestors and is greatly admired by all. She also has a very large coffee urn which she inherited from her uncle, Major Dobyns, in whose home it was used when notable men, who visited St. Louis in the early days, were being entertained there.

Mr. Gibson never sought office but was never remiss in the duties of citizenship. His business connections made him well known and all who came in contact with him entertained for him the warmest regard. The only official position he ever filled was that of steward in St. John's Methodist church of which he was long a member. His entire life was in harmony with his profession and his sympathetic nature and generous spirit left their impress upon the face which always inspired confidence in those with whom he came in contact. He remained an active factor in business up to the last. On the day of his death, which occurred October 23, 1902, he visited his store and for some time previous he had spent half of the time each day in supervising the business. The remainder of the time was devoted to books, of which he was very fond, and he had a choice and well selected library. Thus coming into close association with men of master minds through all the ages, his own life was thus enriched and enlivened. Mrs. Gibson yet resides in her beautiful home on Cabanne avenue and has a very extensive circle of friends there. She has always lived in St. Louis and the city is very dear to her through family traditions as well as her own close association with the social life of the city for a long period.

DAVID MURPHY.

David Murphy, who has served on the bench of the court of criminal correction in St. Louis and has long been known as an eminent lawyer of the city, is now practically living retired. A distinguished military record also entitles him to representation in this volume and indeed the salient features of his entire life have been such as commend him to the confidence and the honor of his fellowmen. His father, John Murphy, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and in early manhood joined the British army, serving as sergeant of artillery and librarian of the barracks at Woolwich, at the time of the birth of his son, David Murphy, in that place, October 20, 1835. Seven years later he came with his family to the United States, where his wife died in 1877, while in 1880 John Murphy also passed away.

The family residence being maintained in the east, Judge Murphy pursued his education in the public schools of Connecticut and New York, prior to becoming a student in the schools of Franklin county, Missouri. He is largely



DAVID MURPHY

a self-educated as well as a self-made man, one who through the inherent force of his nature and the utilization of opportunities has passed from the unknown into prominence, advancing from a place at the carpenter's bench to a position of distinction in legal and judicial circles. In early life he acquainted himself somewhat with the carpenter's trade in the east and following his arrival in the Mississippi valley worked at carpentering from 1855 until 1857 in the cities of Des Moines, Burlington and Keokuk, Iowa.

He arrived in St. Louis in 1858 and shortly afterward obtained employment on the Pacific Railroad, which had been built through this city. Following his removal to Franklin county, Missouri, he was there employed as a carpenter, but realizing the handicap under which he labored by lack of educational discipline and training he resolved to obviate his early advantages in this direction and attend school. He thus qualified for teaching and the profession claimed his attention until the outbreak of the Civil war.

Thoroughly in sympathy with the federal government in its efforts to uphold the Union, indicated to him by studying closely the questions which brought about the division, when the first gun was fired he announced his loyalty to the Union cause and in April, 1861, raised a company which was the first body of troops from the interior of the state to reach St. Louis and tender its services to the government. This company was assigned to duty as a part of the First Missouri Volunteer Infantry under command of Colonel F. P. Blair and was soon called to the front. While participating in the engagement at Wilson's Creek in August, 1861, Lieutenant Murphy sustained a gunshot wound in the knee. He was the only line officer of the celebrated First Missouri to be especially recommended to the president for recognition by General Fremont, then in command of the department of the Missouri. When he had recovered from his injuries he was proffered the command of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry Regiment, but instead accepted the captaincy of Battery F of the First Missouri Light Artillery, with which he continued on active duty in southwestern Missouri until 1862, when he was called to active service with the Army of the Frontier. He took part in the battle of Prairie Grove, December 8, 1862, on which occasion the efficient work of his battery was such as won for him honorable mention in the official report in the following terms: "Prairie Grove, Ark., December 10, 1862. To Captain Murphy's battery, reared under his strict but just discipline, we are particularly indebted as an army. His characteristic consecration to duty has, in his battery, made for him a reputation of which all may be proud. William McE. Dye, Colonel Commanding Brigade."

Further promotion came to Captain Murphy as a natural sequence to his military prowess, skill and undaunted loyalty. At the request of General F. J. Herron, he was made major of the regiment and in the year 1863 served as chief of artillery under Major General Herron, being thus engaged during the siege of Vicksburg. After the capitulation of the city he resigned his commission in the army and returned to St. Louis. For a brief period thereafter he devoted his time to school teaching, but again felt the call to arms to be stronger than any personal consideration and again joined the boys in blue as a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned first lieutenant and appointed adjutant of the regiment, with Colonel T. C. Fletcher commanding. Later he was given charge of all the artillery in Fort Davidson, when General Sterling Price made his raid through Missouri and was thus serving when he participated in the battle of Pilot Knob, September 27, 1864. His promotions successively to the rank of lieutenant colonel and colonel of the Fiftieth Missouri Regiment followed and then for a time he was inspector general for the district of St. Louis, during which period he was presented with a sword as colonel by the officers and members of the constitutional convention in recognition of his valuable service at Pilot Knob. Judge Murphy has every reason to be proud of his military record, for he displayed many evidences of valor and military skill.

The following letter pays eloquent tribute to him in this connection: "St. Louis, November 28, 1864. His Excellency, the President—Sir: I respectfully recommend for promotion to the rank of brigadier general Lieutenant Colonel David Murphy, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers. I have known him since the battle of Prairie Grove, where he did excellent service in command of a battery; and I regard him as well qualified for the command of a brigade or division in the field. At the battle of Pilot Knob I placed him on my staff and gave him charge of the siege and field artillery. He discharged his duties there and on the retreat with admirable skill, and very greatly aided in accomplishing the success of the campaign. His conspicuous gallantry has won him the respect and confidence of Missouri soldiers and citizens almost without exception, by whom his promotion would be received with great favor. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, Thomas Ewing, Jr."

When the country no longer needed his aid Judge Murphy returned to Franklin county, Missouri, and entered upon his professional career. He was appointed circuit attorney for the ninth judicial district in 1865 and again was called to public office in 1866 by appointment of special agent of the postoffice department of Missouri, in which capacity he remained until the summer of 1869. He had in the meantime become connected with journalistic interests as editor and publisher of the Franklin County Observer, conducting the paper from the spring of 1867 until the summer of 1870. In the meantime he had used his leisure at different periods for the study of law and had gained a somewhat comprehensive knowledge of legal principles. Interested in the science of law, he determined to engage in active practice at the bar and to this end pursued a course of study in the St. Louis Law School, being graduated therefrom in 1871. He has since been a representative of the profession in St. Louis, although at the present time he is largely living retired. In 1886 he declined to become a candidate when the republican party nominated him for judge of the court of criminal correction. In 1894, however, he accepted the nomination for the office and for four years sat upon that bench, winning high encomiums for the fairness and impartiality as well as the equity of his decisions. In 1884 and again in 1892 he was the republican candidate for the attorney generalship of Missouri and in 1882 he served for a time as circuit attorney of St. Louis. He has since 1884 been a republican and the championship of his party has been effective and beneficial.

Judge Murphy was married in 1863 to Miss Ellen F. Foss, of Maine, who died the same year. In 1866 he wedded Mary J. Bainbridge, a daughter of Colonel Allen Bainbridge, of DeSoto, Missouri, who was a close friend and associate of General John A. Logan. Judge Murphy possesses that broad humanitarian spirit which has prompted honest effort in behalf of his fellowmen on many occasions where the stress of circumstances have demanded immediate assistance. From 1876 until 1881 he was a member of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund Board. He has passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, but is yet an active factor in the city, interested in all that pertains to municipal, state and national progress. The salient features of his life have won him the honor and respect of his fellowmen and St. Louis numbers Judge Murphy with its representative residents.

LOUIS BRINCKWIRTH.

Louis Brinckwirth, although now living retired, was for many years closely and successfully connected with the brewing interests which have constituted a most important feature of the industrial life and commercial activity of St. Louis. He was born in this city September 22, 1855, and is a son of Theodore and

Fredericka (Lambers) Brinckwirth. He pursued his education in the St. Louis high school, in the Christian Brothers College and the Jones Commercial College. His education completed, he began learning the brewing business in his father's establishment, where he worked for two years, and then, in order to study methods in other breweries and gain a most comprehensive knowledge of the business, he spent one year as an employe in the Blatz brewery, in Milwaukee, and one year in the Reymann brewery, at Wheeling, West Virginia. He then became a member of the firm of Brinckwirth, Griesedieck & Nolker. Following the retirement of his mother from the firm in 1878, and upon the death of Mr. Griesedieck in 1879, the firm became Brinckwirth & Nolker, and it was incorporated as the Brinckwirth & Nolker Brewing Company, which in 1889 was, with eighteen other St. Louis breweries, consolidated into the St. Louis Brewing Association. At that date Louis Brinckwirth became assistant manager of the Brinckwirth & Nolker branch, serving thus until July, 1902, when he retired from active business. Throughout the intervening years he had been recognized as a capable business man, quickly and successfully solving intricate problems, and in the management of his house always keeping in touch with the most modern processes of manufacture. He also became recognized as a prominent factor in financial circles, and is now second vice president of the German-American Bank.

On the 16th of February, 1897, Mr. Brinckwirth was married in St. Louis to Miss Josephine Grone, and their children are: Louis, Henry, Henry Theodore and Josephine Rose Mary. The family residence is at No. 4511 Lindell boulevard, and the parents are communicants of the Catholic church. Mr. Brinckwirth is a member of the Liederkrantz, of the West St. Louis Turn Verein and of the St. Louis and Union Clubs. He has manifested in his life many of the sterling characteristics of his German ancestry, combined with the indomitable energy and progressive characteristics of the American nation.

THEODORE BRINCKWIRTH.

Theodore Brinckwirth was a splendid representative of that class of American citizens of foreign birth who, recognizing the superior opportunities of the new world, so utilized their advancement that their energies led them from humble surroundings into large undertakings. He was born in Burgsteinfurth, Westphalia, Germany, in 1817, and acquired a practical education in his native town, where he also learned the business of brewing beer ere his emigration to America in 1846. Arriving in this country he settled at Quincy, Illinois, where he established a primitive brewery, but three years later he came to St. Louis and purchased the Lafayette Brewery on Carr street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. He was a pioneer in his line, being one of the promoters of the brewing industry in St. Louis. He conducted the brewery on Carr street until 1865, when his growing business justified his removal to new and larger quarters on Cass avenue. There he established a brewery which he conducted until his death, and with which his name is still identified. Following his demise the business was continued under the name of Brinckwirth & Griesedieck, his widow, Mrs. Brinckwirth, and Franz Griesedieck being partners. In 1874 W. F. Nolker was taken into the firm under the style of Brinckwirth, Griesedieck & Nolker. This name was retained until the death of Mr. Griesedieck, in 1879, after which the firm of Brinckwirth & Nolker continued, the partners being Louis Brinckwirth, son of Theodore Brinckwirth, and William F. Nolker. In 1882 the business was incorporated under the name of the Brinckwirth & Nolker Brewing Company, with W. F. Nolker as president and Louis Brinckwirth as secretary and treasurer. Success attended the enterprise under this management until 1889, when the brewery was merged into the combination formed with eighteen other

city breweries under the name of the St. Louis Brewing Association, thus becoming a part of one of the most extensive corporations in the world.

In 1846 Mr. Brinckwirth was married to Miss Fredericka Lambers, a native of Borghorst, Westphalia, Germany. Mrs. Brinckwirth proved a most faithful companion and helpmate to her husband and was of much assistance to him in his career, owing to her practical mind, her business sagacity and her keen insight into complex commercial problems. She possessed, too, most attractive graces of character and an amiable disposition. She passed away April 17, 1900. There were eight children in the family, but only two are now living, Louise, who is the wife of W. F. Nolker, the other being Louis Brinckwirth. The husband and father passed away in St. Louis, January 24, 1866. He was a most kind-hearted man, of genial disposition, and noted locally for his sympathy with those in distress. No tale of sorrow made appeal to him in vain, his generous spirit responding readily to the needs of others. He was devoted to the interest and welfare of his family, was faithful in his friendships and loving in his citizenship as an adopted son of the American republic. He was also quite influential among the German-American residents of this city, and wherever known his upright life, his business success and his genial manner won him admiration and respect.

FRANK EPPELSHEIMER.

The steps in the orderly progression which marked the life record of Frank Eppelsheimer are easily discernible and have led him to his present position as vice president of the Fischer Flour Company, in which connection he has been known in business circles of St. Louis since 1891. He was born in Mainz-on-the-Rhein, Germany, March 20, 1841, a son of Andrew and Susanna Eppelsheimer. The father engaged in shoe manufacturing and in the sale of shoes to the retail trade. The son attended the elementary schools of his native city and afterward a polytechnic school, from which he was graduated in 1857. For four years he served an apprenticeship in connection with the wine business and afterward acted as salesman in various cities in Germany, but the opportunities of the new world attracted him, and no longer resisting the call, he came to America in May, 1866, sailing from Bremen to New York. He did not tarry on the eastern coast, however, but made his way at once to Bethalto, Illinois, where he remained for two years, occupying a position in the employ of his brother-in-law, Lewis Klein. On the expiration of that period he removed to Jackson, Missouri, where for two years he also filled a clerical position. The year 1870 witnessed his arrival in St. Louis and he secured the position of bookkeeper with Meyer & Guye, remaining with that firm until one of the proprietors of the business died in 1880. At that time the business was incorporated under the name of Mauntel, Borgess & Company, Mr. Eppelsheimer remaining with them as secretary and treasurer until the partnership was dissolved in 1891. In that year he formed a partnership with John C. Fischer and has since been the vice president of the Fischer Flour Company. In the intervening years he has worked his way steadily upward to a position of financial responsibility, gaining the success which follows as the logical sequence of earnest effort intelligently applied.

In July, 1872, in St. Louis, Mr. Eppelsheimer was married to Miss Laura Bierbaum, also a native of Germany, born in Westphalia and a representative of one of the old families of that land. Three daughters graced this marriage: Laura, the wife of G. Frenger, proprietor of a hardware business in New Mexico; Alice, the wife of George McLagan, who is a machinist in electrical lines in St. Louis; and Emily, who attended the Mary Institute and is now a teacher of singing. The two older daughters are graduates of the high school and Emily pursued her musical studies under Madame Marchesi in Paris, France.

Mr. Eppelsheimer is independent in politics, voting for the best man rather than the party. He belongs to the Schiller Club and to the Freie Gemeinde. His charitable and benevolent spirit is also indicated in his official connection with and his generous support of the Home for the Aged. He is a thorough American in thought and feeling, and sincere in his love for the stars and stripes. His career has for thirty-eight years been identified with St. Louis, where he has acquired a handsome competence and is known as an honored and respected citizen.

WILLIAM D. ORTHWEIN.

William D. Orthwein, who seems to have reached at every point in his career the utmost limit of possibility for accomplishment at that point, stands today among those whose initiative spirit have largely revolutionized the trade interests of the middle west. His name is synonymous with the grain trade, in which connection he has instituted various new projects and executed well formulated plans with the result that he has not only attained distinction in operating a mammoth business of this character, but has also largely molded the methods and policy of the grain merchants of the Mississippi valley.

His birth occurred in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 9, 1841, and in 1855 he accompanied his father to the new world. He had already acquired his preliminary education in the schools of his native country and after spending a short time in the new home of the family in Logan county, Illinois, he returned to the fatherland to resume his studies, spending five years in completing his education. Arriving again in America in 1860, he was for eighteen months employed as a salesman in a mercantile establishment of Lincoln, Illinois, and in 1862 came to St. Louis, his primary connection with the business interests in this city being as bookkeeper for the grain commission firm of Haenshen & Orthwein, the junior partner being his brother, Charles F. Orthwein. He remained with the house until 1870, when his brother became the head of the firm of Orthwein & Mersman and W. D. Orthwein became a member of the firm. In the meantime he was closely studying the grain trade and its possibilities. The firm with which he had been associated had been instrumental in organizing and introducing projects that did much toward revolutionizing the grain trade of the west and southwest. They were the first to make shipments of grain in bulk entirely by water route, demonstrating the fact that business could be successfully conducted by way of New Orleans. For a quarter of a century they were the principal exporters of grain by way of New Orleans and Galveston, ports that have since become foremost in the export trade.

In all of the business career of William D. Orthwein there has never been the slightest suggestion of retrograde movement; on the contrary, he has gone steadily forward, the angle of his influence and activity and prosperity constantly broadening, while his experience in connection with one of the most progressive grain firms of the country in his early manhood well qualified him for the successful conduct of business on his own account, when in 1879, the firm of Orthwein & Mersman was dissolved by retirement of Mr. Mersman and the style of the firm became Orthwein Brothers, which maintained a continuous existence until 1893. This firm soon gained a position of distinctive precedence among grain merchants of the middle west and when Mr. Orthwein retired from that connection he organized the William D. Orthwein Grain Company, admitting his sons, Frederick C. and Walter E., to a partnership. The company has maintained its place in the foremost ranks of grain dealers, their annual shipments representing a large investment and most gratifying financial return. William D. Orthwein continued as the active head of this business until 1900, when he turned over the management to his son, Frederick



WILLIAM D. ORTHWEIN

C., although he still remained president of the company. This is today the oldest grain firm in the city.

Mr. Orthwein, however, has not confined his attention to one line. He is a man of resourceful business ability and seems to have an almost intuitive perception of the value of any business situation or opportunity. He has no faults or untried standards and his discriminating judgment has been a guiding element that has led various enterprises to success. He is now the president of the St. Louis Victoria Flour Mills, director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and vice president of the Manufacturers' Railway Company. For many years he has been a director of the Kinloch Telephone Company and in 1905 became its president, since which time he has given close attention to the management of its affairs, with the result that within four years he has wrought a wonderful change in its business, increasing its earnings seventy-five per cent and decreasing its operating and maintenance expenses thirty per cent. He realizes that the secret of business success is the careful systematization of interests so that maximum results are attained at minimum expenditure of time, labor and capital. He has made the Kinloch the largest and strongest independent telephone concern in the country, both financially and in the number of its phones in operation, till it is recognized as the backbone of the entire independent telephone system.

On the 9th of June, 1870, Mr. Orthwein was married to Miss Emily H. Thuenmler, a native of St. Louis, and their children are: Frederick C., vice president and manager of the William D. Orthwein Grain Company; Walter E., president of the Orthwein Investment Company; Edgar T., connected with agricultural pursuits near St. Charles, Missouri; William R., an attorney; Percy J., a student at Yale; Alice S., the wife of Edward Heissler, of Chicago; and Nellie F. and Mildred, at home.

Mr. Orthwein stands as a high type of American citizenship and manhood. He has always been most loyal to his adopted country and at the time of the Civil war saw service in the Union army, having been on duty in the quartermaster's department of the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, from July, 1863, until May, 1864, when ill health compelled him to retire from the position. He is interested in all that pertains to municipal progress, has served as a director of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, and was a member of the board of managers of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Union, St. Louis and Log Cabin Clubs, and he is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His activities have been of such extent and importance as to leave the impress of his individuality upon the history of the state. With wonderful foresight he has seemed to recognize the value of a business situation or possibility and he has wrought along lines of great good. It is not only his business success, however, but his character as exemplified in his relations with his fellowmen and in his patriotic citizenship that entitles him to classification with the eminent men of St. Louis.

MATHEW R. WILLIAMS.

Mathew R. Williams, deceased, was born on a ranch near Houston, Texas, October, 1851. His father, Mathew R. Williams, Sr., was a planter and ranchman of Houston, who at one time operated the Oakland plantation with the aid of many slaves. He was classed with the influential, active and enterprising business men of his locality. He wedded Mary Dunlaby and under the parental roof Mathew R. Williams, of this review, spent his boyhood days. The year 1874 witnessed his arrival in St. Louis. He came direct from Houston and here engaged as an engineer, being employed in that way for some time before

he entered the service of the Water Gas Company. When that business was consolidated with the Laclède Gas Company he became the engineer and practical manager of the business, erecting for the company a small plant on Gratiot street. This he afterward enlarged, as the development of the business demanded its extension and he narrowly escaped death when in the memorable cyclonic storm the plant was blown down. He was blown into a hole or pit in the ground and perhaps it was this that saved him from death, as he was thus somewhat protected from the debris that was tossed about. He afterward rebuilt the plant and later installed the Pintsch gas system and after proving its entire success for lighting trains he aided in installing it in many railroad systems. He became thoroughly conversant with the gas business in all of its various departments and the possibilities for illumination, and his ability and invincible spirit were manifest in the excellent results which followed his labors.

Mr. Williams was married to Miss Ellen Kelly, a daughter of John J. Kelly, who came to St. Louis in an early day and for years was employed as one of the efficient members of the police force. Her mother bore the maiden name of Mary Madigan. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams were born the following son and daughters: Mathew R., who is now located in Memphis; Stella, the wife of A. E. Kieselhorst; and Mary, Ida, Laura, Agnes and Ione, all of whom reside at home.

The death of Mr. Williams occurred July 7, 1898, and was a source of deep regret to his many friends. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was in hearty sympathy with the craft and its teachings. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Catholic church and is well known in the city, having an extensive circle of friends here.

EDWIN H. WAGNER.

Edwin H. Wagner, secretary and treasurer of the Madison Lead & Land Company, with offices in the Missouri Lincoln Trust building, is a product of the west and is possessed of the spirit of enterprise and advancement which has led to the rapid and substantial upbuilding of this great district west of the Mississippi. His birth occurred in Laramie City, Wyoming, October 6, 1873. His parents were Henry and Susan (Cantwell) Wagner. The father, a native of Ohio, was a soldier of the Civil war, serving with the Halleck Guards and participating in the siege of Jackson. His wife was a grandniece of General Joseph Warren, of Revolutionary war fame, who commanded the troops and lost his life at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Edwin H. Wagner was a public-school student at Laramie, Wyoming, until he had mastered the branches that constituted the curriculum, after which he entered the State University at Laramie, while later he went to Denver, Colorado, where he attended the Jesuit College. When he had completed his education he began his business career in connection with the auditing department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company. He spent the years 1897-8 as a student in the law department of the Washington University at St. Louis, after which he became connected with the Columbia Lead Company, continuing in that association until they sold out to the American Metal Company in 1901. He has since been secretary and treasurer of the Madison Lead & Land Company, in which connection he is controlling important business interests that, ably directed, constitute the basis of large success which the company is now enjoying. He has been watchful of every opportunity pointing to prosperity and has realized that only as he makes his service valuable does his chance for prosperity broaden. He has become recognized in business circles as one whose judgment is sound, whose sagacity is keen and far-reaching and whose theories may always be put to practical account.

On the 10th of October, 1900, Mr. Wagner married Miss Corinne Shevvin, who was born in Denver. Her parents were pioneers in Colorado, having crossed the plains from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Denver in 1861 with an ox-team. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner now have two sons and two daughters. Mr. Wagner is a member of the Catholic church and attends the Cathedral. He is a charter member of the Knights of Columbus. He is recognized as one of the most prominent representatives of the order and has served as its state treasurer.

AUGUST HENRY FREDERICK.

August Henry Frederick, whose force of character, business enterprise and progressive spirit constitute the reason whereby a high valuation is placed upon his opinions regarding business matters and particularly relating to property, is today president of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, while also conducting a prosperous and extensive real-estate business.

He was born June 28, 1858, and is a son of Henry George and Elizabeth (Lipphart) Frederick. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, upon removing to St. Louis, turned his attention to merchandizing. When August H. Frederick had completed his education in the public schools of this city, he entered the employ of the Buxton & Skinner Stationery Company as a clerk. His unwearied diligence and ready adaptability soon won recognition in promotion and he served successively as bookkeeper, secretary and treasurer of that house. He was thus identified with the mercantile interests of St. Louis until 1888, when he severed his connection with the company and began operations in the real-estate field. During the twenty years of his connection therewith he has become most widely known, gaining a foremost place in the ranks of the representatives of this calling in St. Louis. In 1893 he was elected president of the board of assessors, an office which he filled for eight consecutive years, being reëlected in 1897 for a second term. In 1901 he was chosen for the office of secretary of the Missouri Trust Company but resigned in 1902 to give his entire attention to the real-estate business.

In this capacity as president of the board of assessors he was able to do some extremely good work toward carrying the charter amendments of both city and state, which resulted in the appropriation of five million dollars for the World's Columbian Exposition by the city of St. Louis and a one million dollar appropriation by the state of Missouri. Mr. Frederick was elected a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company upon its organization, and was reëlected for three years in 1902. He rendered valuable service to the committees of which he was a member and contributed in no small degree to the success of the largest international fair that has ever been held. His business interests have constantly broadened in their scope and he is today financially interested in various corporations and active in the management of a number. He is now president of the Jesse Morris Realty Company, vice president of the Frederick Printing Company, and also president of the Circuit Realty Company. Real-estate interests chiefly claim his attention and in all America there are few men so thoroughly informed concerning the evolution of its business and its possibilities. While traveling extensively in the northern states for the benefit of his health he took occasion to investigate the realty situation in every city he visited and returned with good plans for the advancement of the realty market of St. Louis, presenting his ideas to the members of the Real Estate Exchange.

On the 15th of December, 1881, occurred the marriage of Mr. Frederick and Miss Nannie L. Fowler, a daughter of Harvey L. Fowler, of Binghamton, New York. They have two children, Laura M. and William H. Mr. Frederick is a coöperant factor in many of the measures which have been essentially beneficial to St. Louis in its substantial development and improvement. On the 14th of

May, 1908, at the convention held in Chicago, he was elected first vice president of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges. He is a member of the Mercantile Club and of the Merchants Exchange, also of the Missouri Athletic Club, and is secretary of the trustees of the West Presbyterian church. Courteous, genial, well informed, alert and enterprising, he stands today as one of the leading representative men of his state—a man who is a power in his community.

SAMUEL LLOYD JONES.

Samuel Lloyd Jones, a general contractor, has been engaged in business in St. Louis since 1879. He is among the residents of this city that the little rock-ribbed country of Wales has furnished to St. Louis. His birth occurred in that land, December 20, 1848. His father, James Jones, was an architect and builder, and came to America about six months after the birth of his son, Samuel L., leaving his family in Wales until he could prepare a place for them. He was taken ill on shipboard, however, and died soon after landing in New York, leaving a wife and four children, three of whom are yet living.

Samuel L. Jones spent his boyhood on a farm near Newcastle Emlyn, Wales, and acquired his education in private schools there and in the British school at the same place. The early death of the father left him without a patrimony, and at eighteen years of age he became an apprentice at the carpenter's trade, and after several years traveled through England as a journeyman. He was thus engaged until 1873 when, believing that the business opportunities of the new world were greater than those offered in the British Isles, he came to the United States, sailing from England on the 10th of April of that year. The first year of his stay in America was passed in Chicago, and since that time he has resided in St. Louis, where he secured employment at the carpenter's trade, working for three years for James Stewart & Company, and for three years for J. H. Maurice, an architect. In 1879, resolved that his labors should more directly benefit himself, he began business on his own account as a carpenter and contractor, remaining as junior member of the firm of Bonsack & Jones for two years. He then operated under his own name until 1900, when he incorporated the business under the laws of the state of Missouri as the S. L. Jones Building Company, of which he has since been the active head. He has erected numberless residences, which have proved attractive features in the architectural adornment of St. Louis. These include the homes of Dexter Tiffany, on Vandeventer place; Mrs. Taylor, on Vandeventer place; Mr. Papin, on Lindell boulevard; Mrs. Knapp and Mayor Wells, on Lindell boulevard; and Mr. Duncan and Frank Block on Westminster place.

Mr. Jones has also erected many business houses, including the six-story structure of Langan & Taylor, at No. 1823 Washington avenue; the six-story building of Thomas Dunn, on Lucas avenue, and the six-story building of Russeke & Corey, on Lucas avenue. He has likewise been the builder of several churches, including the Union Avenue Christian church, and the Central Presbyterian church. He has studied all kinds of architecture and shows marked ability in adapting the rules and laws of architecture to the modern needs, and his business and residence buildings are alike attractive features in St. Louis. He is also interested to some extent in real estate here, is erecting some flat buildings on Minerva avenue, and is the owner of his home at No. 5183 Maple avenue.

Mr. Jones was married in St. Louis, September 19, 1883, to Miss Helen Frances Meisek, of this city, and they have two sons: Ralph Chester, twenty-two years of age, who is secretary of the S. L. Jones Building Company; and Leslie M., twenty years of age, who is in his father's employ. Mr. Jones votes with the republican party where national questions are involved, but at local elections casts an independent ballot, regarding the capabilities of the candidates for the

discharge of the duties which devolve upon them in connection with the administration of municipal business. In Masonry he has become a Knight Templar, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Pilgrim Congregational church, and is a genial, sociable gentleman who, outside of his business life, prefers to devote his time to his family and the enjoyment of his own home, which is justly noted for its pleasing and warm-hearted hospitality.

AUGUSTUS KRIECKHAUS.

Augustus Kriekhaus, who for many years had been affiliated in a prominent way with the business interests of the city and who had acceptably served in a number of public offices, was born in Kleve, Rhenish Prussia, March 17, 1835, and departed this life November 5, 1903. He was a son of Charles L. and Helena (De Lachausse) Kriekhaus. His father, a tanner by trade, came to the United States in 1849 and settled in St. Louis, where he engaged in the manufacture of leather goods until his death in 1853.

Before coming to the new world Augustus Kriekhaus had acquired a fair business education and at the same time had become proficient in the French language. Soon after his arrival here he gained a speaking knowledge of the English tongue and entered the employ of L. C. Speck, a wholesale dealer in "Yankee notions," which establishment he left after having served one year, and during the two succeeding years was employed as a drug clerk. Under the direction of his father he then learned the tanner's trade, and after the death of his parent he continued to carry on the business for a period of four years, when he became general manager of the Commercial Alley, between Vine and Washington streets, engaging in the purchase of hides and the manufacture and sale of leather. In 1858 he bought the business from its owner, Mr. Luthercord, and conducted it under the name of A. Kriekhaus & Company, and in a short time made it one of the largest commercial establishments in the city. In 1878 the firm of which he was president began to deal extensively in tallow and in this line transacted the largest business of any house in St. Louis. As a conservative and honorable business man Mr. Kriekhaus was held in high esteem in the commercial world and placed his house in the position where to the fullest extent it courts the confidence of the entire public and is noted for its financial solidity and straightforward transactions.

During the Civil war Mr. Kriekhaus served as first lieutenant of Company K, Fifth Regiment, Home Guard. Not only as a military man did he serve his fellowmen, but also in several civic capacities, having been a member of the city council from the year 1864 to 1873, during this period having officiated as president and also as vice president of that body. Subsequently he was a member of the "committee of thirteen" which formed the present city charter and accorded St. Louis its independent form of government. As a member of the city council he served with prominence on the ways and means committee, was enthusiastic for public improvements and was largely instrumental in effecting the construction of the present city waterworks. When slavery was the paramount issue in American politics Mr. Kriekhaus affiliated himself with the republican party, but after its abolition, when the economic question became a telling issue, he allied himself with the democratic party and voted three times for Grover Cleveland, who was eminent for the stand he took in behalf of the revenue reform movement.

As to his religious convictions Mr. Kriekhaus was an agnostic but, while he took this stand, he was not embittered nor did he manifest animus toward those who accepted the confessions of the several religious denominations. He was largely associated with fraternal organizations, having been a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Honor. He also belonged to the



AUGUSTUS KRIECKHAUS

Liederkranz and Turner societies and to the Missouri Crematory Association, having been a director of the latter. For many years he served on the board of directors of the German Mutual Life Insurance Company, and officiated for a long period as president of the German Insurance Company. His business relations were inclusive of many commercial enterprises, in all of which he served in a prominent capacity, having been a member of the board of directors of the Washington Mutual Fire Insurance Company, having at one time served as its vice president and also having officiated as president of the German Bank.

Notwithstanding the pressure of extensive business cares Mr. Kriekhaus found time for accomplishments along literary lines. He was a close and exhaustive student, particularly of scientific and literary subjects, having devoted considerable attention to the sciences of botany and chemistry. At one time he was president of the Floral & Horticultural Society of St. Louis, in which line of work he took great interest and delighted to devote his spare time in the cultivation of flowering plants, vines and shrubs. He was so much in love with the classification and growth of flora that he built a conservatory on the south side, where he spent most of his leisure time in raising rare plants, at which he had become an adept. During the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the products of his conservatory were much sought for, and he sold seven palms which he had raised from the seed to the World's Fair authorities.

In 1857 Mr. Kriekhaus was united in marriage to Katherine Kiefaber, who was born in Bavaria, July 13, 1838. She is a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Kiefaber, and one of a family of ten children, four of whom are living, the others being: William, who resides here; and two sisters, who are residents of California. Her mother departed this life in Bavaria and her father came to the new world in 1870 and passed away in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Kriekhaus have six children living: Laura, wife of W. H. Proetz; Matilda E.; Lucy; Catherine, who was married to William F. Baxter, of Omaha; Ella E.; and Augusta, wife of Charles W. Robinson.

Mr. Kriekhaus lived a long, active and useful career and was not only beneficial to the community as a business man but served the city in an eminent way in civic capacities. While a member of the city council he was always in favor of improvements and when he essayed to induce the members of that body to install free baths he was ridiculed and widely cartooned in the daily papers but, notwithstanding the many rejoinders with which he was combated, he earnestly persisted in advocating every improvement which he thought would add to the reputation of the city and the welfare of its citizens. In friendship Mr. Kriekhaus was not lax and his charitableness was well known throughout the entire community. He was a hard worker and from the time he took his initial step in the business world at a very early age he labored persistently not only to amass a fortune for himself but to be of service to his fellowmen. He led an active business life until two years before his death, during which time he had won a host of warm friends and, as well, the esteem of the entire community.

THOMAS WILLIAM WHITE.

Thomas William White, attorney at law and partner in the firm of Fordyce, Holiday & White, has practiced for about four years and yet in that time has gained recognition of his thorough understanding of legal principles and his business is increasing in volume and importance. He was born in St. Louis, August 2, 1883, and is of English lineage, his great-grandfather, William White, having settled in Georgia on his emigration from England soon after the adoption of the American constitution. Subsequently he took up his abode at Hernando, Mississippi, being one of the pioneers of that state. His son, Colonel Thomas W. White, the grandfather, commanded the Ninth Mississippi Regiment in the

Civil war. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia and also of Harvard University of the class of 1846. He became one of the most distinguished lawyers in the south and was a personal friend of Jefferson Davis, J. Q. C. Lamar, Grover Cleveland, J. Z. George, and others of national fame and prominence. He married Miss Minor Meriwether, of Georgia, who was a direct descendant of the Meriwether family of Virginia. He died in the year 1889. Thomas W. White, the father of our subject, was born in Hernando, Mississippi, and became a brick manufacturer. Later he lived in Memphis, Tennessee, where he passed away on the 14th of January, 1901. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia and a man of prominence and influence in his community. His wife, Marian C. Carpenter, was born in St. Louis in 1859, and was a daughter of James M. Carpenter, a Kentuckian by birth and a real-estate operator of considerable prominence in St. Louis. Her mother was Mrs. Caroline (Clarkson) Carpenter, of Virginia, and a granddaughter of General Payne, who served on Washington's staff in the Revolutionary war.

Thomas William White, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public and private schools of Memphis, Tennessee, in a collegiate preparatory school and in the University of Mississippi, from which he graduated in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1903 he became a resident of St. Louis and entered the St. Louis Law School, a department of Washington University. He is numbered among its alumni of 1905, at which time the Bachelor of Law degree was conferred upon him. He also pursued a course in special work in Harvard Law School, where he remained for a year. Returning to St. Louis well equipped for his profession, he entered upon active practice in July, 1906, in the office of S. W. Fordyce, Jr., and on the 2d of January, 1908, the present firm of Fordyce, Holiday & White was formed. They engage in general civil law practice, specializing somewhat in corporation and commercial law.

Mr. White is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association, a member of the Sigma Chi, a college fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi, a law fraternity, the Imperial Club of St. Louis and the Racquet and Harvard Clubs.

WILLIAM POTTS KENNETT.

Great leaders are few. The mass of men seem content to remain in the positions in which they are placed by birth, experience or environment. Laudable ambition, ready adaptability and a capacity for hard work are essential elements of success and in none of these requirements has William Potts Kennett been found lacking. It is not a matter of marvel, therefore, that he occupies a prominent position in financial circles in St. Louis. The eminence to which he has attained is due to the fact that he has the ability to recognize the opportune moment and to correctly appraise the value of a situation and determine its possible outcome.

A native resident of St. Louis, he was born September 24, 1850. His parents were Mortimer and Mary (Hempstead) Kennett, the former a steamboat owner and captain in early days, while in the later years of his life he lived retired. The Kennetts were Scotch-Irish and, establishing the early family home in Maryland, removed thence to Pennsylvania and afterward to Kentucky and Missouri. The Hempsteads, about 1630, came with Winthrop to America in the settlement of New London, Connecticut, where the old family mansion is still standing. It is now about two hundred and fifty years old and is yet occupied by members of the Hempstead family. Representatives of the name were prominent in colonial and Revolutionary history of our country and occupied official positions in the army and navy, also gaining distinction as attorneys, judges, legislators and in other walks of life wherein they left the impress of their individuality upon public thought and action.

William P. Kennett was educated in the Washington University of St. Louis and Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. He pursued a classical course and was graduated in June, 1872, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From early youth the interests and pleasures of outdoor life attracted him, he being particularly fond of fishing, boating, swimming and riding, but as the passing years brought the responsibilities of life he prepared for a professional career by studying law and was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1874 and to the United States courts in 1875. He then practiced in St. Louis from 1875 until 1880, since which time his energies have been directed along lines of investment and financial interests. He had charge of the stock and grain branch of the business of Francis J. Kennett & Company in New York city in 1880 and 1881 and in the fall of the latter year became associated with D. R. Francis & Brother, of St. Louis, with which company he has since been connected in its subsequent development as a partner.

Few men are more widely or honorably known in financial circles. A man of resourceful ability, he has extended his efforts to various enterprises, which have profited by his wise counsel and sound judgment. He is director and secretary or treasurer of various traction, water and light and investment companies, including the D. R. Francis & Brother Commission Company, the Essex Realty Company, the Alton Granite & St. Louis Traction Company, West St. Louis Water & Light Company, and various others which have constituted prominent elements in business growth and development and have at the same time been sources of gratifying profit to the stockholders. His opinions are regarded as valuable concerning investments and in the money market, for it has been found that his judgment is sound and his foresight reliable. He was acting receiver of the United Elevator Company in 1896-7 in the absence of D. R. Francis, the regularly appointed receiver. He has also been chairman of the St. Louis traffic bureau and in 1899 was chosen president of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, after previous service as a director and vice president.

Various other interests, from which he has derived no pecuniary advantages but in which the public has been a direct beneficiary, have claimed a share of his time, talents and interests. He is now trustee of the Marion Sims College of Medicine, has been a member and foreman of the grand jury, his latest service in this connection being in 1907, and he coöperates in many movements for the public good. He is a trustee and treasurer of the First Presbyterian church of St. Louis, which was founded in 1817, mainly through the efforts of his great-grandfather, Stephen Hempstead, who with his family composed five of the original nine members of that church. He is a member of the Alumni Society of Westminster College, belongs to Alumni Chapter of the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity, and is a member of the council of the Colonial Society of Missouri and of the board of trustees of the Missouri Society of Sons of the Revolution. He has always been a democrat with independent voting proclivities and never a partisan in politics. His inclination is toward liberal views upon political, social and religious questions. In fact, he looks at life from a broad standpoint and association with him means expansion and elevation. His friends find him a social, congenial companion and he is a valued member of several fishing and hunting clubs.

Mr. Kennett was married December 7, 1881, to Miss Jessie Simonds, a daughter of John Simonds, prominent in financial circles in St. Louis in the early days as a member of the banking house of Lucas, Simonds & Company, and connected with the lead and shot tower interests. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kennett have been born three sons and a daughter: Stephen Hempstead, Sidney Gratiot, Press Graves and Margaret Bond.

A man of literary tastes, Mr. Kennett's interest centers in his home and his books rather than in public or social functions, and yet his coöperation has been freely given in matters of vital import to the city. He has always taken a special interest in the improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and of all

navigable waterways of the country and has attended many of the conventions of water way interests as a delegate, while at the present writing (1908) he is one of the directors working in behalf of the national rivers and harbors congress. He was chairman of the delegation and spokesman for the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis before the United States senate committee on commerce and argued for the regulation of railroad rates, etc., by the general government along lines practically embodied in legislative measures which have since been passed. It is a well known fact that he has always stood for law and order, and in 1900 acted as lieutenant of the company which put down the street car strike when it had assumed riotous and ruthless features. His position on every question of public importance, whether in relation to city, state or national government, is one of patriotic citizenship, and his associations with progressive movements classes him among the foremost residents of St. Louis in the early part of the twentieth century. Mr. Kennett is also a member of the St. Louis Club.

CHARLES BEYER.

The name of Charles Beyer has long figured in connection with the florist business in St. Louis, for the subject of this review and his father, Charles Beyer, Sr., have been connected with floriculture here from an early day. The father is mentioned at length in connection with the sketch of Robert Beyer, who is a brother of our subject and his partner in business.

Charles Beyer of this review was born in St. Louis, April 8, 1869, and pursued his education in public and private schools. After his student days were ended he worked for his father for a short time and then entered the employ of the P. Brockman Commission Company, grain dealers of this city. Mr. Beyer was associated with that house for four years, at the end of which time he returned to his father's employ and continued with him until the father's death, when he and his brother Robert succeeded to the business and organized the firm as it now exists. Their sales are large and profitable and the products of their greenhouses are unsurpassed on the markets, for they make every effort to raise flowers of the finest varieties and unexcelled in size and color. They have every facility for successfully carrying on the business and are prominent and representative florists of St. Louis.

On the 14th of June, 1898, Charles Beyer was married to Miss Mary Leithauser, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Brandt) Leithauser, who were natives of Germany and came to America in 1848, settling first in New Orleans, Louisiana. They afterward removed to Babtown, Osage county, Missouri, where they still reside, the father being there engaged in farming.

JOHN HENRY HEMAN.

John Henry Heman, who was born in St. Louis, June 21, 1849, spent his entire life here and passed away in this city, November 13, 1905. He was a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Schriefer) Heman, of St. Louis. His father was one of the most prominent manufacturers here in the early part of the nineteenth century, owning and conducting an extensive plant for the manufacture of brick. He became widely known, enjoying in full measure the confidence and good will of his fellowmen.

John Henry Heman acquired his early education in the public schools of St. Louis, passing through grammar grades, after which he entered the Jones Business College, completing a course in bookkeeping. When he put aside his textbooks he joined his father in the brick manufacturing business and was thus em-

ployed for ten or twelve years. He then entered the contracting business with his brothers, John and August Heman, continuing in that field of activity until 1899. In the year designated he entered the feed business, conducting a store until 1903, when he retired and spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned and well merited rest. His life was one of intense and well directed activity, his strong determination and progressive spirit enabling him to meet the daily demands of his business and to control his interests along lines leading to success.

On the 20th of November, 1873, Mr. Heman was married to Miss Lottie Kroeger, a daughter of Francis and Anna (Brickmeyer) Kroeger, of St. Louis, her father being a prominent commission merchant of this city. Three sons were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Heman, Harry F., William F. and G. A.

Mr. Heman belonged to the German Lutheran church, and his life was in consistent harmony with its teachings and principles. His political views accorded with the platform of the democratic party, and he was a public-spirited man, who gave hearty endorsement to movements for municipal benefit. He did not seek office, however, as a reward for party fealty, preferring at all times to give his attention to his business affairs, which were capably controlled along lines that never sought nor required disguise.

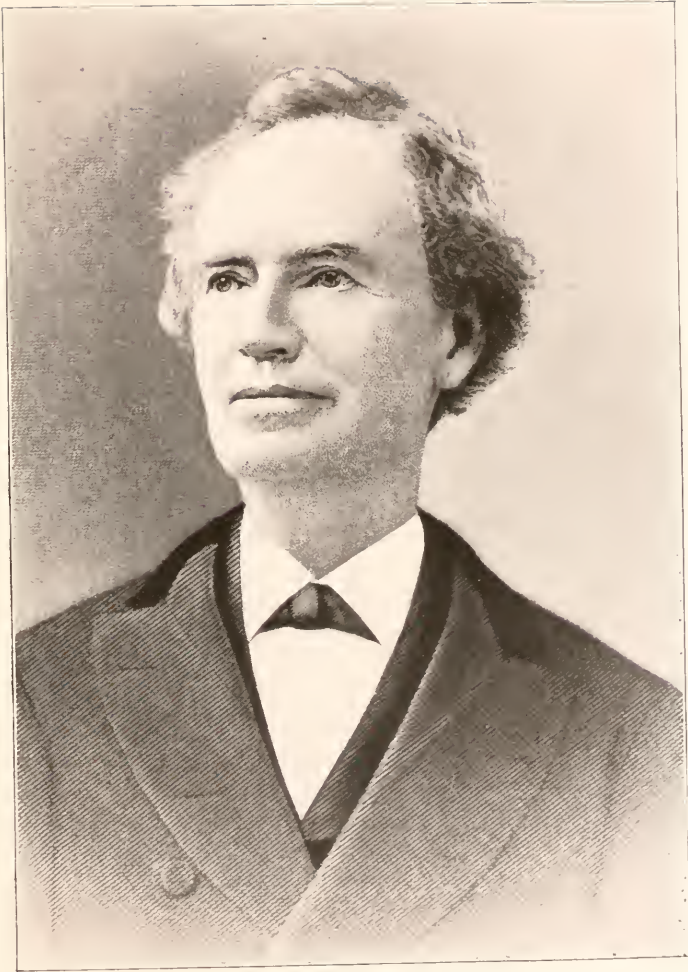
JUDGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

On the long list of the eminent members of the bar the name of Judge Alexander Hamilton stands conspicuously forth. He served with great distinction for four terms on the circuit bench and his decisions, which were models of judicial soundness, made him one of the most able judges who have graced the courts of this state.

A native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Judge Hamilton was born in 1817 and after completing his literary education took up the study of law and qualified for practice in the various state and federal courts. Believing that the west offered better opportunities than the older and more thickly settled east, he came to St. Louis when it contained a population of but seven thousand people and, opening an office, entered upon the practice of law, soon becoming recognized as one of the most prominent members of the bar of that day.

His preparation of cases was very thorough, his reasoning clear and cogent, his arguments logical and his deductions sound. He was seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle and was notably familiar with precedent as well as judicial principles. His marked ability in the trial of cases drew to him the attention of the general public and led to his recognition by the governor in his appointment for two terms' service on the circuit bench. He was also elected for two terms and his record was characterized by the qualities of an eminent jurist. His decisions indicate strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. The judge on the bench fails more frequently perhaps from a deficiency in that broad-mindedness which not only comprehends the details of a situation quickly and that insures a complete self-control under even the most exasperating conditions, than from any other cause; and the judge who makes a success in the discharge of his multitudinous delicate duties is a man of well rounded character, finely balanced mind and of splendid intellectual attainments. That Judge Hamilton was regarded as such a jurist is a universally accepted fact. He was noted for his retentive memory and could always tell in just what volume and on what page a certain decision could be found. He was the first person to render a decision in the Dred Scott case and he was especially familiar with chancery law.

Judge Hamilton was united in marriage to Miss Julia Keene, whose mother was a niece of James Lawrence. They became parents of two daughters, Mrs



ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Theodore Forster and Mrs. L. B. Bailey. The latter became the wife of L. B. Bailey, of Boston, where they resided until the death of her husband, when Mrs. Bailey returned to her girlhood home in St. Louis, having ever had the deepest attachment for this city.

Judge Hamilton was a member of the Episcopal church. His political allegiance was given the democratic party and the science of government and the great political, sociological and economic problems were questions of great interest to him. He was a warm personal friend of Thomas Benton and other distinguished statesmen and political leaders, but he never sought political honors for himself outside the strict path of his profession. He took great interest in young men and their future and was always willing to assist or encourage them by a helping hand or a word of advice or direction. Realizing the opportunities, privileges and obligations of life, he so lived as to leave behind him an honored memory when in 1887 he was called from the scene of earthly activities.

NICHOLAS COBBS HARRIS.

Manifold business enterprises contribute to the commercial and industrial activity of every large city and at their head are men of keen discernment and ability who are capable of executing well defined and carefully formulated plans. For a considerable period Nicholas C. Harris was well known in St. Louis as a tobacco manufacturer and controlled a business of growing proportions until it brought to him the handsome competence that enabled him to live retired.

He was born in Bedford county, Virginia, July 22, 1836, a son of Dr. Hector and Catherine (Alexander) Harris, the latter a daughter of Colonel Alexander, whose wife was Catherine Innis, a daughter of the distinguished Judge Innis. Hector Harris was also a representative of one of the old Virginia families and owned a large plantation in that state. Liberal educational advantages were afforded Nicholas Cobbs Harris, who continued his studies in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington until his graduation. He then went to New Orleans to engage in business, but about that time the war broke out and his friends sent for him to return home. He was then made captain of the military company at Lynchburg and served throughout the period of the Civil war in defense of the principles in which he believed, while his valor and understanding of military tactics gained him promotion to the rank of colonel.

When the war was over Mr. Harris came to St. Louis and engaged in the manufacture of plug tobacco on Main street, where he built up a very successful and extensive enterprise. His trade relations covered a wide territory and his output was always a most marketable commodity, commanding the highest prices for goods of that character. At length his carefully conducted business interests brought to Mr. Harris well earned and gratifying success and with a capital of substantial proportions he retired from the field of manufacture to spend his remaining years in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

Mr. Harris was married to Miss Nannie Q. Harding, of St. Louis, a daughter of George E. Harding, who was a native of Russellville, Kentucky, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Harris was born a daughter, Maizie Lee, now the wife of James W. Woods, of St. Louis.

The death of Mr. Harris occurred in San Antonio, Texas, in April, 1898, and in addition to his immediate family many warm friends mourn his departure. He was a member of the Legion of Honor, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Royal Arcanum, while his religious faith was indicated by the fact that he was a member of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood Episcopal church. He was always interested in St. Louis, its people and its municipal activities and co-operated in many measures which were a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He correctly valued true friendship and was always quick to recognize genuine

worth in others. He sought success not for the sake of acquiring wealth alone but because of the opportunity it gave him to aid in commendable public works and more than that to provide for his family with those things which minister to comfort and happiness in life. He erected a fine home at Westminster place and it was most tastefully furnished, while its hospitality was also one of its most attractive features. His nature was that of a man who sheds around him much of the sunshine of life and his memory is therefore cherished by those who knew him. Mrs. Harris still occupies her home on Westminster place, and her position is one of social prominence in the city.

GEORGE E. HARDING.

George E. Harding, for many years a prominent representative of financial interests in St. Louis, was born in Russellville, Kentucky, in the year 1826. His father, William H. Harding, was born, reared and died in Kentucky and for many years occupied a leading position at a bar, which has always been distinguished for the high rank of its members. He married America Hise, a sister of Elijah and Joseph Hise, well known factors in political circles.

George E. Harding was largely educated in Georgetown, Kentucky, and when thorough intellectual training and mental discipline had qualified him for a successful business career he became connected with commercial interests as the proprietor of a retail dry-goods house, which he conducted until 1856. He was a young man of thirty years when he arrived in St. Louis and from that time until his death figured in the business circles of the city as a man of more than ordinary influence and business capacity. For a time he was connected with the wholesale dry-goods business and then became president of the old Union Bank of Missouri, remaining as the chief executive officer of that institution until his life's labors were ended in death. He was a member of the firm of Harding, Gibben & Company, dealing in cotton, with branch houses in many cities.

Mr. Harding was united in marriage to Miss Leanna McClelland, of Kentucky, and their daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Cobbs Harris, is yet a resident of this city. Mr. Harding was a prominent club man and was not unmindful of social amenities and always held friendship inviolable. His life was one of intense activity and when he passed away in 1863 the poor, the needy and the unfortunate lost a friend, for he was a man of very charitable disposition and freely extended a helping hand to those in need of assistance. He always affiliated with the democratic party, believing that its principles best conserved good government, but the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him as he preferred to concentrate his time and attention upon his business interests and his active work in a private capacity for the good of his fellowmen.

JOSEPH LEWIS PENNEY.

There is nothing spectacular in the life record of Joseph Lewis Penney. When chance has offered he has improved his opportunity and has been ready to enjoy larger advantages by reason of the fact that he has performed his duties day after day in a conscientious and capable manner, thus enlarging his powers, so that he has been ready to meet increased responsibilities and activities. He is now traffic manager of the Terminal Railroad Association, a position demanding the keenest executive force and marked capability of administrative direction. A native of Long Island, he was born at Moriches, September 14, 1860, of the marriage of Usher H. and Mary Louise (Stevens) Penney. The private school system was the medium through which he acquired his education and when he

entered business life it was as an employe of the Midland Construction Company of New York and of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway. The years 1879 and 1880 were thus passed and in 1880 and 1881 he was with the North River Construction Company. From 1881 until 1884 he was associated with the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway Company, serving in the engineering department of these companies, while from 1884 until 1888 he was representative of the West Shore Railway in the freight department.

Mr. Penney has been identified with the railroad and construction interests in St. Louis since 1888, in which year he entered the freight department of the St. Louis Bridge & Tunnel Company. He has since been associated with this company and its successor, now being traffic manager of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. Those familiar with railroad interests and management can easily trace the progressive stages by which Mr. Penney has advanced, while his increased responsibilities have proven his growing powers.

Mr. Penney was married to Miss Ida May Fisher, and their children are: Garner W., Cleves S., John S., Francis E. and Usher H. Mr. Penney finds rest and recreation in golf, hunting and fishing, indulging in his love of those sports when he can free himself from the arduous duties of a most important business position. He belongs to Missouri Athletic, St. Louis Field, Triple A and the St. Louis Railway Clubs and in Masonry has attained the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite and has also carried his membership into the Shrine. He belongs to the Methodist church, while in politics he is an independent republican, being too good a citizen to be a close partisan and too loyal to the welfare of the nation not to give his allegiance to the principles which he believes embody the best elements of good government.

EDWARD L. PREETORIUS.

With the lasting example of his honored father before him, Edward L. Preetorius, newspaper publisher, has throughout an active career been concerned with those topics of public interest and importance affecting the welfare of the community and the country in various ways and has taken an advanced stand upon many questions of reform and progress. He was born July 14, 1866, in St. Louis, the son of Dr. Emil Preetorius, the distinguished German-American editor, who was born at Alzei in Rhein-Hessen, Germany, in 1827.

Edward L. Preetorius was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and the Toensfeldt Institute, afterward entering the Manual Training School of the Washington University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1884. Following his graduation he was associated with his father, then editor and part owner of the *Westliche Post*, becoming an employe in the counting room. His aptitude and fidelity soon placed him in charge of that department and from that time until 1898 he was business manager of the *Westliche Post*. He was recognized as one of the most successful business managers in the newspaper field and the success of the journal was attributable in large measure to his administrative direction and executive ability. In 1898 the *Westliche Post* and *Anzieger Des Westens* were consolidated and about that time the German-American Press Association was formed, at the head of these publications were Dr. Emil Preetorius as president and Edward L. Preetorius and John Schroer as managers. In 1905, at the death of Dr. Preetorius, Edward L. Preetorius succeeded him as president and on the 15th of April, 1907, the *St. Louis Times* was born and under the same management met with immediate success. This paper is independent in politics and wields a powerful influence. On the 1st of August, 1908, on the retirement of Mr. Schroer, Mr. Preetorius assumed the duties of general manager of the German-American Press Association in addition to the duties of the office of president which he had heretofore held. He is



E. L. PREETORIUS

likewise a director in the Commonwealth Trust Company and German Mutual Life Insurance Company.

On the 9th of April, 1902, Mr. Preetorius was married to Miss Carrie Dickson Cook and they have a pleasant home at No. 4257 Westminster Place. Mr. Preetorius is interested in and also a participant in athletics. He belongs to the Union, the Glen Echo, the Missouri Athletic, the Century Boat and the St. Louis Clubs and his social and business associates find him an affable, genial gentleman. He is prominent in political circles, and is a progressive factor in the advancement of many measures pertaining to the welfare of St. Louis in various lines. Since 1893 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the St. Louis public library and has taken an advanced stand in support of measures that hold to higher standards of citizenship and public improvement.

HENRY F. GRUETZEMACHER.

Henry F. Gruetzemacher, conducting a stone contracting business since 1885, was born in the province of Osnabrück, Hanover, Germany, July 31, 1850. When in his sixth year he was brought to America by his parents, who sailed for New Orleans in 1856 and thence made their way up the river to St. Louis. Here Henry F. Gruetzemacher became a pupil in the parish school of the Holy Ghost, where he continued his studies until his fourteenth year. He also was a student in a night school and in his fifteenth year he attended Rohrer's Commercial College, remaining there as a student for two years. Liberal educational advantages thus qualified him for the responsible duties of a business career and, starting out in life, he secured a position with the glass house of H. C. Benning at the corner of Third street and Broadway. His faithfulness, his able performance of duty and his unremitting diligence led him to be retained in the service of that house until his twentieth year and won for him various promotions from time to time with consequent increase in salary.

Ambitious, however, to engage in business on his own account, Mr. Gruetzemacher availed himself of an opportunity to begin operations as a stone mason in the fall of 1870 in connection with his father. At the same time he conducted at No. 405 South Second street a glass and porcelain business, but after three years he sold that enterprise in order to devote his time and use all of his capital in the furtherance of the stone contracting business. In this he has met with excellent success and his labors constitute the basis upon which he is building a substantial structure of prosperity. A resourceful business man, he has become interested in various other enterprises, including the Carthage stone quarries and sawmills, and also the quarries and mills in St. Louis. As the years have passed he has developed business interests of large proportions and under contract has furnished cut stone for many of the important buildings constructed in St. Louis.

Mr. Gruetzemacher was married in this city, in October, 1871, to Miss Marie Wingman, whose people were for many generations residents of Germany. Eight children bless this union: H. F., who is now manager of his father's office and is an expert draftsman; Edward C., manager of a stone mill owned by five brothers; William L., who is assistant superintendent at the works of the Interstate Contract & Supply Company; Albert, secretary and treasurer of the same company and a graduate of the St. Louis high school and commercial college; Oliver, who is superintendent for Gruetzemacher & Company; Mary, Dora and Laura, all of whom are at home. The family occupy a handsome residence at No. 4111 Morgan street, which was erected by the father.

Mr. Gruetzemacher belongs to the First Presbyterian church and is a republican in politics, but at city and state elections votes for the best man on either ticket. He is also connected with several societies that have been or-

ganized to further industrial and business interests in St. Louis. He is preëminently a business man who has made good use of his opportunities and has found that there is always a chance for successful accomplishment if one is not afraid of earnest, unremitting labor. It has been upon the foundation of unabating industry that he has built his prosperity.

HARRY E. WAGONER.

The steps that mark the inward progress of Harry E. Wagoner in the commercial world are plainly discernible. He is now manager of the rubber department of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company and is also one of its directors and stockholders. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 24, 1865, and when but a year old was brought to St. Louis by his parents, Henry H. and Sophronia (Wilson) Wagoner. The father at once engaged in the undertaking business here and so continued up to the time of his death, which occurred November 30, 1906. Mrs. Wagoner, who still survives, is a direct descendant of the Philadelphia Shippens.

Reared in his parents' home, Harry E. Wagoner was sent as a pupil to the public schools, and in due course of time, as he mastered the branches of learning constituting the curriculum, he was graduated from the high school. Thus well qualified for the responsible duties of a business career, he secured a position as salesman in a railroad supply house, with which he was connected until he entered the employ of the Goodyear Rubber Company in 1884. During the succeeding eight years, when he represented that firm, he gained a comprehensive, practical knowledge of the business and during 1893-4 he was with the Desnoyers Shoe Company. He resigned that position to organize the Monarch Rubber Company, of which he was president from 1893 until 1900, when he sold out his entire interest in the business. It was during his presidency that the company began the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, being the first to engage in this undertaking west of the Allegheny mountains. On disposing of his interest in the Monarch Rubber Company, Mr. Wagoner accepted the position of manager of the rubber department of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company and at the first change in the directorate following his connection with the house he was chosen a director, this being in 1905. His previous experience in rubber lines makes him well qualified for the management of the department which is now under his control and which is constituting a paying element in the prosperity of the house. He has also become financially and actively interested in other concerns, being now vice president of the Wagoner Undertaking Company, the largest undertaking establishment in the world; vice president of the H. H. Wagoner Realty Company; president of the Tocomacho Rubber Company, with headquarters in St. Louis and operating a rubber plantation in Spanish Honduras.

On the 5th of February, 1890, Mr. Wagoner married Adaline Palmier, a native of this city and a daughter of Tobias and Louisa (Palmier) Myers, the latter a direct descendant of one of the oldest French families of the city, her father's people being at one time among the largest landowners of East St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Wagoner have one son, Harry Blewett Wagoner, who at the age of seventeen years is attending the high school.

Mr. Wagoner votes with the republican party and desires the adoption of its principles, believing that the best interests of the country will be thus conserved. He has, however, cared nothing for the honors nor emoluments of office. He belongs to the Maple Avenue Methodist church and is a member of Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Elks and the Hoo Hoos, while admirable social qualities render him popular in the Mercantile, the Missouri Athletic and Glen Echo Country Clubs. There has been nothing spectacular in his career,

but it is none the less important, for it represents the fit utilization of the innate talents which are his and the improvement of the opportunities which have come to him, making him a forceful factor in business circles.

JOHAN JOHANSEN.

Johan Johansen, who has been continuously connected with the shoe trade in St. Louis since 1872 save for the brief interval of one year, was born in Hamar, Norway, September 4, 1851, his parents being Johan and Carrie (Gulbransen) Johansen. The public schools of Norway afforded him his early educational privileges. He continued his studies to the age of fourteen years, when, attracted by the broader opportunities of the new world, he resolved to seek his home and fortune on this side of the Atlantic.

Accordingly in 1872 he removed to the United States and, making his way into the interior of the country, entered the employ of Jacob Mitchell, a shoe manufacturer. Subsequently he was with the Co-operative Shoe Company until his energy and perseverance prompted him to engage in business on his own account. He then formed a partnership with his brother for the purpose of establishing a shoe manufactory in St. Louis under the firm name of Johansen Brothers. They opened their plant in 1876 on No. 927 North Sixth street, but later removed to St. Paul, Minnesota. Finding, however, that St. Louis was a more advantageous field, they returned to this city, and from 1878 to 1888 were located at No. 1100 Olive street. They have contributed to the reputation which St. Louis enjoys as the most important shoe manufacturing center of the country. In 1888 they secured their present plant and have remained at this point continuously since. The trade has developed from a modest beginning until the house today controls one of the best known shoe manufacturing enterprises of the city. In 1902 the business was incorporated under the name of the Johansen Brothers Shoe Company, with Johan Johansen as president. The factory is located at 921-929 North Eleventh street and is supplied with all modern equipments and appliances for the successful conduct of the business along progressive lines. The excellence of the output insures a ready sale on the market and the establishment is numbered among the valued business concerns of the city in that it contributes to commercial activity through the employment of a large force of workmen.

Mr. Johansen is a member of the Congregational church and those who know him in social circles find him a gentleman of genial manner and cordial address. He married Augusta S. Lofgren and to them were born the following children: John A., connected with the business of the Johansen Brothers Shoe Company, married Grace Boppert and has one son, Roger; Harry G., who is connected with the same firm, being its representative in San Francisco; and Helen Rosalie, now the wife of Dr. A. G. Wickman.

SAUNDERS NORVELL.

The world's history is one of evolution and development, and it has been by similar processes that Saunders Norvell has attained to his present position in commercial circles as president of the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company. His advancement has come from the use to which he has put his native talents, resulting in constantly expanding powers and augmented ability, and thus he has passed on to positions of executive control and administrative ability.

Born in St. Catharine's, Canada, on the 12th of August, 1864, he is a son of Louis C. and Sarah (Saunders) Norvell. The removal of the family to St.

Louis led to his acquirement of his education in the ward and high schools and when he had put aside his text-books he entered the employ of the Simmons Hardware Company in 1880. Gradually he worked his way upward, serving in various capacities as his fidelity and industry won him promotion, until in 1898 he was elected vice president of the company. For three years he remained in that official connection and in 1901 resigned and was chosen to the presidency of the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company, when in that year the A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Company (established in 1843) was incorporated under the present style. It is one of the foremost commercial enterprises of the city, and its success in recent years is largely attributable to the careful direction and enterprising methods of Saunders Norvell, who is also well known as a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company.

Mr. Norvell was married in St. Louis, April 14, 1886, to Miss Belle Matthews, and their family now numbers a son and four daughters: Lucy, Edward Simmons, Mary Spottiswood, Isabel and Sarah.

Mr. Norvell is independent in politics. The public work that he has done has been mainly performed as a private citizen, yet has included coöperation in many movements the value of which is widely acknowledged. He is now a member of the city council, and was juror of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904. He has been the vice president of the Civic Improvement League and thus stands for municipal virtue and civic progress. He is president of the Self-Culture Hall Association; vice president of the Artists Guild; a member of the board of control of the St. Louis Museum and School of Fine Arts; president of the Noonday Club; member of the board of governors of the University Club; and president of the Contemporary Club. He is also a member of the St. Louis, Country and Racquet Clubs and belongs to the Presbyterian church. A lover of good literature and of art, he is in possession of a collection of rare books, prints and pictures of great value and interest.

JOHN B. MYERS.

John B. Myers, president of the Myers Construction Company, is engaged in a general contracting business, meeting with gratifying success. St. Louis is his native city, his birth having here occurred on the 26th of March, 1866. His father, John B. Myers, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Illinois on his removal to the west about sixty years ago. Soon afterward he took up his abode in St. Louis, but he became the owner of large timber tracts in Illinois and also of valuable farming land. His business interests were extensive and of an important character and were capably controlled until his life's labors were ended in death in 1869. He married Adaline Mottin, who was born near Paris, France, and was brought to America by her parents when six years of age. She has now reached the age of sixty-five years.

John B. Meyers was the second of a family of three children, his sisters being Salena and Zilda, who are with their mother. His boyhood days were spent on the home farm in St. Louis county to the age of twenty years and his early education was acquired in the public schools, while later he attended Washington University, from which he was graduated B. E. in 1886, and in 1887 he received the C. E. degree. The same year he entered the water commissioner's office, where he was employed for two years in the capacity of civil engineer. On the expiration of that period he became connected with the bridge and building department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and a year later entered the contracting field as a member of the Penney-Myers Construction Company. This relation was continued until 1896, when he organized the Myers Construction Company, of which he has since been the president. They do general contracting in street sewer and railroad work, in paving and concrete work and employ a large

force of workmen in the execution of the many important contracts awarded them.

On the 4th of October, 1905, Mr. Myers was married in St. Louis to Miss Florence Fletcher, a daughter of Patrick and Ellen Fletcher, both of whom are now deceased. Two children grace this marriage, Mary Adaline, two years of age; and Florence.

Mr. Myers votes with the democracy and served as judge of elections from 1906 until 1908, but has never been active in politics. He holds membership with the Engineers Club, the Royal Arcanum and St. Rose's Catholic church. He finds pleasure in hunting and fishing and thus gains needed rest and recreation from the onerous duties of a constantly increasing business. Without ostentation or needless display he has given his attention to the performance of his duty day by day in the relations of business and citizenship and his sterling worth has impressed those with whom he has come in contact, gaining him recognition among the representative business men of St. Louis.

ALFRED H. SMITH.

Alfred H. Smith, who passed away on the 19th of March, 1906, figured for many years as one of the leading business men of St. Louis, being prominently connected with the wholesale grocery trade. Throughout his entire life he was identified with this department of merchandising and his advance was attributable to his utilization of every opportunity that came to him, to his indefatigable energy and undaunted determination.

Mr. Smith was born in St. Louis, July 1, 1841, and pursued his education in Washington University. He began his business career in the grocery establishment of his father, Fred Smith, on Second, near Washington street. His father was one of the pioneer grocery men of St. Louis and laid the foundation for the extensive wholesale house which was conducted by his descendants. From Second street the business was removed to what was known as the old Cupples block on Seventh and Poplar streets, where it was conducted for many years under the name of Fred Smith & Sons Company.

After being in his father's employ for a time Alfred H. Smith of this review was admitted to a partnership, and as the years passed was largely instrumental in developing the business and extending its scope. He eventually became the head of the house and built up a large and successful enterprise, the trade relations of which covered a wide territory. The house was represented by as many as thirty-two salesmen on the road at a time. The volume of trade was extensive and the house enjoyed a gratifying profit, owing to the large sales and careful purchases, combined with keen sagacity shown in the management. Some years prior to his death Mr. Smith sold his business to the Adam Roth Grocery Company and retired, spending his remaining days in well earned rest.

Mr. Smith was married in St. Louis to Miss Gertrude Geisel, of this city. They had four children: Wallace, now deceased; Alfred H., who is engaged in the hardware business on Olive street, and who was born and educated here and married Minnie Haggman; Eugene, a farmer living near St. Louis; and Josephine. The eldest son is a worthy successor of his father in that he occupies a prominent position in business circles and has made for himself a creditable name among his colleagues and contemporaries.

The death of the father occurred March 19, 1906, after he had enjoyed several years of honorable retirement from active business cares. Indolence and idleness, however, were utterly foreign to his nature, and as he could not content himself without some interest after his retirement from mercantile life, he engaged in loaning money and dealt in real estate on his own account. He



A. H. SMITH, JR.

was a member of the Legion of Honor, of the Masonic fraternity and of the Relief Society. He also belonged to the Gentlemen's Driving Club and to the Noble Hunt & Fish Club—associations which indicated much of the nature of his interests and recreation. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and, as every true American citizen should do, he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, although he did not seek nor desire political preferment. He was, however, active in support of many public movements which he deemed essential to the welfare and improvement of the city, and as the years passed by his activity in various lines, as well as his business success, gained him a creditable place in the regard of his fellow townsmen.

WILLIAM F. POHLMAN.

William F. Pohlman was born in St. Louis, June 13, 1863, a son of John H. Pohlman, who for some years was engaged in the livery business at Twenty-second street and Washington avenue. Spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, William F. Pohlman was sent as a pupil to the public schools, where he passed through consecutive grades in acquiring his education. He afterward engaged in the livery business with his father, John H. Pohlman, and proved an able assistant and associate. His father was sheriff of the county at one time and William F. Pohlman acted as his chief deputy, the duties that devolved upon him in this connection being extensive and onerous.

In 1883 in St. Louis was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Pohlman and Miss Anna C. Tuohy of St. Louis, a daughter of J. H. Tuohy, who came to this city from Canada and for some years was engaged in the liquor business. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pohlman was born one son: J. Harry Pohlman, who was graduated from Yale College with the class of 1908, having completed a course in the law department, while at the present time he is pursuing a post-graduate course in Yale. In his fraternal relations Mr. Pohlman was a Mason and in his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. He was widely and favorably known for his cordial nature and genial disposition, his straightforwardness in business and his loyalty and reliability at all times. His death occurred in January, 1899, and was deeply regretted by many friends who had learned to esteem him for his genuine worth.

NICHOLAS F. NIEDERLANDER.

There are found many men whose industry has won them success—men who by their perseverance and diligence execute well defined plans which others have made—but the men who take the initiative are comparatively few. The vast majority do not see opportunity for the coördination of forces and the development of new, extensive and profitable enterprises and therefore must follow along paths which others have marked out. Nicholas F. Niederlander, however, does not belong to the designated class. The initiative spirit is strong within him. He has realized the possibility for the combination of forces and has wrought along the line of mammoth undertakings until he is now an active factor in the business circles of St. Louis, connected with various interests, which have had bearing upon the commercial development of this section of the country. His most important interest perhaps is represented in the presidency of the Westinghouse Automatic Air and Steam Coupler Company, but he is also connected actively or financially with various other interests.

A native of the Empire state, Mr. Niederlander was born in Buffalo, October 2, 1844, his parents being Nicholas and Anna Marie (Wisę) Niederlander.

Following a public-school course he attended Hicks' Commercial College of his native city, from which he was graduated. He was yet in his teens when he served in the Civil war as captain of Company I of the New York National Guard Regiment, enrolled in the United States service. Following his graduation from the commercial college he became his father's successor in the tanning business, which he conducted until 1877, when he removed to Wichita, Kansas, where he opened a real-estate, loan and insurance office. He became a factor in the development of the west and in 1885 organized the Kansas Loan & Investment Company, of which he became president. He was also one of the organizers and vice president of the Wichita & Colorado Railroad, now a part of the Missouri Pacific System, and is still president of the town companies along the line of that road. He has figured in the business circles of St. Louis since 1891 through his real-estate operations and through his identification with various important corporations. Since 1895 he has been the executive head of the Westinghouse Air & Steam Coupler Company and is also president of the Acme Pipe Clamp Company.

Ohio. His political allegiance is given the republican party and he is associated with various social organizations, including Garfield Post, G. A. R., of Wichita, Kansas, the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Woodmen of the World and the Mercantile and Missouri Athletic Clubs. The accumulation of wealth has never been allowed to affect his relations toward others less fortunate. While he has never courted popularity, he holds friendship inviolable and, as true worth can always win his regard, he has a very extensive circle of friends.

HARRY S. CROSSEN, M. D.

Dr. Harry S. Crossen, of St. Louis, enjoys a national reputation in professional circles, his works on gynecology being recognized as authority by the fraternity throughout the entire country. He was born in Appanoose county, Iowa, February 2, 1869, a son of James and Affinity (Sturgeon) Crossen. His mother died when he was but four years of age and his father a year later, so that he was reared by an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Morris, at Siloam Springs, Arkansas. He pursued his literary education in the academy at that place between the years 1885 and 1888 and in 1889 matriculated in the medical department of the Washington University, from which he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1892. He then took the competitive examination for appointment as junior assistant at the City Hospital, won in the contest and in 1893 was appointed senior assistant. Six months later, or in the fall of 1893, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the City Hospital, which position he filled until appointed by Mayor Walbridge superintendent of the St. Louis Female Hospital in 1895. At the end of his term in 1899 he declined re-appointment and has since engaged in the private practice of his profession.

With comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine, Dr. Crossen specialized in gynecology and has become recognized as one of the ablest representatives of this department of medical practice in the entire country, nor is his name unknown in foreign lands. He is professor of clinical gynecology in the Washington University, gynecologist to the Washington University Hospital and Bethesda Hospital and associate gynecologist to the Mullanphy Hospital. He is a member of the St. Louis Obstetrical & Gynecological Society, and one of its former presidents, a member of the American Association of Obstetricians & Gynecologists, a member of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, the American Medical Association, the St. Louis Medical Society and the Medical Society of the City Hospital Alumni. He has been an extensive contributor to medical literature on articles pertaining to gynecology, abdominal

surgery, and obstetrics and stands among the foremost of those who have gained distinction in this line. His writings have received the endorsement of the profession throughout the entire country and have been of material aid in the growth of accurate and helpful professional knowledge.

On the 28th of March, 1895, in Oberlin, Ohio, Dr. Crossen was married to Miss Mary Frances Wright. Their children are Theodore W., Ruth V., Robert J. and Virginia M. In politics Dr. Crossen is a republican and in religious faith a Methodist. While interested in all that pertains to the political, intellectual and moral progress of his city and of the race, he is constantly overburdened by the demands placed upon him professionally and thus has little time for active coöperation in community or public interests. He has succeeded because he has desired to succeed. He has attained greatness because nature endowed him bountifully and he has studiously and carefully and conscientiously increased the talents which have been given him. Few men have had more or better success attending their efforts to relieve the ailments of suffering humanity than have followed as the direct sequence of the work of Dr. Crossen.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HAREN.

William Augustus Haren is the enterprising and efficient manager of the Wainwright Brewery at No. 1015 Papin street. He is a man whose qualifications for conducting large affairs are well known in the commercial circles of the city. Since his undertaking the management of the Wainwright interests he has been instrumental in adding largely to the volume of business. His capacities for work are unlimited and he is ever alert and energetic in promoting the interests of the vast concern whose affairs have been placed largely under his exclusive control.

Mr. Haren is of German extraction and was born in St. Louis, June 19, 1854. His father, Charles Haren, was a native of Rhenish Bavaria, having been born there in the year 1820. He came to America with his brother Edward and a number of friends in 1833. Their emigration to America was compulsory owing to the fact that Edward Haren and those who accompanied him to the new world had engaged in a revolution in their native land which necessitated their escaping from the country. The uprising was similar to that which occurred in the year 1848, at which time many patriots, in order to save their lives, were forced to flee from the fatherland. Edward Haren became one of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis, and he served as a notary for many years. Charles Haren passed away August 17, 1908, in St. Louis. Josephine (Scherer) Haren, mother of William Augustus Haren, was a native of Switzerland, her father, Ignatius Scherer, having been a tailor in the fatherland, which occupation he continued to follow in St. Louis in 1834. He departed this life in 1849.

The public schools of St. Louis afforded William Augustus Haren his preliminary education, and upon completing a course in the common branches he studied at Christian Brothers College. He then engaged as a clerk for the real-estate firm of Edward Haren. Here he remained but for a brief period of time, when he entered the real-estate office of James M. Carpenter, with whom he remained for four years. In 1876 he went abroad and after a pleasure trip throughout Europe he returned to St. Louis in October of that year and became affiliated with the brewery of Samuel Wainwright & Company. At that time Charles Haren, his father, was a bookkeeper of the firm, in which capacity he served for twenty-five years. His father having resigned his position, William A. Haren succeeded him in 1880, and since that time has been identified in many relations with the manufacturing plant. Subsequently when the plant was sold to an English syndicate, which organized the St. Louis Brewing Association,

Mr. Haren was promoted to the station of assistant manager, and at the same time was elected director of the corporation, now acting in both positions. Mr. Haren is a conservative and practical business man and is an invaluable factor in promoting the interests of the concern. The affairs of the firm are almost exclusively within his hands, and in conducting them he demonstrates that keen business discernment which is absolutely necessary to manage the affairs of so large an enterprise. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Wainwright building at Seventh and Chestnut streets, and he represents the interests of Ellis Wainwright in St. Louis.

In 1879 he united in marriage with Miss Katie M. Byrne, a daughter of P. O' D. Byrne, a real-estate agent, and a niece of John Byrne, Jr., who was a pioneer real-estate dealer of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Haren have three children: Catherine, Grace and William E. Mr. Haren is a man of unwearied application and finds little time to devote to outside organizations in presence of the volume of business which of necessity demands his daily supervision. He is fond of tennis, however, and devotes a great deal of time in the way of recreation to music, belonging to several musical organizations.

WILLIAM T. HAARSTICK.

The name of Haarstick has long been an honored and prominent one in the business circles of St. Louis. It has figured especially with the grain and transportation interests, with chemical interests and with financial affairs. William T. Haarstick of this review has fully sustained the untarnished reputation which has always been associated with the name in its business relations in St. Louis, and although he entered upon a business already established, he has shown marked capacity and enterprise in enlarging and developing this in accordance with the trend of modern business progress. His ready recognition and utilization of opportunities stand as salient characteristics in his career and constitute one of the strong elements in his success. A native of St. Louis, Mr. Haarstick was born May 11, 1865, a son of Henry C. and Elise (Hoppe) Haarstick. His father was one of the most prominent financiers and business men of the middle west, foremost in promoting extensive enterprises, and the responsibility of conducting the vast business established by the father and maintaining its high reputation is the task which devolved upon and was faithfully executed by the son. He was qualified for the responsibilities of life by liberal education as a student in Smith's Academy, of St. Louis, and in the Boston School of Technology, and soon after completing his course in the latter institution he became his father's associate in business and under his wise counsel and sound direction mastered business principles and gained specific knowledge concerning the interests of the St. Louis-Mississippi Valley Transportation Company and its methods of operating in the grain trade. Mr. Haarstick applied himself closely to the mastery of the business, which was of large volume and involved intricate details, and soon gained a comprehensive knowledge of the commercial methods followed by the house in securing and extending its trade. Throughout his business career he has shown ready adaptability and a clear judgment that has been brought to bear in the solution of intricate problems. In 1894 he was elected vice president of the St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation Company and more and more largely relieved his father of the responsibilities attendant upon the management of this extensive enterprise. He was one of the best known representatives of the grain trade and transportation interests, not only in St. Louis, but in the Mississippi valley. Inheriting the commercial instinct and genius of his father, he has accumulated a handsome fortune on his own account, and among the younger generation of the business men of St. Louis there are none who occupy a more prominent position in financial and

commercial affairs. Four years ago the river interests were sold out and the St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation Company ceased to be a factor in the business circles of St. Louis. Since that time William T. Haarstick has been actively associated with the Herf & Frerichs Chemical Company as vice president and treasurer. This is a family corporation, controlled by the Haarssticks and Mr. Herf, a brother-in-law, and the business has been developed to extensive proportions, the enterprise becoming one of the leading productive concerns of the city. While Mr. Haarstick has been associated with some of the most important business operations of the middle west, there has been in his commercial career an entire absence of those methods which have characterized many of the so-called successful men, who in promoting their individual interests have sacrificed the rights and opportunities of others. Along the legitimate lines of industry and commerce his operations have been conducted, and the success of the companies with which he has been associated is due to the regard that has always been paid to the personnel of the house, the character of its service and to its relations to the public in that purchaser and seller should both have just compensation.

While preëminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence, Mr. Haarstick has never confined his attention so closely to business as to preclude an interest in music, literature and the fine arts. In fact, he is a patron of all such and finds the deepest pleasure therein. He is a member of the St. Louis, the Country, the Log Cabin and the Noonday Clubs, and the Cuivre Shooting Club. He has traveled extensively, visiting the art centers of the world and gaining through travel that broad culture and knowledge which can be secured only in that way. Nor has he regarded politics as something unworthy his attention. On the contrary, he keeps thoroughly conversant with the vital questions and issues of the day and is recognized as a republican leader in St. Louis, but without political aspirations for himself seeks the success of the party, for he believes that through its efforts the best interests of the country are promoted. Mr. Haarstick is an approachable man to whom the term comradeship means much, and a sincere cordiality and good will have made him popular wherever he is known, while the circle of his friends in his native city is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

CHARLES WESLEY HOLTCAMP.

Charles Wesley Holtcamp, judge of the probate court of St. Louis and prominent as attorney and official in many corporations of this city and the southwest, was born in Decatur, Illinois, September 1, 1859, his parents being Charles and Catherine (Holvener) Holtcamp, the latter a native of Ohio and a daughter of a very prominent Methodist minister of Ohio, New York and New Jersey. The father, who was born in Prussia, came to the United States in 1852 and since 1856 has been widely known as a German Methodist minister, being still active in the work.

In accordance with the custom of itinerancy in the Methodist ministry, Charles W. Holtcamp spent his youth in various cities, including Decatur, Bloomington, Peoria, Beardstown, Pekin, Alton and Jacksonville, Illinois, and Davenport and Burlington, Iowa. He pursued his education in the public schools of these cities until 1878 and in his youth he strongly desired to attend West Point and enter the army. However, this plan was abandoned and he continued his studies in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained two years. Up to this time he had continuously been a student save for a period of two years spent in a photographic gallery. After leaving Illinois College he matriculated in the law department of Washington University—the St. Louis Law School—in 1880, and was graduated in 1882, being admitted to practice the



CHARLES W. HOLT CAMP

same year in the city of St. Louis. During his school days he had largely spent his vacation at work and while studying law he taught a night school.

Judge Holtcamp has continuously resided in St. Louis since October, 1880, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to this city from Burlington, Iowa. For twenty-six years he has figured as one of the able lawyers of St. Louis and has conducted much important litigation. He is also well known as a representative of various corporate interests, being now a stockholder and attorney for the Blanke-Wennecker Candy Company of St. Louis; a director and attorney for the Blanke Realty Company of this city; president of the Camden Water, Light & Power Company of Camden, Arkansas; vice president and counsel for the Blackwell Oil Company at Blackwell, Oklahoma; a stockholder and counsel for the Monarch Weather Strip & Supply Company of St. Louis; and vice president and counsel for the Kaiser Publishing Company of this city.

With matters of a more largely public nature Judge Holtcamp has also been associated. In the spring of 1877, at Jacksonville, Illinois, he joined Company I, of the Fifth Regiment of the Illinois National Guard and in the fall of 1883 he enlisted in the Missouri National Guard as a member of the Tredway Rifles. He became captain of Company F of the First Regiment of the Missouri National Guard in 1885, and of Company D in 1894, served as senior captain of his regiment in the war with Spain and was elected lieutenant colonel of the regiment in 1899, holding that rank until he resigned on the 7th of January, 1904. He has also made a creditable record in connection with civic affairs. He was a member of the municipal assembly of St. Louis for a two years' term, beginning in 1889 and in November, 1906, was elected judge of the probate court of the city of St. Louis for a term of four years, entering upon the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1907. He is therefore the present incumbent and his official record justifies the confidence which was reposed in him in his election. Since attaining his majority he has been a stalwart republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the party principles.

In May, 1888, Judge Holtcamp wedded Miss Augusta Hausman, of St. Louis, who died in December, 1893. Ten years later, in September, 1903, he wedded Mrs. Nellie Francisco Barker. By his first marriage he had one daughter, Dorothy Elaine, now in her seventeenth year.

He is a member of the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum and the Masonic fraternity. In the last named he has attained the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite, the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to Maple Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and is chairman of the official boards. These various associations indicate much of the character of his interests and the rules which have governed his conduct. While known as a successful attorney and business man and now as a most efficient probate judge, he is also recognized as one whose labors have extended to interests whereby the welfare of the public is promoted, while his coöperation may always be counted upon to further the general good.

FRANK HUGH SULLIVAN.

Frank Hugh Sullivan, the junior partner of the law firm of Block & Sullivan, was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, January 2, 1869. The founders of the family in America came from Ireland, residing first in Baltimore, whence they removed to Virginia and later to North Carolina. After the family had been represented in this country for several generations the grandfather of our subject removed from North Carolina to Tennessee and died while in the government service as a civil engineer. His son, Dr. Flavius Josephus Sullivan, was a native of Wilson county, Tennessee, prepared for the practice of medi-

cine and surgery and was actively engaged in his profession for over forty years. He gained distinction in his chosen calling and became a prominent and honored physician of Kentucky, but is now living retired. He is a Confederate veteran, who joined the army under command of General Morgan and later was engaged in hospital service. He married Lucy Mary Beckner, a native of Virginia, who is still living.

Frank Hugh Sullivan pursued a public-school education and also attended Princeton College at Princeton, Kentucky. Later he matriculated in Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, and also pursued his law course there, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1888 and the Bachelor of Law degree in 1889. He was not yet twenty years of age when he graduated. He entered upon the active practice of his profession in 1891 in Paragould, Arkansas, where he continued until 1898, since which time he has been in St. Louis. He practiced alone until 1904 and then formed his present partnership with George M. Block under the firm name of Block & Sullivan. This has proven a very fortunate alliance for both gentlemen, as the law firm is recognized as a strong one, and their clientage is constantly increasing. They are making a specialty of corporation and commercial law, and have had much business of this nature, including a number of important damage suits.

In 1895 Mr. Sullivan was married to Miss Susan Hope Hicks, a native of Howard county, Arkansas, and they have a little son, Hugh Hicks Sullivan, born April 2, 1904. Mr. Sullivan is fond of fishing and finds therein his chief source of recreation. Fraternaly he is connected with the Masons, while in professional lines he is connected with the St. Louis Bar Association and the Missouri Bar Association. His success in a professional way affords the best evidence of his capabilities in this line. He is concise in his appeals before the court, yet never fails to give thorough preparation, and presents his cause with a clearness and strength that never fails to impress the court and seldom fails to win the verdict desired.

LOUIS STOCKSTROM.

Louis Stockstrom is the general manager of the Quick Meal Stove Company, at No. 825 Chouteau avenue, occupying the position continuously since 1881, and the success of the enterprise is a testimonial to his business discernment and careful management. Like many of the leading business men of this city, he claims Germany as the land of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Oldenburg, in November, 1858. His parents, Heinrich and Marie Stockstrom, are both deceased. The father was a mechanic and throughout his entire life carried on business along mechanical lines.

At the usual age Louis Stockstrom became a pupil in the elementary schools of his native land, continuing his studies to his fourteenth year, when he left school and took up the task of providing for his own support by serving a four years' apprenticeship at the machinist's trade. In his eighteenth year he volunteered for service in the German army in the Eisenbahn regiment, with which he was connected for about two years. When his military service ended he sought and obtained employment as a machinist in Berlin, and afterward went to Russia with a desire of seeing something of the country, at the same time continuing business activities there. A comparison of the opportunities of the fatherland and the new world convinced him that he would have better chances of obtaining success on the west side of the Atlantic. He therefore sailed across the briny deep to New York city, whence he made his way direct to Denver, influenced to this step by the fact that he had a brother, Charles A. Stockstrom, in that city. There he was employed in different shops until he and his brother came to St. Louis in 1881. Here they began business at No.

700 North Broadway, operating on a small scale. They first employed only three men, but prospered during the first year, and after its close sought more commodious quarters at Ninth street and Cass avenue. At the end of the second year it was again necessary that they seek larger quarters, for the rapid increase of their business demanded that they employ fifty workmen. They then removed to Third and Spruce streets, where they remained for three years, and the growth of their business justified their employment of one hundred and fifty men. On the expiration of that period they erected their present extensive plant, and today have five hundred employes, while their business extends to all parts of the country. The plant is equipped with all the modern, improved machinery and facilities, and that the output is of excellent manufacture and durability is indicated by its ready sale on the market, and its constantly growing trade.

On the 1st of April, 1889, Mr. Stockstrom was married to Miss Bertha Meisler, a daughter of F. W. Meisler, a prominent figure in the financial circles of the city, serving for thirty years as president of the German Savings Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Stockstrom have two daughters and a son: Eleanor, a graduate of the Mary Institute, who was also a student in Miss Knox's school at Briarcliff, New York; Arthur Louis, fifteen years of age, attending the manual training school of the Washington University; and Jessie, a student in the Mary Institute. Mr. Stockstrom erected his residence at No. 3263 Hawthorn boulevard, and it is one of the beautiful homes of that section of the city, built on modern and attractive style of architecture. He has also built a summer residence on the bluffs of the Merrimac river.

In politics he is independent, having no sympathy with the machine rule that largely dominates the parties, but seeking rather to support men and principles. He belongs to the Ethical Society, to the Union Club and the Missouri Athletic Club. Possessing a genial nature, he is ever mindful of the rights and privileges of others and while working for his own success he has never been unmindful of his obligations to his fellowmen. The self-made man is a product of America, and in this country, where effort is not hampered by caste or class, Mr. Stockstrom sought the opportunities of success, and the wisdom of the course he has followed is demonstrated in the prominent position to which he has attained.

JOHN FLOURNOY MONTGOMERY.

The progressive steps in the life of John Flournoy Montgomery are easily discernible. He has never been content until he has made the best use of his possessions and his opportunities, and gradually he has worked his way upward until he occupies a position of much responsibility as the secretary and treasurer of the John Wildt Evaporated Milk Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Highland, Illinois. He was born September 20, 1878, in Sedalia, Missouri, a son of James Albert and Dora Virginia (Ming) Montgomery. The father, a gas and electrical engineer, died in St. Louis in 1904. He was for twenty-eight years general manager of the Sedalia (Mo.) Gas Company and the Sedalia Electric Light & Power Company, and at the same time was general manager of the Moberly Gas & Electric Company, of Moberly, Missouri; the Lexington (Mo.) Gas Company; the Nevada (Mo.) Gas Company; and the Greencastle (Ind.) Gas Company.

Various members of the family have gained distinction in different lines. Dr. Thomas J. Montgomery, grandfather of our subject, was a noted physician, who served as surgeon general on the staff of General Pope during the Civil war and was the discoverer and promoter of the modern methods of treating typhoid fever. His great-uncle, the Rev. John Montgomery, was a famous divine and pastor of the First Presbyterian church of St. Louis for many

years. He was also president of the Westminster College and several times was moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly. The grandmother of our subject, Mrs. Emilie (Flournoy) Montgomery, was of an old Creole family still prominent throughout the south, and was a cousin of Sara Ward Downs—the famous Kentucky beauty.

John F. Montgomery pursued his education in the public schools, the Ramsdell Academy and the Central Business College of Sedalia, Missouri. He made his initial step in the business world at the age of thirteen years, becoming associated with Ira H. Latour, the publisher of the Sedalia Humorist and proprietor of a job printing establishment. Mr. Montgomery worked thus after school hours and was very successful. After leaving school he became connected with the shoe business at Sedalia, but in order to gain wider experience came to St. Louis, when about nineteen years of age, and for one year was in the employ of the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Company. During the succeeding year he was superintendent of the Moberly (Mo.) Gas & Electric Company and for two years was station foreman for the Ogden Gas Company in Chicago. He spent a similar period as plant manager for the Dallas (Tex.) Gas & Fuel Company, and then became connected with the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company at Highland, Illinois, which he represented for two years as its advertising manager. He afterward spent a year and a half in a special advertising agency business in the Schiller block in Chicago, and for two years was sales manager for the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company of Highland. He is now and for the past year has been secretary and treasurer of the John Wildi Evaporated Milk Company of St. Louis and Highland. He has thus passed on to a position of executive control and administrative direction, bending his energies to the institution of new methods and the promotion of wider trade connections. He is recognized as a young man of marked business ability and energy, who is rapidly forging to the front in commercial circles.

On the 7th of September, 1904, Mr. Montgomery was married to Miss Hedwig Wildi, a daughter of John Wildi, originator of evaporated milk, and they have one child, Marie Louise Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery is a democrat in his political views, while his fraternal relations connect him with the Masonic lodge and Royal Arch chapter of Highland, Illinois, and with the Knights of Pythias at Chicago. He is also a member of the Missouri Athletic Club and the Southern Club of St. Louis, and admirable and attractive social qualities render him personally popular in these different organizations.

W. C. MANLEY.

W. C. Manley, wholesale dealer in vehicles and implements in St. Louis, was born in Litchfield, Illinois, July 14, 1868, a son of William and Margaret Manley. The father, who engaged in merchandising through the greater part of his life, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1806, and died on the 4th of January, 1878. The mother was born in Dumfries, Scotland, February 14, 1835, and is still a well preserved woman although she has passed the eighty-third milestone on life's journey.

W. C. Manley pursued his education in the parochial schools of Litchfield, Illinois, to the age of fourteen years and afterward spent one year as a student in the St. Louis University. He left school at the age of fifteen to enter the office of Hill, Clarke & Company, of St. Louis, and since that time his career has been one of continuous activity, in which experience, observation and industry have brought him the energy and skill that have enabled him to work his way steadily upward. He remained as office boy with his first employers from 1883 until 1885 and then secured a clerkship with the Moline Plow Company. In 1886 he filled a clerical position with the Terminal Railroad Associa-

tion and when he left that company in 1887 it was to become salesman for the house of Manley & Thompson, of St. Louis, thus representing that firm for four years. From 1891 until 1896 he was salesman for Secher & Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and from 1896 until 1908 was engaged in the wholesale vehicle and implement business under the firm name of Deeds & Manley. The connection continued for twelve years with mutual pleasure and profit and a business of considerable magnitude was developed. On the 8th of January, 1908, Mr. Manley purchased his partner's interests and has since been alone in the conduct of the house, which is now one of the important wholesale concerns of the city. Each step in his career has been a forward one, bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, and since entering upon an independent business venture he has displayed the qualities of a successful and resourceful merchant.

On the 13th of October, 1891, Mr. Manley was married to Miss Olive B. Harrison and their children are Margaret and William. Mr. Manley is a republican in his political faith but is not a politician in the sense of seeking or desiring office. He belongs to the lodge, chapter and commandery in the Masonic fraternity and has served as an officer in the first mentioned. His religious belief is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church and he shapes his life in harmony therewith.

CLARENCE DEAN JOHNSON.

Clarence Dean Johnson has been the promoter of an extensive lumber business and as its executive head is managing its interests with headquarters in St. Louis. He was born in Caton, six miles from Corning, Steuben county, New York, April 1, 1866, a son of Edward Johnson, who was of English birth, and Electa M. (Herrick) Johnson, of the well known Herrick family of New York. The parents are now residents of Caton, New York.

Clarence Dean Johnson continued in the Empire state to the age of twelve years, when the family removed to Larned, Kansas, where his education was completed. In 1885 his parents went to Kansas City, while Mr. Johnson of this review made his way to New Orleans and secured a situation as collector for a commercial concern of that city. In the course of business he became acquainted with the owner of a sawmill at Chapin, a station on the Texas Pacific Railway in Louisiana, and becoming interested in the subject of lumber manufacture, he engaged in the mill as trimmer for John Newton. Through practical experience in every department of the business he gained a most intimate knowledge of lumber manufacture. He observed the methods and processes most closely, continuing in the mill until 1887. In that year he made the acquaintance of Samuel Wilson, with whom he went to Shreveport, Louisiana, and later to Carmona, Texas. He there entered into a contract with Mr. Wilson for cutting logs at fifty cents a thousand. Later he became yard foreman for A. W. Norris, a yellow pine manufacturer, at Barnum, Texas, and subsequently the duties of shipping clerk were also entrusted to him. He thus continued until 1889, when he returned to Kansas City and afterward went to Chicago, becoming foreman on the docks for the South Branch Lumber Company, but the strike ended the necessity for his services and he went to Clinton, Iowa, where he was employed by the lumber firm of W. J. Young & Company. From truckman he was soon promoted to the position of foreman of the yard of the Sunny South Lumber Company at New Louisville, Arkansas, and afterward was made superintendent of the entire plant, continuing at that point until the plant changed hands.

In 1894 Mr. Johnson removed to St. Louis, where he incorporated the R. L. Trigg Lumber Company. Three years later this concern was succeeded by the Frost-Trigg Lumber Company, of which Mr. Johnson is and has been for many



C. D. JOHNSON

years the vice president and general manager. The company has attained a foremost place as operators in yellow pine lumber and the development and success of the business is attributable in very large measure to his enterprise and unflagging efforts. In 1899 he became interested in the Lufkin Land & Lumber Company, of Lufkin, Texas, and created the Union Sawmill Company. In the fall of 1902 he instituted the movement to secure over two hundred thousand acres of short leaf pine timberland, which now forms the basis of the company's operations in Arkansas and Louisiana. Huttig, Arkansas, a model town, built by the Union Sawmill Company, stands as a monument to the enterprise of Mr. Johnson and his business associates. The Union sawmill is a model concern, employing the most modern methods of lumber manufacture, the plant being equipped with the most improved machinery and devices, while the associations with the employes are most harmonious. Mr. Johnson is president of the company and was formerly president of the Little Rock & Monroe Railway Company until the line was sold to the Missouri Pacific Railway. That road opened the country from Little Rock to Monroe, Louisiana. Mr. Johnson is also vice president and general manager of the Frost-Trigg Lumber Company, a director of the Noble Lumber Company, of Noble, Louisiana, and is financially interested in the De Soto Land & Lumber Company at Mansfield, Louisiana; the Black Lake Lumber Company, of Campti, Louisiana; the Star & Crescent Lumber Company, of Montrose, Louisiana; the Carter & Kelly Lumber Company, of Manning, Texas. These various companies have been purchased by the Frost-Johnson Lumber Company, of which E. A. Frost is now president, and C. D. Johnson, first vice president. Thus from a very obscure position in the business world the latter has advanced to a place of prominence, his ability being widely recognized in the lumber trade of the south and middle west.

In April, 1883, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Dorothy Farrar, of New Louisville, Arkansas. They have two children, C. D. and Ernest, and they own a beautiful home at Park View Place. Mr. Johnson is prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, K. T.; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Mercantile Club and the Glen Echo Country Club.

The measure of man's success is not the altitude which he has reached, but the heights from which he has climbed, and, judging from this standard, the record of Mr. Johnson is a noble one. The secret of his advancement is due to the fact that he has done one thing well, throwing all of his energies into it. He has also tried to make all of his acts and commercial moves the result of definite consideration and sound judgment. There have never been any great ventures or risks in his career but, on the contrary, he has practiced honest, slow growing business methods, which have been based upon the foundation of energy and good system.

MONTROSE PALLEN McARDLE.

Montrose Pallen McArdle, an architect whose preëminent ability has made him widely known, was born in St. Louis, February 1, 1868. His ancestors were originally one of the Scottish clans, which was wiped out in the highland warfare. Representatives of the name, although the family ceased to exist as a clan, have been prominent in army, navy and church circles through many centuries and all have been connected with professional life.

Felix McArdle, father of M. P. McArdle, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and when a little lad of six summers was brought to America by his parents, who crossed the Atlantic about seventy years ago. The family home was first

established in Cincinnati, Ohio, but for sixty-five years the McArdles have been residents of St. Louis. For many years Felix McArdle was a professor in the St. Louis University, was also assistant state geologist and professor of chemistry in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, where M. M. Pallen, the maternal grandfather, also occupied a professorship for many years. At his death, in 1874, Professor McArdle was secretary of the Hope Mining Company of St. Louis. His wife, in her maidenhood, Emma Christmas Pallen, was a daughter of Dr. M. M. Pallen of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and one of the most distinguished members of the medical fraternity in this city, gaining honor and fame by his capable and efficient services during the cholera epidemic, as well as through his labors as an educator. The death of Mrs. McArdle occurred in 1898.

Montrose P. McArdle, an only child, pursued his education in the public schools of eleven different states and took a special course in the Georgetown University, in the District of Columbia, his studies being directed largely along scientific lines. He returned to St. Louis at the age of eighteen years and entered the office of Eames & Young, architects, but largely received his architectural training under Pierce P. Furber, of the firm of Peabody, Sterns & Furber, of Boston and St. Louis, in whose employ he continued from 1889 until 1897, being chief assistant in the St. Louis office. In 1894 he established an office on his own account and has since been alone in business. He has been identified with much commercial building throughout the west and south and has attained a position of distinction as an architect. He was a member of the National Jury of Selection for fine arts at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, a member of the international jury of awards and received the gold medal on the temple of fraternity at the exposition, which he erected and which was one of the three buildings outside of the main exposition buildings to receive a medal. Mr. McArdle was the architect of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts and for three years filled the position of professor of architecture. He belongs to the American Institute of Architecture and the St. Louis Chapter and is also connected with the Two-by-Fours, a society of artists. In the pursuit of his profession he has done much to make St. Louis an attractive place of residence through the exercise of his professional skill, while his fame and ability have made him known throughout the country and gained him extensive patronage through the south and west.

On the 20th of April, 1892, in St. Louis, Mr. McArdle was married to Miss Mary T. Reed, a daughter of the Rev. B. E. Reed, of Grace church. They have two children, Montrose Pallen and Alleyne. The parents hold membership in the Grace Episcopal church, in which Mr. McArdle is serving as a vestryman. He is an enthusiast on the subject of golf and belongs to the Algonquin Golf Club. Realizing at an early point in his career that success depends upon the individual and not upon his environment, he has developed his native talents by exercise in the active affairs of business life, and long since passed beyond the ranks of the many. He stands today among the successful few.

CHRIS HAAG.

Chris Haag, a prominent contractor and builder and a man who has won his way from a position of comparative obscurity to one of considerable worth, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1866, a son of Louis and Caroline (Ulmer) Haag. The father followed the occupation of cabinet-making in his native land, where he passed away. In addition to Chris Haag, the family consisted of ten children, two of whom lived to maturity, namely: Louis, of Wittenberg, Germany; and Mary, who married Jacob Rider, of St. Louis.

When he had attained the required age Chris Haag was enrolled as a pupil in the common schools of his native land, where he passed through the consecutive grades. After leaving school he learned the cabinet-maker's trade. He followed this occupation there until 1885, when he emigrated to America, locating in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, for a time, where he continued to work at his trade. After spending two years there, he went to Chicago, then to Kansas City, in both of which places he was employed at cabinet-making, and in 1888 he came to St. Louis. Here he successfully plied his craft as cabinet-maker and carpenter and gained considerable popularity as a skilled mechanic. In 1900 he entered the contracting business for himself and since that time his operations have been confined principally to the west end of the city. As a contractor he has been eminently successful, his work being chiefly the construction of the finer class of residences.

Mr. Haag was married to Miss Ida Ungor in 1889. She is a daughter of Julius and Augusta Ungor, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in the year 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Haag are parents of one son, Charles, and one daughter, Emma. All the members of the family belong to the Lutheran church.

Regarding politics Mr. Haag does not give his allegiance to any particular party, but rather takes the stand of being independent and uses his vote and influence toward the election of candidates for public offices whom he deems best qualified to subserve the public's interests. Considering the difficulties with which Mr. Haag has had to contend and also the fact that he had neither influence nor money when he started out in life, he is worthy of great credit in attaining to his present prominent place in the financial world. When he landed in America he possessed the small sum of six dollars, and since then by honest and zealous industry he is now worth in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand dollars and besides is conducting a prosperous and remunerative business.

JOHN C. MUCKERMANN.

John C. Muckermann, who since 1902 has been the vice president of the Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company, was born in St. Louis, November 8, 1868, and is a son of Christopher and Wilhelmina Muckermann. The father engaged in the ice business and later became connected with the coal trade, being numbered among the representative and substantial business men of St. Louis. In his sixteenth year he emigrated to this country with his brother Edward, and for many years was identified with commercial pursuits, but is now living retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

John C. Muckermann was a pupil in the Holy Trinity parochial school, but left that institution in his thirteenth year and afterward attended public school for a year. Later he became a student in St. Francis College at Quincy, Illinois, where he spent one year, thus completing his education. On putting aside his text-books he became his father's assistant in the conduct of the business which was carried on under the name of Christopher Muckermann until its incorporation under the style of the Muckermann Ice & Coal Company, at which time an elder brother Ignatius C. Muckermann, was admitted to a partnership and became secretary of the company. The father became president and John C. Muckermann was made treasurer and general manager. He was also connected with the American Ice & Coal Company, of which he was one of the organizers, becoming secretary at that time. He likewise assisted in organizing the Union Ice & Coal Company, was elected general manager and subsequently was chosen a director of the Polar Wave Ice Company. He continued as general manager of the Muckermann Ice & Coal Company until the spring of 1902, when the Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company was organized, at which time John C. Muckermann was elected a director and vice president. He continues in that position to the

present day and his long experience in this line of trade, together with his marked enterprise and activity, renders him a forceful factor in the conduct of an extensive, profitable and growing business.

On the 14th of November, 1890, Mr. Muckermann was united in marriage in St. Louis to Miss Pauline Leber, a daughter of Frank and Elizabeth Leber, and unto them have been born three sons and three daughters: Christopher J., who is seventeen years of age and is attending St. Mary's College, Kansas; Frank Xavier, fifteen years of age, a student in St. Louis University; Walter Ignatius, thirteen years of age, who has recently entered the university; Rose Wilhelmina, ten years of age, attending the parochial school; Ruth Laura and Alice Isabelle, aged respectively six and three years.

Mr. Muckermann maintains both a summer and a winter home and provides every possible comfort for his family. It is his desire to promote their welfare. That has been his inspiration in his business career, for he has desired to contribute in every possible way to their welfare and happiness. Undoubtedly one feature of his success is the fact of his long experience in a given line of trade. Having succeeded his father in this business, he has been connected with these lines to the present time, and is today a well known and prosperous representative of this department of commercial activity.

HERBERT ALEXANDER VROOMAN.

One of the best known men in real-estate and financial circles in St. Louis, of Herbert Alexander Vrooman it can be truthfully said that no one man of his years has done more towards the building up and development of the city. He was born January 22, 1868, in Oil City, Pennsylvania, the son of J. A. and Mary L. (Carl) Vrooman, and was but a lad of six years when his parents removed westward and located in St. Louis, so that with the exception of the first six years, Mr. Vrooman's life has been spent in this city. Educated in her institutions, he was well qualified for the responsibilities of a business career and early entered the field of practical business. As his push and energy required new lines of activity, they were chosen. In the line of real-estate projects and development he has achieved his greatest successes. In the years of his active connection with the realty and financial interests of this city he has occupied a place of influence and prominence and is recognized as a man of keen business discrimination whose industry never flags and whose judgment is at all times sound and reliable. He has projected and successfully carried out some of the biggest real-estate and development propositions of his time in St. Louis. A shrewd judge of real-estate values, both present and prospective, he can command a following among men of means that insures completion of almost any deal that receives his recommendation and coöperation. Full of determination, resolute in purpose, his whole energy is given to whatever he undertakes. Difficulties are not fought blindly, but by careful, business-like methods, and on the plan that, if not the proper course to pursue, a retreat can be made in safety.

The companies with which he has been prominently identified have been among the first in St. Louis to adopt many of the modern styles of architecture, this being particularly true in apartment house construction. The St. Regis apartment at Kings Highway and Lindell boulevard represent not only a most modern type of architecture, but constitute as well the largest structure of the kind west of the Mississippi. The Vrooman apartment at the corner of McPherson and Taylor streets is also representative of the most modern construction in this age when building operations have met the needs of a luxurious and congested city life. Mr. Vrooman was practically the founder of the H. A. Vrooman Realty Company and has since been prominently identified with its management. He is also president of the Cherokee Realty Company, the Marjorie

Realty Company and the De Hodiuant Company, while of the Burnett Realty Company he is serving as secretary. There are few men so well informed concerning property interests and values in this city as is Mr. Vrooman, and at the head of the different companies with which he is associated he has controlled many important property transfers and negotiations. The Vrooman Realty Company has been instrumental in the upbuilding of many sections of the city and has operated largely in the western portion of St. Louis, where are now found the finer homes. The city has today more palatial residences than Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston or New York, and the Vrooman Realty Company has contributed in a large measure to the architectural adornment of St. Louis. Aside from his extensive operations in building and in the transfer of property, Mr. Vrooman is also a conspicuous figure in financial circles. A man of great activity and energy, at the same time he is precautionous and conservative, guarding carefully the interests of his clients.

On the 12th of October, 1893, in Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Vrooman was married to Miss Mabel V. Black and to them have been born a daughter and son, Marjorie and Herbert A. The family attend the Christian church at Union and Von Verson streets, of which Mr. Vrooman is a member. He contributes generously to its support and is interested in its work and purposes. He is also a valued member of the Business Men's League and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Missouri Athletic Club and the St. Louis Club. Hunting, fishing and automobiling constitute the chief features of his recreation. He belongs to the little group of distinctively representative business men who have been active in inaugurating and building up the chief industries and commercial interests of the city in recent years, and he is garnering in the fullness of time a generous harvest of his enterprise. By the consensus of public opinion on the part of his fellowmen he is accounted one of the valued residents of St. Louis and is everywhere spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life has been so varied in its activity, so wonderful in its purpose and so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects upon the city's development that it has become an integral part of the history of St. Louis.

C. J. LEPPERT.

C. J. Leppert, connected throughout his business career with the fur trade, is now president of the Leonhard Roos Fur Company of St. Louis and there is, perhaps, no man in the middle west more thoroughly versed in the fur trade, in all its different departments. He controls an extensive and growing business which makes him one of the most substantial merchants of the city, his annual sales reaching a large figure. Moreover, he has in his business career never made engagements that he has not kept nor incurred obligations that he has not met, so that he enjoys in full measure the confidence and trust of his business associates and contemporaries.

Mr. Leppert was born in Newark, New Jersey, July 22, 1854. His father, Charles R. Leppert, was a veteran of the Civil war and up to the time of his death was engaged in the fur business in New York city. The mother, Mrs. Louise (Roos) Leppert, who died in 1898, was a sister of Leonard Roos, the founder of the Leonard Roos Fur Company.

Reared under the parental roof, C. J. Leppert was a pupil in the public and high schools of New York to the age of fourteen years, when he came west to St. Louis in 1868 for the purpose of entering the fur house of Leonard Roos, the founder of the business of which Mr. Leppert is now sole proprietor. Mr. Roos was his uncle and a practical furrier, who had the reputation of being one of the most reliable as well as one of the most successful representatives of the fur trade in the west. He established the business in 1867 and it has since



C. J. LEPPERT

enjoyed continual growth. With the youth, enterprise, ambition and business ability of Mr. Leppert, the institution has still further developed until today it ranks among the foremost establishments in the west. In the manufacture of furs the house employs a large number of designers, cutters and finishers who have been trained under the direct supervision of Mr. Leppert. The business, located at No. 516 Locust street, occupies a six-story building, twenty-five by one hundred feet, and is one of the few strictly fur manufacturing houses doing a retail business in the United States outside of New York. Since becoming connected with the enterprise, more than four decades ago, Mr. Leppert has made steady progress. He thoroughly mastered the business in principle and detail, became a salesman and was admitted to a partnership on the incorporation of the business in 1883, becoming vice president and director. He thus continued until the death of Mr. Roos in 1900, when he became president and manager and the following year he purchased the interest of Mrs. Roos and became sole owner of the business, which has now reached extensive proportions. Mr. Leppert is considered one of the best judges of fur in the west and his opinion has often been sought by the houses of St. Louis that are today considered the largest in the market. He regularly visits New York three times a year and makes at least an annual trip across the Atlantic to the fur centers of Europe. He has studied the business from every possible standpoint and knows what can be secured in every fur market of the world. He is also a director in the Central National Bank of St. Louis, but otherwise has confined his attention to the fur trade.

Mr. Leppert was married in St. Louis, March 13, 1884, to Miss Ida D. Strauss, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of August Strauss, a jeweler of this city who died in 1893. Mrs. and Mr. Leppert have one child, Lillian D., who married Charles G. Dittel, Jr., an importer of New York city. Mr. Leppert's club relations are with the Union, Liederkrantz, Missouri Athletic and Glenn Echo Clubs, and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His business career has been characterized by steady advancement, resulting largely from the fact that he has always continued in one line of activity and has thoroughly mastered the business in every phase.

COLONEL EUGENE JACCARD SPENCER.

Colonel Eugene Jaccard Spencer, a consulting engineer of high renown in his profession, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 31, 1859, and is a descendant of Noah Spencer, of Connecticut, whose certificate of service in the Revolutionary war is now in possession of Colonel Spencer of this review. Noah Spencer was his great-great-grandfather, and tracing the line of descent down it is found that military skill and prowess were again evidenced by Colonel Garry Spencer, the grandfather, at the time of the Black Hawk and other Indian wars. He removed from Vermont to Montreal and engaged in service with the Hudson Bay Company and went in their service to Mackinaw, which was then still considered a British post. His wife was also a native of the Green Mountain state.

Their son, Charles Lafayette Spencer, was a native of Detroit, Michigan, and arrived in St. Louis about 1845. Here he engaged with the Eugene Jaccard Jewelry Company, for several years making his home at Santa Fe, New Mexico, at which point he engaged in the manufacture and shipment to the east of Mexican filigree jewelry for the trade of the St. Louis house. He made four different trips from St. Louis to Santa Fe, starting upon the trail from Independence, Missouri, and going from that point by boat to St. Louis. The troops engaged in the Mexican war brought much Mexican jewelry to the north and created a demand for it in different sections of the country. It was this that led

the firm to send Mr. Spencer to the southwest for the purpose of bringing back filigree workers, but as they refused to remove to the east he established a shop at Santa Fe. From 1853, however, he remained continuously in St. Louis and was associated with the Jaccard Jewelry Company through the various changes in the business until his death, which occurred in this city, December 19, 1896, when he was seventy-one years of age. He wedded Mary Elizabeth Parker, a native of New Albany, Indiana, and a daughter of Nathaniel Wesley Parker, whose father, the Rev. Samuel Parker, was a pioneer Methodist minister of Virginia and Kentucky. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Baird. Mrs. Spencer still survives her husband and is now living at Shrewsbury, St. Louis county.

Colonel Spencer, the fourth in a family of eight children, of whom six are living, spent his boyhood in St. Louis and, pursuing his education in the public schools, was graduated from the high school with the class of 1876. The following year he received appointment as cadet at West Point, entering the United States Military Academy June 10, 1878. The interval following his school days in St. Louis had been spent in the employ of the wholesale department of the Eugene Jaccard Jewelry Company. Cadet Spencer remained a student at West Point for four years, being graduated June 12, 1882, and through the succeeding summer remained at West Point as assistant instructor in practical astronomy. On the last of October he joined his regiment, the Fourth United States Cavalry, at Fort Cummings, New Mexico, and proceeded thence by the first government train to his regular station at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. During that year he was actively engaged in drawing plans for the improvement of the post, surveying timber reservations in the Black range, and in felling timber and sawing lumber for the construction of the new post of Fort Bayard. He was post adjutant and afterward regimental adjutant of the Fourth Cavalry for a period of several months, and adjutant of the troops in the field under General George A. Forsyth in the operations against the hostile Chiricahua Indians under Jhu, the predecessor of Geronimo. In June, 1883, he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers of the army and served until January, 1885, at the Engineers' School of Submarine Torpedo Service. He was directed to prepare for service as astronomer of the resurvey of the Mexican boundary, which it was expected would be begun in the winter of 1884-5. Because of complications with Mexico, however, this work was postponed and he was ordered to join General Crook as chief engineer of the Department of New Mexico and Arizona. General Crook was then in the field against the Chiricahuas, under Geronimo, and Lieutenant Spencer joined Crook at Fort Bowie, Arizona. He served through that entire campaign, continuing under General Nelson A. Miles, who relieved General Crook. Thirty days after the close of the campaign Lieutenant Spencer was relieved from duty and ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, as assistant engineer in local charge of the Louisville & Portland Canal; while later he went to Cincinnati as assistant engineer in local charge of the improvement of rivers south of the Ohio, including the construction of lock No. 6 on the Kentucky river. In the summer of 1887 he was relieved from that duty and returned to Prescott, Arizona, which was then the capital of the territory and had been headquarters of the military department.

On the 28th of July, 1887, at Prescott, Lieutenant Spencer was married to Miss Jane Catharine Tritle, a daughter of Governor F. A. Tritle, of Arizona territory, the wedding ceremony being performed by Bishop Dunlap, of New Mexico and Arizona. Her mother was from the Virginia Hereford family and was a niece of Senator Hereford, of West Virginia, and was also related to the Footes of that state and Georgia. Lieutenant and Mrs. Spencer became parents of one son, who is yet living, Eugene Tritle, nineteen years of age, now a junior in the engineering course at Washington University. Two children have passed away. Katharine Marie, born at Lynn, Massachusetts, died in St. Louis, February 4, 1904, at the age of twelve years, while Frank Parker died in infancy.

From Prescott, Arizona, Lieutenant Spencer went to West Point, New York, where, on the 28th of August, 1887, he entered upon his duty as the instructor in chemistry and electricity at the United States Military Academy. It was there, on the 16th of December, 1888, that his first son was born. In the fall of 1889 Lieutenant Spencer proceeded under orders to Charleston, South Carolina, as assistant engineer in harbor and river improvement in that district. In the following December he received a telegraphic request for a conference in Boston with officials of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, and thence proceeded to New York in general charge of the electric lighting stations, in which the company was interested, these stations having been shut down by reason of a crusade against overhead wires, ending in a wholesale cutting down of the electric light poles by the authorities of New York city. The following July he resigned his position as a member of the engineering corps of the army and entered the service of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company at their factories in Lynn, Massachusetts, being in charge of the supply department and engaging especially in the standardizing of materials of supply and of finished product. For this purpose he organized a testing department of that company, and through this avenue was instrumental in introducing into general use for motor construction the low steel castings of convenient form to replace the expensive and inconvenient iron forgings previously considered necessary. In the fall of 1892 he went to Chicago to take charge of the exhibits and contracts of the General Electric Company—a consolidation of the Thomson-Houston and the Edison Companies. In 1894 he severed his connection with that company and returned to St. Louis. Here he established himself as a consulting engineer, since which time he has been engaged very largely in the installation of underground electric light and power service throughout the west. He also built a street railway line from Venice, Illinois, to Granite City, which by gradual extension became the Granite City, Venice and East St. Louis system, and is now incorporated as a part of the East St. Louis and suburban system. In 1902 he built the Texarkana Light & Traction Company system of street railway and public service lighting at Texarkana, the town which lies on each side of the boundary line between Arkansas and Texas. He was vice president and treasurer of the former system and president of the latter.

On the 20th of June, 1898, Lieutenant Spencer was again called from civil life to become lieutenant colonel of the Third Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, a regiment organized in the Mississippi valley states for service in the expected siege of Havana. Until the 9th of July he was on the board of examination of candidates for commission in this regiment, and from the 10th to the 16th of July was on special duty in Washington, D. C., in connection with the organization of recruiting parties for this force, and thereafter was at St. Louis and Jefferson Barracks in charge of recruiting and organization of the command. He preceded the regiment to Lexington, Kentucky, under orders to arrange for its encampment at that place. While there, the protocol of peace being signed, he tendered his resignation, was honorably mustered out September 15, 1898, and returned to his pursuits in civil life.

In July, 1906, at the instance of the business men of St. Louis, Colonel Spencer undertook the reorganization and rehabilitation of the St. Louis military regiment called the First Regiment of Infantry of the Missouri National Guards, and by patient, persistent work he has interested an efficient set of officers and leading citizens in the work of this command, has raised the funds necessary to secure the site for a regimental armory and erected thereon a building which, though temporary in character, affords the organization such conveniences as are absolutely necessary in carrying on the work of such a military life. He was also instrumental in securing the allotment of funds for the purchase of a rifle range for the use of this regiment and has constructed a modern and efficient system of targets thereon. The end of the second year of target

practice finds the regiment organization second to none in this most essential branch of military instruction.

Colonel Spencer has served as president of the Engineers Club of St. Louis, also as treasurer and president of the Mercantile Club. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and of numerous scientific and social organizations. He belongs to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; and Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, K. T. He is a democrat who holds true to the standards advocated by Grover Cleveland and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Emanuel Episcopal church of Old Orchard, Missouri. He is fond of shooting and target work, and much of his recreation comes in those lines. His home is a suburban residence at No. 215 Oakwood avenue, Webster Park.

In a review of his life record it will be seen that his work has been of a most important character. Few men stand in as conspicuous a position in the engineering profession, and in government service and through private contracts his labors have constituted an element of value in many communities. He has made steady progress toward the goal of perfection, and his proficiency has already reached a high standard, while study and investigation are carrying him constantly forward. His entire service has been actuated by the utmost fidelity to duty, and his labors for the government have been characterized not only by the expression of high professional skill, but also by a lofty patriotism. In manner he is free from ostentation, yet there is not about him the least shadow of mock modesty. He is of athletic build, of dignified, courteous manner and genial disposition.

GEORGE W. MITCHELL.

George W. Mitchell, a well known contractor and builder of St. Louis, whose ancestors on the maternal side are among the oldest families in this country, is a native Missourian, having been born in Independence, January 9, 1870, a son of Isaac N. and Mary J. (Carver) Mitchell. The elder Mr. Mitchell emigrated to America from Bridgeport, England, in 1852, and immediately located in Independence, Missouri, of which locality he was numbered among the earliest settlers. His wife's family came to America in the Mayflower and consequently is one of the oldest in the United States, Mrs. Mitchell being a direct descendant of the celebrated Carver family of Massachusetts. The father passed away in 1906, his wife surviving him but one year. They left a family of three children, one of whom, Nellie C., the wife of Edward Beason, of St. Louis, is deceased. The other children are George W. and Ada B., who is the wife of Dr. B. Livingston, of Chanute, Kansas.

George W. Mitchell received his education in the public schools of Leavenworth, Kansas, to which place the family had removed from Independence, Missouri, later coming to St. Louis, where Mr. Mitchell learned his trade. After working as a journeyman for some time he engaged in the contracting business for himself, at which he has since been successful and has built up a prosperous trade. Since inaugurating himself in this enterprise, he has constructed over one hundred of the most elegant dwelling houses in the most desirable portions of the city.

On October 25, 1895, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Miss Susan C. Bolson, daughter of William L. and Ella S. Bolson, her father being one of the oldest contractors in the city and a native of the British Isles. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have two children, Calvin B. and Eva B. Among the secret societies of which Mr. Mitchell is a member is Red Cross Lodge, No. 54, K. P., while politically he gives his support to the republican party. Together with his wife he worships at the Maple Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a

deacon. When Mr. Mitchell started out in life for himself he had neither money nor influence, but being of an industrious disposition and willing to apply himself energetically, he made his way from the start and has since built up a business which has placed him in an enviable financial condition.

AUGUST CARL LUDWIG HAASE.

August Carl Ludwig Haase, who for sixteen years has conducted a wholesale delicatessen and fish company at Nos. 415 and 417 North Second street, belongs to that class of valued and representative American citizenship that Germany has furnished to the new world. He was born in December, 1828, in Schleswig-Holstein, and attended the public schools of Altona, Germany, until sixteen years of age. He then entered upon an apprenticeship in the grocery trade and was identified with commercial interests in his native land until after the outbreak of the war in 1848. He served during the succeeding three years as a soldier and when he retired from the army he was employed in different places and various capacities until he had earned a sum sufficient to enable him to emigrate to the new world. He was not in sympathy with some of the principles of government in his native land and his investigation into the subject also led him to the belief that prosperity was more easily attained in the United States than in his native country.

Accordingly the year 1852 witnessed his arrival at New Orleans, whence he made his way up the river to St. Louis, arriving in this city with only one dollar in his pocket. He possessed qualities, however, which are better than capital. He was energetic, resolute and not afraid of hard work. He at once sought a situation and was first employed as clerk by the wholesale grocery firm of F. R. Obert, but the salary there was not sufficient for this ambitious young man, and after a brief period he withdrew and entered the employ of a harness concern, where he continued until his economy and industry had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account. He then purchased a stock of groceries and opened a retail house on Twelfth street between Olive and Pine streets in 1857. In this he continued until 1868. In the meantime, however, Mr. Haase became a sergeant in Colonel John Nepp's regiment. When that command was called to active duty at the front he felt that his business would suffer immeasurably by his absence and he therefore employed a substitute, for whom he paid seven hundred dollars. Family ties also held him to his home, but he did his duty to his adopted country by sending another in his place.

While engaged in the grocery business Mr. Haase found opportunity to extend the scope of his activities. Ever alert to a good opening, he saw a chance which he believed offered good returns and entered into a business arrangement with a Mr. Van Dyke from Holland, who had formulated a recipe for the manufacture of bitters from Holland plants. Mr. Haase believed that substantial profits would accrue from the manufacture of the bitters, bought the recipe from Mr. Van Dyke and employed him to oversee the manufacturing branch of the business until Mr. Haase had himself become thoroughly acquainted with the process of manufacture. He then dispensed with the services of Mr. Van Dyke and continued in the business, selling his product to drug stores throughout the entire country. From this undertaking he realized a handsome measure of success and opened a second store at Seventh and Rutger streets, which he later sold with good profit. In 1868, after selling his first store, he opened another establishment on Second and Spruce streets in the same line of business and there his day's receipts were over one hundred dollars. In the old establishment his sales amounted to only about fifteen dollars per day and the change which he made indicates the keen business insight and ability of Mr. Haase. Several



A. C. L. HAASE

years later he left his second establishment and opened another store on Second and Market streets under the firm name of A. C. L. Haase & Company. In the meantime his sons had joined him in business and they gave up the retail trade to continue in the wholesale trade as proprietors of an extensive fish business at Nos. 415 and 417 North Second street. It has now assumed mammoth proportions, being one of the leading enterprises of the kind in St. Louis. Mr. Haase is also a director of the St. Louis Crematory.

In community affairs Mr. Haase has taken a deep and helpful interest and his cooperation in many movements for general progress has been of value to the city. From 1877 until 1879 he was a member of the house of delegates and assisted in inaugurating the new city charter. He also vigorously demanded and at length succeeded in securing the paving of Second street. He believes in improvement along practical, substantial lines, and his efforts have been effective in furthering the interests of the city. He has for many years been well known in athletic circles and was formerly a member of the St. Louis Sharpshooters' organization. Humanitarianism, too, is a feature in his life and his benevolent and charitable spirit is indicated by his support of and official connection with the Home for the Aged. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church but is a liberal-minded man on religious topics, his life, however, being at all times actuated by the highest principles of justice and honesty. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the republican party.

In 1852 Mr. Haase was married to Miss Christiana Spenzig, a sister of the renowned Dr. Spenzig. She was born in Hildesheim, Germany, and died at her home in St. Louis in 1900. There were seven children of this marriage. Louis H., now forty-seven years of age, is the president of the Empire Brewing Company and is also connected with the A. C. L. Haase Fish Company. Edward Theodore, forty-four years of age, is now manager of his father's business. William H., forty-two years of age, is in business for himself at Saranac Lake, New York, and also connected with the firm. Emily is the wife of Zero Marks, a prominent business man of Chicago, now president of the Marn Electric Sign Manufacturing Company. Anna is the wife of Gustav Riesmeyer, who owns a wholesale liquor store on Franklin avenue, St. Louis. August and Frederick, the other two sons, are deceased.

Mr. Haase has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man. Arriving in this country with but one dollar in his pocket, he met hardships and difficulties in his early years here, but has never allowed these to dishearten or discourage him, and as the years have gone by he has worked persistently and energetically to win the success which he recognized should crown earnest endeavor. He has now reached the eightieth milestone on life's journey, and while the business of his extensive house is now largely under the control of his sons, he yet gives to them the benefit of his wide experience and comprehensive knowledge in business matters in settling questions of importance relative to the trade. His successful and honorable career has gained for him the good will and esteem of all who know him and his example should well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others.

HARRY FRENCH KNIGHT.

Harry French Knight, vice president of the A. G. Edwards & Sons Brokerage Company, is well known in financial circles in St. Louis, where he now occupies a position of prominence and responsibility. He was born in this city in 1864, a son of Augustus Knight, a native of Germany, who was brought to St. Louis in 1842 by his parents when but two years of age. Having pursued his education in the schools of this city, Augustus Knight secured the position of office boy with the firm of Oliver Bennett & Company and his ready adaptability

and unflagging industry led to successive promotions until he was made a member of the firm. Not long afterward the original partners sold out to the firm of Fiske, Knight & Company, who continued a prosperous career until 1875, when Mr. Fiske died and Mr. Knight retired. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Fanny Colburn French, was a native of Massachusetts and came to St. Louis in 1860.

Harry F. Knight was a student in the public schools of St. Louis in early boyhood and later attended the Smith Academy of this city and the Wyman Institute in Upper Alton, Illinois. When his education was completed he entered the firm of Crow-Hargadine & Company, of St. Louis, in 1883, the predecessors of the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company. In 1885 he entered the Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Company as a stockholder and director, continuing with the house until 1887. In that year he removed to Wichita, Kansas, and organized the Knight Investment Company, of which he became the secretary and treasurer. He was associated in financial interests in that city for four years or until 1893, when he returned to St. Louis and entered the A. G. Edwards & Sons Brokerage Company as secretary. In 1891 he was elected to the vice presidency and has so continued until the present time. This is one of the oldest and most reliable stock brokerage concerns in the United States and is known by reputation throughout the entire country. He is a member of the firm of A. G. Edwards Sons. Few men are more thoroughly informed concerning securities and financial matters than Mr. Knight, and as one of the chief executive officers his energy and business acumen are proving valued factors in the success of the company with which he is now connected. He is also a director of the Third National Bank.

In 1888 Mr. Knight was married to Miss Judith Bertha Brookes of St. Louis, a daughter of the late Dr. James H. Brookes. She died in May, 1905, leaving four children: James Brookes, Fanny French, Oliver Dudley and Harry Hall. Mr. Knight is a member of several hunting clubs, which indicate much of the character of his interests in pleasure lines. He also belongs to the St. Louis, Noonday, Racquet, Country, Log Cabin and Cuivre Clubs. He has genuine appreciation for the social amenities of life and is never too busy to be courteous. In his business career he has manifested the keenest insight, while his judgment in the solution of difficult financial problems is most sound.

CHARLES LAWRENCE NEWCOMB.

The name of Newcomb has been so long associated with mercantile interests in St. Louis that the subject of this review needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. He has fully sustained the untarnished reputation which has always been connected with the name in mercantile circles and is giving proof of his enterprise and business ability in his services as vice president and secretary of the Newcomb Brothers Wall Paper Company. A son of George Amos and Julia Augusta (Floyd) Newcomb, he was born in St. Louis May 24, 1872, and is descended from New England ancestry, extended mention of the family history being given in connection with the sketch of his brother, Norton Newcomb, on another page of this work. He was educated in the public and high schools of St. Louis and throughout his entire business career he has been connected with the wall paper house, of which he is now a chief executive officer. The thoroughness with which he mastered every detail of the business, his interest in the trade and his close application and unremitting energy are constituting important features in the growth of a business, which was established in 1852 and is today not only the oldest but the largest wall paper concern in the west. Everything known to the trade can be found in their establishment and all that is new, most artistic and decorative in wall papers can here be obtained.

Mr. Newcomb was married June 27, 1900, to Miss Anna H. Heron, a native of Chattanooga, Tennessee, the marriage, however, being celebrated in this city. They are communicants of St. Phillip's Episcopal church and are prominent socially. Mr. Newcomb is a member of the Business Men's League, of the Latin-American Club, the Prosperity Association, the Interstate Merchants Association and the Creditmen's Association. From these connections it will be seen that he is deeply interested in matters relating to the development of trade conditions and business affairs and is working toward making St. Louis a greater city with even more important commercial and industrial connections than it now enjoys. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He stands as an alert, energetic young man, attempting many things and succeeding in what he attempts.

JAMES T. DODDS.

James T. Dodds, city surveyor of St. Louis, is accorded through public opinion a position among the leading and capable surveyors and civil engineers of the Mississippi valley. He was born at Columbus, Ohio, August 5, 1866, a son of Robert H. and Anna (Redpath) Dodds. The father was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and coming to America when but eighteen years of age settled in New York, but in 1865 removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged in the lumber and brick business, and afterward removed to a farm near Alton, Ohio, whereon he died in 1892. His wife was a native of Peebles, Scotland, and in early womanhood came to the United States, giving her hand in marriage to Mr. Dodds in New York. Her death occurred in 1905.

James T. Dodds was the fourth in a family of six children, of whom five are yet living, and his brother, Robert H. Dodds, is now in his employ as a surveyor. The removal of the family to a farm when James T. Dodds was but eleven years of age enabled him to spend his youth amid rural surroundings and to gain that independent spirit and physical development which are usually the inheritance of farm lads. At different times he pursued his education in the country and city schools, completing the public school course in Columbus, after which he studied in the academy of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and subsequently in the college at Lebanon, Ohio. At twenty-two years of age he entered the office of the county surveyor at Columbus, spending one year there and then coming to St. Louis in 1889.

Here Mr. Dodds entered the employ of the city surveyor, J. G. Joyce, and in 1892, when the Joyce Surveying Company was organized, he became its vice president and remained a partner in the company until 1898, when he withdrew to enter upon an independent business career. For two years he conducted a private surveying office, and in 1900 was appointed city surveyor, which position he has now filled for two terms of four years each. Besides conducting a large private surveying business he also has the agency of the North St. Louis Quarry Owners, through which all of the building stone of the North St. Louis quarries is sold.

A local paper said: "To the corporations, firms and individuals who are promoting outlying developments in St. Louis' beautiful environment the preliminary work of the civil engineer is a consideration of paramount importance. If the latter's work is done well it is to a new subdivision what a good foundation is to the superstructure to be erected thereon. In this connection the work of Mr. J. T. Dodds, as a surveyor and civil engineer, is very much in evidence in many of the finest outlying and suburban districts of St. Louis. The work accomplished by Mr. Dodds in surveying, laying out and superintending the improvement of suburban property has enforced the appreciation because it has been a potent factor in encouraging the purchase of property and home building

on real estate in which a vast amount of capital has been invested, and in a broader and more far-reaching sense the work of Mr. Dodds will be of the greatest possible value to the 'Greater St. Louis' of the future. The work of Mr. Dodds is always done with a view to permanence and to the requirements that may be called for by development in the future. In the several subdivisions in which his work is in evidence he has been remarkably successful in utilizing and preserving natural advantages of environment, while providing for every condition that may arise from future expansion. So many important problems must be solved in the development of suburban property in the neighborhood of any large city, particularly where attractive landscape features are desired, that it is the part of wisdom for those financially interested to employ the best civil engineering skill obtainable in platting subdivisions, planning landscape features and superintending the construction of improvements. The capabilities of Mr. Dodds in this connection are attested by the esteem in which his services as a surveyor and civil engineer are held by many of the largest promoters of suburban realty in St. Louis, and by the large amount of work he has done."

The important contracts given to Mr. Dodds plainly indicate his high position in professional circles. No better testimonial of his ability can be written than the statement of the fact that he has surveyed and subdivided Normandy Heights; Clairmont addition, East St. Louis; Piasa Bluffs, Illinois; Maplewood, Hazelwood and Zeta Dell, St. Louis county; Highland Park, Alton, Illinois; Ramona Heights, Lincoln Heights, Hodiament and Normandy Place, St. Louis county; Phil. Green's subdivision in the city and county of St. Louis; the M. A. Wolff homestead, Hallock's addition to Clifton Heights, Newberry's addition Dawson Place, Laurel Place, Christian Brothers College subdivision, Rinkel's Grove and Comstock Place, of this city; Vimita Park, Spring Avenue Heights, McNamee Heights, Griffield Place, Melrose Park, Vernon Place and Ellendale Home Place, of St. Louis county; Clifton Dale, Humboldt Heights, Liberty Heights, Star Place, Rudolph Place, Wanstrath Place, O'Fallon Heights, Florissant avenue addition, Westfield, Bircher Place, Bircher Heights and Wentworth, of St. Louis; Olive Heights, of St. Louis county; Swink Brothers addition to Maplewood, city; Woodland Place and West Chamberlain Park, of St. Louis county; 1st addition to Mount St. Edward and Branahl's 2d subdivision, St. Louis; Woodland Heights, of St. Louis county; Schiller Heights, city; Etzel Heights, Seed's subdivision, Kirkwood Park, Blewett Place and Natural Bridge Heights, St. Louis county; Meyer's subdivision, St. Louis city; Frost's subdivision, St. Louis county; and various others. He has also laid out and superintended the construction of the Southside race track, the Pastime track at Hodiament, the Madison track, the East St. Louis track, the Newport (Kentucky) track, the St. Clair County Trotting and Pacing Association track, the J. D. Lucas track at Kinloch, the R. J. Lucas track at Normandy, the Delmar race track, and the Union race track, remodeled the fair grounds race track both at St. Louis and at New Orleans; was engineer of construction on the Florissant avenue railroad and on the Fourth Street and Arsenal Railroad; was arbitration engineer on the St. Louis Belt & Terminal Railroad, also of the St. Louis and Northern Arkansas Railroad; made survey for the water system at Centralia, Illinois; made survey and designed the sewer system at Sullivan, Illinois; was engineer for the tunnel under river at Laeledge Power Company; surveyed Blackmer and Post Pipe Company's, Van Cleaves', David Jones' and Highland Fire Clay Company's clay mines (underground); laid out Philippine site for United States government at World's Fair; had charge of grading the Cascades and Machinery Hall site at World's Fair and laid out a number of smaller buildings and concessions; has surveyed five thousand building lots in the city of St. Louis, besides a great many larger tracts in the city and county; has measured the foundations of ten thousand buildings in the city of St. Louis and made estimates from a countless number of plans of all descriptions; made survey for condemnation of property for the new public buildings west of the

city hall for the city of St. Louis; laid out Swinks Benton addition, Cleaves addition and Newport Place, St. Louis; Crosby Place, St. Louis county; and Fay's subdivision, Subdivision of Survey 108, Eiler Place, Neosho Place, and Taft Place, of St. Louis. He also laid out the country place of T. W. McManus, near Kirkwood, on which is constructed a large pleasure lake and a private half mile trotting track.

Mr. Dodds is a member of the Engineers Club of St. Louis, and such is his standing in professional circles that his opinions are largely received as authority upon subjects connected with civil engineering and surveying.

In St. Louis, on the 16th of October, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of James T. Dodds and Miss Blanche B. Wegner, daughter of Albert M. Wegner. For a number of years she was a kindergarten teacher in the public schools of this city, where she has spent her entire life. Two children grace this marriage, James T., Jr., four years of age; and Douglas W., one year old.

EDWARD LAWRENCE ADREON.

Edward Lawrence Adreon, with an equally creditable record in official service and manufacturing circles, in his life record sets at naught the old adage that "A prophet is never without honor, save in his own country," for Edward L. Adreon is a native of the city, where he has so directed his labors as to gain signal recognition as one of its representative men, who in his political and business life has stood for high ideals and has accomplished practical results. He was born December 23, 1847, a son of Dr. Stephen W. Adreon. His preliminary education was supplemented by study in Wyman's City University, at that time the leading private educational institution of St. Louis. Soon after putting aside his textbooks he obtained a position in the office of the city comptroller and his ability and fidelity won him promotion from time to time through six successive administrations of varying politics. He mastered the work of the office in principle and detail and the republicans placed him upon their ticket as candidate for the position of city comptroller at the election of 1877. His candidacy was endorsed by popular suffrage and in 1877 he became the executive head of the office, which he had entered in a humble capacity twelve years before. At the end of the first term he was reelected and continued in the office for eight years, capably administering the duties of the position, which is one of the most important in the executive branch of municipal government. The time of his connection with the office covered twenty years and in his administration he brought about needed reform and improvement, thoroughly systematizing the work and producing maximum result with minimum effort and expense, which is the basis of all success, whether it be public or private business under consideration. He retired from the office as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned—having indelibly inscribed his name on the list of the city officials whose public work is creditable alike to the individual and to the city.

Entering business circles he became vice president and general manager of the American Brake Company and when the plant that had been established by this corporation was leased to the Westinghouse Air Brake Company he became manager for the lessors and the representative of both corporations in St. Louis. He soon became recognized as a forceful factor in business circles, where his executive power and keen discrimination are regarded as valuable assets for successful control.

On the 23d of December, 1871, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Adreon and Miss Josephine L. Young, of St. Louis. Their family numbers two sons and a daughter: Edward L., Josephine M., and Robert E. Residents of this city throughout their entire lives, Mr. and Mrs. Adreon have an extensive circle of friends here and are well known socially. Fraternaly Mr. Adreon is connected



EDWARD L. ADREON

with the Masonic order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Legion of Honor. The real purpose of his life is work—the development of his inherent powers and their adjustments to the environment in the attainment of the highest position possible through honorable means. Mr. Adreon is certainly working out life's purpose as well and has gained for himself a place of prominence in the business affairs of his native city.

EDWARD R. HOYT.

Edward R. Hoyt as president of the Hoyt Metal Company is chief executive officer in control of the most extensive plants utilized in the mixed metal business in the world. His keen discrimination is manifested in the correct solution of many intricate business problems. Nor has he confined his attention alone to one line. A native of Exeter, New Hampshire, he was born in 1857 and is descended from Dutch ancestry, the name being formerly von Hoyt. His father, Joseph Gibson Hoyt, also a native of the old Granite state, was a prominent educator and came to St. Louis in 1859. He had formerly been a professor in Exeter Academy, far famed as an educational institution. He was a graduate of Yale and devoted his entire life to educational work, acting for several years as chancellor of the Washington University of St. Louis. He was the first man to occupy the position, which he held until his death in 1862. The university was thus deprived of one of its most capable representatives and his loss was deeply deplored in educational circles throughout the country. His wife, Margaret Chamberlain, of Exeter, New Hampshire, was of Scotch lineage and died in 1898.

In his early youth Edward R. Hoyt resided in Hanover, New Hampshire, just across the state boundary line from Norwich, Vermont, where he acquired his early education in a private academy, becoming a student in that institution after his father's death. He there remained until 1873, when he returned to St. Louis and became associated with the present business in connection with his elder brother, Charles C. Hoyt. The firm began operations on a small scale in the rear of a plumbing shop in the district east of Fourth street. Edward R. Hoyt gradually mastered every detail of the business and soon formed a partnership with his brother, the firm operating under the name of the Hoyt Metal Company in 1876. Three years later the business was incorporated with Edward R. Hoyt as vice president. In 1885 his brother's health failed and although he retired from the active management of the business he continued as a member of the firm until 1903. In that year the Hoyt Metal Company sold out to the United Lead Company, of which the former continues as a subsidiary company. Mr. Hoyt was vice president and director of the United Lead Company from 1903 until 1905 and president from 1905 until 1907, while at the present writing he is chairman of the board. The United Lead Company controls twenty lead plants in various parts of the United States. The Hoyt Metal Company has the largest plants in the world in what is known as the mixed metal business. One is at Granite City, the site comprising thirty acres of ground and employing two hundred and fifty men, the other, almost as large, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. The buildings are splendidly equipped with the latest improved machinery and other conveniences to facilitate the trade. In addition to his active connection with the United Lead Company and his executive control of the business of the Hoyt Metal Company, Mr. Hoyt is a director in the Merchants Laclede National Bank and a director of the American Type Foundry Company, of Jersey City, while with numerous other firms and corporations he is officially and financially associated.

In 1879 Mr. Hoyt was married to Miss Merrydelle Thompson, of St. Louis, and they have one son, Randal, who was born in 1884 and is a graduate of

Princeton College, while at the present writing he is studying medicine. Mr. Hoyt gives his political allegiance to the republican party, but manifests only a citizen's interest in political work. He is a golf enthusiast and also a devotee of motoring, owning a fine car. He holds membership with the University and Noonday Clubs of St. Louis and the National Arts Club of New York. He is a patron of arts, a member of the Artists Guild of St. Louis and a director of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. The spirit of benevolence is also strong within him and he is a supporter of many charitable interests, being now one of the directors of the Protestant Hospital Association of St. Louis. He travels largely, finding great interest in viewing those places where nature has been lavish in her decorations or where historical events have made the place hallowed. He possesses considerable literary ability, although he keeps a knowledge of this from the world. He has, however, written considerable in both prose and poetry for the amusement and edification of his friends. While the world knows him as an alert, energetic business man, whose interest seems to be concentrated upon the purpose of developing his business along substantial lines, those who meet him in other relations know him to be a man of broad scholarly attainments and intellectual force who finds delight in literature and art and is a devotee of nature in her most beautiful forms. His manner is one of affability and geniality, arising from a deep interest in his fellowmen and with him friendship is inviolable.

JOHN G. HAMMOND.

John G. Hammond, engaged in a general contracting business here for a number of years, was born in Cheshire, England, in 1848, a son of Edward and Hannah (Goodwin) Hammond. He is one of a family of four children, the others being: Joseph, deceased; Edward G., deceased, whose family resides in California; and Hannah G., widow of Henry Pimblott of England.

In the common schools of his native land John G. Hammond received his education and after leaving school served his apprenticeship at carpentering and became a journeyman. He successfully plied his craft there until he was thirty-two years of age, and then, in the year 1880, emigrated to America, immediately locating in St. Louis. Being a skilled and careful mechanic, he had no trouble securing employment and for a number of years followed his occupation here as a journeyman. In the meantime, becoming very popular as a carpenter and his services being sought for much of the finer work on costly buildings, he became confident that he had both the business ability and mechanical skill requisite to enable him to independently conduct a general contracting enterprise. Consequently in 1899 he started in business for himself, giving especial attention to repair work and the remodeling of old structures. From the beginning prosperity and success attended him, and he soon became the recipient of an extensive patronage.

Before coming to America he was married in his native land in the year 1873 to Miss Pamela Foden, a daughter of Henry and Pamela (Yersley) Foden, both of whom passed away in England, leaving the following children: Charles, Ann, John, and Thomas, all of whom are deceased; Henry; Harriett, widow of G. H. Walker; Fannie, and Hannah, wife of Joseph Holden, all of whom still reside in England; and William and Pamela, of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are the parents of two children: Pamela, who married Elmer E. Sylvester, of St. Louis; and Edith.

Mr. Hammond and family are members of the Unitarian church. He does not give his allegiance to any particular political party, still maintaining and using his right to cast his vote for whom he judges best qualified to serve the public. When Mr. Hammond started out in life for himself he had little, or

nothing, but through constant application and sound business judgment he has been successful in his accumulations and is now not only the proprietor of a lucrative enterprise, but owns considerable valuable property. In 1902 he erected an elegant residence for himself, and prides himself upon being the oldest settler who lives in the block on which it stands, and the second oldest resident within a half dozen blocks on either side of it. Although up in years, Mr. Hammond is still active in the business world and is held in high repute, both as a business man and a citizen.

JOHN O'DAY.

In this age of intense business activity it is seldom found that an individual is equally successful in more than one line, for while he may be financially interested in many concerns, his active management is usually given to but a single interest. Mr. O'Day, long a well-known citizen of St. Louis, but now deceased, was an exception to this rule. He gained distinction as a lawyer of power and was equally prominent in railroad circles as a promoter, builder and manager of transportation lines. In the latter connection he did much for the development and expansion of the great southwest, for the railroads are always the opening wedge of civilization and, realizing the possibilities of development in this great section of the country, Mr. O'Day labored along lines, the beneficial influences of which will be felt for years to come.

As the family name indicates, Mr. O'Day was of Irish birth and lineage. He was born on the Emerald isle, November 18, 1844, but during his infancy was brought to the United States by his parents, his father, John O'Day, Sr., settling in Livingston county, New York, whence in 1868 he removed with his family to Juneau, Wisconsin. Later he became a resident of Springfield, Missouri, where our subject had previously located, and there he made his home until called to his final rest at the age of eighty-four years.

The public-school system of New York afforded John O'Day of this review his early educational privileges and after he had mastered the courses taught in the district he attended the academy at Lima, New York. He displayed marked aptitude in his studies, his keen intellect enabling him to make rapid progress. It was natural that he should choose a professional career as one which gave opportunity for the play of a strong mind, and under the direction of Judge Winsor, of Albany, New York, he began and continued his legal studies and with his preceptor went as far west as Juneau, Wisconsin. There Mr. O'Day remained for three years and in February, 1866, located at Springfield, Missouri. He took up his abode there when a young man shortly after the close of the Civil war. The present populous city of southwestern Missouri was then but a village and the surrounding country a wilderness, in which the people were attempting to adjust themselves to new conditions. Partisan bitterness was evidenced in many lawsuits and caused much litigation. Mr. O'Day gained a knowledge of the people of Missouri which could hardly have been secured under other conditions. His practice extended throughout the southwest portion of the state and he frequently made long horseback journeys in order to attend a court held in the little log cabin of some pioneer farmer. He soon won a large clientage, however, for his devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial and his knowledge of the law was indicated in the large number of cases which he won in the courts. He practiced at the Springfield bar when among its members were Governor Phelps, Colonel Henry C. Young, Judge John Bryce, Judge John S. Waddle and C. B. McAfee. Mr. O'Day was at that time but twenty-two years of age, but he was not long in showing that he was able to cope with older and more experienced practitioners and that he could present his argument in terse, clear and forcible manner. Springfield then contained about fifteen hundred in-



JOHN O'DAY

habitants and there was no courthouse in either Ozark or Taney counties. Mr. O'Day's practice extended over twenty-one counties, in which there were no local attorneys, the lawyers of Springfield attending to all the business for that territory. Numerous suits resulted from the bitterness engendered by the war and there were many prosecutions for treason, murder and arson. Mr. O'Day soon showed that he was able to defend the interests of his clients with unfaltering zeal and yet make no enemies among those whom he opposed in his professional capacity.

Always interested in the affairs of the community and noting the possibilities for development in the southwest, he became connected with railroads of that section of the country and in 1869 was appointed, in connection with Judge Baker, attorney for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. Throughout his remaining days he remained a factor in the control of that line, serving from 1886 until 1890 as its vice president, while after his retirement from office he continued as one of its heavy stockholders. Various other railroad lines were promoted by him or benefited by his legal counsel and business wisdom. These included the Springfield Northern Railroad, the Springfield Southern Railroad, the St. Louis, Wichita & Western Railroad and the Fort Scott, Paris & Texas Railroad, of all of which he served as president. Becoming connected with railroads, he made it his object to thoroughly familiarize himself with everything connected with the business, and his experience in railroad building and management made him a leading representative of transportation interests in the southwest. His labors in this direction were of the greatest utility and the value of his service is widely acknowledged.

Mr. O'Day was married twice. He first wedded Miss Sarah Campbell, of Juneau, Wisconsin, and they had two children, John and Alexander C., the latter of Springfield, Missouri. On the 2d of October, 1900, Mr. O'Day married at Towson, Maryland, Sue I. Baldwin, and they had two sons, Thomas Kinneally and John B.

The death of Mr. O'Day occurred July 29, 1901, at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, where he had gone for medical treatment, and he was buried in Hazelwood cemetery, Springfield, Missouri. He was a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason and an active and honored representative of the craft. He also belonged to the St. Louis Club and in politics was a staunch democrat. In disposition he was always inclined to be charitable rather than critical, to see and appreciate the good in others rather than to condemn them for faults. These qualities made him well liked personally, while his strong intellect and analytical mind gave him preëminence at a bar numbering many able members, and in business circles his sound judgment and power, whereby he organized complex and oftentimes diverse interests into a harmonious whole, brought him that wealth which was the merited reward of his labor.

NORTON NEWCOMB.

Norton Newcomb is president of the Newcomb Brothers Wall Paper Company, which is today the oldest establishment of its kind in St. Louis. While he entered upon a business long since founded, he has displayed much of the spirit of the initiative in furthering its interests along modern business lines and in keeping with the spirit of progressiveness which is characteristic of the age and has been the source of the rapid and substantial development of the middle west. He was born in St. Louis, February 13, 1871, a son of George Amos and Julia Augusta (Floyd) Newcomb. The ancestry of the family in America can be traced back to the year 1639.

Norton Newcomb pursued his education in successive grades of the public schools until he became a high school student in St. Louis, and when his educa-

tion was completed he joined his brother in the wall paper business, setting himself resolutely to the task of mastering the business in principle and detail. He became thoroughly familiar with it in every department and was thus well qualified to assume the duties of the presidency when elected to that office in 1907. He is now at the head of the oldest establishment of the kind in St. Louis, the house carrying an extensive line of wall paper and selling to both the wholesale and retail trade.

On the 17th of July, 1903, Mr. Newcomb was married to Miss Pearl M. Spaulding, of Peoria, Illinois, in which city the wedding was celebrated. She is a daughter of Eugene Spaulding, a retired business man still living in Peoria. Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb now have two children; Julia and Norton, who are with them at the family residence at No. 5227 Fairmount avenue.

Mr. Newcomb belongs to the Union Methodist Episcopal church and is in sympathy with all movements that tend to bring into life higher ideals in the development of nobler manhood and more patriotic citizenship. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party. Although a young man, he occupies a prominent position in business circles and his ability has stood the test as manifest in his able control of a growing enterprise. He is a member of the Business Men's League, Interstate Merchants Association and Missouri Athletic Club.

ALBERT C. HAUMUELLER.

The essential features of success are easily discovered in the life record of Albert C. Haumueller, carrying on a real-estate and investment business at No. 2415 North Broadway. He was born in St. Louis, June 17, 1869, and is of French lineage, his grandfather being Henry Haumueller, who was a soldier under Napoleon. On the family crest is a lily or similar emblem which indicates that the family is connected with the nobility. His father, Henry Haumueller, was a contractor and builder in St. Louis, as well as in Germany. He emigrated to this country in 1855 and for a half century maintained his residence in this city, his death occurring September 5, 1905.

Albert C. Haumueller attended the public schools until he reached the age of thirteen years. No period of idleness followed, for without delay he entered business circles, learning the pattern and model-maker's trade under the direction of John A. Miller on Morgan street, with whom he continued for eighteen months. He then joined his father in the building business and continued a member of the firm of Haumueller & Sons until 1894. At that date he was appointed clerk of the seventh district justice court, where he remained for two terms, or eight years, after which he established the business in which he is now engaged, being well known as a real-estate dealer and broker in this city. Since entering this department of activity he has closely studied property interests to determine the possibilities of rise or diminution in price and the possibilities for improvement in certain sections. His investments have been made judiciously and his operations in the real-estate field have brought him gratifying prosperity.

Mr. Haumueller laid the foundation for attractive domestic life in his marriage on the 24th of June, 1905, in Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Jennie A. Obemier, the only daughter of Peter Obemier, formerly of the Fourth National Bank, and at the time of his death cashier of the Northwestern Savings Bank. The family residence at No. 2209 Salisbury street was erected by Mr. Haumueller and both he and his wife have many warm friends who delight in the hospitality accorded in their home. They were married by J. Burnham Tracy, a thirty-second degree Mason, who died in 1905.

Mr. Haumueller is prominent in the Masonic fraternity and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is a past master of Aurora Lodge, No. 267; past high priest of the Bellefontaine Chapter; and is a past eminent commander of Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T. He is likewise a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine and a member of the Arab Patrol. In politics he is a republican and while he usually supports the candidates of that party he does not feel irrevocably bound by party ties. In official lines he discharged his duties with loyalty, ability and fairness, for he is a loyal, public-spirited citizen and as a business man has been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success but for his probity and integrity.

GUS V. R. MECHIN.

Gus V. R. Mechin has been a resident of St. Louis for thirty-six years and in all of that time has been connected with the business of examining titles, being now senior member of the firm of Mechin & Voyce. He was born in London, England, May 6, 1856, a son of Jean Silvain and Valentine Armance (Mardelle) Mechin, the father a watchmaker and jeweler. The son pursued his education in the schools of England and France. He came to America in September, 1872, as a young man of sixteen years, attracted by the broader business opportunities of the new world. He made his initial step in business life here as examiner of titles with J. G. McClellan and his efforts have since been directed in the same line. Later he became associated with the firm of Sterling & Webster and afterward with August Gehner & Company, then with the Title Guaranty Trust Company, and is now in business for himself with Charles Voyce, in which connection most important and responsible duties devolve upon him. His long experience in this line well qualifies him for the business and makes him one of the most prominent title examiners in this city.

On the 2d of April, 1894, in St. Louis, Mr. Mechin was married to Miss Flora Jean Mackenzie, and they have one child, Rene Jean Mechin. Mr. Mechin belongs to the Masonic fraternity, has taken the Knight Templar degree in the commandery and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He has never sought to figure prominently in public life, but has concentrated his energies upon his business interests with the result that he has made consecutive progress and has attained a prominent position in the lines of work to which he has given his energies.

ADOLPH NELSON GAEBLER, M.D.

Dr. Adolph Nelson Gaebler, sole owner of two important and prosperous productive industries conducted in St. Louis under the name of the Hall Chemical Company and of the King Manufacturing Company, was born in this city in 1863. His father, Ernst Gaebler, a native of Saxony, Germany, came to St. Louis in 1849. He was a millwright and followed the trade for many years. He was also a Civil war veteran, who throughout the period of hostilities was engaged in active service with a Missouri regiment. In his business he became widely known and met with gratifying success as a contracting millwright, who was an expert in his chosen field of labor. He wedded Mary E. Maxwell, a native of Virginia, who died in 1885, while the death of Mr. Gaebler occurred in 1891.

After leaving the public schools, at the age of fifteen years, Dr. Gaebler entered the office of the Haydock Brothers Carriage Company, with which he continued for a year and a half. He then accepted a clerical position with another firm and was serving as bookkeeper when he left that employ at the

age of twenty-three years. Thinking then to devote his life to professional labors, he attended the American Medical College at St. Louis and won his M.D. degree in 1890. He then entered upon the general practice of medicine, in which he continued until 1893, but during that period began experimenting and perfected several chemical preparations, for which he found ready sale. This branch of his business grew so rapidly that again he became a factor in commercial circles, organizing the Hall Chemical Company in 1893. He has handled his products entirely through the mail and the business has grown with rapidity. The interests of the Hall Chemical Company developed very rapidly during the first three years and since that time have had a steady, healthful growth. He began operations with but one employe and now has over thirty. When he began the manufacture of baking powder and extracts in 1901 under the style of the King Manufacturing Company he also had but one assistant and now employs two hundred people, while his sales extend to every state in the Union. This is now the larger business and comprises the manufacture of baking powder and flavoring extracts and the sale of a general line of glassware and merchandise. Both enterprises constitute solely a mail order business and Dr. Gaebler devotes his entire time to the management of these concerns. St. Louis is particularly well located for the handling of a mail order business because of its central situation in the Mississippi valley, with its ramifying railroad connections with all parts of the country. The business of the King Manufacturing Company has increased over one thousand per cent since its inception, a result that could only be accomplished by aggressive business methods and attractive advertising. To this he largely attributes the secret of his success. Dr. Gaebler has certainly worked his way rapidly upward and aside from his manufacturing interests he holds large mining properties in Idaho, being represented by Samuel Payne of the brokerage firm of Payne & Becker. In early manhood he taught chemistry in the American Medical College in St. Louis from 1890 until 1893, and his broad and comprehensive knowledge of chemistry constituted the basis of the organization of the business interests with which he is now concerned.

In 1886 Dr. Gaebler was married to Miss Clara Converse, of Vergennes, Vermont, who died in 1887. In 1890 he wedded May E. Borngesser, of St. Louis, and they now have a daughter, Anita, who was born in 1892. Dr. Gaebler finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing and makes trips to Idaho and the west to enjoy sports of that character. A man of great natural ability, his success in business during the past fifteen years has been uniform and rapid. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and has gained a most satisfactory reward.

CLAUDE KILPATRICK.

Claude Kilpatrick, extensively connected with operations in real estate, with the loaning of money, the conduct and management of estates and the conservation of other trusts committed to his care, has become recognized as one of the prominent business men of St. Louis, belonging to that class of representative American citizens who in furthering individual interests also push forward the wheels of general progress. He was born in Huntsville, Alabama, November 11, 1848, of the marriage of Dr. Thomas J. Kilpatrick and Mary Gibbons. Of Scotch-Irish lineage, he is descended from one of the old families of South Carolina, in which state his paternal grandfather was born. In his boyhood Claude Kilpatrick became a resident of St. Louis and pursued an academic course in Wyman University and following the Civil war he returned to the south, where during a portion of the year 1866 he was in the government service, being connected with the quartermaster's department of the United States army at Memphis, Tennessee.

When he again located in St. Louis Mr. Kilpatrick accepted the position of bookkeeper and cashier in the employ of Jesse Arnot, owner and manager of a livery and sales stable, which at that time was known as the largest establishment of the kind in the west. For fifteen years he was associated with Mr. Arnot in business and during that period became interested to some extent in real-estate operations. Since 1884 he has given his time and energies entirely to the real-estate business and kindred interests, becoming at the time a member of the firm of Porter & Company, which was succeeded two years later by the firm of Rutledge & Kilpatrick. In the real-estate field Mr. Kilpatrick has become a prominent factor, handling extensive and valuable property interests and promoting many extensive transfers and realty. Through his opportunities in this line he has used his opportunities to encourage the establishment of industries and the improvement of property, thereby contributing in substantial measure to the city's growth and prosperity. He has been engaged in the loaning of money and in the conduct of estates and in all connections has displayed keen business discernment and a ready understanding of intricate business situations. He has improved every advantage that has come to him for advancement in the business world and at the same time has earned an unassailable reputation for the integrity of his methods, which are open at all times to investigation and shown untarnished in the strongest light of public opinion.

In 1879 Mr. Kilpatrick was married to Miss Dorothy L. Liggett, a daughter of John E. Liggett, a well known tobacconist of St. Louis, and at his death Mr. Kilpatrick was named as one of the executors of his vast estate. In the control of his property and all of the interests involved in the estate Mr. Kilpatrick has manifested remarkable sagacity as well as care and diligence.

In public affairs Mr. Kilpatrick is known as one whose efforts have been a valuable asset in public progress. He was for some years connected with local military organizations and during the memorable riots incident to the labor troubles of 1877 served with the companies which suppressed the disturbances and restored order in St. Louis. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has advocated democratic principles, with allegiance to the sound money move of the party in 1896. He belongs to the Episcopal church and is a well known member of the St. Louis, the Country and the Racquet Clubs, his social qualities winning him personal popularity that has made the circle of his friendship almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

WILLIAM FEDDER.

Willingness to apply one's self to arduous tasks and practical economy are qualities characteristic of those of German origin. These qualities are essential to any one to enable him to meet the world as he finds it and pave the way for a prosperous career. They were the possessions of William Fedder, who departed this life August 18, 1906. Having had few advantages in his early days, he launched out in life when a boy and on the strength of his perseverance and innate traits of character succeeded in rising high in the commercial world. He was born in Germany October 20, 1838. There he spent his early days on a farm operated by his parents.

While in a small way engaged in agricultural pursuits, he attended regularly the schools of his native town; straitened circumstances and the struggle for existence prevented him from continuing his education and finishing the course of study. Taken from school at an early age, he was put in the employ of a baker, with whom he remained until he had learned his trade. Being an ambitious young man and seeing no opportunities in his native land by availing himself of which he might rise to a higher station in life, he decided to leave his native town and try his fortune in the new world. At the age of nineteen years he embarked



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM FEDDER

for the United States with scarcely any means left after having paid the expenses of the voyage. He landed at New Orleans, Louisiana, remaining in that city for a few days, vainly seeking employment. He spent his remaining money in securing passage on a steamboat bound for St. Louis. Here he had a brother who had left Germany a few years previously and who had, since his arrival in this country, succeeded in building up a lucrative gardening business. The ground he cultivated was located on Grand avenue near Tower Grove park, and now bears no signs of once having been used for farming purposes. Mr. Fedder at once went to work for his brother. He applied himself diligently to that occupation for a period of five years, at the expiration of which time he had acquired sufficient knowledge of raising garden trucks and as well accumulated the required means to go into the same business for himself. He purchased a plot of ground on Delmar avenue and Clara streets, now a compact residence district. He pursued the occupation of gardening on this land for a period of twenty years. In the meantime, the growth of the city pressing upon him, his property became very valuable and he sold out at a handsome profit. Still desiring to continue the gardening business, he went farther out into the rural districts and bought property on Union avenue and the Natural Bridge road. Here he plied his occupation until the year 1902, at which time he had accumulated sufficient means to justify him in retirement from active life. He sold his farm and with a portion of the profits built a beautiful residence at Shawmut place and at the same time purchased eight acres of valuable land on Union and St. Louis avenues.

Mr. Fedder was decidedly a self-made man. He came to this country with but a meager education and little or no means. However, he brought with him those qualities which could not help but assure him of eminent success—perseverance and economy. At the time of his arrival in St. Louis the now prosperous city was then little more than a comparatively insignificant town, but Mr. Fedder foresaw its future expansion and greatness and was confident that he would not go amiss in confining his fortune to that vicinity.

Mr. Fedder was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Gerdes, who was born in Germany and came to St. Louis, unaccompanied, from her native land when eighteen years of age. Unto them were born six children who are still living: William; Augusta, who is the wife of George Graf and has two children, Adella and Erna; Charles; Lewis; George; and Henry, who married Clara Welp and has two children, Eugene and Cora. Mr. Fedder was an adherent of the German Lutheran church and a republican in politics.

JAMES H. CRANFILL.

James H. Cranfill, president of the J. H. Cranfill Manufacturing Company, producers of burnt sugar color, was born at Rockbridge, Illinois, in 1862, a son of Zachariah and Mary J. (Cato) Cranfill. His family on the paternal side were originally from England, having settled in Greene county, Illinois, about the year 1820. In that state his mother's family, originally from Tennessee, settled about the same time. Zachariah Cranfill was a carpenter by trade and engaged extensively in contracting and bridge building. His wife's father was a pioneer blacksmith and wagonmaker, and when they located in this region the county was sparsely settled and the land was on sale by the government at fifty cents an acre. At that time Indians were numerous throughout this section, and John Smith, the famous Mormon prophet, was a leading character. The elder Mr. Cranfill took a great interest in politics, but did not aspire to hold office. However, he gained fame for his eloquence and oratorical ability, and in this line was much in evidence in behalf of the democratic party during political campaigns. He departed this life in 1872 in Calaway, Upton county, Texas, where he was engaged in bridge building. His wife survived him by

twenty years. They have two sons, the other one being T. D. Cranfill, who is also in the contracting business. Mrs. Cranfill had been twice married, her first union being with William Gillham, by whom she had two sons: G. E. Gillham, of St. Louis; and W. E. Gillham, of Kansas City.

James H. Cranfill received his education partly in the public schools of his native county and partly in the common schools of Chesterfield, Illinois. Upon finishing his education he learned the printing business, which he followed until 1889, when he accepted a position with the firm of Appelgren, manufacturers of burnt sugar color. This manufactory was established in 1875 and was the first operating in the city. In 1902 Mr. Cranfill engaged in the same business for himself and was so successful in these few years that he purchased the business above mentioned and through his persistent effort and careful management has increased its sales to the annual amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, the sales having doubled within the past few years.

In 1890 Mr. Cranfill was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Page, of St. Louis, daughter of George W. Page, who for many years was a prominent contractor here. He was a native of England and at one time served as an officer on many Atlantic sailing vessels, having crossed the ocean forty-three times—a record difficult to surpass. Mrs. Page, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Clake, was a native of England and the mother of three children: Mary S., Eliza, deceased, formerly wife of H. E. Simon; and George J., of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Cranfill have one son, Fay.

Mr. Cranfill is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 243, A. F. & A. M.; Missouri Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Craftsmen's Club, of which he has been president for some time. Together with his family he worships at the Presbyterian church. Politically he supports the principles of the republican party, but does not take an active interest in politics beyond using his vote and influence during campaigns in support of republican candidates.

REV. CHARLES ZIEGLER.

Rev. Charles Ziegler, rector of St. Malachy's Catholic church, was born in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, on the 3d of September, 1832, his parents being Matthew and Barbara (Haefer) Ziegler, who were natives of Germany. In the city of his nativity the son was reared to manhood and early determining upon entering the priesthood he was yet in his fourteenth year when, in 1846, he became a student in St. Mary's College in Perry county, Missouri, where he pursued a course for four and a half years. He then entered the theological seminary at Carondalet, Missouri, where he completed his studies, and on the 2d of October, 1854, was ordained to the priesthood in the old cathedral by Archbishop Kenrick. Now qualified for the work to which he had determined to devote his life, he was assigned on the 20th of October, 1854, as assistant at St. Patrick's church, where he remained until 1868. He then became pastor of St. Malachy's parish, and here he paid off the church indebtedness, built the girls' school and enlarged the boys' school. He also remodeled the church and installed a water heating system, which was the first ever introduced into a church in St. Louis. The parish also supports a parochial school with an attendance of four hundred and ninety-two children. In addition to the large school buildings there are extensive playgrounds for both the boys and the girls.

At the time of his death Father Ziegler was the oldest ordained priest in point of years of service in St. Louis diocese. He was a man of broad learning and scholarly attainments, keeping in touch with modern lines of thought bearing upon the welfare of the country and its many interests, as well as upon the

church. He possessed excellent executive ability and administrative power, and these qualities constituted excellent factors in carrying on his work, while at the same time his people were uplifted spiritually through the words which he spoke to them from the pulpit.

THEODORE F. GALOSKOWSKY.

Theodore F. Galoskowsky, starting out in life on his own account at the age of eleven years, steadily worked his way upward in business circles from the time when he first became connected with the printing business. He long occupied a position of responsibility with one of the important printing establishments of St. Louis and was also known in editorial circles with a leading paper trade journal. For a long period he has likewise been very active in promoting the labor movements, recognizing the fact that it is only through organization that the workmen can hope to secure just treatment from many capitalists who are controlling extensive industrial interests.

Mr. Galoskowsky was born at Cross Plains, Wisconsin, in June, 1859, a son of Albert and Margaret Galoskowsky. The father was a brewer throughout his entire lifetime. He joined the volunteer army at the time of the Civil war and served with the rank of captain. His death occurred in March, 1871, and he is still survived by his widow.

The ancestral history is one of close connection with the history of that most picturesque but unfortunate country, Poland. When its gallant leader, Kosciuszko, fell and Poland was annexed by Russia, the grandfather of our subject at that time, being a minor, was exiled from his native land and went to Germany, while his three brothers who had taken an active part in the war were made political prisoners and sent to the mines of Siberia and there died.

Albert Galoskowsky, the father of our subject, became a political exile from Germany in 1848. His father died before the general amnesty was proclaimed for the political exiles of 1848, and thereby he lost his and his family's right to any inheritance to his father's estate, which was divided among the heirs in Germany. One of his brothers is at present state brewer and burgomaster of Tripsi.

Theodore F. Galoskowsky in early boyhood was a pupil in the public schools of Madison, Wisconsin. He came to St. Louis with his parents in 1870 and when he was eleven years of age it became necessary that he provide for his own support. He is therefore today a self-educated man but, learning well the lessons of life and also by reading and research, he has become a well informed man, and one who has wielded a wide influence in that department of activity to which he has directed his labors.

At the age of eleven years he was employed as cash boy in the William Barr dry goods store, where he remained for about one and a half years. He then accepted a similar position with the B. L. Harding Dry Goods Company, with whom he also remained for a year and a half. These were the two largest mercantile establishments in St. Louis at the time. When fourteen years of age he secured employment in a little printing establishment, acting as press feeder and later he secured the position of job pressman with the Woodard & Tiernan Printing Company, where he continued for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he went to Chicago and was employed by the Rand-McNally Printing Company, but a year later he returned to St. Louis and completed his apprenticeship with the Hogan Printing Company. For twenty years he continued with that house and for eighteen years held the responsible position of foreman.

Becoming interested in the labor conditions of the country and giving much thought and study to the subject, Mr. Galoskowsky believed that feasible and practical plans might be adopted for the betterment of labor conditions and be-



T. F. GALOSKOWSKY

came an active factor in the work of the unions. He was for five years international president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, which today has a membership of over twenty thousand, and was compelled to retire from the office on account of ill health. Regaining his health, he was elected international secretary-treasurer and editor of "The American Pressman," the official journal of the I. P. P. & A. U., in 1899 and continued in that position until January, 1908, when he withdrew because he could not consistently advocate the changed policies of the organization. He has, for twenty-five years, been the leader of those that guided the St. Louis Printing Pressmen's Union to the enviable position this organization now holds. Through this period he has labored earnestly and effectively to better the trade conditions and to secure more equitable relations between the employer and employe, and he has seen the local branch of the I. P. P. & A. U. grow from a membership of thirty-five to three hundred and thirty, which makes it a ninety-five per cent organization. During that period wages have advanced an average of thirty-five per cent and the hours of labor reduced from ten to eight hours per day. This has been accomplished with the very least possible friction with the employers and at present, as in the past, the organization is working under a contract with the employing printers, each respecting the others' rights under the contract and otherwise, and the employes enjoy the fullest confidence of the employer and *vice versa*.

Mr. Galoskowsky enjoyed the almost unprecedented honor of being elected for five times without opposition as president of the International Printing Pressmen's & Assistants' Union. He is also connected with the Allied Printing Trades Council and three different times was its president. He has been a delegate to this body and to the Central Trades & Labor Union for twelve years.

On the 13th of August, 1883, Mr. Galoskowsky was married to Miss Cornelia Harley, of St. Louis, a daughter of Richard and Annie Harley. They have three living children: Lucille, sixteen years of age; Morton, twelve years of age; and Eda Mae, nine years of age. The family residence is at No. 1906 Good avenue. Mr. Galoskowsky holds membership with the Knights and Ladies of Honor and has passed through all of the chairs of the organization. He is also a past master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and he belongs to St. Matthew's parish, being a communicant of the Catholic church. Largely an independent voter, he has supported democratic candidates on the national ticket, but usually exercises his right of franchise without regard to party affiliation, considering only the capability and worthiness of the candidate.

ALBERT E. GLAUBER.

Active and influential among those men who are foremost in pushing forward the wheels of progress and contributing to the city's upbuilding and development, Albert E. Glauber is well known as the president of the North St. Louis Business Men's Association, while in more specifically individual lines he is conducting a successful mercantile enterprise.

His birth occurred in Pittsfield, Illinois, January 24, 1872. His parents were Leopold and Anna (Fishell) Glauber, natives of Germany. After coming to this country the father conducted business as a peddler for some time, later established a store and subsequently carried on a liquor business. As the years passed he has gained prosperity and is now living retired in St. Louis. His wife also survives. Of their family of seven children, five are living, namely: Albert E., of this review; Elkan W., who is president of the Colonial Laundry Company, of St. Louis; Joseph H., who assumed the interest of a deceased brother, Samuel, in the dry goods business at No. 4102 North Grand avenue; and R. N., also deceased.

Albert E. Glauber pursued his education in the public schools of Pittsfield, Illinois, to his graduation from the high school with the class of 1890. He afterward went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he attended the Spencerian Business College, pursuing a six months' course in typewriting. In the spring of 1892 he came to St. Louis, where for a year he was in the employ of the Crunden-Martin Woodenware Company. In the spring of 1893 Mr. Glauber embarked in business on his own account in partnership with his brother Samuel. They opened a store at No. 5008 North Broadway, beginning business on a small scale, but the rapid growth of their trade soon required increased facilities and they removed to their present quarters at No. 4832 Broadway. A little later they still further increased their store by taking in No. 4830, and they now occupy these large and commodious stores, carrying a line of dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats and general furnishings. In 1902 they opened a store at Nos. 4102 and 4104 North Grand avenue and are now carrying on both stores.

Mr. Glauber has been very successful as a merchant and is recognized as one of the most energetic, diligent and enterprising business men of North St. Louis. This fact is indicated by his selection to the presidency of the North St. Louis Business Men's Association in the spring of 1907. This society was organized in 1895, Mr. Glauber being one of the principal promoters of the movement, and from the beginning he has always held some office in the organization. It was originally called the North St. Louis Early Closing Association, one of its main objects being to enter into a compact whereby all business houses should close on Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 6:30 o'clock in order to give their employes the benefit of more leisure. The association, however, has constantly broadened in the scope of its work and interests, putting forth effective effort in advancing trade relations in this part of the city. Mr. Glauber has been most active in the association and has given of his time and means freely for the benefit of the commercial upbuilding of North St. Louis. It was largely through his efforts that the McKinley bridge was built at Salisbury street. He advocated placing the bridge there, believing that it would do most good at that point, and his work in that line was so practical and effective that it proved a determining factor in the choice of a location. He is a member of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and has made many warm friends who admire him for what he has accomplished and respect him for the business methods that he has pursued.

GOTTLIEB EYERMANN, JR.

Gottlieb Eyermann, Jr., is a member of the firm of G. Eyermann & Brother, contractors. They are controlling a business which is enjoying rapid growth, and as street contractors are doing a most extensive business in St. Louis. Born in this city on the 24th of December, 1863, Gottlieb Eyermann was named for his father, while his mother bore the maiden name of Katharine Schmidt. Both were natives of Germany and are now deceased. They were married in St. Louis, where for a considerable period the father conducted business as a contractor. Five children of the family survive, including three sons, George, Gottlieb and John, all residents of St. Louis.

Gottlieb Eyermann, Jr., acquired his education in the public schools and in Christian Brothers College, continuing his studies to the age of eighteen years, when he entered his father's stone quarry and received practical training in the business, so that he became well qualified to carry on work on his own account in later years. Following his father's death in 1888 he took charge of the business, consisting of both quarrying and contracting. The company has been chiefly engaged in street paving work and has made a splendid success, the extent and nature of its contracts insuring prosperity. Mr. Eyermann is now

associated with his brother George under the firm style of G. Eyermann & Brother, and they have two quarries, both inside the corporation limits, one being located on South Grand avenue and the other on Virginia avenue. They are also interested in a granite quarry at Knob Lick, Missouri, and are taking out a vast amount of stone annually, which is used in paving and in filling many orders. Working always along the line that honesty is the best policy, the firm sustains an unassailable reputation for business integrity and enterprise. In addition to his extensive interests in contracting lines, Gottlieb Eyermann is a director in the Missouri Granite Company, president of the Chippewa Bank, and is identified with various other business interests which are proving profitable investments.

On the 12th of April, 1893, Mr. Eyermann was married to Miss Minnie Breidenbach, a native of St. Louis, and a daughter of Conrad Breidenbach. In his political views Mr. Eyermann is a republican, believing that the principles of that party best conserve good government. He is a Scottish Rite and Knight Templar Mason, and is also connected with the Mystic Shrine. His life is in harmony with the beneficent spirit of the craft, for he believes in mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness, and in the active duties of life frequently brings into play the basic principles of the Masonic fraternity. There has been nothing unusual in his business record, his success coming to him because he has worked for it—worked diligently and persistently, knowing that effort, intelligently applied, ultimately means prosperity.

REV. JAMES VAN PELT SCHOFIELD, D.D.

Influence is like the stone thrown into the water, causing ever increasing rings until they break upon the farther shore. It is an immeasurable but a forceful factor in life, growing forever and forever. This is one of the consoling thoughts that come when a man like Dr. James Van Pelt Schofield is called from the scene of earthly activities. The memory of such a man, however, can never die while living monuments remain upon which were imprinted the touch of his noble soul. He devoted his life to his fellowmen in the service of the Christian ministry and wherever he went scattered seeds of truth that are today bearing rich fruit. He was well known in St. Louis, where for a number of years he was actively associated with the Baptist ministry and he continued until his death a representative of the denomination in Missouri.

A native of Chautauqua county, New York, Dr. Schofield was born December 4, 1825, and was a son of James Schofield, Sr., who in 1843 removed to Illinois. Dr. Schofield of this review lived on a farm with his father until sixteen years of age and then left home to learn the tinner's trade. In 1843 he became a member of the Baptist church and was baptized by Rev. Orin Dodge in Lake Chautauqua. The following year he removed westward to Chicago, where he worked at his trade for a year and in 1845 he was invited to enter the home of Dr. L. D. Boone, with whom he spent two years. Dr. Boone advised him to enter the ministry and gave him much assistance in preparing for his holy calling. In 1847, in further preparation for the active work of the church, he entered Madison University at Hamilton, New York, then called the Colgate University, becoming a sophomore in that institution. For three years he continued his studies there and in 1850 matriculated in Rochester University as a junior and was graduated with the class of 1852. He next entered the Rochester Theological Seminary and was graduated with the class of 1854. He was now qualified for the work of the ministry and thenceforward he devoted his energies to the work of the church and became one of the prominent divines of the Baptist ministry. His influence was of no restricted order. In fact he led many to the paths of righteousness and inspired them to continue in the course which leads to uprightness in this life and points to the promises of the life beyond.

It was in the year of his graduation that Dr. Schofield was married, on the 14th of July, 1854, to Miss Julia E. Frary, who was born near Buffalo, New York, but attended school in Rochester. In September of the same year Dr. Schofield took charge of the Baptist church at Louisville, Kentucky. He was ordained in October, 1854, Dr. S. H. Ford participating in the ordination ceremonies. There were only about twenty members in the Mission church when he assumed the pastorate, but under his guidance the membership of the church increased to a considerable extent and the work of the church was thoroughly organized and greatly promoted. In fact he received one hundred and eighty-one into the church during his pastorate there, but in 1858 he resigned to accept a call from a church at Quincy, Illinois, where he remained for four years or until 1862, and during that time received one hundred and fifty new members into the church.

Dr. Schofield's third pastorate covered the years from 1862 until 1869, during which time he occupied the pulpit of the Third Baptist church of St. Louis. It was situated at Clark avenue and Fourteenth street and was then a chapel. It was by accident, as it were, that Dr. Schofield took up his ministerial work in this city. He was on a visit here to his brother, General John W. Schofield, then commanding the United States forces in St. Louis. The Third Baptist church then numbered only eighty-four members and one of the deacons said to Dr. Schofield, "We have made up our minds to disband." Dr. Schofield, not the least discouraged by such an outlook, encouraged the deacons to continue the struggle. He was then asked to accept the pastorate of the church and after some persuasion consented. On his return to Quincy he said to his wife, "I will have those people building a church within a year." He came to St. Louis, set about the work in an earnest, forceful, practical way, personally raised seven thousand dollars in a short time among outside friends, enthused the members so that they gave him their hearty coöperation and within a comparatively brief period had erected a church costing fifty thousand dollars. While there were but eighty-five members at the time he took charge, when he resigned in 1869 there were three hundred and twenty-two members. The church has continued in an era of progress and in 1879 had five hundred members. His pastorate in the city covered the most critical period in the history of St. Louis. His congregation was made up of both northern and southern men, the former strong in their support of the Union, the latter equally loyal in their allegiance to the Confederacy, and yet not a word was uttered at any service by any one about the war. This fact speaks volumes for his tact and sympathy as a pastor and there was no talk of division, so that the Baptist church owes its continuous existence to him and his memory is most revered and honored by that congregation.

On leaving St. Louis, Dr. Schofield accepted a pastorate at Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained from 1869 until 1871 and during that period erected a house of worship there. In April, 1871, he went to New Britain, Connecticut, where he labored earnestly for five years and then resigned in April, 1876. In that year he again came to St. Louis, this time to accept the pastorate of the Fourth Baptist church, continuing from the 6th of November, 1876, until May 13, 1880. He was also instrumental in organizing the Water Tower Baptist church and in 1881, in honor of his scholarship and his notable achievements in his chosen life work, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Shurtleff College. In 1884 he became associate editor of the "American Baptist" and it was in 1885 that he took charge of the Water Tower Baptist church. In 1890 he was called to the Baptist church at Independence, Iowa, where he remained for two years and in 1893 went to Canton, Missouri, where he continued as pastor until May 18, 1897. On that day his life's labors were ended in death but while the light of life went out, his memory yet remains as a blessed

benediction to all who knew him and his influence is still a potent factor in the lives of many who came under his teachings.

Unto Dr. and Mrs. Schofield were born four children: Mrs. Eugénie Grosse, Julia, Mary and Mrs. Caroline Lancaster. Home ties were most sacred to Dr. Schofield and in his own household he was the ideal husband and father, possessing a gentle, tender, affectionate and loving disposition and manifesting at all times an untiring devotion to his people and a self-sacrificing regard for his fellowmen. He stands as a splendid example for the Christian world, having been a man of saintly character, imbued with the one idea of making his life a service and a help to those with whom he came in contact. While he was a close student, a deep thinker and logical reasoner and became a man of scholarly attainments, such was his gentleness of manner and his kindness of spirit that the humblest approached him without awe, sure of his sympathy and help.

WADE HAMPTON NASH, M. D.

Dr. Wade Hampton Nash, whose intense and well directed activity, as manifest in his study and research in preparation for his profession and also in his practice in the daily discharge of his professional duties, has gained him a creditable place in the ranks of the medical fraternity, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, January 21, 1877, and is a direct descendant of John Nash, who came to this country under King George and served as chief justice. His parents were James S. and Ada L. (Walker) Nash, who were natives of Kentucky and of Greensboro, Georgia, respectively. Both are now deceased. In early life the father followed the river for a number of years and rose to the command of a vessel. During the Civil war he was one of the gunners on the gunboat Tyler, which was sunk off Vicksburg. Later he joined the famous Tenth Ohio Infantry Regiment, which was several times cut to pieces. After the war he came to Missouri and purchased a section of land near Independence, where he remained for six years, engaged in farming. He then went to Friar Point, Mississippi, where he opened a livery stable, but the yellow fever epidemic of 1877 prostrated all business interests there and with little left Mr. Nash returned to his original home in Fleming county, Kentucky, settling on a part of the old Nash homestead, the family owning extensive landed interests there. He died in 1883 at the age of forty-eight years, and his wife passed away June 4, 1902. In politics he was a Union democrat and when Kentucky wavered, torn by the conflicting interests of its citizens, he stood loyally in support of the Federal government. The family were related to the Ohio Nashes and Charles A. Nash, the grandfather of Dr. Nash, removed from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day. He was overseer for Abe McGowan and married his sister, while later he acquired the greater portion of the McGowan lands.

Dr. Nash spent his youth in his parents' home and acquired his education his mother removed to St. Louis with her two children, Wade H. and a younger brother, and here Dr. Nash attended the night high school. Immediately after his arrival here he secured a position in the Souenfelt house as bundle boy and later was with Miller & Spaulding, stationers. Subsequently he learned the carpenter's trade, finished his apprenticeship and for six years was engaged in carpentering and building. Four years of that time were spent in the western state of Wyoming and upon his return to St. Louis he took up the study of medicine, reading under the direction of Dr. Waldo Briggs. As a further preparation for his chosen calling he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1899, completing a course with the class of 1903. Thus well prepared for his chosen profession he opened offices at his present location in the Commercial building and in the intervening five years has built up a remunerative practice. He is a



DR. W. HAMPTON NASH

member of the American Medical Association, the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, the American Urological Society and the urological branch of the St. Louis Medical Society. It will thus be seen that he keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession and in all of his work he is actuated by a conscientious sense of obligation.

In 1905 Dr. Nash was married to Miss Julia A. Pesold, of St. Louis, a daughter of Herman Pesold, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. They now have an interesting little son, Wade Hampton, Jr. In social lines Dr. Nash is connected with the St. Louis Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He also belongs to the Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is likewise a member of Walnut Lodge, K. P., and Greeley Lodge of the Royal League, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is now treasurer. In politics he is a democrat, interested in the growth and success of the party. He belongs to the Missouri Game & Fish Protective League and on many questions of importance takes an advanced stand and labors toward high ideals. In addition to his broad scientific knowledge he possesses a genial, courteous manner that renders him socially as well as professionally popular.

EDWARD MELVILLE GOULD.

The Gould family of which Edward Melville Gould is a representative was founded in America by three brothers who came from Wales in the beginning of the seventeenth century, one of them settling in New Jersey, a second in Ohio, and the third in Massachusetts. The records show that Joseph Gould was a private in the Second Regiment of Essex County (N. J.) Militia and as such participated in the Revolutionary war. He was one of the direct ancestors of Edward M. Gould, who is therefore entitled to membership with the Sons of the Revolution. David B. Gould, born in Essex county, New Jersey, became a well known publisher. Removing westward to St. Louis in 1870, he founded what afterwards became the Gould Directory Company and continued in business until his death in 1901. He became recognized as a prominent factor in business circles in the vicinity and was the friend and associate of those who have been active in controlling the veins and arteries of trade here. At the time of the Civil war he valiantly espoused the Union cause and did duty at the front. He married Emma Allen, a native of Maryland and also a descendant of ancestry represented in the Revolutionary war.

Edward Melville Gould was born in St. Louis, January 8, 1874, and attended private schools of this city and also Cheltenham Military Academy at Philadelphia, where he remained for three years, Phillips Exeter Academy of New Hampshire for one year, and Kenyon Military Academy and Kenyon College, both of Gambier, Ohio. He then returned to St. Louis in 1892 and entered his father's employ to learn the business of publishing city directories. Here he gave careful attention to the mastery of every detail of the business, won promotion as efficiency increased and in 1895 was made secretary of the Gould Directory Company. On the death of his father in 1901 he succeeded to the presidency and thus conducted the business until 1907, when the company was merged with the Lesan Advertising Company under the style of the Lesan-Gould Company. They conduct a publishing, printing and advertising business which is now of large proportions, constituting one of the leading enterprises of this character in St. Louis. One element of Mr. Gould's success perhaps is the persistency of purpose which has prompted him to devote his energies throughout his entire business career to one line, which he has thoroughly mastered, being therefore most competent to build up and control an extensive enterprise of this character.

On the 14th of November, 1900, occurred the marriage of Mr. Gould and Miss Lillian R. Holmes, a daughter of Daniel S. Holmes. Mr. Gould is a member of the St. Louis, Racquet, and Glen Echo Clubs. He is also an enthusiast on the subject of baseball and golf and takes equal delight in the automobile. His is a well rounded character, athletic interests, social affairs, political matters and community interests all having their relative place in his life.

HENRY ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Henry Alexander Hamilton, a lawyer of St. Louis, his native city, was born February 1, 1877. His father, Alexander Hamilton, a well known coal merchant, has for more than forty years been connected with the Gartside Coal Company, of which he is now president. The mother bore the maiden name of Mary Wiegand. Entering the public schools, Henry A. Hamilton passed through consecutive grades of the grammar and high schools until he completed his course by graduation from the Central high school, January 27, 1895. He studied law at the St. Louis Law School, a department of the Washington University, and was graduated in June, 1898, on which occasion he was awarded the prize for the best thesis submitted during the senior year. He has practiced law continuously in St. Louis since his graduation with the usual experience of the followers of the profession. He has, however, handled a number of cases of considerable moment in nisi prius courts, the court of appeals and the state supreme court. An excellent presence, an earnest manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability to accurately apply its principles make him an effective and successful advocate.

Mr. Hamilton gives his political allegiance to the republican party but the attractions and emoluments of office have never been sufficient to lure him from professional paths in search of political honors. He is prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to St. Louis Lodge, No. 5, of which he is a past grand. He has also been representative to the Grand Lodge of Missouri and has taken active and prominent part in its deliberations. He belongs to Wildey Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., and at the present writing, in 1909, is grand high priest of the grand encampment of Missouri. He likewise belongs to the Mercantile Club and is interested in its purposes. Of Protestant Episcopal faith, he is a communicant of Christ Church cathedral and is actively connected with the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a society of that church. His entire life having been passed in St. Louis, he has a wide acquaintance here and is winning recognition by the worth of his work in legal, fraternal and church circles.

FERDINAND GAST.

Ferdinand Gast, secretary of the Independent Breweries Company, was born in St. Louis, July 31, 1871, a son of August and Marie (Barthel) Gast. In the year 1835 the father emigrated from Lippe Detmold to New Orleans, and thence made his way to St. Louis. He was one of the pioneers in the lithographing business in this city, being the founder of the August Gast Bank Note & Lithographing Company, about 1860. For many years he continued a factor in this line of business, and after a residence of more than fifty-five years in America, passed away December 24, 1891. His wife died in July, 1902, surviving him for more than a decade.

Ferdinand Gast attended the German parochial schools to the age of thirteen years, and afterward became a student in the Walthier College, which he

attended for two years. He also spent a similar period in the Smith Academy, and for one season attended the night session of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, so that liberal educational advantages well qualified him for the practical and responsible duties of life. In 1888 he took up the study of lithography under the direction of his father, with whom he continued until the father's death in 1892. In that year he entered the Gast Wine Company, of which his father was the president, becoming through inheritance a stockholder in that company, and afterward a director and officer. In 1899 the Gast Wine Company erected a brewery and discontinued the wine business. It is today one of the branches of the Independent Breweries Company. After the brewery was built Mr. Gast served as director, secretary and treasurer until its consolidation with the independent breweries, when he was elected secretary of the newly organized company. His business interests have thus constantly developed in volume and importance, and that he possesses marked executive ability, excellent powers of organization, and keen discrimination in business control, is indicated by the responsible position which he now fills.

Mr. Gast was married, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in July, 1897, to Miss Helen Loeber, whose people came from Germany and settled in this country in the early '40s. Her father, Christoph Henry Loeber, was a professor of languages and the president of the Lutheran College of Milwaukee. His later years were spent in honorable retirement, and he passed away in Brooklyn, New York, in March, 1897. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gast has been blessed with two sons and a daughter: Walter F., ten years of age, attending the parochial school; Elmer A. H., seven years of age; and Helen, in her first year. The family residence is at No. 3621 South Jefferson avenue, where Mr. Gast's father took up his abode in the '50s. The present residence was erected by the father the year prior to his death.

Ferdinand Gast has always been interested in athletic sports, and displays considerable prowess in that line. He belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran church, and in politics is a pronounced republican, having firm faith in the principles of that party as most conducive to good government. He has hardly yet reached the prime of life, but is widely recognized as a business man of force, maintaining discipline in the establishments with which he is connected, thoroughly systematizing every interest under his control and at the same time being most just in his treatment of employes and patrons.

THOMAS H. SCOTLAND.

Thomas H. Scotland is one of the best known representatives of insurance in St. Louis, being now secretary of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, with an office in the Pierce building. His name is an index to the place of his nativity, for he was born in the land of hills and heather, his birth occurring in the town of Alva, August 25, 1860. His father, John Scotland, was the owner of a woolen mill and throughout his business career engaged in the manufacture of woolens. He married Miss Agnes Henderson and died in 1891, while his widow survived until 1905.

Thomas H. Scotland is indebted to the public-school system of his native town for the educational privileges he enjoyed, and after leaving school he occupied a clerical position in an office until 1892, when he came to America. He began his insurance career as clerk and special agent in connection with the insurance agency of Knowles & Russell, at Albany, New York, and while with that firm became thoroughly acquainted with the insurance business in all of its departments. His efficiency led to his promotion and, leaving Knowles & Russell in 1894, he was made examiner in the head office of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, there remaining until 1898, when he was elected vice president and



THOMAS H. SCOTLAND

secretary of the Reading Fire Insurance Company, of Reading, Pennsylvania. There he continued until 1902, when he was made special agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. In 1903 he became general agent for and one of the directors of the Citizens' Insurance Company in St. Louis and in 1907 was elected secretary of this company. His business record has been characterized by that steady advancement which marks him as a man of constantly growing business power and capability and today, in a position of administrative control, he is contributing in a substantial measure to the growth of the business which he represents. He is also a director of the Thistle Realty & Construction Company.

On the 4th of September, 1888, Mr. Scotland was united in marriage to Miss Janet Ramsey Hunter, also a native of Alva, Scotland, and a daughter of John Hunter, a manufacturer of that place. Their residence at No. 1237 North King's Highway is attractive by reason of its warm-hearted hospitality, which is cordially extended to their many friends.

Mr. Scotland, as the result of his study of the public questions and conditions of the country, now gives loyal support to the republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and was cordially welcomed into the ranks of the Mercantile Club and the Caledonian Society of St. Louis, serving at the present time as vice president of the latter.

HERMAN W. STEINBISS.

If all men looked at labor problems from the practical and humanitarian standpoint from which Herman W. Steinbiss views them, then the difficulties between capital and labor would largely be at rest. He has since 1897 been the general secretary treasurer of the National Building Trades Council. With a mind which is largely of a judicial caste, capable of taking an impartial and unprejudiced view of a situation, his opinions have been an influencing factor in many labor difficulties and in molding the policy of labor unions so that terms have been secured which are alike fair to employer and employe. That Mr. Steinbiss is a man of keen executive ability and administrative direction is at once evident, and the honors which have come to him are well merited, for he has worked his way upward by his own effort.

A native of Aschersleben, Germany, he was born September 4, 1853, of the marriage of Frederick Wilhelm and Johanna (Helsingier) Steinbiss, the former a miner by occupation. The grammar schools of his native city afforded Herman Steinbiss his educational privileges and he passed through successive grades to his graduation in 1867. While still in the fatherland, he served an apprenticeship as fresco painter and came to America in July, 1870. In November following, he enlisted in the regular United States army and was assigned to duty with Company K of the Thirteenth Infantry, under Captain Arthur McArthur, Jr. He has been stationed at different times at Fort Fred Steele, Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming; Fort Robinson (Red Cloud Agency), Dakota; at Holly Springs, and Columbus, Mississippi. He was honorably discharged at the latter place in October, 1876, on the expiration of his term of enlistment. He afterward followed his profession of fresco painting alternately in Memphis, and Chicago until October, 1877, when his love of military life prompted his re-enlistment in the United States army. He became attached as drill master to Company C at the recruiting rendezvous at Columbus, Ohio, and was later assigned to Company G of the Sixth United States Infantry under Captain Hawkins, stationed at Fort Beaufort, Dakota.

In August, 1878, Mr. Steinbiss secured a furlough and hastened to Holly Springs, Mississippi, owing to the fact that his wife's parents and other relatives had succumbed to yellow fever. After securing an honorable discharge from the United States service by order of the secretary of war, he took charge of

the pottery works which had belonged to his wife's deceased relatives until her brother-in-law could assume the management. Mr. Steinbiss then again took up the work of fresco painting, which he followed at different times in Memphis and St. Louis, locating permanently in the latter city in 1883. He held the position of president and secretary in both the Journeyman Painters Union, No. 1, and the Fresco Painters Union, No. 23. This was his initial step toward the position which he is now filling and it was through his association with these orders that his attention was first fixed upon the work of the labor unions. Giving close attention and study to conditions existing in trade circles, there are few men more thoroughly informed concerning the interests of the labor classes than Mr. Steinbiss. In 1893 he was elected business agent of the Painters Union and the following year succeeded in bringing the different factions of painters together under an executive board and was elected business agent for all the painters' unions in the city. He furthermore unionized every paint shop in the city proper during his term of office and at the same time secured the friendship and esteem of employers by his conservative tactics and just methods.

In 1894, as chairman of the organizing committee of the building trades, Mr. Steinbiss reorganized the Building Trades Council on business lines and was elected its first salaried secretary and business manager. So successful became the council that its reputation spread through the traveling members, with the result that building trades councils were organized on similar lines throughout the country by correspondence. Encouraged by this signal success, secretary Steinbiss called a convention of all building trades councils in the United States for the purpose of forming a national federation of building trades. This convention was held in St. Louis in December, 1897, and resulted in the establishment of the National Building Trades Council, of which he was elected general secretary treasurer. He still holds the position, having been reelected at each convention since that time. In August, 1896, he began the publication of the *Weekly Compendium*, the name being later changed to the *Labor Compendium*, which was adopted as the official organ of the building trades of St. Louis and at the convention in 1897 became the official organ of the National Building Trades Council. The paper was changed to a monthly in 1905. The *Labor Compendium* is recognized as the leading labor paper in the United States in the advocacy of every public enterprise.

The work that Mr. Steinbiss has done in connection with the labor interests of the country would alone entitle him to representation in this volume, but in other lines his work has been of signal benefit to the city. He was one of the first to advocate at meetings and through the *Labor Compendium* a fitting celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase and one of the first of the coterie of members of the Missouri Historical Society to discuss its advisability. After the agitation had taken shape, he was elected a member of the nominating committee of fifteen for preliminary organization, of the committee of fifty for preliminary organization, of a committee of ten on design and form of celebration, of a committee of ten to select a committee of two hundred, and was then chosen a member of the committee of two hundred and elected a member of the board of directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company for one year. He was next elected to the committee on grounds and buildings of that company and reelected at each election, his present term on the board expiring in 1911. He was also by agitation, petitions, and so forth, instrumental in having the Philips' bill, to create the industrial commission, enacted into law. Mr. Steinbiss has the distinction, so far as is known, of being the only foreign-born citizen ever mentioned for the vice presidency of the United States, being mentioned as running mate to William Randolph Hearst by the *Omaha Western Laborer*, which, of course, was at once discontinued when informed by Mr. Steinbiss that he was ineligible, having been born outside of American territory. He is a member of the Missouri Historical Society, the Missouri Press

Association, the American Labor Press Association and president of the Joint Labor Legislative Board of Missouri, which he organized on January 8th, 1907, and which caused the enactment of more laws in favor of labor at the forty-fourth general assembly than had ever before been accomplished by previous sessions. A member of the Legion of Honor of Missouri and for two terms chancellor of Hyde Park council and a member of the executive board and also of the National Union and the American Union, it will be seen that his interests and activities have reached many lines and those who know Mr. Steinbiss and are familiar with his executive power, his keen discrimination and his unwearied industry, may feel sure that he is never a nonentity in any organization, but one whose influence is felt as a potent factor in his support of all that he deems to be progressive and beneficial.

On the 9th of November, 1878, Mr. Steinbiss was married at Memphis, Tennessee, to Miss Mary M. Knabel, a daughter of Martin and Genevieve Knabel, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, where she was born January 28, 1861. Their children are: Herman W. Jr.; Genevieve M., the wife of Frank E. Pernoud; and Frederick M., who married Fay Allardt.

The history of Mr. Steinbiss points clearly to the fact that there is no such a thing as guilt, save in the eyes of the law, but it also proves conclusively the fact that it is the duty of the strong to stand by and aid the weak and that in unified, concerted action the best results are obtained, resulting from a thorough understanding of the questions which cause discussion and dissension. Opposed to all of the violent measures, which a very few have advocated in labor difficulties, he stands staunchly for arbitration, working at all times toward that justice which shall never allow the encroachment of one party upon the rights nor the opportunities of another.

WILLIAM CHAMPE MARSHALL.

Out of the depths of his mature wisdom Carlyle wrote, "History is the essence of innumerable biographies"; and Macaulay has said, "The history of a nation is best told in the lives of its people." It is therefore fitting that the sketches of eminent and distinguished men should find a place in this volume and Judge Marshall is entitled to prominent mention by reason of his superior attainments in professional lines and the fact that he is a representative of a family which perhaps more than any other, in its lineal and collateral lines, has furnished to the nation distinguished legists and jurists.

Judge Marshall was born at Vicksburg, Mississippi, November 13, 1848. He is descended in direct line from the Rev. William Marshall, who was one of the first Baptist preachers of America and who was a brother of the father of Chief Justice John Marshall. His father, Thomas A. Marshall, was a son of Martin Marshall and grandson of the Rev. William Marshall, was a native of Augusta, Kentucky, devoted his life to the profession of law and was the author of Smedes & Marshall's Mississippi Reports. He married Letitia Miller, a native of Louisville, Kentucky.

Judge Marshall acquired his preliminary education at home under the instruction of private tutors and afterward attended academies and also the University of Mississippi in the sessions of 1865-6 and 1866-7, completing therein the work of the freshman and sophomore years. In the fall of the latter year he matriculated in the University of Virginia as a law student and won his Bachelor of Law degree by graduation from that institution in the class of June, 1869. He was the "final orator" of the Washington Society at the University of Virginia in 1869 and soon afterward he entered upon the active practice of his profession. He had been reared with the expectation and hope of becoming

a farmer and stock-raiser, but this course was made impossible by the results of the Civil war and, attracted by the profession in which many of his name had gained distinction and for which nature seemed to have intended him, Judge Marshall made preparation for the bar and following his removal to St. Louis on the 1st of January, 1870, entered at once upon active practice. His legal career in the intervening years constitutes an important chapter in the history of the courts. In his practice he soon demonstrated his power in coping with intricate and involved legal problems, success coming to him as the reward of earnest endeavor, fidelity to trust and recognized ability. The greatest characteristic of his mind is strength, his predominant faculty reason, and the aim of his eloquence to convince. He was appointed city counselor in April, 1891, and was reappointed in April, 1895, continuing in that position until he resigned on the 7th of March, 1898. On the 22d of February, 1898, he received appointment to the bench of the supreme court of Missouri to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge George B. Macfarlane, and on the 10th of August of the same year was nominated for the full term of ten years by the democratic state convention at Springfield and elected at the general election November 8, 1898. He continued on the bench for about eight years, or until April 7, 1906, when he resigned. Two days later he resumed the private practice of law as a member of the firm of Bond, Marshall & Bond, constituting one of the strongest law firms of the city. To an understanding of uncommon acuteness and vigor he added a thorough and conscientious preparatory training, while in his practice he has exemplified all the higher elements of the truly great lawyer. He is constantly inspired by an innate, inflexible love of justice and a delicate sense of personal honor which controls him in all his relations. His diligence and energy in the preparation of his cases as well as the earnestness, tenacity and courage with which he defends the right, as he understands it, challenges the highest admiration of his associates. He invariably seeks to present his argument in the strong, clear light of reason and sound logical principles. While on the bench he proved himself the peer of the ablest men who have presided over the court of last resort. He possesses a broad-mindedness that enabled him to comprehend the details of a situation quickly and to correctly apply thereto the points of law.

Judge Marshall's standing in professional circles is indicated by the fact that he was for fifteen years honored with election to the treasurership of the Missouri State Bar Association and to the presidency for two years. He also belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association. His political allegiance has always been given to the democracy, but with the exception of the two offices that he has filled, both in the line of his profession, he has never consented to become a candidate before the people, regarding the pursuits of private life as abundantly worthy of his best efforts. In early manhood, interested in the military organization of the state, he became captain of the Engineer Corps of the National Guard of Missouri, serving from 1873 until 1875. He was also judge advocate of the First Regiment of the National Guard for many years and was captain of Company A of the Third Regiment of the National Guard and Company K of the First Regiment of the National Guard from 1882 until 1885.

Judge Marshall was married at Vicksburg, Mississippi, December 5, 1876, to Miss Kate Mortimer Reading, who died January 27, 1908, leaving two daughters: Katherine Marguerite, called Daisy, and Letitia Love Marshall. Although not a member of any religious body, Judge Marshall has served as vestryman in the Mount Calvary Episcopal church of St. Louis and in Grace church in Jefferson City. He believes that every man should be allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and that he should be judged by his life rather than by his professions. It is by this standard that the world at large judges, and by the consensus of public opinion William C. Marshall is accounted one of the most honorable and honored residents of St. Louis. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, is also connected with Compton Hill Council of the Legion of

Honor, with the Knights of Pythias and with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a college fraternity. Forced by the stress of circumstances to enter a field of labor other than that in which in his youth he expected to spend his days, he has used his powers, his energies and his opportunities to such good advantage that he has gained prestige as an eminent lawyer and jurist of Missouri, his life history, however, constituting another proof of the fact that it is only through tireless energy, careful preparation and unflinching devotion to the interests entrusted to his care that the member of the bar wins his success.

REV. FRANCIS GILFILLAN.

Rev. Francis Gilfillan, rector in charge of the New Cathedral Chapel at Newstead and Maryland avenues, was born in Ireland on the 16th of February, 1872. In September, 1889, having mastered the branches of a preliminary course, he entered St. Patrick's College, at Carlow, Ireland, where he remained until June, 1904. He then came to the United States and took a post-graduate course in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1906. He was ordained to the priesthood, during his course at the university, in St. Anthony's church in St. Louis, by Archbishop J. J. Kain, June 24, 1905, and after finishing in the university at Washington he was appointed assistant to Father J. McCaffrey, pastor of the New Cathedral parish, Father McCaffrey being the first rector of this parish. Father Gilfillan remained in the parish up to his appointment as pastor of the New Cathedral Chapel, this appointment being made in February, 1907. He is a director of Kenrick Seminary board, a member of the board of examiners of the clergy and a member of the commission on theological conferences.

ADAM WEBER.

Spending his entire life in St. Louis, Adam Weber had many friends who knew him from his boyhood days to the day of his death and who knew him to be a man of commendable purpose and upright life, who enjoyed in full measure the confidence and good will of those with whom he came in contact. He was born and reared in St. Louis. His father, who also bore the name of Adam Weber, arrived here at a very early day, coming from Germany, and throughout the remainder of his life continued a resident of this city. While spending his boyhood days in his father's home, Adam Weber of this review acquired his education as a pupil in the schools of this city. He was well known in connection with official service here, being for twenty-five years a clerk in the registry department of the postoffice. He was always accurate, systematic and methodical in his work there, and his faithfulness won him the unqualified regard of the different postmasters under whom he served and of his fellow associates in the service. He resigned about 1892 and turned his attention to the real-estate business. In this he met with good success, making it his purpose to become thoroughly acquainted with values and with the property that was upon the market. He was thus able to serve his clients well, to give them information concerning the property which they wished to purchase, or advise them as to sales. He negotiated a number of important realty transfers and did a prosperous business as a representative of real-estate interests here.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Weber served with the Home Guard. He was a loyal defender of the Union cause and at all times was progressive in his citizenship and patriotic in his devotion to the welfare of the country. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he always took an active



REV. FRANCIS GILFILLAN

interest in politics, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party, although he never held an elective office.

Mr. Weber was united in marriage to Miss Josephinè Soderer, a native of St. Louis, and a daughter of Alois Soderer, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. They became the parents of three daughters, who are yet living: Mrs. Charles Ellis; Mrs. Joseph T. Avery; and Alice, the wife of H. M. Beckman. The death of the husband and father occurred on the 1st of September, 1906, when he was sixty-three years of age. He was always active in the affairs of the city relating to substantial progress and improvement and always had great faith in St. Louis and her future. He believed in justice, truth, progress and improvement and thereby advocated and labored for those things which are beneficial to the city and the individual. His life was therefore commendable and many who knew him felt that something of value was taken from their lives when death withdrew his friendship from them. He was a member of Anchor Lodge, No. 443, A. F. & A. M., and was laid to rest in Bellefontaine cemetery under the auspices of that order, the funeral sermon being delivered by the Rev. Dr. M. Luccock, pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal church.

THEODORE CARL LINK.

A list of the prominent buildings with which Theodore Carl Link has been connected at once indicates his rating as an architect. He stands among the distinguished members of the profession in the middle west and his ability has gained him recognition, not only throughout the entire country but also in foreign lands, in which he has been elected to membership in societies drawing their membership from among eminent architects. In this profession advancement depends upon individual merit and skill and the calling is one in which wealth or influence availeth little or naught. The talent must be an inherent factor in the individual and its development must come through comprehensive and thorough study and broad experience.

Mr. Link is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Wimpfen on the 17th of March, 1850. He pursued academic branches of study in Heidelberg, London and Paris between the years of 1864 and 1869. Coming to America in 1870, he has since followed his profession and his constantly expanding powers and continually increasing ability have gained him distinction that ranks him with the foremost representatives of the profession in this country. While his operations have naturally been largely confined to the district of his residence, he has yet erected important structures elsewhere than in St. Louis. Many of the notable buildings of this city, however, stand as monuments to his enterprise and superior skill. He won the first prize in the competition for the St. Louis Union station, the largest terminal station in the world, which was completed from his plans and under his supervision. He was consulting architect for the St. Louis City Hall, architect of the Mississippi State House, the Wabash terminals at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, St. Luke's Hospital, the Carleton building, the Mines & Metallurgy at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and many churches and public buildings in St. Louis and vicinity.

Mr. Link was also a member of the commission of architects for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in this city in 1904. He is vice president of the St. Louis Artists Guild, a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and vice president of the St. Louis chapter of that organization; president of the Missouri State Society of Architects, member of the New York Architectural League and corresponding member of the Vienna Society of Architects. He likewise holds membership with the Archæological Institute of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Civic League and the St. Louis Club.

In 1876 Mr. Link was married to Miss Annie C. Fuller, of Detroit, and they have three sons: Karl Eugene, Edwin Cary, and Clarence Vincent. The family home is at No. 628 North Spring avenue and Mr. Link maintains his office in the Carleton building. He finds his recreation in agricultural pursuits and outdoor life, nature finding in him an enthusiastic admirer. A constantly growing business, however, makes heavy demands upon his time, for through successive stages of development Mr. Link has long since left the ranks of the many and stands among the successful few.

ALOYS MENNE.

Aloys Menne, worthy of trust and confidence, was respected wherever he was known, and most of all where he was best known. For fifty-six years he was a representative of merchandising in St. Louis and when he passed away on the 12th of October, 1908, was one of the oldest furniture dealers of the city. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, his natal day being June 1, 1829. His parents were Franz and Anna Marie Menne, representatives of old German families. The father was a cabinetmaker by trade, and died in 1829 when his son, Aloys, was but eight days old. On reaching the age of six years the boy was sent to the public schools, where he pursued his studies to the age of fourteen, and then on putting aside his text-books he began learning the cabinetmaker's trade, which he followed for two and a half years as an apprentice. He afterward started for Elberfeld, where he worked as a journeyman in the cabinetmaking trade for two years, and in his twentieth year he was drafted for service in the Prussian army and rendered military aid to his country for two and a half years. Soon after the close of his experience as a soldier he came to the new world, securing passage on a sailing vessel which weighed anchor at Bremen, and after a long and tedious voyage of eleven and a half weeks reached the harbor of New Orleans.

Mr. Menne had no capital, but he possessed determination and resolute spirit, and resolved that he would attain success if it could be secured by persistent and straightforward effort. He spent three months in New Orleans, and a similar period in Mobile, Alabama, after which he came up the river, reaching St. Louis after a ten days' trip on the Mississippi. Following his arrival here he was employed in various places until he felt that his experience and his capital justified him in engaging in business on his own account. He then formed a partnership with John Dreier for the purpose of manufacturing wardrobes and other articles of furniture for sale to the furniture stores of the city. They began business on a small scale, their workshop being located at Sixteenth and Chestnut streets. After two years, however, they ceased that class of work, at which time their shop was located on Thirteenth street. At that date they rented a store on Market between Eighth and Ninth streets, where they remained for two years and then removed to Nos. 802-804 Market street, buying up several leases and putting the buildings into shape for the conduct of a retail furniture business and for the manufacture of furniture as well, for they continued to do a cabinetmaking business. In 1869 they removed from that location and purchased the premises where the business is still conducted.

In 1865 Mr. Dreier died, at which time Mr. Menne purchased his interest and conducted the business alone for some years, after which he admitted his son into a partnership. This relation was maintained until the death of Aloys Menne, and as the years passed he developed a business of large and profitable proportions. His store was thirty by one hundred and thirty-six feet, with a warehouse adjacent, connected by a bridge. The main building is four stories in height, with basement, and in addition to the warehouse there are extensive sta-

bles, two stories in height. Mr. Menne began the erection of the building more than a half century ago, and gradually enlarged it to its present dimensions. He handled all classes of house furniture, including carpets, rugs and tapestry, and the business is still conducted by his son. His trade gradually increased with the growth of the city and his prosperity was due nonetheless to the excellent line of goods which he carried, and to the straightforward business policy which he ever pursued. His patrons always knew that they would receive fair treatment at his hands, and that he was just and equitable in all of his relations with those in his employ is indicated by the fact that when he passed away his death was deeply deplored by several employes who had entered his service when the store was opened, and had remained with him continuously until his life's labors were ended. His word was as good as any bond solemnized by signature or seal, and his commercial integrity would stand the severest test.

In 1861 Mr. Menne was married in St. Louis to Miss Mary Meier, who died May 3, 1887. They were the parents of two sons and a daughter, but one of the sons, Henry A., died June 7, 1890. The surviving son, Otto J. Menne, was educated in the public schools and in a business college, and became salesman in his father's establishment, succeeding him in the ownership and conduct of the business. The daughter, Laura, is the wife of Professor Robert Kissack, who is principal of the manual training school, a department of the Yeatman high school. In 1890 Mr. Menne erected a magnificent mansion at No. 4387 West Pine boulevard, and there maintained his residence throughout his remaining days. For a number of years he was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and was in hearty sympathy with the fraternal spirit upon which the order is based. In politics he was independent, regarding the capability of the candidate rather than his party affiliations. He was ever most loyal to the interests of his country, however, and at the time of the Civil war was a volunteer in the Home Guards. He was afterward drafted for service and had an encounter with the bushwhackers at Fulton, Missouri. Matters relating to the welfare of his city always received his earnest championship, and he coöperated in many movements for the general good. Socially he was prominent, especially among the German-American residents, and was highly esteemed, moreover, in the business world by the native-born sons of this country, as well as by those of foreign birth. Although reared in the faith of the Catholic church, he attended the Episcopal church in St. Louis, and was laid to rest in Bellefontaine cemetery, the Rev. A. A. B. Bennington of the Church of the Ascension officiating. He was seventy-nine years of age when called to the home beyond, and his death closed a life record that was at all times in harmony with high and honorable principles.

F. ERNEST CRAMER.

F. Ernest Cramer, vice president and treasurer of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company, is active in the control of an extensive and important productive industry, and moreover is prominently known because of his public-spirited citizenship and his effective efforts for the upbuilding of St. Louis. Born here on the 6th of July, 1870, he has come into prominence by his enthusiastic zeal for a greater St. Louis and in this regard he might be termed a practical theorist, for while he works toward high ideals, he is never visionary in the methods he employs for their accomplishment.

His parents were Gustav and Mathilde Cramer, the former now president of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company. He was born in Eshwege, Germany, and arrived in St. Louis in 1859. He was a representative of one of the old families of the fatherland and after coming to the new world he served for three months as a member of the volunteer army in defense of the Union during the Civil war.



F. E. CRAMER

F. Ernest Cramer was a pupil in the public schools of St. Louis from 1878 until 1880 and in the latter year entered the Educational Institute, a private school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. The following year he attended Washington University and after the completion of his course there in 1887 he spent the scholastic year of 1887-8 in the St. Louis Law School. While he has never engaged in the active practice of law, his knowledge thereof has been a valuable element in his business career. In 1888 he took up the study of photography, in which he continued until May, 1889, and since that time has been associated with his father in business in the manufacturing of dry plates and photographic supplies. Having thoroughly acquainted himself with the trade, in September, 1890, he became manager of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Works and when the business was incorporated under the style of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company he was chosen vice president and treasurer and has so continued to the present time. The house has become one of the well-known productive industries of the city, with large and increasing trade relations, due to the excellence of a product which is manufactured in accordance with the most modern and improved processes.

On the 31st of July, 1901, in San Francisco, California, Mr. Cramer was united in marriage to Miss Angela Le Prohn. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, but while never particularly active in political circles, he is zealous and untiring in his efforts to advance the city's welfare, and in official and unofficial capacities has done much along that line. He was president of the Latin-American & Foreign Trade Association in 1904 and 1905 and since the latter year has been a member of the city council, exercising his official prerogatives in behalf of many measures of municipal value. He is also serving on the executive committee of the Million Population Club, and many tangible evidences of his devotion to the city's welfare are cited.

GEORGE W. GALBREATH.

George W. Galbreath, cashier of the Third National Bank, was born July 31, 1861, at Georgetown, Ohio. His parents were Washington Tweed and Nancy (McClain) Galbreath, the former a banker at Ripley, Ohio, for forty years and a leading and influential resident there. The son pursued his education in the public schools of Ripley, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school in 1879. The same year he became a resident of Sedalia, Missouri, where he was engaged in merchandising and in banking until 1892. In the meantime he had become widely known through his business connections and in the latter year received the appointment as national bank examiner for the three reserve cities in Missouri—St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph. He was possibly the youngest man receiving appointment as examiner up to that time. He filled the office from July, 1892, until 1896 and during the widespread financial panic of 1893 was in control of several of the banks that had failed as examiner in charge and temporary receiver. He had charge of the National Bank of Kansas City July 12, 1893, closing its doors for ninety days. It was the largest bank that was forced to suspend payment during the panic of that year. His appointment as national examiner was made under the republican administration of President Harrison, but held over under the democratic controller of currency, James H. Eckels. On the 1st of March, 1896, he resigned to accept the cashiership of the Third National Bank of St. Louis and has been a director and cashier of the institution for the past twelve years. His comprehensive knowledge of banking, his broad experience in active work of the institutions and as bank examiner all qualified him in large measure for the duties of his present position and since entering the bank he has been a forceful factor in its success and promotion.

Mr. Galbreath was married in Sedalia, Missouri, in 1884, to Miss Lucie Markley Newkirk, a daughter of one of the oldest pioneer business men of Pettis county. Three children have been born of this union, Ida Belle, Marguerite and Donald. Mr. Galbreath belongs to the St. Louis Racquet Club and to the Glen Echo Country Club. His entire life work has been in banking lines and in this connection he has gained a wide recognition, being regarded as one of the ablest representatives of the moneyed interests in the city.

THEODORE BENOIST.

Theodore Benoist, well known in social and financial circles of the city, where his birth occurred in 1861, is a representative of one of its oldest and most distinguished families, the ancestral history being given in connection with the sketch of Conde L. Benoist on another page of this volume. His parents were Louis Auguste and Sarah E. (Wilson) Benoist, whose family numbered nine children, Theodore being the fourth in order of birth. Liberally educated, he attended the St. Louis University, continued his education in Georgetown University, at Washington, D. C., and afterward went abroad, studying at Stoneyhurst College, at Stonehurst, England. He returned to take the management of the estate inherited from his father, and in a position requiring administrative direction and executive force has proven that his business talents are well developed. He gives personal supervision to the placing of his investments, is cognizant of the income derived from each of his holdings and is therefore watchful that his interests are increasing and not decreasing.

In January, 1887, Theodore Benoist married Miss Mary E. Hunt, a daughter of Charles Lucas Hunt. Their children, seven in number, are Charles, Miriam, John Hunt, Anna Wright, Theodore, Jr., Wilson and Francois. Mr. Benoist is a member of the St. Louis, Country and Racquet Clubs.

CHARLES C. CRONE.

Charles C. Crone, who for more than a quarter of a century has been actively engaged in the real-estate business in St. Louis, where he is considered an expert in values, was born in North St. Louis, March 12, 1851. His parents were Christopher and Elizabeth Crone, early settlers of North St. Louis, taking up their abode there when the city limits did not extend west of Fourth street. The father established a grocery store and later conducted an omnibus line running from Salisbury street to Third and Olive streets. He likewise organized the Maguire Market Company and was one of the promoters of the Bremen Savings Bank. His resourceful business ability enabled him to recognize and utilize opportunities and in his business career he made gradual advancement along the line of intense and well directed activity until his success warranted his classification with the prosperous residents of St. Louis.

Charles C. Crone was a student in the public and parochial schools of North St. Louis and received his business training in Jones Commercial College. After leaving school he engaged in the hardware trade in the employ of others and subsequently secured a clerkship in the Bremen Savings Bank, the presidency of which was occupied by Marshall Brotherton, who later was succeeded by Christopher Crone, father of our subject. After several years' connection with the bank, Charles Crone embarked in the real-estate business, opening an office within a block of his birthplace. There he is still located and in the intervening years he has been an active participant in all the important improvements in North St. Louis. In his business connection he has been associated with the Merchants

Bridge, the St. Louis Transfer Railroad, now the Wiggins Ferry property, the reconstruction of Broadway and was also active in the effort to locate the World's Fair in the north end as president of the North St. Louis Citizens Association. He was also active in the Free Bridge movement and in obtaining the franchise for the McKinley system, crossing the river at the north end. Fully understanding property values, being thoroughly conversant with all realty, as to its ownership and possibilities of sale, and actuated in much that he does by marked devotion to the public good, he has labored in connection with many movements, which have proven very beneficial in the city's upbuilding. At the same time he has carefully controlled his individual business interests and has gained prosperity thereby. For over a quarter of a century he has been actively engaged in real-estate operations and is an expert valuator of real estate, both in the city and county of St. Louis. He belongs to both the Real Estate Exchange and the Merchants Exchange and in these connections coöperates with other leading business men of St. Louis in an effort to promote the welfare and upbuilding of the city along substantial lines. On the 14th of October, 1875, Mr. Crone was married in North St. Louis to Miss Wilma K. Kupferle and they have a daughter, Estella Crone, now Mrs. A. F. Koetter, and a son, Edward C. Crone. Since 1883 Mr. Crone has been connected with Masonry and is one of the exemplary members, closely following the teachings of the craft in his recognition of the brotherhood of mankind and the spirit of universal helpfulness which should prevail. He is well known as one who has made no backward steps in his career, but has continually advanced toward the goal of prosperity, correctly valuing each opportunity and using each passing moment to the best advantage.

HENRY MENZENWERTH.

Henry Menzenwerth, general superintendent of the Auheuser-Busch Brewing Association, was born September 27, 1862, in Washington, Missouri. He is of German lineage, his grandparents having come to America from Westphalia, Germany, while the ancestry is traced back through several centuries to the early development of German civilization. The father, Frederick Menzenwerth, is still a resident of Washington, Missouri. He was for many years connected with a brewery at Washington, but becoming financially independent and feeling that he had done his part in the commercial world, he decided a few years ago to retire and enjoy the fruits of his labor.

Henry Menzenwerth was graduated from the public schools of Washington, Missouri, and after leaving school at the age of fifteen years he connected himself with the Washington brewery with the firm resolve to thoroughly master the processes of manufacture and the methods of conducting the business. After four years with that concern he came to St. Louis and sought employment with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association. He started in here in a humble capacity, but has gradually worked his way upward from one position to another until he now holds a place of large responsibility in connection with this world renowned concern, being general superintendent of the entire brewery, so that its success depends largely upon his knowledge and capable management. He is likewise a director of the South Side Bank.

On the 11th of November, 1891, in St. Louis, Mr. Menzenwerth was married to Miss Emelia Bergman, whose parents were well known in St. Louis twenty-five years ago. The mother is still living here, hale and hearty at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Menzenwerth are the parents of a son and daughter: Henry, who was born December 5, 1892, and is attending school; and Emelia, born January 1, 1900, also in school.

Mr. Menzenwerth is a member of the Liederkranz Society, of the Apollo Club, the Western Rowing Club, the Concordia Turn Verein and the South St.

Louis Saengerbund. He is very fond of hunting and fishing and whenever the opportunity presents itself enjoys those sports. He is also fond of travel and has made several extended tours through this country. He is likewise a great lover of fine horses and has always kept several specimens of the noble steed and at present he is also an enthusiastic devotee of the automobile. He is well known in business and social circles, being a general favorite wherever he is found and he has the warm friendship of the employes who serve under him, as well as of those whom he meets in social relations.

COLIN McRAE SELPH.

Colin McRae Selph, known as a valued member of the St. Louis bar, is also recognized as a forceful factor in democratic circles and as a citizen whose efforts in behalf of St. Louis have been far-reaching and beneficial. Tangible evidence of his interest in the city was manifest in his efforts to secure in the legislature the passage of a bill for a free bridge across the river. In many other ways he has also demonstrated his keen interest in all that pertains to the city's growth and substantial development.

Mr. Selph was born at Richmond, Virginia, July 16, 1864, a son of Colin McRae and Elizabeth M. (Dimitry) Selph. The father, well known as a lawyer, was formerly a member of the Confederate army, serving as major on the staff of General Taylor. The mother was a daughter of Alexander Dimitry, minister to Nicaragua from 1860 until 1862. Mr. Selph of this review is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of General John Smith of Virginia and a great-grandson of Robert Mills, of Washington, D. C., and supervising architect of the treasury department in 1860 and designer of the Washington monument. His maternal grandfather was Professor Alexander Dimitry, member of the faculty of Georgetown College from 1858 until 1860 and then United States minister to Guatemala. The paternal grandfather, Archibald Selph, was a pioneer Scotchman of Hansboro, Mississippi.

Colin McRae Selph, reared under the parental roof, left school at the age of sixteen years to begin earning his own livelihood. He is a graduate of Lushers Academy of New Orleans, Louisiana, and studied law in Tulane University, but in the meantime he had begun providing for his own livelihood as an apprentice in a blacksmith shop. In three months he was promoted to the position of shipping clerk but his taste was for journalism and he entered that field as press feeder and in connection with newspaper publication rose to various positions of responsibility and prominence. His residence in St. Louis dates from 1886, in which year he became clerk for Philip Roeder, a bookseller. He was afterward in the employ of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for twelve years and published the official journal of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition from 1900 until 1904. It was known as the World's Fair Bulletin.

Since 1905 Mr. Selph has engaged continuously in the practice of law. While devoted to his profession in the interests of those whom he represents as a counselor, he has also found opportunity to cooperate in many measures affecting the general welfare of the city and Missouri. In his youth he was a member of the famous Washington Artillery of New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1903 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature of Missouri, where he served until 1905. He became a member of the joint free bridge committee and was chairman of the free bridge campaign committee and assisted in the passage of charter amendments for a free bridge. He has given no better proof of his ardor and enthusiastic devotion to the welfare of his city and her people than in his successful conduct of the negotiations of the Olive Street Bank failure, whereby his great executive ability and his knowledge of the law was demonstrated by virtue of the payment, finally, to the Olive Street Bank depositors in

full through the merger with the Grand Avenue Bank. Had not Mr. Selph, as president of the Depositors Association, aggressively pursued his policy of "dollar for dollar for depositors" at all costs a receiver would have been appointed and the depositors, after a long and tedious wait, would have probably received forty or fifty per cent of their deposits. He knew what might be done through the terms of the law, he recognized also the justice of the case, and reasoned that the bank should give full due to those who had entrusted their means to its keeping. As a member of many civic associations he has also been among the foremost in the support of any movement that has benefited the people, and the unselfishness of his motives has never been called into question. In his public work, as in his practice, he possesses wisdom and intelligence; he is ceaseless in his energy and is keen and convincing in his debate. He gives unfaltering allegiance to the democracy, believing that its principles will best conserve the public welfare, and that he is prominent in its ranks is indicated by the fact that he served as president of the St. Louis Democratic Club, an aggressive political organization of much potentiality, for more than three terms. He is also a member of the Million Population Club, in which he has served on the executive committee, and is a member of the Manufacturers Association of St. Louis. Whatever tends to promote public progress along political, social, intellectual, moral or material lines receives his endorsement and his efforts have been of a practical nature that have been followed by results. He belongs to the Virginia Society and many other societies.

On the 13th of September, 1901, Mr. Selph was married to Miss Mary Helen Witbeck, of Salt Lake City, Utah. They have one child, Colin M. Selph, the third, now five years of age. The old motto of the Selph family, "I serve those who need help," seems to be the guide of Mr. Selph of this review. One who knows him well said, "Mr. Selph has been to me well known for many years as a superb living dynamo surcharged with the irrepressible determination and vital force which has ever been the distinguishing characteristic of his rugged Scotch-Irish ancestry. While I know him to be a stranger to vice, I admire him for his sworn antagonism to puritanical cant." He finds his greatest happiness in doing for others, has a nature too true to hold enmity or malice toward another and holds friendship inviolable. He is entirely free from ostentation or display, nor is there about him the least shadow of mock modesty. He has learned to value life, its contacts and experiences correctly, to make the best use of his opportunities and to aid wherever he can a fellow traveler on life's journey.

GEORGE C. DISCHERT.

George C. Dischert, starting life empty-handed, is now the proprietor of a profitable carriage manufacturing business. He was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, July 19, 1870, and is a son of Henry and Catherine Dischert, who in 1872 immigrated to this country. The father had followed the occupation of farming in his native land, but after coming to America was confidential man in the Linsced Oil Department of the St. Louis Lead & Oil Company, which has since become a part of the trust.

George C. Dischert was but two years of age when brought to St. Louis and has always remained a resident of this city. At the usual age he was sent to the public schools, where he continued his education to the age of thirteen years, and since that time he has been one of the world's workers, his energy and determination constituting the rounds of the ladder on which he has climbed to success. He served an apprenticeship at the carriage building trade with his brother at 1400 North Seventh street, who began business on his own account, remaining at that location for six months. In order to have more commodious quarters, a removal was made to Ninth and Howard streets, where the business



GEORGE C. DISCHERT

was conducted for two years. Its continued growth necessitated still larger quarters and for three years they were located at Seventh and Howard streets. From that place a removal was made to No. 818-820 North Eighth street and for eleven years Mr. Dischert remained with his brother at that place. He then started upon an independent business venture at No. 1015 Morgan street, where he continued for a year and a half, when the increase of his business demanded better facilities and he established his plant at Nos. 1011 and 1013 North Eleventh street. He leased that place for three years, but after two and a half years he found that it was too small for his growing business and he is now at No. 915 and 917 Wash street, where he employs on an average of twelve men. In analyzing his life work it is found that he has never been afraid of earnest, unremitting labor, and realizing that there is no royal road to wealth, he has continued his efforts in the legitimate lines of trade, his labors directed by intelligence and sound judgment, until now he is at the head of a profitable and constantly increasing business.

In June, 1900, Mr. Dischert was united in marriage to Miss Rose Gieselman and unto them have been born two children, Milton and Richard. The family occupies a handsome residence in Jennings. In his political views Mr. Dischert is a republican, giving stalwart support to the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to the German Evangelical Protestant church and from early in his business career the only diversion which he allowed himself was his participation in the church work as a member of the choir. Possessing a fine tenor voice, his services were always in demand in this connection, but his removal to the suburbs caused him to leave the choir. His example well indicates what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do. His success is attributable largely to the fact that he has always continued in the same line in which he embarked. He became a thorough master of the business in all of its departments, working for seven years in the employ of his brother. He was receiving a wage of sixty-five dollars per month in the last year with his brother and had saved a capital of but two hundred dollars when he started in business on his own account. Gradually, however, he has extended the scope of his activities and is today conducting a business which is proving a profitable investment.

REV. MANLY J. BREAKER, D.D.

The Baptist church in Missouri, and especially the department of home and foreign missions, has suffered no greater loss in years than that which came in the death of Rev. Manly J. Breaker. But he leaves behind a memory which, for its inspirational influence, will be for years to come a force in the work of the church. To know him was to honor and esteem him, and association with him for any length of time resulted in a desire for the better things of life on the part of his companions, a desire that often found fruition in good works.

Born in North Carolina, March 9, 1850, he was a son of Rev. J. M. C. Breaker, D.D. The father was a native of South Carolina and wedded Miss Juhan, of that state, whose people were very active advocates of the colonial cause in the Revolutionary war. Her mother was a Miss Hornby, of Hornby castle, England. Her father sank three vessels in Charleston bay during the war for independence and was given large tracts of land in South Carolina in recognition of the valuable service which he rendered. The Rev. J. M. C. Breaker came to Missouri in the middle portion of the nineteenth century, was the founder of the Lafayette Park church of St. Louis, and was closely associated with the work of his denomination here for a number of years.

Rev. M. J. Breaker spent the first eighteen years of his life in the south, being a student at Wolford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, and after at-

tending Washington University for a time, entered William Jewell College, and here graduated in several of the schools of that institution. Subsequently he became a student in Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Greenville, South Carolina, and was in the last class graduated before the removal of the seminary to Louisville.

Rev. Breaker came to Missouri in 1868, stopping first at St. Louis, and after his graduation he returned to this state and accepted a call from the Baptist church at Glasgow. In connection with his pastorate there he presided over Mount Pleasant College at Huntsville as president, and also preached for the church at that place. Subsequently he accepted the pastorates at Fayette, Marshall, Moberly and Independence, Missouri, in which places he was known as a thorough student and able preacher and an advocate of missions. The latter branch of the work in due course of time claimed his entire attention.

Missouri is a border state not only politically but in its religious interests as well, some churches and individuals considering themselves as belonging to the north and others to the south, and for a long time the state was worked by the missionary societies of both sections. In the sagacious mind of Manly J. Breaker the solution of the difficulty was thought out, and the "Missouri plan" came into being, by the operation of which the mission work was placed under the supervision of a state board of home and foreign missions, through which money is collected and distributed to various organizations as specified, the national societies having no direct dealings with the churches of the state. In 1896 Dr. Breaker was elected corresponding secretary of the board, and in 1901 he entered into formal relations with the Missionary Union as secretary of the union for the special district of Missouri. Not only did he bring the churches of the state into harmonious relations with one another, systematizing the collection of missionary funds and developing the interests of the north and south, of home and foreign missions, but he more than quadrupled the annual gifts for the work of the missionary societies. Certain great qualities insured his success. He had the power of initiative to a remarkable degree. He was a born organizer, fearless, devoted with his whole heart to the cause of missions. With rare devotion he threw himself into this undertaking and gave it his life. From the beginning he carried on a campaign of education, which was a marvel of intelligence, devotion and hard work. From what seemed an inexhaustible store of missionary information, he preached and pleaded missions in every corner of the state, and the results were seen in a constantly growing contribution to this department of the church work. He was the author of a number of works, notable among which is *The Blessed Dead*.

Those who knew Dr. Breaker will never forget his kindly spirit, his warm-hearted sympathy and his helpful purpose. These traits of character were everywhere manifest, but most of all in his own home. He was married in South Carolina to Miss Eleanor Long, and they have one son, George Juhan, who is attending William Jewell College.

Death came to Dr. Breaker very suddenly, for after an illness of less than twenty-four hours he passed away October 1, 1908. Perhaps no better summary of his life work can be given than by quoting from the tribute to his memory by those who were his associates in much of his life work. H. E. Tralle said: "He was a man of broadest sympathies. There was in him no narrowness, no sectionalism, no unfairness and no littleness. He was a man of truest culture. He was an earnest and industrious student to the very last. His scholarship was always reverent while his information was surprising in its breadth and accuracy. His life was controlled by his convictions of duty. There was nothing negative in his character, and his religion was of the positive, virile, aggressive type." E. W. Stephens said of him: "He was a loyal and unflinching friend. He could be counted on, present or absent. He was that rare, but priceless treasure, a true man. No difference of opinion, however acute, no separation by time or space, no prosperity or adversity could alienate his friendship or cool the ardor

of his devotion. He was courageous almost to a fault. By tongue and pen he was an outspoken and persistent defender of his convictions. His resourcefulness was remarkable. Rarely did any one oppose him who was not discomfited in the contest. In neither secular nor religious life have I known any man who possessed higher capacity for taking care of himself or concerning whom his friends felt less anxiety in time of controversy. While his aggressive methods provoked opposition and made him the target of attack and criticism, I have never known a more forgiving nature, a sweeter spirit. He cherished malice to no man. He was well named 'Manly.' It typified his character. He forgave as well as fought. He did both splendidly. He was of heroic mould. He was the embodiment of Christian chivalry. As much as any man I ever knew he lived the full life. His sense of duty was as high as heaven and as broad as the human race. He was the very incarnation of the spirit of missions. His soul was aflame with the love and for the salvation of all men. To this end he consecrated his life with an industry and persistence that was to the last degree strenuous. To it he sacrificed his life, for his physical energies at last succumbed to the strain. He died a martyr to duty. Not the cause of missions alone, but that of education, the institutions for the orphans and the afflicted, women's work, every movement fostered by our denomination and for the good of men, has lost a stalwart and faithful friend."

MORRIS HEZEL.

Morris Hezel, who for more than a half century was a resident of St. Louis, was of European birth, his natal year being 1837. He had acquired a good college education ere his arrival in St. Louis in 1851, when thirteen years of age. Here he entered the employ of Mr. Cabanne, remaining in his service for several years, after which he worked for a time in the grocery store of David Nicholson. In connection with his brothers, John and Charles, he then invested the capital which he had saved from his earnings in the Woodland Dairy, located on what is now Lewis Place. They had six hundred cows and conducted an extensive dairy business, controlling the best trade of the city, supplying the hotels and also furnishing all of the milk and cream used by the boats on the river. They also conducted a grocery store at Elm and Broadway. After successfully conducting the dairy for some time, Morris Hezel sold the business to Charles Cabanne. Later he joined his brother Charles in organizing the East St. Louis Milling Company and although their plant was destroyed during the cyclone, they at once rebuilt and conducted a very extensive business, in which Mr. Hezel continued up to the time of his demise. The plant was equipped with the latest improved machinery and the product of the mills was of such excellence and quality as to insure a ready and profitable sale on the market. As he prospered he made judicious investments in real estate, owning considerable city property. He also bought a tract of fifty acres adjoining the city, which his family has recently sold. When but twenty-two years of age he was considered one of the leading business men of St. Louis and his advice and counsel were often sought by many men much older than he.

In Belleville, Illinois, in 1863, Mr. Hezel was married to Miss Mary Bauer and unto them were born six children: Walter M.; Clara; Nellie, who married Arthur Brockman; Augusta, the wife of Dr. E. A. Welke; Emma, who is the wife of Alfred Russell; and Ella. The family residence was erected by Mr. Hezel about twenty-two years ago.

He was a gentleman of domestic tastes, finding his greatest interest at his own fireside, yet was also a valued member of the Union Club. He was reared in the Catholic church and although he did not affiliate with the church in later years, his entire life was actuated by high and honorable principles that do not

need to have their basis in sectarianism, but should be the birthright and practice of every individual. Passing away on the 23d of April, 1903, at the age of sixty-six years, St. Louis was thus deprived of a representative citizen, his associates a faithful friend and his family a devoted husband and father.

GEORGE WILLIAM STRODTMAN.

George William Strodtman, one of the best known real-estate men of St. Louis and a prominent factor as well in the financial circles of the city, was here born May 23, 1869, a son of George and Sarah Strodtman. He pursued his education in the Ames and Clay schools while spending his boyhood days under the parental roof and he also spent three years as a student in the Educational Institute.

On the 1st of May, 1887, he engaged in the real-estate and loan business with office at No. 3607 North Broadway, as a member of the firm of Strodtman & Strodtman. He is now sole proprietor of the business, however, and in addition to his real-estate operations maintains safety deposit vaults, having practically the only business of this kind in North St. Louis. A man of resourceful ability, he has also extended his efforts to other fields and is now secretary of the Penrose Investment Company and president of the Holly Real Estate & Investment Company. In this connection he has become well known because of his operations in real estate and in handling many valuable deeds of trust. He is a member of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and also belongs to the St. Louis Insurance Agents Association and the North St. Louis Business Men's Association.

On the 28th of September, 1895, Mr. Strodtman was united in marriage to Miss Genevieve E. Richardson and they are now pleasantly located at No. 4407 North Twenty-first street. Mr. Strodtman gives his political allegiance to the republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is manifested in the fact that he is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Always a resident of St. Louis, he recognized the fact that its business conditions offered opportunities to all who sought advancement, and he has therefore never desired to establish his home elsewhere. He has gradually developed here a business of extensive and profitable proportions and his name is today an honored one.

REV. JOHN J. HEAD.

Rev. John J. Head, pastor of the Annunciation Catholic church, was born in Ireland on the 24th of June, 1849, and entered Summer Hill College at Athlone, Ireland, in 1867. There he remained as a student for two years and in 1869 pursued a course in St. Patrick's College, in Carlow, Ireland. He attended school there until 1874 and was ordained to the priesthood on the 30th of May of that year in Carlow. He was transferred to America as his field of labor and arrived in St. Louis on the 15th of October of the same year, and he has since given his time and energies untiringly to the upbuilding of the cause. He was made an assistant to St. John's parish in St. Louis, and three months later was transferred to Iron Mountain, Missouri. On the 16th of October, 1875, he was appointed pastor of the parish at Montgomery City, Missouri, where he resided for fourteen years. During this time he built eight churches in this mission. There are now six resident pastors in this mission, thus showing the progress made since he took charge.

On the 1st of January, 1889, Father Head was transferred to St. Louis as pastor of the Annunciation church, over which he has now presided for twenty years. He succeeded Vicar General Brady in this parish and has done most effective work here for the interests of the church. The house of worship was destroyed by the cyclone on the 27th of May, 1896, and Father Head rebuilt the church and parish residence. He is a man of broad scholarly attainments, well read upon all lines of progressive thought, and is recognized as one of the prominent Catholic divines of the United States. He is now president of the Carlow Alumni Association and he has the entire respect of people of all denominations, as well as the sincere regard and loyalty of his parishioners.

EDMOND PERKINS CREECY.

Edmond Perkins Creecy, chief of police of St. Louis, was born on a plantation in Pasquotank county, North Carolina, December 9, 1847, a son of Colonel Richard Benbury and Mary Brozier (Perkins) Creecy. The father, for many years a distinguished editor, was born December 19, 1813, at Drummonds Point, the oldest settlement in North Carolina on the Albemarle Sound. He traced his ancestry back to Job Creecy, a Huguenot connected with that class who were noted for their austere virtues and the purity of their lives. Job Creecy came from France to the new world, founding the family in America. In the maternal line Colonel Creecy was also a descendant of General Thomas Benbury, one of the leading statesmen of Revolutionary times, a member of the provincial congress of 1774 and also a member of the Edenton district committee of safety and paymaster of the Fifth Regiment, which fought at the battle of Great Bridge in an engagement that resulted in American victory. Colonel Creecy was also a descendant of William Skinner, who was brigadier general of state troops, treasurer of the eastern district under Governor Caswell and rendered other important services during the Revolutionary war.

Colonel Creecy enjoyed the best educational opportunities offered by his native state, completing a course in the State University in 1835, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He devoted three years to the practice of law and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, but in 1870 he followed a desire to become connected with journalism and other literary work and founded the Elizabeth City Economist, continuing the publication of that paper until his death and securing for it a large circulation in the eastern part of North Carolina. His editorials were an attractive combination of literary merit, wit, humor and philosophy and were widely read. He was always interested in the history of his state and his researches brought to light many facts substantiating the claim that North Carolina stands foremost in the great struggle for liberty. He wrote many reminiscences that are keys to the book of history, opening the way to diligent research. His writings covered a wide range, discussing not only the issues and questions of the day but also covered history, biography, legend and poetry. His volume entitled, Grandfather's Tales of North Carolina History, is widely read. Toward the close of his life Leslie's Weekly in a review of the history of Colonel Creecy spoke of him as bearing the distinction of being the oldest editor in active work in the United States still wielding the editorial pen at the age of ninety-two years. He was also the oldest living graduate of the University of North Carolina and according to a Boston publication the oldest long-seine fisherman in the world, having in early life established the Greenfield Fishery on Albemarle Sound, which is still in existence. He was probably the oldest stenographer, too, for he studied that science when seventeen years of age. One of the best known and most honored residents of North



E. P. CREECY

Carolina, he passed away in Elizabeth City, October 22, 1908, in his ninety-fifth year.

In November, 1844, Colonel Creecy wedded Mary Brozier Perkins, a native of North Carolina and a member of the distinguished Perkins family which included Major Solomon Perkins of the Revolutionary war and Nathan Perkins, member of congress. They were of Irish descent, while the Broziers were of English lineage. The death of Mrs. Creecy occurred in September, 1868.

Edmond P. Creecy was the second in order of birth and the oldest son in a family of ten children, of whom eight are living. He was reared on his father's plantation in Pasquotank county and acquired his education partly at home under the instruction of private tutors but largely through the instruction of his father. The outbreak of the Civil war, when he was fifteen years of age, deprived him of educational opportunities that he would otherwise have enjoyed but, possessing a strong mathematical trend of mind, his father directed his studies with a view of educating him for civil engineering. In March, 1863, he enlisted as a private of Company A, Sixty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, although at the time but fifteen years and three months of age. He previously attempted to enlist but had been rejected on account of his youth. Five months later he was captured and sent to Point Lookout as a prisoner of war, where he was held for six months, the exchange custom having been suspended. He was at last released on a thirty days' parole, at the end of which time he rejoined his regiment. Several months later he was discharged on account of disability from disease contracted in the prison, being at the time of his discharge under seventeen years of age.

Returning to his home Mr. Creecy remained in North Carolina until April, 1869, but soon after his mother's death he determined to try his fortune in the west and made his way to Omaha, Nebraska. Though his father was a man of wealth and influence and his mother the only child of the most extensive slaveholder in the county and he could command both means and social prestige to assist him in business life, Mr. Creecy made his way to the west, determined that he would depend entirely upon his own resources. He did not even take with him a letter of introduction or reference and he arrived at his destination with only fifty cents in his pocket. Though reared amid luxurious surroundings and accustomed to all of the comforts that make life worth living he resolutely sought a means of providing for his own support and while there were probably five thousand other men in Omaha who had come to the west with the same hope that Mr. Creecy had, he yet persevered until he secured employment in a brickyard. The following summer was devoted to work as a farm hand and in the autumn he engaged in teaching school for a short time, after which he went to Boonville, Missouri. In November, 1869, he formed the acquaintance of James Campbell, who was in charge of a surveying party, locating the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad from Boonville to Sedalia. Mr. Campbell was pleased with the appearance of Mr. Creecy and his energetic manner and offered him the position of flagman. Mr. Creecy accepted and there sprang up between the two men a warm friendship, which has continued to the present time. Mr. Creecy always says that it is to the direction and assistance of Mr. Campbell in the study of civil engineering, which he pursued during his leisure hours, that he owes his success in that profession. He continued to engage in civil engineering until 1876, gradually advancing in his work. He acted as locating engineer on a road from Birmingham, Alabama, to Columbus, Mississippi, in 1872 and later on the Knoble branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad.

In 1876 Mr. Creecy came to St. Louis and as he found no employment as a civil engineer he accepted a position on the police force and thus served from August 22, 1877, until May, 1881, when he resigned to accept a position as division engineer of the New York, Texas & Mexico Railroad. Upon completing that road he returned to St. Louis and again joined the police force August 9, 1882. On the 1st of August, 1883, he once more resigned to follow his profes-

sion in the southwest and again became a member of the St. Louis police force March 12, 1885, acting as patrolman until April 1, 1895, when he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, followed by promotion to a captaincy August 21, 1899. In September, 1906, he was chosen chief of police, which office he has filled most acceptably, having thoroughly systematized the work of the department, which is now a most efficient element in the suppression of lawlessness and crime. He stands unfalteringly in support of all that the office means, has introduced many reforms, has enforced the law where before it was openly violated, has closed the saloons on Sunday, has wrought a vast improvement in the method of conducting elections and in fact has won the unanimous approval of the public through a service which largely approaches the ideal in police administration.

Mr. Creecy was married in St. Louis on the 9th of May, 1878, by Dr. Beakley, the rector of St. Peter's Episcopal church, to Miss Margaret Preston Kendall, a representative of an old Kentucky family founded in that state at the time that Daniel Boone conducted his explorations there. Mrs. Creecy passed away December 1, 1899. There were nine children in the family, of whom seven are living, but Richard Benbury died June 26, 1901, at the age of twenty-two years, and Frank died in 1899 when but two years of age. The others are Prewitt, an electrician; John Bayard, now a student in the east; Margaret Preston; Mary Perkins; Sarah Belle; Edmond H. Perkins; and Ellen Frances.

The Creecy family have always been of the Episcopalian faith and when St. Paul's parish was established in 1702 one of the ancestors of E. P. Creecy was a vestryman and since that time members of the family have continued in the office. Representatives of both the Benbury and Creecy families have also been almost continuously in the North Carolina legislature from colonial days to the time of the Civil war. Since 1873 Mr. Creecy of this review has been a Mason and an Elk since 1906 and was formerly identified with the Sons of the Revolution as a member of the Missouri chapter. He has never been a club man but has always been devoted to his home, preferring to spend his leisure hours there. The family residence is at No. 6808 Marmaduke avenue, where he has lived for ten years. In the school of experience and through reading, observation and research he has become a well read man and is, moreover, an excellent judge of human nature. He is very fond of rifle and pistol shooting and these with reading constitute his chief recreation. He is a genuine southern gentleman of the old school, possessing that high type of courtesy, sociability and hospitality which have made the southern men justly famous.

FRANK G. MIDDLEKAUFF.

Frank G. Middlekauff, president of the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, in which connection he is well known as a representative of the manufacturing interests of St. Louis, was born at Forreston, Ogle county, Illinois, March 25, 1863. His father, Isaiah G. Middlekauff, was a native of Maryland and went to Illinois in the early '50s. There he engaged in farming until he retired from business life several years ago. He is now enjoying the fruits of his former toil, making his home in Freeport, Illinois, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, Elizabeth (Downey) Middlekauff, was also a native of Maryland and died in 1892.

Frank G. Middlekauff, the third in a family of five children, of whom four are yet living, spent his boyhood days on the home farm and attended the high school at Forreston, Illinois, after which he entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, being graduated therefrom in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His education completed, he became purchasing agent for the Deering Harvester Company of Chicago, which he thus represented for seven years, on the expiration of which period he became connected with the Hydraulic Pressed

Brick Company, which he represented as manager of their Washington branch for three years. He then acted as manager of their Philadelphia branch for one year and in the spring of 1899 he came to St. Louis as general manager of the company, while in January, 1908, he was elected president. He devotes his entire attention to the conduct of this business, which is one of the extensive concerns of the kind in the country and his business career has been marked by that steady progress which follows the constant expansion of one's powers through exercise and experience.

On the 29th of July, 1892, in Plymouth, Indiana, Mr. Middlekauff was married to Miss Charlotte Armstrong, of that place, and they have two children, Louise and Donald, aged respectively fifteen and ten years. On coming to St. Louis Mr. Middlekauff purchased the residence at No. 5327 Maple avenue, which he still occupies. He is a member of the business Men's League and the Metal Trades Association, and is also identified with various social clubs of the city. In politics he is a staunch republican, and is a member and one of the trustees of the Maple Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. His friends find in him a dignified but always courteous and considerate companion, while in business circles he is widely esteemed for his reliability and progressiveness.

HENRY A. GRABER.

Henry A. Graber, general agent for the Kansas City Southern Railway, with offices in St. Louis, is one of the representative business men that the southwest has furnished to this city, and his record, characterized by consecutive and substantial progress is a credit alike to the place of his nativity and the city of his adoption. He was born November 16, 1875, in Waxahachie, Texas, a son of General H. W. Graber, who served with the Terry Texas Rangers during the Civil war under Forrest and Wheeler. General Joe Wheeler in his farewell order at the surrender in North Carolina says of the Rangers: "You were engaged in more than two hundred pitched battles and more than one thousand engagements."

At the organization of the United Confederate Veterans he was commissioned quartermaster general of the Trans-Mississippi Department by General John B. Gordon with the rank of brigadier general, in which capacity he served for ten years, when he was elected commander of the Fourth Texas Brigade three terms, when he declined to serve again, but accepted an appointment of assistant adjutant general on the staff of General Stephen D. Lee.

General Graber's father was engaged in the manufacture of high grade furniture in the city of Bremen, Germany, for many years, importing his mahogany lumber from Santo Domingo and exporting his furniture to New York. The disastrous revolution of 1848 resulted in a general financial depression, and finally caused his failure in business, and determined his removal to Houston, Texas, in 1853, where both parents and a brother died the next year, and another brother in 1867, who also served in the Confederate army and was in the siege and surrender of Vicksburg.

At the death of his parents General Graber entered mercantile pursuits, and at the breaking out of the Civil war was the junior partner of the large mercantile firm of Faddis & Graber at Hempstead, Texas. On the first call for volunteers to repel invasion, he enlisted and served until the close of the war. He was wounded and a prisoner for nearly a year and returned to his command at Dalton, Georgia, never had a furlough or a day's sickness, always ready for duty. On his return from the army in 1865 he found his partner and his business gone, and set to work to commence life anew, engaging in mercantile pursuits respectively in Courtney, Hempstead, Rusk, Waxahachie and Dallas, Texas, where he is now engaged in the machinery business.

General Graber married Miss Louise Parks at Courtney, Texas, who was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1838, and had seven children born unto them, four girls and three boys, two of the boys now dead, and Henry A., the subject of this sketch, now living in St. Louis, Missouri. The Parks family are of old Revolutionary stock, as also the Sages on the maternal side of the family, while some of the family fought on the Federal side in the Civil war. Here is a fair illustration that the Confederate soldier, making good his terms of surrender, laid aside all sectional differences, recognized no north nor south in a common citizenship, but alas, was not destined much longer to enjoy the blessings of peace and forced to pass through another four years of infamous radical oppression, which in many sections and to many of our peaceful citizens was worse than war. General Graber has always from boyhood taken an active interest in the upbuilding of his adopted state, promoted the building of schools and churches, initiated the Rusk Tap Railroad, and the location of the branch penitentiary, thereby developing the iron resources of that section, then again the Waxahachie Tap Railroad, which is now a main line from Fort Worth to the southeast, and of which he was its first president, sacrificing his own personal interest to put it on its feet.

Reared in Waxahachie, Texas, Henry A. Graber pursued his education in the public schools to his graduation from the high school of that city. When he had put aside his text-books he went to Dallas and accepted a position in the office of a wholesale hat house. He then left that place and took an office position with an implement house in Dallas. Later he was with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway as stenographer to the commercial agent in Dallas for three years, while subsequently he went with the Frisco system in Dallas as chief clerk in the general agent's offices. His next change, also indicating a forward step in his career, made him a representative of the Kansas City Southern Railway in 1898. He first acted as contracting freight agent and then went to Texarkana as traveling freight agent, continuing in that position for three years. At Chicago he served as traveling freight agent for three and a half years, on the expiration of which period he established an agency for the company at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he continued for sixteen months. Recognition of his ability and fidelity came on the 1st of January, 1908, when he was transferred to St. Louis as general agent. Thus almost throughout his entire career he has been connected with the railroad service in positions calling for executive ability and keen discrimination, but which have also enlarged and expanded his powers, qualifying him for still more important responsibilities.

Mr. Graber does not find it difficult to win friends, for his personal traits of character easily gain for him warm regard. He belongs to the Elks Lodge, No. 71, at Dallas, Texas, and also to the Union Club of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

MORRIS POPPER, M.D.

The conditions of the new world have given to Dr. Popper opportunities which he has improved and which have led him to a place of considerable local distinction. His birth occurred February 11, 1869, at Mlasov in Bohemia, province of Austria. His parents were Adalbert and Johanna Popper. By occupation the father was a designer of ornamental glass and specimens of his artistic work can today be seen in the St. Bartholomew's church in the city of Pilsen, Bohemia.

Dr. Popper acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Mlasov, Bohemia. He was five years of age when his parents removed to Pilsen, where he continued his public-school course to the time of his graduation. When he had completed his studies there, he entered the K. K. Staatsrealschule and for four years was a student in that institution. It was his purpose to obtain a

thorough knowledge in chemistry and he devoted much of his time to study in that direction, thus laying the foundation for a successful career in later years. In the year 1888 he came to the United States and entered the drug business, while in 1889 he passed the examination of the Missouri state board of pharmacy. Immediately afterward he took up the study of medicine and surgery and in the year 1900 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Barnes Medical College and a certificate from the state board of health, according to him the rights of practicing medicine and surgery in this state. After having passed the state board of pharmacy examination he engaged in the drug business at Portland and later at Chamois, Missouri. While located in the latter place he was appointed as instructor in chemistry at St. Mark's Academy, an Episcopal school at Portland, Missouri, which was under the charge of the Rev. Alleyne and under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri.

On disposing of the drug business Dr. Popper removed to St. Louis and took up the study and practice of medicine. Following his graduation in 1900 he was appointed lecturer and clinician in the Barnes Medical College and has proved as competent an educator as he is skillful physician. He is continually striving to reach the high standard which he has set up for himself in connection with his practice and his ability has led him out of the ranks of the many to a place among the more successful few. He manifests a thorough understanding of the principles of medicine and surgery, is careful and correct in diagnosis and has secured in his practice most excellent results when viewed from both a financial and professional standpoint.

Dr. Popper was married October 10, 1900, in Quincy, Illinois, to Miss Bella Kingsbaker, whose father was engaged in the manufacture of plug tobacco in Quincy, Illinois, from the year 1861 until 1880. He then gave his time and energies to the manufacture of cigars until 1905, when he retired, and in November, 1907, he removed to Los Angeles, California. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Popper have been born two daughters, Jeannette May and Thelma Alberta.

Dr. Popper gives his political allegiance to the republican party and while residing in Chamois he was elected on the party ticket to the office of collector of revenue for that city. He is now medical examiner of the insurance department of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to Red Cross Lodge, No. 54, K. P., and at this writing, in 1908, is filling the position of chancellor commander. He is also past master of Chamois Lodge, No. 185, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Kilwinning Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M. In more strictly professional lines his membership relations connect him with the St. Louis Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Society. The excellent intellectual training which he received in his youth proved a splendid foundation upon which to upbuild the structure of his professional knowledge in later years. He has been a close and discriminating student, is careful in diagnosis and in the application of remedial agencies. He is in hearty sympathy with the modern ideas that the practice of medicine should supplement nature in her efforts to reach the normal, and anything which brings to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life awakens his deep and earnest attention.

SAMUEL STOOKEY PRIMM.

Samuel Stookey Primm, who established and is conducting a growing business under the name of the Park Automobile Company, having among his patrons many of the most prominent residents of the city, was born in Belleville, Illinois, January 31, 1868. His parents, Alexander Timon Primm and Jane Elizabeth Primm, nee Sharp, were both natives of St. Clair county, Illinois, and there spent their entire lives, the father having been engaged in the stationery business at Belleville for forty-seven years. He was one of the most reliable merchants



SAMUEL S. PRIMM

and highly respected citizens of the community. Reared under the parental roof, Samuel S. Primm acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city and afterward entered Washington University at St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. Following his graduation he accepted a position with the St. Louis News Company that he might become acquainted with practical business methods and was associated with that house from 1887 until 1895. Subsequently he was with the George D. Barnard Stationery Company from 1896 until 1900 and in the latter year he engaged in the automobile business in the capacity of salesman for the Mississippi Valley Automobile Company, with which he remained until 1904. The following year he established the Park Automobile Company at No. 4432 Olive street, where he has since been conducting the sale of motor cars. He is himself an enthusiast on the subject and has sold some of the finest equipped cars to the wealthiest families of the city, who have relied on his judgment and word to supply them with the best which the market affords. He is thoroughly acquainted with every little device of the machine which he is selling, knows all of the equipment and is therefore able to wisely advise his patrons. He is a thoroughgoing business man, alert and energetic, and deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for he established his business on a small basis and has built it up to its present large and profitable proportions. He possesses a jovial disposition and always has a pleasant word for those with whom he comes in contact, so that his patrons carry away with them pleasant memories. He realizes also that satisfied customers are the best advertisement and his trade has largely grown through the recommendation of those who have given him their support.

AUGUST H. KUHS.

August H. Kuhs, engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, is one of the native citizens of St. Louis, his birth having here occurred in May, 1859. His parents were August and Christina Kuhs, who were of German birth. The family was founded in this city in 1847 and the father conducted an extensive business as a wholesale dealer in junk and paper. He died in 1905 at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

August H. Kuhs pursued a public-school education until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he faced the business world with a determination to overcome any difficulties and obstacles that he might encounter in making his way forward to the goal of success. He assisted his father in various ways after leaving school and continued with him until 1875. Feeling the need of more thorough training as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties, he pursued a course in Rice's Commercial College at night, while in the day he worked busily in order to provide for his own maintenance. On the 2d of February, 1876, he accepted a position with the Uhrig Brewing Company in the bottling department, the plant being located on the present site of the Union depot. On the 5th of March, 1878, he became connected with the Arsenal Brewery, owned by the firm of Weiss & Obert. His position with that house was that of assistant bookkeeper and in 1882 he had been promoted to the position of general manager, cashier and general bookkeeper. He had therefore long occupied a position of responsibility and confidence ere incorporation, which occurred in 1901, when Mr. Kuhs was elected a director and secretary. His advancement has come through the gradual steps of promotion that has been a recognition of his ability and constantly expanding powers.

Mr. Kuhs was married in St. Louis in March, 1883, to Miss Emma Decker, a daughter of Jacob B. Decker, who was one of the first pioneer settlers of St. Louis and one of the city's most prominent business men. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhs have become parents of eight children: August J., who at the age of twenty-two

years is his father's able assistant and partner in business; Oscar, eighteen years of age, in the real-estate office of Cornett & Zeibig; Elmer, thirteen years of age, attending school; Walter, seven years of age; Adelia, who was a student in the Jones Business College and held a very responsible position with the firm of Butler Brothers, now married to Charles L. Obert, of the Obert Brewing Company; Emma, who has been a student in the Strassburger Conservatory; and Hilda and Edna, at home. The eldest son also qualified for the business world as a student in the Jones Commercial College, while Oscar attended Washington University.

Mr. Kuhs is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles and a member of prominent social clubs. He is well known in German-American circles of the city and his circle of friends is constantly increasing as the years have gone by and shown him to be a factor of worth in business circles, as well as a genial, courteous gentleman, whose affability and kindly spirit constitute the secret of popularity among those who know him.

CHARLES H. TURNER.

Charles H. Turner is one of the younger business men of St. Louis, but his years seem no bar to his progress, as he is making for himself a substantial place in business circles, handling general insurance interests, with office in the Pierce building. He was born in St. Louis, October 20, 1882. His father, J. Lucas Turner, died in 1888, but his mother, Mrs. Bertha (Chouteau) Turner, a daughter of Henry Chouteau, is still living. Charles H. Turner is a representative of several of the oldest and most prominent families of the city, being connected with the Chouteau, Lucas, Hunt and Turner families, names that figure conspicuously on the pages of the history of the city from its formative period through all of the successive stages of its rapid and substantial development until it stands forth among the great American metropolises.

Reared in the city of his nativity, Charles H. Turner completed his education by graduation from Christian Brothers College at St. Louis and after leaving college went to Oklahoma, becoming connected with educational interests there as a teacher in the State Agricultural College. Subsequently he returned to St. Louis to engage in the general insurance business as representative of the *Ætna* Insurance Company and in this connection has secured a liberal clientage, for he has thoroughly informed himself concerning insurance in all of its departments and along modern business lines is winning success. He belongs to the Paddle & Saddle Club and is prominent socially, being widely known and popular in social circles of the city. His clear-cut thought, his enthusiastic interest in everything he undertakes and his broad general culture make him a favorite and give promise of his advancement in the business world.

HARRY McCRINDELL JOHNSON, M.D.

Dr. Harry McCrindell Johnson, a medical practitioner and educator of St. Louis, was born January 14, 1867, in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. His parents were Dr. Charles James and Louisa Butler (McCrindell) Johnson. The father was a well known surgeon and in a professional capacity served in the Confederate army during the Civil war.

Dr. Johnson, of this review, pursued his education in private schools at St. Francisville, Louisiana, to the age of fifteen years, when he matriculated in the Episcopal high school of Virginia, where he spent four years. He afterward engaged in teaching mathematics for two years at Trinity Hall, in Louisville, the

diocesan high school of the Protestant Episcopal church of Kentucky. He regarded his efforts in teaching lines, however, only as an initial step to other professional labor, and, with a desire to become a member of the medical profession he entered the medical department of Tulane University of Louisiana at New Orleans and was graduated in April, 1890. The following year he came to St. Louis and entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery as assistant in the office of Dr. J. P. Bryson, with whom he continued for six years. He then opened an office of his own and in the intervening years has enjoyed, not only a large private practice, but has also become well known in connection with his professional labors in the medical schools and hospitals of this city. He was associate genito-urinary surgeon to the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital, a skin and cancer hospital, and has been clinical professor of genito-urinary surgery in the medical department of the Washington University. He has likewise been a member of the board of health of the city of St. Louis since the spring of 1906, and his desire for progress and advancement in his profession is indicated through his membership in the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons and the St. Louis Surgical Society.

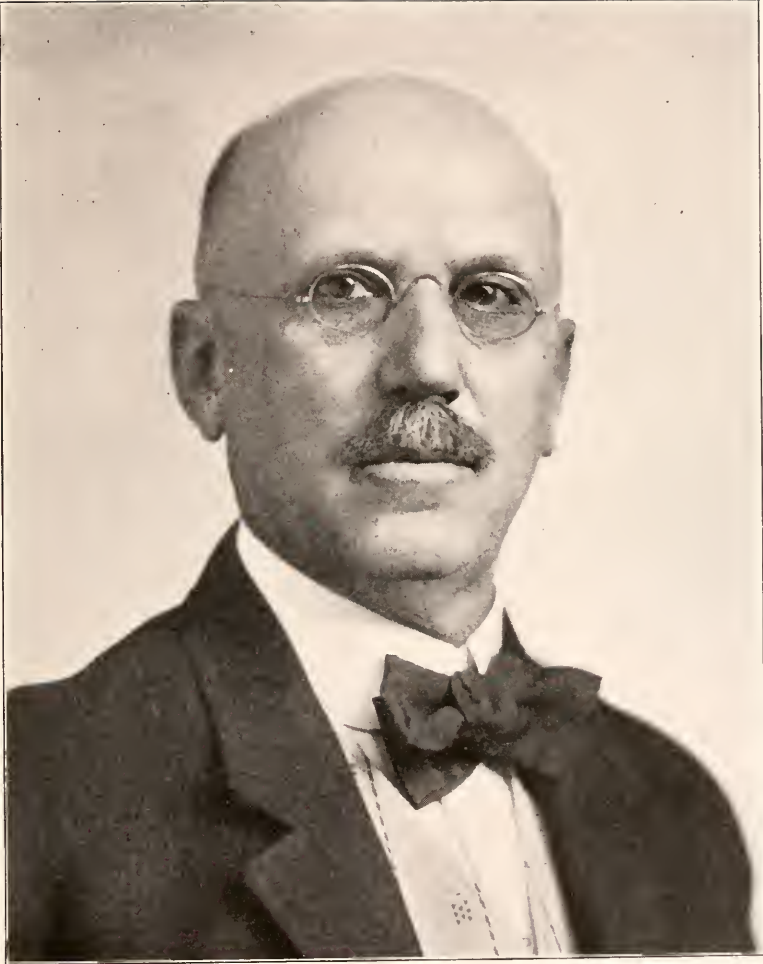
Dr. Johnson was married at Old Orchard, St. Louis county, Missouri, April 25, 1892, to Miss Sophie Evelyn Blood, and they have two children, Harry McCrindell Johnson, Jr., and Stewart Courtney Johnson.

In his political views Mr. Johnson is a democrat, but aside from voting for the men and measures of the party he does not take an active interest in politics. He belongs to St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church and he is also a member of the Racquet Club and the Normandie Golf Club, which indicates the nature of his relaxation and interests.

WILLIAM EDDY BARNES.

There is perhaps no name more familiar in those circles of trade which concern the lumber interests in its various branches than that of William Eddy Barnes, who since 1886 has been editor of the St. Louis Lumberman. While previous experience in journalism well qualified him for the conduct of the paper, his broad and comprehensive study therein relating to the trade, from the time the timber is selected until as a finished product it is placed upon the market, has made him particularly competent to handle a subject that is of vital interest to an extensive proportion of the population. His opinions have largely been received as authority, so comprehensive has been his investigation, so logical his deductions and so clear his reasoning.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Barnes was born at Vevay, on the 29th of August, 1853, and pursued his preliminary education while spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, R. M. and Susan S. (Smead) Barnes. He completed his preparatory course as a high-school student in Greensburg, Indiana, and matriculated in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1872. Throughout his entire professional career he has been identified with journalism. Following his graduation he became city editor of the Daily Republican at Decatur, Illinois, his connection therewith continuing in 1872 and 1873. The following year he represented the Chicago Inter Ocean as correspondent, with headquarters in New Orleans, and in 1875 came to St. Louis as assistant editor of the Central Christian Advocate. After about nine years he severed his connection with that paper to become editor of The Age of Steel of St. Louis, so continuing from 1886 until 1902. He has continuously been editor of the St. Louis Lumberman since 1886 and is president of the Journal of Commerce Company, which pub-



W. E. BARNS

lishes the Lumberman. His paper has been a strong element in advancing the interests of the lumber industry of the country, presenting to its reading public all matters which are of general interest to the trade and advocating progressive business ideas, which have in many instances proven of direct benefit in the commercial world. Mr. Barns studies the questions bearing upon the lumber industry in its various phases from every possible standpoint and there is perhaps no one more conversant with the lumber trade of the country. Moreover, he has studied closely the questions of capital and labor in all their ramifying interests and is the author of a volume, which was published in 1888 under the title of *Labor Problem*. The following year he edited a second volume entitled *Nobody Knows*.

Not only in this capacity as journalist and author is Mr. Barns known to the lumber trade. He was one of the founders of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, an organization of lumbermen, and is secretary of the house of Hoo-Hoo. He was also secretary of the Federal Rate Regulation Association and for years was secretary of the St. Louis Lumberman's Exchange. He likewise served as a member of the jury of awards on forestry at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He has given close study to the questions which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of vital import and has at all times kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age. In fact, his advanced ideas have been a potent element in molding public thought and opinion and the impress of his individuality has been stamped upon the lumber trade of the country.

Mr. Barns belongs to the American Economic Association and that his interests extend beyond questions of trade and commerce is shown by his membership in the Wisconsin Historical Society. He likewise belongs to the St. Louis Railway, the Engineers and the Mercantile Clubs and he gives allegiance to the republican party, for his comprehensive study of the questions of the day has led him to the belief that its principles best conserve the national welfare. He finds his rest and recreation in aquatic sports and literature and is the possessor of a fine library, with the contents of which he is largely familiar.

Mr. Barnes was married in Bloomington, Illinois, November 1, 1875, to Miss Mattie M. Rowe, who died in St. Louis two years later, leaving a son, Frank Rowe Barns, who is now identified with the lumber trade in the south. On the 26th of October, 1880, W. E. Barns wedded Louise Goode Gillett at Indianapolis, Indiana. She is a granddaughter of the first graduate of the United States Naval Academy and a daughter of Lieutenant Frank Gillett, also of the United States Navy, who died in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, in 1879. By the second marriage there is an only child, Helen Gillett Barns.

AUSTIN RAINES MOORE.

Austin Raines Moore, interested in the Mississippi river trade for more than a half a century, thus figured prominently in connection with a phase in the history of St. Louis that is most picturesque and interesting. As the growth and development of the city brought about new conditions he kept pace with the general progress and enlarged and controlled his business in keeping with the spirit and trend of the times. He was born in Clay county, Missouri, July 6, 1832, a son of David D. and Rebecca C. (English) Moore, both of whom were from Kentucky. The mother and her family were among the earliest settlers of Missouri, their arrival here dating back to the days when keel boats were in common use. In one of these they made the trip to their destination, tying up at the bank of the river each evening in order to prepare meals and to go into camp.

Austin Raines Moore obtained a limited education in one of the primitive log schoolhouses common at that day near Liberty, Missouri. He had no further opportunity for acquiring an education after he reached the age of thirteen years,

for about that time he came with his father to St. Louis in 1845 and soon afterward his life on the river began. He was a junior clerk on the river steamer which carried the first quartermaster's supplies to Fort Leavenworth to be forwarded from that point across the plains to the United States troops in Mexico, together with the expedition commanded by Colonel A. W. Doniphan. The steamer afterward made her way to Alton, Illinois, where she took aboard the First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers for service in the war with Mexico and thence proceeded southward on the Mississippi river to the gulf of Mexico. Mr. Moore was promoted from time to time until he became master of a steamboat during the early part of the Civil war. He was in command of a steamer owned in St. Louis, but which was detained at Memphis, Tennessee, within the Confederate lines by the blockade. This steamer was the last to pass south beyond Cairo before the Federal blockade was established at that point. When the steamer reached this point on her downward trip the Confederate authorities hailed her, came on board, examined her bills of lading and compelled the captain to pay duties on all the goods in her cargo pronounced dutiable. On her return voyage from New Orleans the steamer was detained, as already stated, by the Confederates and pressed into service. Captain Moore received a commission as commander of his vessel from the Confederate authorities at New Orleans and continued under their control and direction until the Federal military authorities obtained control of the river and opened it to navigation. He then returned to St. Louis with his vessel and soon afterward was commissioned by the Federal authorities as commander of a transport boat and at once engaged in the transportation of troops and military supplies, continuing actively in the government service until the end of the war. He had many interesting experiences and was frequently in perilous positions, but at all times was actuated by a spirit of undaunted loyalty to the Federal government.

After the war Captain Moore's connection with the river interests was continuous up to the time of his death and the range of his experiences was such that he was a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to river navigation, transportation and commerce. Changing conditions brought about developments in this line of business and Captain Moore at all times was not a close follower but rather a leader in the advance in river interests which kept navigation apace with progress in other lines. The great natural highway of the country will ever remain an important element in the shipping interests and although no longer in use to any extent for the transportation of passengers, it will continue throughout the ages an important element in the commerce of the middle west, affording cheaper transportation than the railroads have yet been able to do. Captain Moore was always watchful of the trade and long prior to his death became interested in the St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, being officially connected therewith for nearly thirty years, during which time he acted as secretary, as vice president and as treasurer. For many years he was also president of the Steamboat Clerks' Association. He was among the last of the pioneers who became identified with Mississippi shipping interests at a time when there were no railroads to compete therewith and his reminiscences of the early days were most interesting, for he had varied experiences and stored his mind with a rich fund of tales of those days. He became known throughout the length of the Mississippi as one of the leading river captains and later figured prominently in financial circles while leaving the actual work of navigation to others. He died on the 17th of October, 1902.

Captain Moore was married in early manhood to Miss Margaret E. Sheckley, who was born in Pennsylvania and still survives him, as does one son and one daughter, Milton J. and Mrs. Emma Kirschbaum. For forty years Captain Moore was identified with the Masonic fraternity in St. Louis, took an active and prominent part in building up what is the leading lodge in point of membership in the state of Missouri and at all times was loyal to the beneficent spirit

of the craft. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church South and for thirty years was one of its officials. He was a splendid type of the gentlemen of the old school, ever courteous and reliable, and yet did not lack in the slightest degree that progressiveness which in later years carried him into important business and financial relations.

HENRY NICOLAUS.

St. Louis is largely indebted for its material progress and municipal advancement to the German-American element in its citizenship. A representative of this class is Henry Nicolaus, well known as a representative of the brewing interests of the city and also connected with various important business enterprises in other lines. He was born August 14, 1850, in Gommersheim, in the province of Pfalz, Germany, a son of Gottfried and Caroline Nicolaus. After attending the public and polytechnic schools of his native country he became an apprentice to the brewing business at an early age and gained intimate knowledge of the trade. He was only eighteen years of age when in 1867 he left his native land for America and St. Louis has since been his place of abode. During the year following his arrival he was employed by the old-time maltsters, Becker & Hoppe, and subsequently entered the service of the National Brewery and was afterward employed by E. Anheuser & Company until 1872. In that year he returned to Europe to perfect himself in the art of manufacturing beer, spending some time at Vienna and Munich.

With expert knowledge concerning the business, Mr. Nicolaus again came to this country and during a residence of three years in Cincinnati, Ohio, was connected with the famous Muehlhauser Brewery as maltster and brewer. In 1875 he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and for four years thereafter was in charge of the practical work of the brewing establishment of Leisy & Brother as foreman.

Mr. Nicolaus again became a resident of St. Louis in 1879 and entered into business relations with the Fuerbacher & Schlosstein Brewery and a year later, with the partners in that enterprise, he organized the Green Tree Brewery Company and accepted the superintendency. For nine years he remained in charge, on the expiration of which period the plant was transferred to the St. Louis Brewing Association, while Mr. Nicolaus became assistant manager of the Green Tree Brewery for the new corporation. In 1892 he was promoted to the position of manager and was also made a director of the St. Louis Brewing Association and since January, 1903, has been president of this corporation, in which connection he has since been associated with the brewing interests of St. Louis. He is likewise a member of the St. Louis board of managers for this great manufacturing enterprise.

Mr. Nicolaus is a man of resourceful ability and has extended his coöperation to other lines, which have benefited by his sound judgment, careful control and executive ability. He is a director of the Mechanics-American National Bank; vice president of the Hammer Dry Plate Manufacturing Company; a director of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, also of the Gilsonite Construction Company, and the Kinloch Telephone Company. His counsel has proven a valued factor in the successful conduct of these interests and his business capacity and ability are widely recognized.

On the 26th of April, 1883, Mr. Nicolaus was united in marriage to Miss Mary Uhrig, a daughter of Ignatius Uhrig, of St. Louis. Her death occurred in April, 1899. By that union there were three children: Stella C., Louis J. and Elsa K. In 1907 Mr. Nicolaus married Mrs. Matilda Griesedick, who is the mother of Edna Griesedick.

Mr. Nicolaus is particularly prominent among people of his own nationality and is a valued representative of all of the leading German societies. He likewise belongs to the Union, the St. Louis, the Mercantile, the Noonday, the Racquet, the Missouri Athletic and Log Cabin Clubs and is a member of the Merchants Exchange. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Scottish Rite. His undaunted enterprise and activity have been manifest not only in his private business interests, but also in movements for municipal progress, while his kindly and charitable spirit has found tangible evidence in the generous support which he has given to many measures for the relief of the poor and needy or to those to whom fate has seemed unkindly. While not active as a party worker, he votes with the democracy. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home and fortune in America, for he found here the opportunities he sought and has gained a success in business that is noteworthy and shows the power of close application and unflinching diligence.

EUGENE HUNT BENOIST.

The ancestors of Eugene Hunt Benoist were numbered among the early settlers of St. Louis and from that time to the present the name has figured prominently in its business, social and financial circles. The ancestry is traced back in unbroken line to Guillaume Benoist, chamberlain of Charles VII of France in 1437. The family was a most distinguished one of France. Antoine Gabriel Francois Benoist was chevalier of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, received from Louis XV in recognition of his distinguished service with the French army between 1735 and 1760. His eldest son was Jacques Louis Benoist, whose only son was Francois Marie Benoist, the grandfather of him whose name introduces this record.

Francois Marie Benoist was a native of Montreal, Canada, and in the maternal line was descended from Lemoyne de Sainte Helene, the second of the famous sons of the renowned Charles Lemoyne, a brother of De Bienville, founder of New Orleans and D'Iberville, who was the first to enter the mouth of the Mississippi river and was renowned for his military genius. Having pursued a course in Laval University in Quebec, Francois Marie Benoist made his way to the French city of St. Louis, and engaged in the fur trade when that line of business was practically the only source of income for its population. He attained wealth and his family was one of the most prominent in this city. He married a daughter of Charles Sanguinet, who was also prominent in the early development of this city.

In the year which made St. Louis American territory Louis A. Benoist was born in this city, his natal day being the 13th of August, 1803. He was instructed by private tutors and continued his education in St. Thomas College in Kentucky. He pursued a two years' course in medicine under the direction of Dr. Trudeau and then took up the study of law with Horatio Cozzens as his preceptor. Following his admission to the bar he became a partner of Pierre Provenchere, with whom he was associated until he went to France to settle up his grandfather's estate. The work successfully accomplished, he started upon the return trip and was shipwrecked in the Bay of Biscay. Finally, however, he was picked up by another vessel and in course of time reached home. He became a prominent factor in financial circles in the city and conducted a real-estate and brokerage business, which eventually led him into the banking business in 1832. The institution met with such a degree of success that in 1838 a branch house was established in New Orleans under the firm name of Benoist & Hackney, which later became Benoist, Shaw & Company. These two institutions at St. Louis and New Orleans ranked among the strongest financial enterprises of the southwest. Mr. Benoist ranked as one of the distinguished financiers of his day. While his business career

was not without the vexations and the obstacles which constitute a part of every business venture, he nevertheless attained a place as one of the eminent capitalists of his native city, his name no less honored for his success than for the honorable, straightforward business methods which he ever followed. By three marriages he became the father of seventeen children. His third wife was Sarah E. Wilson, whose birth occurred in 1831 and who was called to her final rest in 1873. Her parents were Peter and Charity (Hunt) Wilson, the former of Elizabeth, New Jersey. The mother was a daughter of John Price Hunt and a niece of Wilson P. Hunt, who served as postmaster of St. Louis at one time, and made the overland trip to the Pacific in 1810 (Washington Irving's Astoria). Mrs. Wilson was also a cousin of Captain Theodore Hunt, of the United States navy, and afterward commissioner of land titles of Missouri.

Eugene Hunt Benoist, a son of this marriage, attended successively Wyman's School of this city, the St. Louis University, the Washington University and St. John's College at Fordham, New York. For a number of years he was the real-estate officer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and is known now as a real-estate expert, his services being frequently sought in this capacity. He is president of the Cumberland Coal & Coke Company and several other corporations, but devotes his time mostly to private business interests in the supervision of investments of considerable magnitude. Inheriting from his father a goodly estate, he has shown in its control the business ability, keen foresight and enterprise of his sire and is widely recognized as a man of notably sound judgment and sagacity.

On the 20th of February, 1878, Mr. Benoist was married to Miss Elmyra Lee, a daughter of Abraham H. Lee, of St. Louis. Their children are: E. Lee, who was born in November, 1878, and married Edith Turner, by whom he has two children, Louis Augustus and Nancy; Marie Viola, whose birth occurred in 1880, and who is now the wife of George Dumbar Fisher; William Francis, born in 1882, who married Adelaid Garesche; Charles Eugene, in 1884; Marie Louise, in 1886; and Lucille Josephine, whose birth occurred in 1900.

Always interested in all matters of public moment, Mr. Benoist served for eight years in early manhood as a member of the Missouri National Guard, acting as quartermaster of the old Light Cavalry from 1877 until 1885. His city residence is at No. 4414 McPherson street, while his country home, Piney Bluff, is on the Merrimac in Franklin county, Missouri.

CHARLES F. W. WIEGAND.

Charles F. W. Wiegand was a public-spirited citizen whose interest in St. Louis and her welfare was manifest in many substantial ways. He was born September 12, 1864, in this city and was a son of Henry Wiegand, who arriving here in early life, was for a long period engaged in foundry work. The son Charles F. W. Wiegand, was educated in the schools of St. Louis and in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, where his thorough training well qualified him for the duties of a commercial career. He started out in business life in manufacturing lines and later became traveling salesman for the Nelson Distilling Company, with which he was thus connected for eighteen years. On the expiration of that period he became president of the company, being thus called to a position of executive control, in which he bent his energies to constructive efforts and administrative direction. He afterward organized the Wiegand-Boeker Liquor & Distilling Company at No. 11 North Second street and there conducted a prosperous and growing business up to the time of his death, which occurred March 20, 1908.

Mr. Wiegand was married in St. Louis to Miss Anna L. Clement, who was born in Europe and came from France to America with her father, Hugo Clem-



C. F. W. WIEGAND

ent, who engaged in the veneering of fine furniture. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wiegand were born four children: Mrs. Dora Wilson, of Oklahoma, and Edna, Harry and Lillian.

Mr. Wiegand was always active in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of the city and had great confidence in the future of St. Louis. He desired its substantial advancement not only in commercial and business lines but in all matters of municipal progress, and the republican party found him a stalwart supporter. Fraternally he was a member of Erwin Lodge, No. 121, A. F. & A. M.; Bellefontaine Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.; Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, K. T.; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and he has many friends in this order as well as among his business and social associates. His entire life was passed in this city, where he was well known. He possessed a friendly, cordial manner, was affable and genial and enjoyed the good will of the great majority of those with whom he came in contact.

REV. STEPHEN J. BRADY.

Rev. Stephen J. Brady, who in October, 1907, passed the examination for an irremovable rectorship and was appointed to St. John's Catholic church of St. Louis, entered upon his work here with bright hopes of the future and with well defined plans and as the months have passed he has carefully systematized the work of the church and is rapidly gaining the coöperation of his parishioners. He was born in Cavan, Ireland, on the 17th of September, 1870, and pursued a course of study in St. Patrick's College at Cavan, where he completed his classical studies. He entered at the age of sixteen and attended for four years. Later he entered St. Patrick's Seminary at Carlow, Ireland, where he received his theological course, being graduated from that institution in June, 1896. He was then ordained to the priesthood in Carlow, and in the following October he crossed the Atlantic to America, making his way to St. Louis, where he was appointed assistant to the Rev. William Walsh, then rector of St. Bridget's Catholic church on Jefferson and Carr streets. He remained here for two years, after which he was sent to take charge of the congregation at Troy, Missouri, where he also continued for two years. On the expiration of that period he was transferred back to St. Louis and was made assistant to Father Timothy Dempsey, at St. Patrick's church. Here he served for three years, when he was appointed pastor of the church at St. Patrick, Missouri, where he continued in charge for four years. In October, 1907, the concursus was held and Father Brady passed the examination for an irremovable rectorship and was appointed to his present charge. According to the laws of the church the rectors are not removed and undoubtedly Father Brady will remain here for years to come.

PEMBROOK REEVES FLITCRAFT.

Pembroke Reeves Flitcraft, lawyer and jurist of St. Louis, was born at Woodstown, Salem county, New Jersey, January 8, 1847, and in his early boyhood accompanied his parents, Dr. J. R. and Mary Ann (Atkinson) Flitcraft, on their removal to Ohio. Later the family home was established in Indiana and Dr. Flitcraft was engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Boston, that state, when in July, 1849, during a cholera epidemic, he succumbed to the disease and passed away at Richmond, Indiana, on the 20th of that month. His widow, long surviving him, departed this life January 11, 1893. They were both members of the Society of Friends or Quakers, which had been the ancestral religious faith through many generations.

Judge Flitcraft was only two years of age at the time of his father's death. He lived with his mother in Indiana and as a pupil in the district schools pursued his education until 1864, at which time he had the further advantage of becoming a student in the Raisin Valley Seminary, a Quaker boarding school in Lenawee county, Michigan. There he pursued a preparatory course and entered upon a classical course in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1867. Four years were devoted to study there and by graduation in 1871 he won the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while in 1874 the university conferred upon him the well won degree of Master of Arts. Such is the brief outline of his school and college days but there entered into that period of his life a feature that is noteworthy. The early death of the father left the family in somewhat straitened financial circumstances and at a comparatively early age it was necessary that Judge Flitcraft provide for his own support. It was by his personal labor that he met the expenses of his college and university work. He taught school in 1866 and during his college days spent the summer vacation months at work on a farm, thus acquiring a sufficient sum to meet the tuition and other expenses of the freshman and sophomore years. At the end of that time his exchequer was so depleted that he had to suspend his studies until he could again earn money sufficient to continue his college work. He once more took up the profession of teaching and in 1870 was appointed deputy United States marshal to assist in taking the census of that year. Thus he was again enabled to enter college in the fall of 1870. In the meantime he had utilized every leisure moment for the mastery of the branches which constituted the work of the college junior year and although he was absent from his classes for an entire year he creditably passed the required examinations that secured his admission to the senior class, and with those with whom he had spent his first two college years he was graduated with honors in 1871. He had, however, found it necessary to incur some indebtedness and the task to which he immediately set himself upon leaving college was the discharge of his financial obligations.

For a year Judge Flitcraft occupied the superintendency of the schools in Charlotte, Michigan, and then resigned to accept a more lucrative position with the publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Company of Chicago, with which he continued for a year. He then resigned to enter into business relations with the publishing house of Wilson, Hinkle & Company, afterward Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Thus he had tided over a critical financial period and again entered upon the study of law, to which he had been able to devote little time during his other occupations.

Removing to Missouri, Judge Flitcraft resided for a brief period in St. Louis and then went to Kansas City, where he was admitted to the bar in 1875, being at that time twenty-eight years of age. Shortly after his admission he visited his mother at Girard, Crawford county, Kansas, and during that visit was invited by J. T. Voss, an old and prominent attorney there, to form a law partnership with him. This arrangement was perfected and he continued a member of the bar at that point until 1878, when he returned to St. Louis, where he remained until his death, being for thirty years a member of the bar of this city. In 1880, he joined Henry E. Mills in a partnership, which was maintained until he was elected judge of the circuit court in January, 1895. His service on the bench was in harmony with his record as a citizen and lawyer, distinguished by unswerving fidelity to duty and a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. He had a mind judicial in cast, capable of forming impartial decisions, into which personal prejudice or opinions never entered as a disturbing element. Basing his opinions upon a comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence, a correct application of the law to the points in issue and upon the equity involved, he made a record which won him high encomiums from the bar, as well as from the general public.

In September, 1883, Judge Flitcraft was married to Miss Emma Belle Brenneman, a daughter of Levi and Mary Brenneman, of Pittsburg, Pennsylv-

vania. By this marriage there have been born two children, who are yet living: Ada Virginia and Edna Belle.

Judge Flitcraft was well known in social circles. He attained high rank in Masonry, belonging to George Washington Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., of which he was worshipful master in 1890. He was connected with Capitular Masonry as a member of St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M., of which he was high priest in 1885. The same year he served as thrice illustrious master of Hiram Council, No. 1, R. & S. M., and was also eminent commander of St. Louis Commandery, No. 1, K. T. It was also in 1885 that he was Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Missouri and he was a thirty-third degree Mason. He was prominently known to the fraternity throughout the state and was one of the most exemplary representatives. His membership relations also extended to the Royal Arcanum and the Legion of Honor. In the former he was a member of Valley Council, No. 437, and in 1894 was grand regent of Missouri. In the Legion of Honor he was a member of Alpha Council, No. 1, of St. Louis. His life work was largely in harmony with the beneficent spirit of these orders and he has always held to high ideals in citizenship and in social relations, as well as in his professional career. Handicapped in youth by limited financial circumstances, his life record is another proof of the fact that it is only under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in men are brought out and developed. By reason of what he accomplished he enjoyed the admiration of his colleagues and the entire respect of the general public, and the profession met with a distinct loss when, on the 17th of June, 1908, he passed away. He was a man of fine personal appearance and kindness and geniality were expressed in his countenance, while consideration and deference for the opinions of others were numbered among his strongly marked characteristics. He was rich in those qualities which win friendship and regard, and few men pass from this life leaving among their associates such a keen sense of personal bereavement as did Judge Flitcraft.

ALBERT J. FRANCIS.

Albert J. Francis, general contractor and dealer in real estate, came to St. Louis in 1901 and engaged in the business which he is now conducting and in which he has met with a full measure of success. His father, Charles Francis, was also a contractor and builder, and under his supervision he learned his trade and became a journeyman carpenter.

Before becoming an apprentice to the carpenter's trade Mr. Francis attended the public schools in his native state—Kentucky—but being anxious to follow the occupation of his father left school at an early age and applied himself to the trade until he had become an efficient journeyman. He remained in the employ of his father until he had attained sufficient experience in the various lines of building work.

Prior to locating in St. Louis Mr. Francis engaged in contracting and building in Covington, Kentucky, where he erected a number of elegant houses. He was also manager of the erection of additions to the Soldiers Home, at Danville, Illinois, and the one at Dayton, Ohio. His remarkable genius as a mechanic becomes apparent upon mention of the fact that when he went to work on the Soldiers Homes, above mentioned, it was as a journeyman and that after working a short time his extraordinary ability was noted and he was given positions of increased responsibility, until made supervisor of the entire construction work.

In 1901 Mr. Francis came to St. Louis, where he at once engaged in his present business and has been quite successful in the erection of residences, flats and apartment houses of the better class in the west end to handle in a

speculative way. He built most of the houses and flats on Parkland place, and in 1907 completed eighty houses and flats, this being about as great a number of buildings as has been erected by one man in a year. In addition to conducting this enterprise, Mr. Francis is president of the Francis Construction Company, which is devoted for the most part to the improvement of property. He has met with a great measure of success in his building ventures and is acknowledged as one of the most prosperous and reliable men in this line of trade in the city. He is also a director of the Maryville Hotel Company.

In 1894 Mr. Francis was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Bressman, a native of Covington, Kentucky, and they have a pleasant home at No. 5810 Julian street, which was completed in 1906. Both are adherents of the Baptist church, and fraternally Mr. Francis is a member of Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; and Red Cross Lodge, No. 54, K. P., both of St. Louis. He belongs to the Mercantile and Missouri Athletic Clubs, and in politics gives his support to the democratic party. Since coming to this city he has been eminently successful in the contracting business, and owns quite a number of residences and other buildings located in the most valuable section of the west end.

GUSTAVE HARTMANN.

Gustave Hartmann, treasurer of the Hartmann Bricklaying & Contracting Company, was born April 30, 1865, in St. Louis and is a son of Henry and Caroline (Schwier) Hartmann, both of whom were natives of Preus-Minden, Prussia. The father came to America in 1850 and since 1855 has been identified with the contracting interests here, having today the oldest business in this line in the city, although he is now practically retired from active connection with the business. His name, however, appears on the roll of officers in connection with the presidency.

Gustave is one of eight surviving members of a family of thirteen children and after attending private schools of St. Louis he continued his studies in Bryant & Stratton Business College, from which he was graduated in 1884, although in an interim of four years between his high school and college course, he was engaged in business pursuits. In 1880 he entered upon an apprenticeship to the bricklayer's trade and worked in that line until 1896. In 1890 he became a partner in the present firm upon its incorporation and has since been its treasurer. The Hartmann Bricklaying & Contracting Company has come into existence through the processes of gradual evolution since his father established a contracting business here, more than a half century ago. The firm of Hartmann & Debus, of which he was senior member, had a continuous existence up to 1887 and three years later the business was incorporated under the present style. They have done an immense amount of work, erecting in some years as many as seventy houses and thus contributing in large measure to the substantial improvement and adornment of the city. Mr. Hartmann, of this review, is also interested in the American Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company and the Continental Cement Company. He has also embraced the opportunity for judicious investment in real estate and he now owns a home at No. 2801 South Eighteenth street, to which he removed from the old homestead seventeen years ago. This is the second he ever occupied save that for a period of nine months he was in Muskogee, Indian Territory, where he did a large amount of contract work.

Mr. Hartmann was married in St. Louis to Miss Emma Pankau, a resident of this city but a native of Germany. They have four sons: Edwin, Walter, George and Robert, aged respectively sixteen, ten, eight and four years. In politics Mr. Hartmann is a republican with firm faith in the principles of the

party he endorses at the ballot box. Otherwise he is not active in political work, for his business makes constant demands upon his time and in it he is meeting with signal success, so he is well content with existing conditions. He is a member of the Master Bricklayers & Master Builders Association and since 1885 he has been a member of the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church. He served on its building committee for eight or nine years and is still one of the chief advisers of that body though not a member at the present time. He belongs to the B. B. B. Bowling Club and that and fishing constitute the sources of recreation for him from the onerous duties of his business.

REV. JOHN NEKULA.

Rev. John Nekula is pastor of St. Wenceslaus Bohemian Catholic church. This influential Bohemian community was founded, in the year 1894, by the Very Rev. Mgr. Joseph Hesoun, who also completed the church of the parish. The first pastor was Rev. C. Bleha. The membership of St. Wenceslaus is one hundred and twenty families, and attending the school, under the instruction of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, are one hundred and twenty-five children.

The affairs of the church are in a most prosperous condition under the ministrations of its present pastor, who assumed the duties of the parish May 15, 1901, and he was ordained in St. Louis for this diocese by the late Archbishop Kain. He was born in Moravia, January 3, 1871, and his preparatory education was received in a gymnasium in his native land. In the year 1891 he was graduated, having completed an eight years' course, and his degree from this institution licensed him to matriculate in a university. Deciding to follow a theological career he entered the University of Lovaine, Belgium, where he pursued a three years' course of study, and at the expiration of that time came to America and finished his theological education at Kenrick Seminary.

After graduating Father Nekula was ordained for the priesthood by Archbishop Kain, June 8, 1895, his first charge being as assistant pastor of St. John's of Nepomuk church, then under the jurisdiction of Mgr. Hesoun. In this capacity he served until 1901, when he was appointed pastor of St. Wenceslaus' parish, of which he is still in charge. Father Nekula is a hard and earnest worker. When he entered the parish there were but ninety families in the church, but he has increased its membership to one hundred and fifty. When he took charge of the parish there were but ninety-eight children in the school, while now there are one hundred and thirty enrolled.

Father Nekula possesses a strong personality, is consistent in his Christian life and is ever active in working for the interests not only of the church but also of the community. Through his efforts and enthusiasm he has gradually enhanced the church work and placed the parish in the most favorable circumstances. He is a general favorite among the members of the church and also among the citizens of the community and under his management the parish has a bright prospect.

WALTER SCOTT HANCOCK.

Walter Scott Hancock was born in Franklin county, Virginia, November 19, 1869, a son of Abram B. and Martha Elizabeth (Walker) Hancock. Having pursued his education in the public and high schools of Danville, Virginia, he afterward spent four years as a student in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1890. During this year he was offered a scholarship at Johns Hopkins University. In



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1892 and 1893 he was a student in Hampden Sidney College and in 1896 received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Virginia.

Thus qualified, Mr. Hancock was admitted to the bar at Richmond, Virginia, in 1896, and later, in February, 1897, at St. Louis, Missouri, and has made a notably successful record in the eleven years of his connection with the legal interests of this city. In 1900 he was elected Assistant Circuit Attorney for St. Louis and continued in the office until the close of the term, December 31, 1904. He had charge of all grand jury work and by filing information subsequent to constitutional amendment authorizing such proceedings, reduced the cost in criminal cases by about twenty-five thousand dollars per year. Aside from his interests as a member of the bar, he is president of the Bell Place Realty Company.

Mr. Hancock was married in St. Louis, on the 21st of November, 1899, to Miss Anna Spencer, daughter of Dr. H. N. Spencer, and they are now the parents of five children: Walker Kirtland, Anne Spencer, Laura, Elizabeth Dwight and Dean. The family residence is at No. 4332 McPherson avenue.

Mr. Hancock's military record covers service as lieutenant of the United States Volunteers, during which time he was detailed as adjutant of the Second Battalion. He also served as ordnance officer of the Sixth Missouri Infantry in the Spanish-American war, and is now lieutenant of Company B of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Missouri. He is well known in local military circles and is popular with his associates who wear blue. During the street car strike of 1900 he had charge of posse detail stationed at Laclède and Compton avenue.

He belongs to the Grand Avenue Presbyterian church and finds time for interest in matters of literary or historical research, belonging to the Virginia Historical Society, Missouri Historical Society, Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis Society of American Institute of Archæology and also to the Virginia Society of St. Louis. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the several Scottish Rite bodies. He is not unknown as a writer, being the author of various articles which have appeared in periodicals, together with a history of "The Spencer Family in England and in America" and a biographical sketch of General Scott Shipp, superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute. His political allegiance is given the democracy, while in more specifically social lines he is connected with the Jefferson Club. In the line of his profession he is identified with the St. Louis Bar Association and the St. Louis Law Library Association, and while his interests and labors have been so varied as to make him a well-rounded man, his time and attention chiefly centers upon his law work, in which connection he has gained a most creditable reputation.

THOMAS S. NOONAN.

Thomas S. Noonan is numbered among the men whose activity and public spirit were forces in the development and upbuilding of St. Louis and the place which he occupied in public regard and the work which he did for the benefit of the city well entitle him to mention in this volume with those whose worth and work have constituted the elements of the city's greatness.

A native of Ireland, his birth occurred in the city of Dublin in 1844 and in 1849, when a little lad of about five years, he was brought to the new world and St. Louis by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Noonan. The father, with his two brothers, Daniel and James Noonan, engaged for many years in the queensware business on Main street, building up a successful enterprise in that line. He was moreover greatly interested in the welfare of the city and his co-operation could always be counted upon to further progressive interests. In his native land he wedded Mary Harmond, also a native of Dublin, and fol-

lowing their arrival in St. Louis they continued residents of the city until called to their final rest.

Thomas S. Noonan was educated in Christian Brothers College and on the completion of his course engaged with Moody, Michell & Company, thus making his initial step in the business world. On severing his connection with that firm he became bookkeeper for D. A. January, with whom he continued for fourteen years, when he believed that conditions were favorable and his experience and capital sufficient to enable him to engage in the real-estate business. In this undertaking he joined Lewis V. Bogy and the relation between them was maintained until his death in 1890. He became one of the best known real-estate men of the city, handling much valuable property and promoting much activity in real-estate circles, and for two terms he served as president of the Real Estate Exchange. He was always very active in the upbuilding of St. Louis and the promotion of its trade relations, resulting to the substantial benefit of the city. He was closely associated with the work of development here and at the time of his death, with Mr. Dean and others, had almost perfected plans for the building of an elevated railroad.

In 1871 Mr. Noonan was united in marriage in St. Louis to Miss Josephine Bogy, a daughter of Lewis V. Bogy. She was educated in the Visitation Convent and has spent her entire life in St. Louis, being a representative of one of the old French families here. She has an extensive circle of friends and the hospitality of the best homes is cordially given her. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Noonan were born eight children, of whom seven are yet living: Lewis Bogy, a resident of Cuba, Missouri; Celesta, who is the wife of Fred B. Murphy; Mrs. Adell Menges; Irene, now the wife of W. H. Chandler; Josephine, the wife of Robert Inman, of Chicago; Thomas Steele; and Sarpy J., who is studying law in the St. Louis Law School.

In his religious faith Mr. Noonan was a Catholic, while fraternally he was connected with Valley Council of the Royal Arcanum. His political allegiance was unflinchingly given to the democracy and though he never sought nor desired office he was greatly interested in the success of the party. A resident of St. Louis from the age of five years, he enjoyed the good will and friendship of many of the best known business men and leading citizens here. His life was characterized by qualities of upright manhood, while his laudable ambition and energy carried him into the field of large and important undertakings, thus constituting him one of the valued citizens of Missouri's metropolis.

JOHN BLASDEL SHAPLEIGH, M.D.

Dr. John Blasdel Shapleigh, who after thorough preliminary training at home and abroad for the treatment of diseases of the ear, is recognized as an eminent aurist of St. Louis, was born in this city October 31, 1857. He traces his ancestry in direct line from Alexander Shapleigh, of Totnes, Devonshire, England, who came to America in 1635 as agent for Sir Ferdinando Gorges and built the first house in Kittery, Maine. His ancestors in succeeding generations are: Alexander; Captain John Shapleigh, a representative in the Massachusetts general court; Major Nicholas Shapleigh, also a representative in the general court; Nicholas; Elisha; Richard; and Augustus Frederick Shapleigh. The last named married Elizabeth Anne Umstead and they became the parents of Dr. Shapleigh of this review.

For two years Dr. Shapleigh was a student in Edward Wyman's private school in St. Louis, afterward pursued his studies in the academic department of Washington University and then entered the collegiate department of the university, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1878. In preparation for his profession he first attended the St. Louis Medical

College and was graduated with the M.D. degree in 1881. He entered upon active practice, serving as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital in 1881-2 and as interne in the St. Louis Female Hospital in 1882-3. He then went abroad for post-graduate study, making a specialty of diseases of the ear while studying under some of the eminent physicians of Vienna in 1884-5.

On his return from Europe he began the practice of his specialty and has continued in this line without interruption to the present day, excelling in his skill as an aurist by reason of his thorough training, his ready discrimination and his unflinching fidelity to his professional duties. He has also become well known in educational lines, serving as lecturer on diseases of the ear in the St. Louis Medical College, now the medical department of Washington University, from 1886 until 1890; as clinical professor of diseases of the ear in the same institution from 1890 until 1895; as professor of otology from 1895 to the present time; and as dean of the medical faculty of the medical department of the Washington University in 1901-02. He is also a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's hospital, and the Skin and Cancer Hospital, performing all this service in addition to the demands of an extensive and constantly growing private practice. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society and was chairman of the oto-laryngological section in 1907-8. He belongs to the Medical Society City Hospital Alumni, of which he was president in 1896, to the American Otological Society and the American Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the Missouri Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On the 27th of October, 1886, Dr. Shapleigh was married to Miss Anna T. Merritt, of St. Louis, and they have one son and one daughter, Blasdel and Margaret Shapleigh. Dr. Shapleigh is a Presbyterian in religious faith, and in national politics is a republican but at local elections casts an independent ballot. While not without that genuine interest in general affairs which marks the public-spirited citizen, the work of his profession makes too heavy demands upon his time and energy to allow his active participation in public life.

EDWARD F. NOLTE.

Edward F. Nolte, well known in architectural circles, was born in St. Louis, in November, 1870, and is a representative of an old German family. His father, F. William Nolte, was born in Germany and came with his sisters to the new world, arriving in this city about 1850. For many years he devoted his time and energies to building operations but is now living retired. Among the substantial structures which stand as monuments to his skill and enterprise are many fine residences, including the homes of ex-Mayor Cole and Professor Jones. During the period of hostilities between the north and the south he served with the Home Guards.

Edward F. Nolte was a pupil of the public schools of St. Louis from 1876 until 1884, leaving school at the age of fourteen years. He then engaged with the N. D. Thompson Publishing Company, occupying a clerical position in the office for three years, and when he severed his connection with that house went to the Washington University, realizing that a good education was essential to his purpose of entering his chosen profession. Here he took a rigid course and has ever afterward been a keen student in the school of experience, learning many valuable lessons which have been essential factors in his success. Soon after leaving the University he entered the employ of L. Cass Miller, an architect, with whom he continued for about five years, when, at the age of twenty-four, he embarked in business on his own account. He felt that his previous experience and training well qualified him for this step and he opened an office in the Times



EDWARD F. NOLTE

building, where he remained for seven years. On the expiration of that period he removed to No. 620 Chestnut street, where for seven years he met with excellent success. His present location is in the Fullerton building. He has superintended the erection of a number of apartment buildings, residences and other modern structures of the city and his knowledge of architecture has enabled him to add to the attractive appearance of St. Louis as manifest in architectural lines.

In June, 1897, in this city Mr. Nolte was married to Miss Marie A. Birkenmeyer, a member of a prominent St. Louis family. To this union were born three children: Edward, Esther Marie and Helen, aged respectively ten, eight and six years, all now students in the public schools.

In politics Mr. Nolte is somewhat independent, voting for men and measures rather than party. While he is never neglectful of social interests nor of his duty in public affairs he yet concentrates the greater part of his energies upon his business interests and has gained a creditable position among the architects of St. Louis.

JAMES ELLISON BROCK.

James Ellison Brock, secretary and a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and vice president of the Municipal Improvement Investment Company, has gained a place where the extent and importance of his activities make him a recognized power in business circles in St. Louis. A native of Richmond, Kentucky, he was born July 4, 1862, his parents being John William and Elizabeth Jane (Ellison) Brock. The father was of English descent, the original American ancestors of the family first settling in North Carolina, and later in Culpeper county, Virginia, whence a removal was afterward made to Clark county, Kentucky, where they have been widely known and identified with public affairs for many years.

James E. Brock pursued his education at the Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, and began his business career as accountant for the Transylvania Printing & Publishing Company, of Lexington. Later he accepted a position as instructor in the Commercial College of the Kentucky University at Lexington and since 1883 has made his home in St. Louis, in which year he accepted the cashiership of the southwestern distributing office of The New Home Sewing Machine Company, of Orange, Massachusetts. He was connected with that company for about eight years, or until the 1st of May, 1891, since which time he has been with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, which was incorporated October 3, 1890, and is doing a general financial and fiduciary business. Since that time Mr. Brock has made steady advancement in financial circles and is now the secretary and a director of the company. As he has passed on in his business career his powers have been constantly developed through experience and investigation and his energy also constitutes a strong factor in the success to which he has attained. He is likewise the vice president of the Municipal Improvement Investment Company and manifests keen discernment in the control of complicated interests.

At Paris, Kentucky, on the 28th of September, 1896, Mr. Brock was married to Miss Elizabeth Duncan Trundle, a daughter of John L. Trundle, now retired, of Paris, and a representative of one of the oldest families of Bourbon county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Brock reside in St. Louis county, but come to the city for the winter months. He is prominent in Masonry, having attained the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite and the Thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is likewise connected with the Mystic Shrine and with the Kentucky Society of St. Louis, while with the Noonday, St. Louis and Glen Echo Country Clubs he holds membership, being now president of the last named. His political endorsement is given to the democracy and he

is one of the board of stewards of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, South, located at Washington avenue and King's Highway.

The value of biography, aside from the interest which one's friends feel in his personal history, comes in the fact that it frequently constitutes an example setting forth the plans and methods that are being profitably followed in making the most of one's opportunities. Mr. Brock has followed the line of least resistance, adapting himself to conditions and circumstances, and yet he is not without that strong will power which enables him to overcome difficulties and obstacles and steadily progress toward his objective point.

ISRAEL W. SHANTZ.

The growth of St. Louis with its pulsing industrial activities and constantly growing business interests is drawing to it each year men of marked enterprise who recognize in its business conditions the opportunities for advancement and for the development of their powers. Well known by reason of his untiring energy, which enables him to bring business undertakings to a successful completion, Israel W. Shantz is now at the head of the Shantz Real Estate & Investment Company, having been elected to its presidency in 1907. He was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, July 8, 1865, and is a son of Benjamin and Margaret Shantz. The father died some forty years ago, but the mother still lives in the southwestern portion of the state. The year 1863 witnessed the arrival of the father who came from Canada to Missouri. He had been connected with the manufacture of flour in the dominion, but after reaching the United States turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits.

Israel W. Shantz attended the public schools of Dallas county, Missouri, but is largely a self-educated man, learning many valuable lessons in the school of experience. He has had the ability to obtain that which was valuable from every connection of life and to apply his knowledge with skill and accuracy to every successive situation that has demanded his time and energies. In his sixteenth year he became a representative of a firm engaged in the sale of nursery stock and remained as one of its solicitors for seven years, after which he took up farming on his own account. His economy, industry and careful expenditure at length enabled him to purchase land of his own and for two years he continued its cultivation. In his twenty-fifth year he was elected circuit clerk and served in that capacity for two terms, but ere the expiration of his second term he was elected cashier of the Bank of Buffalo, Missouri, and filled that position for two years. In 1902 he sold out his interest in the bank and since that time has been connected with real-estate dealing. He is practically sole owner of the Shantz Real Estate & Investment Company and in this connection is doing an extensive business, handling much property for himself and others and making investments for many capitalists, who recognize that his service is valuable in this connection because of his comprehensive understanding of real-estate values and the property which is on the market.

On the 29th of September, 1889, Mr. Shantz was married in Dallas county, Missouri, to Miss Mary I. Miller and unto them were born nine children: Isora, who is a student in the Central high school; Lloyd B., sixteen years of age, a grammar-school student; Swinton, fourteen years of age; Abe, ten years of age; Thelma, Miller, Mary, and I. W., aged respectively seven, four, two and one years. There was one child deceased.

The family reside at No. 3736 West Pine boulevard in a home which was purchased by Mr. Shantz. He is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M., and St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 18, K. T. In politics he is a stalwart republican and served as chairman of the Audrain

Committee in 1903 and 1904. Keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day he is ever able to support his position by intelligent argument and his services in behalf of the principles which he supports have been effective forces in republican successes.

CHARLES LINTON CRANE.

Charles Linton Crane, who has for some years past represented the strongest fire insurance agency in St. Louis, was born in Rochester, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1861. His father, a steamboat captain, was born in May, 1819.

Charles L. Crane has made his home in St. Louis since 1872. After leaving school in 1876, he entered the field of insurance and has been continuously in this line to the present time. He now and for some years past has represented the strongest fire insurance agency in St. Louis, and in this connection has developed an extensive business, which makes him a prominent representative of insurance interests. He is thoroughly conversant with the business in all of its ramifying connections, and since leaving school to become a factor in business circles he has displayed a spirit of alertness and enterprise, which has already gained for him notable success and promises well for the future.

Mr. Crane was married in 1883, his wife being a sister-in-law of President James A. Garfield. He has been a member of the Mercantile Club since 1892, and has been identified with the Missouri Athletic Club since its organization.

OTTO J. BOEHMER.

Otto J. Boehmer, an architect who has largely confined his attention to residence and business property, was born in Warren county, Missouri, October 24, 1858, his parents being Eberhart and Elise (Schnoor) Boehmer, the former a farmer by occupation. He also owned and operated a sawmill and was prominent in his section of the state.

Otto J. Boehmer pursued his education in the schools of Warren county, Missouri, and of St. Louis. He graduated from a commercial college in 1883 and soon afterward secured a position with the firm of Goesse & Remmers, builders and contractors of this city. He remained in the employ of others for about ten years and then in 1893 started in business on his own account as an architect and builder. In the intervening years he has succeeded beyond his fondest expectations, having been accorded many contracts for making the plans and erecting fine residences and business blocks. He was originally located in the Roe building, afterward had his office in the Exchange building and subsequently removed to No. 505 Holland building, where he is still located. While he has always made a specialty of residence and business property, he has erected several churches and semi-public buildings in his section of the city, all of which plainly indicate his ability in the field of his chosen labor. In the regular pursuit of his profession he has always advocated and used forms and designs to elevate the character and ideals of the public rather than to adhere to the stereotyped and conventional forms in general use. There are many buildings in his section of the city examples of this tendency.

On the 15th of December, 1897, Mr. Boehmer was married to Miss Agatha T. Carrière, whose father, Louis Charles Carrière, is a well known physician and is connected with the Swedenborgian church of St. Louis. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Boehmer have been born two sons and a daughter: Marion Louise, ten



OTTO J. BOEHMER

years of age; Ivan Jerome, six years of age; and Loyal Lee, three years of age. The first two are now attending public school.

Mr. Boehmer has a conservatory at his home and an extensive collection of tropical plants. Horticulture and floriculture are his chief sources of recreation and he spends considerable of his leisure time in accumulating beautiful and rare plants. He is an enthusiastic lover of home and strongly believes in the elevating influence of environment. This has induced him to spend time and labor lavishly on his home for many years in order to perfect the surroundings of himself and those growing up in his care. He is also decidedly individualistic, which has made his home place a splendid example of originality and character. Mr. Boehmer takes great delight in bicycling and has not only traveled all over the city but throughout the outlying districts as well on his wheel. He is connected with the Swedenborgian religion, and in citizenship he possesses a progressive spirit which prompts his active assistance to many measures for the general good.

LEWIS V. BOGY.

Lewis V. Bogy was one of the picturesque figures on the stage of Missouri's history. Early in life he planned out his course and set for himself high ideals toward which he eagerly made his way as the years passed, never for a moment losing sight of the object for which he strove. An analysis of his life work brings to light certain strong and well defined characteristics, among which was his unyielding perseverance, his unflinching courage and his high sense of honor.

In the days when eastern Missouri was more a French province than an American territory Lewis V. Bogy entered upon the scene of earthly activities, his birth having occurred in St. Genevieve, in what is now St. Genevieve county, Missouri, April 9, 1813. He was a descendant of the early French pioneers who located in that region when the country belonged to France. His father, Joseph Bogy, was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, and in 1805 took up his abode in what was then Missouri territory but which only two years before had been sold by Napoleon to the American government. He settled at St. Genevieve, which was then a town of considerable commercial importance, its prospects being superior to those of St. Louis. He wedded Marie Beauvais, a daughter of Vital Beauvais, and in the years of his residence in Missouri occupied a prominent place in the public life of the state, which at that time was in the formative period of its existence. He acted as private secretary to Governor Morales under the Spanish dominion and when Missouri was organized as a territory became a member of the territorial legislature. Following its admission as a state into the Union he was elected to the general assembly and at different times filled other positions of public trust and confidence.

In the early youth of Lewis V. Bogy the French language was spoken by all the inhabitants of his town. There was no well organized school system and his educational advantages were somewhat limited but he used every opportunity to advance his intellectual progress, thoroughly mastering the branches of learning taught in such schools as existed in the new country and adding also to his knowledge through experience, reading and observation. About 1822 he attended a school in his native town taught by John D. Grafton from Connecticut. He was then sent to a Catholic school in Perryville, now in Perry county, Missouri, taught by a Swiss and remained there until he became ill. For eighteen months he was confined to his bed with a white swelling and was skilfully treated by Dr. Luis F. Linn, afterward United States senator from Missouri. During his confinement he read constantly and thus made rapid progress along intellectual lines. Following his recovery he was a clerk in a store at a salary

of two hundred dollars per year, under contract to take out in trade one-half of that salary. He carefully saved his earnings and with the money purchased books and took up the study of law. He also began the study of Latin, realizing how essential is the knowledge of that language to the thorough understanding of many modern sciences.

On the 16th of January, 1832, Mr. Bogy left home and went to Kaskaskia, Illinois, to read law in the office of the late Judge Nathaniel Pope, judge of the United States district court. In a letter to his mother he told her that he had determined to continue the study of law and then return to his native state to practice and to qualify himself to become a United States senator. It was much more common at that time than at present that men in all walks of life, and especially the members of the bar, were actively interested in politics and in the discussion of important political problems. Few men live to realize so fully the ambition of their early years but time brought to him that which he sought as a reward for his ability, loyalty and marked devotion to the state.

Continuing his preparation for the bar under Judge Pope, who directed his reading until May, 1832, Mr. Bogy then volunteered as a private soldier in the Black Hawk war, occasioned by Indian uprising and the necessity of the white men to suppress their red foes. Mr. Bogy took part in two hotly contested engagements. Having served faithfully and gallantly to the close of that war, he returned to Kaskaskia and again under the direction of Judge Pope continued the reading of law. In 1833 he became a student in the law school at Lexington, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1835 with high honors. He had been a most apt and thorough student and his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence was comprehensive and exact.

Returning to St. Louis, Mr. Bogy opened a law office in this city April 1, 1835, and entered upon his professional career here. By diligent and close attention to business, by continued study and unfaltering devotion to the interests of his clients, he soon won distinction and became recognized as an eminent member of the profession with a lucrative practice. All through this time he was prominent in the discussion of political problems and his fitness for leadership led to his election to the general assembly in, 1840. He was one of the youngest, if not the youngest, member at that session but he proved an active worker in committee rooms and in framing constructive legislation. In 1849, having acquired a handsome competence through his professional labors, he returned to St. Genevieve, his native county, and was there the anti-Benton democratic candidate for the legislature but was defeated. Colonel Benton, having failed to secure reelection to the United States senate, at the next election, in 1852, announced himself as a candidate for representative to congress and Lewis V. Bogy was nominated as his opponent. Although defeated, this drew to him widespread attention and at the succeeding election, in 1854, he was the victorious candidate for the general assembly of his native county. Mr. Bogy served with marked ability and distinction in the legislature and following his return to St. Louis he was made, in 1863, the nominee of the democratic party for congress against the late Senator Francis P. Blair, Jr., and Samuel Knox. In that year he was defeated. He was again called to public service in 1867, however, when President Andrew Johnson appointed him commissioner of Indian affairs. For about six months he acted in that capacity, discharging his duties with marked fidelity and promptness, but the United States senate did not confirm the appointment on the ground that he was a democrat and he retired from office. In 1873 he became a candidate for the United States senate and was elected, becoming the successor of General Blair. He served from the 4th of March, 1873, until March 3, 1879, and made a creditable record by his faithful adherence to the principles in which he believed and his stalwart support of all bills and measures which he felt would prove of public benefit. During his long career Mr. Bogy occupied a conspicuous position among the

public men of the state and none were more faultless in honor, fearless in conduct or stainless in reputation. Outside of the strict path of politics he held various positions of public trust. He was president of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad and president of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis, thus contributing to the general business activity. He was also commissioner of public schools, a member and president of the city council and as such acted as mayor in the absence of the chief executive officer.

In early manhood Mr. Bogy was married to Miss Pelagie Pratt, a daughter of the late General Bernard Pratt. She died September 20, 1877, and their son Joseph is also deceased, the only surviving member of the family being Mrs. Josephine Noonan.

Mr. Bogy was above all things a gentleman "to the manner born." He never failed in courtesy, was generous in his opinions, kindly in his actions and loyal in his friendships. He was found faithful to every obligation, while home ties were regarded as most sacred. His name is yet honored and his memory still cherished by those who knew him and Missouri numbers him among those whose life records have reflected credit and honor upon the state. His entire life was characterized by the spirit of progress. He was never content with what he had accomplished but was always reaching out toward something above and beyond and thus advancement came to him in the various walks of life to which he directed his energies.

CAREW SANDERS.

Carew Sanders, who at the time of his death, January 6, 1909, was the oldest nurseryman and florist in St. Louis, came to the city in its beginning and during his fifty-two years' uninterrupted residence witnessed the development of the metropolis as it gradually advanced from a small town into one of the greatest cities in the country. Mr. Sanders was born in Sussex, England, October 8, 1827, and was the oldest of twelve children. His father, Carew Sanders, was a shoemaker by trade. He descended from a distinguished family, the famous poet, Sir Percy Bysche Shelley, being among his ancestors. Susan Chart, his mother, was a highly cultured woman. Previous to her marriage she taught school with her father, William Chart, who at that time presided over the educational institution built and endowed by a wealthy seaman, Admiral Evelynne, through whose generosity his native county of Surrey is indebted for many of its philanthropic institutions. In this school Mr. Sanders was a pupil. When fourteen years of age he left the parental home and repaired to the city of London, being ambitious to make a start in the commercial world.

He secured employment in London as one of seven gardeners on the estate of an English gentleman, the estate being located seven miles from the city. He took kindly to the occupation, as he was a lover of nature and delighted in working among flowers and in making a study of their growth. It was while on this estate that he decided upon horticulture as his life's vocation. He was remarkably studious in his habits and a lover of the higher class of literature. The libraries of London afforded him ample opportunity to gratify his literary desires. Although the city was seven miles from the estate upon which he was working, he did not deem it a task at the close of his day's toil to walk that distance in order to secure books from which to imbibe learning.

In the year 1851, in company with his brother William, he emigrated to America. They landed in New York city, where they remained for some time. Here Mr. Sanders contracted typhoid fever, which nearly cost him his life. Upon recovering he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his brother, which city was actually the goal of their journey when they left England. In Cincinnati Mr. Sanders was engaged by a Mr. Resor, a wealthy manufacturer, to take care of the grounds



MR. AND MRS. CAREW SANDERS

surrounding his residence in the suburbs of the city. After spending a year or so there, in 1853 he returned to New York to meet his bride, Susan Sampson. In New York they were united in marriage by Bishop Horatio Potter. After a brief residence in the city they returned to Cincinnati, where Mr. Sanders engaged as head gardener for Joseph Longworth, grandfather of the present Nicholas Longworth, who still lives in the home of his grandparents. About this time Mr. Sanders' parents came to America with the entire family. Soon after reaching the shores of the new world his parents passed away. Mr. Sanders remained on the Longworth property for four years. Being ambitious to start in business for himself, in 1857 he went to Chicago. Here in partnership with a cousin, Edgar Sanders, he purchased property which he intended to use for nursery purposes. However, the plan did not materialize and in the fall of the same year Mr. Sanders came to St. Louis. He had not long been in this city when he became superintendent of a nursery for N. J. Colman, editor of the *Valley Farmer*, an agricultural magazine. This publication was later known as *Colman's Rural World*. Later the old Cabanne farm fronting on Union avenue north of Olive street road was leased and, together with Mr. Colman's home place, was planted with young nursery stock. In a short time Mr. Sanders became an equal partner with Mr. Colman. Their business increased rapidly until the firm became one of the most prominent in the south and southwest. At the opening of the Civil war differences arose between the partners and they severed their relations. Along about this time Mr. Sanders accepted the post of deputy provost marshal under Captain Charles Colman, the latter having been appointed to take charge of the draft office of the district, a new government department for drafting recruits into the army. While in this office one duty which devolved upon Mr. Sanders was to blindly draw from a box the ballots containing names of the unfortunate citizens who were thus selected to serve in the army. At the close of the war Mr. Sanders was made secretary to Theophile Papin, collector of war revenue taxes for the first congressional district. This tax had been assessed against property owners in addition to the regular taxes in order to facilitate the reducing of the war debt.

Finally the difficulties which had caused the dissolving of the partnership between Mr. Sanders and Mr. Colman were smoothed over and they were again associated in business at their old stand in the year 1866. The firm was known as that of Colman & Sanders. The partnership continued until 1872, when it was dissolved. In part payment for his share of the stock Mr. Sanders took the place now known as No. 5600 Delmar avenue, which became the family home and remained such for nearly thirty years. He continued in business off and on, adding many new features until he finally retired in favor of his son, C. C. Sanders, who still conducts the business. The nursery grounds embrace five acres. The property has gradually been encroached upon by city improvements and is now encircled by beautiful homes and apartment houses.

Mr. Sanders' wife, Miss Susan Sampson, was the daughter of Friend and Martha Baker Sampson. She was born February 12, 1829, and until she united in marriage with Mr. Sanders, lived in the old à Becket place in Barming, near Maidstone, England. This estate came to the family from the maternal side by inheritance. The family has occupied it for more than two hundred years. The estate was originally part of that possessed by the famous Sir Thomas à Beckett. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders were parents of the following: Elizabeth, Mrs. L. G. Bantz, now living with the aged mother at No. 5738 Vernon avenue, where Mr. Sanders resided from 1897 until his death; Carew Chart Sanders, who succeeded his father in business; William S. Sanders, connected with the American Oak Leather Company at No. 512 St. Charles street; and Edgar N. Sanders, a representative of an eastern rubber and bicycle supply firm.

Many changes were witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. Sanders during their residence in St. Louis from 1857. At that time the driveways west of Seventeenth

street to their home were mostly through woods. Omnibuses were the means of transportation instead of street cars. Mr. Sanders was fond of calling to memory the instance of once having walked from what is now Delmar and Belt avenues to Twenty-seventh and Olive streets for the sake of riding down town in a new bob-tailed car which was then the novelty of the day. Although in his eighty-second year and very feeble, Mr. Sanders delighted in recalling instances of the old days, and took pleasure in dwelling amid the scenes of his youth. He was a beneficial factor in beautifying the streets and parks of the city, having furnished many of the trees and shrubs to decorate the public grounds.

While Mr. Sanders was never an active politician, he kept abreast of the times and was conversant with the paramount political issues of the day. Throughout his life he always voted the republican ticket. At intervals during his busy career he found time for considerable travel and made the voyage to his native land several times. He also made extensive tours throughout the United States. Still living, among his brothers and sisters are: Harry S., who resides in Palm Beach, Florida; Thomas Sanders and Mrs. Sallie Williams, of Clay Center, Kansas; Mrs. Edward Smith, of Bayonne; and Mrs. Maggie Le Blanc of Jersey City, New Jersey. A brother and a sister recently passed away.

HIRAM LLOYD.

Hiram Lloyd came to St. Louis in 1879 to enter upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade and is today a contractor and builder with large and important patronage. He is also prominent in republican circles, his opinions carrying weight in the local counsels of his party. Born in St. Clair county, Illinois, July 23, 1863, he is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Pepper) Lloyd, both of whom were natives of England. In 1860 the father came to America, settling in St. Clair county, Illinois, where he followed his profession of mining engineering. For six years he was inspector of mines in that county. He became one of the first board of Labor Statistics of Illinois and served in that capacity for six years. In 1891 he removed to St. Louis, retired from active business life and passed away here in 1896, when seventy-three years of age. He had long survived his wife who died in 1871, at the age of forty-one years. Their family numbered eleven children, five of whom are yet living: Dr. Henry Lloyd, who was city coroner of St. Louis for several years; Thomas, who is mine superintendent at Rentchler, St. Clair county, Illinois; Mrs. Ann Whittaker, the widow of Dr. Joseph Whittaker of St. Louis; and Ellen, the wife of James Stevenson, of Colorado.

The other surviving member of the family is Hiram Lloyd, who spent his boyhood days on the home farm in St. Clair county, Illinois, and acquired his education in the district schools and a night school in this city. He came to St. Louis in 1879, when sixteen years of age, to enter upon an apprenticeship of the carpenter's trade at which he worked until 1890. He then established a contracting business on his own account and on the 14th of May, 1903, incorporated the Hiram Lloyd Building & Construction Company, of which he has since been president and treasurer. He has done all classes of building including residences, business blocks and a large number of school buildings. Among the structures which are monuments to his skill and enterprise are the Wagner Undertaking building, the McKinley high school, the Yeatman high school, the Louis Soldman high school, which was erected at a cost of six hundred and thirty thousand dollars, the postoffice and custom house at East St. Louis and the Odd Fellows' Home at Liberty, Missouri. He has been one of the foremost in the evolution of building interests; was among the first to advocate the adoption of concrete and erected one of the first monolithic structures in the city—the Wagner building. He has been known as an exponent of modern

construction and the highest ideals of modern architecture are indicated in his work. He is also interested in various financial and commercial enterprises of the city which have felt the stimulus of his coöperation and sound business judgment. He is now president of the Triangle Realty Company and the Jonce Mining Company and was president of the Master Builders' Association in 1904 and 1905, always taking an active interest in that organization.

On the 27th of May, 1888, Mr. Lloyd was married at Rentchler, Illinois, to Miss Jane Ann Maitland, of that place, and they became parents of: Thomas H., twenty years of age; Hiram, who died in infancy in 1896; and Weston Robert, seven years of age. In politics he is an active republican and his labors in that line have been characterized by a patriotism and a progressive citizenship which have been beneficial to the city. He served for four years in the lower house of the municipal assembly from 1895 until 1899 and was speaker during the last two years. He was a member of the republican state committee from 1900 to 1904 and was chairman of the twelfth Congressional Committee. He also acted as member of the republican city committee from 1900 to 1902 and was national committeeman of the republican league clubs from Missouri from 1899 to 1903. He was also delegate to the republican national convention in 1908 and in the fall of that year was elected to the state legislature. His labors in behalf of the party and its principles have been effective and far-reaching and have been actuated by a devotion to the general good that recognizes the obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship.

His life interests have constantly broadened and have kept him in touch with thinking men of the age and with those who are pushing forward the wheels of progress. He is now a member of the Academy of Science, St. Louis Architectural Club, the Mercantile Club and the Missouri Athletic Club. He is likewise well known in fraternal circles, has taken high rank in Masonry, is a member of the Mystic Shrine and has filled all of the offices in the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows. The order has also honored him with higher official preferment and he is now past grand patriarch of Grand Encampment of Missouri and the president of the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home Board. He was department commander of Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, from 1902 until 1904 and was grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Missouri in 1903. He finds recreation in hunting and fishing but the demands of his business and his activity in fraternal and political circles leave him little opportunity for the enjoyment of those sports. He has taken a very active interest in all movements for the welfare of the city for the past twenty years and his labors have constituted a force in that which is helpful and progressive. His life is a proof of the fact that talent grows by use and that activity promotes alertness. His life is one of wide usefulness and he is highly respected for what he has accomplished in various lines.

WILLIAM M. KINSEY.

The subject of this sketch was born near Mount Pleasant, Ohio, in the year 1846. His parents were of English origin, his ancestors emigrating to America with William Penn about the year 1683. His father was an Ohioan by birth, his mother a Marylander, and both were members of the Society of Friends. Judge Kinsey's education began in the common schools of Ohio, continued at Hopedale Academy of the same state, and his classical education was begun and completed at Monmouth College, Illinois. Anterior to this latter event, the family removed to Iowa, where young Kinsey engaged in farming and continued the life of a tiller of the soil until he entered Monmouth College. Some years later he took up the study of law at the Iowa State University and later on was admitted to the bar in that state and subsequently practiced his

profession in Muscatine county. In 1874 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, resuming here the practice of law and has since followed that profession continuously except while holding public office in the city of St. Louis and at Washington, D. C.

In 1872 Mr. Kinsey married Miss Loretta L. Chapin, an Iowa lady, of Ohio birth and of distinguished Mayflower ancestry.

It goes without saying that Mr. Kinsey has always been an active and consistent republican in politics, but was never a candidate for office until he was nominated for congress in 1888 from the tenth Missouri district. The district was a democratic stronghold, but he was elected by a plurality of over two thousand. Being renominated in 1890, he made a vigorous canvass but was defeated, the democratic tidal wave having swept back partially to its old time limit.

In 1904 Judge Kinsev was nominated for circuit judge of the city of St. Louis by a very flattering vote, a decided majority of the delegates wheeling into line for him, and his general popularity was apparent at the election for the people rallied to his support with unmistakable and generous loyalty.

The career of Mr. Kinsey in congress was eminently successful. He was strictly loyal to his party in the general disposition of public business; and his constituents and their requests were continuously in his thoughts as he drifted from department to department in the capitol in the endeavor to serve them. Indeed, he knew no distinction among his people, for all classes and politics were his friends and he was the friend of all. In fact it may be said that his labors in the lower house of congress were a continuous scene of activity in the interest of his constituents, and he emerged from the same ripe in experience as to public affairs, politics and statesmanship.

And in this connection it may be remarked that Judge Kinsey was a student from boyhood, from the day he followed the plow and the reaper, then dipped into the classics at Monmouth College and afterward embraced jurisprudence, he has drifted cheerily on, ardently in love with his profession. Indeed, he has always been an enthusiast in unraveling the intricacies that face the advocate and pleader, in his peaceful battle to the upper plane of an ambitious legal goal.

Judge Kinsey inherited many sterling traits of character from his Quaker ancestry and these cling to him and partially direct him and add a quiet force to his conduct as a man and judge. He is a thorough American, in all respects, and well abreast with the foremost progressive Anglo-Saxon. Moreover, he is eminently orthodox in morals and theology. He is a patriot, a man of decided ideas and tastes, a republican who knows no shadow of turning, a man of integrity, unpurchasable, genial, a true friend, and the highest type of chivalric gentleman.

Judge Kinsey is a scholar, worker and thinker. His life—a busy one—following close on the heels of his abandonment of rural scenes; and any hour a citizen visits his sanctum he will be found up to his eyes in the cases pending in his court, and after a cheery greeting and a pleasant good-bye, he swings back to his task of which there is no end.

On the bench Judge Kinsey is a fine specimen of a jurist. His treatment of the bar is courteous and courtly, and his methods of disposing of cases are typical of the deliberate, precise and logical. Exhibitions of irritations and impatience have no place in his ethics, and there is never in his court an application of rasping Anglo-Saxon terms to careless and offending practitioners.

The Judge's decisions in difficult and hardly contested cases, when written out, are masterpieces of cleancut analysis. He seldom indulges in rhetorical flower, but is seemingly content to remain in the groove of pure reason. He omits nothing in the line of analytic vision, bearing upon the issues confronting him, until a rational logical conclusion is reached. The predominating trait

in the man—transcending all others—is character; and that rises above any position within his reach; above affluence; the plaudits of men or the gibes or threats of factions. Judge Kinsey has many friends in St. Louis and in the state of Missouri, and his admirers reasoning, a priori, feel that in consideration of his abilities, his character and legal acumen, he is entitled, at some early day, to a higher position, as an appropriate close to a successful judicial career.

HARRY RINGGOLD FARDWELL.

Harry Ringgold Fardwell, of recognized ability in the profession of civil engineering, is now connected with municipal official life as sewer commissioner. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 6, 1863, and is a son of Isaac and Charlotte (Myers) Fardwell. At the usual age he entered the public schools of his native city and afterward attended the McDonogh Institute, from which he was graduated in 1880, and early in his business career became connected with the war department headquarters at St. Louis under the Missouri River Commission. He was thus engaged at intervals from 1882 until 1902 and in the interim also did other public service in the line of his chosen profession. In 1887 he was assistant city engineer of St. Joseph, Missouri, and the following year was elected county surveyor of Buchanan county, this state, filling the office for four years. In 1902 he was appointed principal assistant engineer of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, his incumbency continuing until 1904, when he was made chief of that department and so continued until after the close of the fair. On the 6th of June, 1905, he was appointed sewer commissioner of St. Louis, which office he is now filling. The positions which he has held have been of an important character and indicate the superiority of his service over many followers of the profession.

On the 23d of February, 1887, at Glasgow, Missouri, occurred the marriage of Harry R. Fardwell and Miss Mary Elizabeth Lewis. They now have two sons, Meredith Webb and Harry R.

Mr. Fardwell votes with the democracy and is loyal to its interests but the only official positions he has ever sought have been in the line of his profession. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and when it is possible for him to put aside business cares he eagerly avails himself of the opportunity to engage in hunting and fishing.

OTTO L. TEICHMANN.

Otto L. Teichmann, secretary and treasurer of the Teichmann Commission Company, is numbered among the native sons of St. Louis who have demonstrated in an active business career the possession of strong qualities for successful management. He was born in this city, May 12, 1865, his parents being Charles H. and Emily (Bang) Teichmann. The father is the president of the Teichmann Commission Company.

Arriving at school age, Otto L. Teichmann was sent to the Eyser Institute of St. Louis, which he attended until his tenth year. He also spent two years in the Guenther Institute at Brunswick, Germany, and continued his education in Smith Academy and the Washington University of St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. His standing in business circles was proven by his election to the presidency of the Merchants Exchange in 1905. His membership relations include the Liederkrantz, the St. Louis Turn Verein, Altenheim and the Public Question Club, having been president of the last



H. R. FARDWELL

named in 1907-8. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Ethical Society, and is a republican in politics.

Mr. Teichmann was married November 21, 1890, to Miss Vivian Holm, and their daughters are Irma and Vera Teichmann.

EDWARD BAILEY PRYOR.

So important and varied are the business connections of Edward B. Pryor as to gain him classification with the prominent and representative citizens of St. Louis. His time and energies are chiefly given to his duties as vice president of the Wabash Railroad and yet other interests profit by his sound opinions concerning intricate problems and by the spirit of enterprise which he manifests in all that he undertakes. A native of West Virginia, he was born in Fayetteville, March 8, 1854, and after acquiring his education entered the railway service in 1880, since which time he has been continuously connected with the road which he now represents, covering a period of almost three decades. During the first seven years of his connection with railroad interests he served successively as clerk, general bookkeeper and chief clerk of general accounts for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company; from 1887 until January 1, 1903, he was assistant auditor for the same road and its successor, the Wabash Railroad Company; and from April 29, 1900, until January 1, 1903, he was also assistant secretary. From the 1st of July, 1900, until January 1, 1903, he likewise acted as assistant to the vice president of the same road. On the latter date he became assistant to the president and so continued until October 18, 1905, when he was elected vice president and given charge of the treasury and accounting departments as his specific duties. He is thus today prominent in the councils and management of one of the largest and most important trunk lines of the country and his name is everywhere an honored one in railroad circles.

While Mr. Pryor is connected with various other business interests, they are somewhat in the line of his original connection. He is now vice president and one of the directors of the East St. Louis Connecting Railroad Company, a director of the St. Louis Transfer Railroad Company, a director of the Des Moines Union Railroad Company, vice president and director of the Pacific Express Company and vice president and director of the Wiggins Ferry Company. He belongs to the First Congregational church of St. Louis, while his social nature finds expression in his membership in the Round Table and the Noonday Club. His advancement in the business world has followed as the logical sequence of his well directed energy and indefatigable industry. He entered a service where it is necessary to make every act tell and to exercise every inventive faculty to promote the interests of the road, at the same time working in such harmony with others as to give the entire service the unity of the services of a single individual.

HENRY W. GESTRING.

Henry W. Gestring is becoming well known as a representative of industrial interests of St. Louis, being the president of the Gestring Wagon Company in which connection sixty men are employed while the output is finding a ready and profitable sale. A native of St. Louis Mr. Gestring was born in August, 1860, and is a son of Casper and Margaret Gestring. The father, a native of Germany, on hearing of the favorable business opportunities of the new

world, resolved to seek his home and fortune on this side of the Atlantic and in a sailing vessel crossed the briny deep, being thirteen weeks on the voyage. Throughout his business career he was identified with wagonmaking and other industrial interests. At the time of the Civil war he engaged in shoeing horses for the government at Broadway and Brooklyn streets. As the years passed he developed a profitable industry as a wagon manufacturer and also became known in financial circles as director of a bank. Those who knew him held him in high regard by reason of his sterling worth and business activity. He died March 11, 1903, having survived his wife for only about two weeks.

Henry W. Gestring whose name introduces this review was a pupil in the public schools between his sixth and fourteenth years. He afterward spent a year as a student in the Mound City Commercial College and on leaving that institution he joined his father in the manufacture of farm wagons. He has since continued in this line of business and is now at the head of a profitable and growing productive industry. The company owns a well equipped plant, supplied with all of the modern machinery and facilities for carrying on the work. The business property has a frontage of three hundred and sixty feet and a depth of two hundred feet and in addition to this Mr. Gestring owns another block on Broadway where he has a lumberyard from which he draws his materials for the building of wagons. Some years ago the company sold to the Terminal Railroad another block. The employes of the Gestring Wagon Company now number sixty men most of whom are skilled workmen so that the output is substantial and attractive. The business is carried on along the most modern lines of trade and fairness and justice is always maintained toward employes while patrons are always assured of honorable treatment and of careful and correct adjustment of such mistakes as are liable to come into any business.

Mr. Gestring is always able to support his political position by intelligent argument for he carefully considers the political issues of the day. He gives loyal support to the republican party, is interested in athletics, is very fond of fishing and belongs to a number of fishing clubs. He was married in 1890 in this city to Miss Margaret Wetter, a native of Germany, and they have one son, Harry, seventeen years of age, who was graduated from the Webster high school and is now a shipping clerk in his father's establishment. The family home at No. 1736 North Broadway was erected by Mr. Gestring and is a modern residence. It is not difficult to determine the qualities which have characterized the life work of Mr. Gestring as he has always been a resident of St. Louis and throughout his entire life has been known for his well defined industry and carefully executed plans.

JOHN ADAMS ZELLERS.

John Adams Zellers, southwestern representative for the Smith-Premier Typewriter Company, with headquarters in St. Louis, was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1872, a son of Isaac W. and Amanda (Tice) Zellers. The father was a tobacco manufacturer and became prominent in the locality in which he lived and where his ancestors had resided for several generations. In the early '70s he removed westward to Indiana, settling in Elkhart, where he carried on business as a tobacco manufacturer. The family is of German lineage, the first representative of the name having come to the new world from the Palatinate to escape religious persecution.

John A. Zellers, after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools, continued his education in the William Jewell College, where he pursued a literary course and was graduated in June, 1888. Since leaving college he has

resided continuously in Missouri, either in Kansas City or St. Louis, and has been continuously with the Smith Premier Typewriting Company, representing that concern as manager in the southwest. In this connection he has built up a good business for the house, being recognized as a man of keen discernment and of progressive business methods.

On the 7th of March, 1905, Mr. Zellers was married to Miss Bernice Bennett and they have one son, John Bennett, now in his second year. The father of Mrs. Zellers built the first steamboat north of St. Louis at Muscatine, Iowa, and was probably the first to produce any of the cereal foods now so common on the market. He retained an interest in that business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1907 when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Mr. Zellers is well known in social circles. He belongs to the Mercantile Club and to lodge No. 9 of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and is also connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. His political support is given to the republican party but aside from the exercise of his right of franchise he takes no active interest in political affairs. Well educated and well bred, he finds his friends among people of literary taste and culture and is welcomed into the social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as passports into good society.

J. FREDERICK BOTTGER.

J. Frederick Bottger, vice president of the Century Sawmill Company, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, November 23, 1865. His father, Johan Frederick Theodore Bottger, was a builder of Zurich and also the owner of a sawmill there. He erected the Trade school of that city and other important structures which are monuments of his skill and thrift and in 1878 he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, becoming a resident of Milton, Pennsylvania. He was identified with the building operations of that town and of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to the time of his death which occurred when he was fifty-three years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Wilhelmine Meybohm.

J. Frederick Bottger was a pupil in public and private schools of his native city and afterward attended the seminary at Hamburg, Germany. The removal of the family to America however interrupted his school days. He had been liberally educated in modern languages and along other lines and afterward resumed his studies in America. The family sailed for New York and for seven years resided between Milton and Williamsport. In the latter place Mr. Bottger received his training for the business world, spending a year as a student in a commercial college. He afterward devoted seven years to a hardware business which was conducted along both wholesale and retail lines and was also associated with a sawmill enterprise until 1887. The following year was devoted to travel throughout the east and in 1888 he went to Austin, Texas, where he became chief bookkeeper for a well known lumber Line yard company which he represented until March, 1890.

Since that date Mr. Bottger has been a resident of St. Louis where he entered the employ of H. P. Coulter as stenographer and bookkeeper but soon a better position offered in the managership of the office of Heller & Hoffman Chair Factory. His association with that house continued until the firm was dissolved, selling out its interests in the fall of 1892. On that date Mr. Bottger engaged in real-estate business on his own account and continued to handle city property until the spring of 1894. He then accepted the position of bookkeeper with the Knappstout Company and when he left that firm in the spring of 1896 he became city salesman for the J. J. Genahl Lumber Company with



J. F. BOTTGER

which he continued until 1898. This brought to him considerable experience in connection with the lumber trade and later he became associated with the sawmill business of Blackrock & Revenden at Arkansas. Returning to St. Louis in May, 1902, he established a wholesale lumber enterprise on his own account and is contributing to the position of St. Louis as one of the most important lumber centers of the country. As the business increased he erected two sawmills and afterward incorporated the business under the name of the Century Sawmill Company of which he is president and manager. He is also president of the Roth Lumber Company which has its pine sawmills in McCurtain county, Oklahoma. His operations in the lumber field have considerably increased in volume and importance and he today handles an extensive business in wholesale lines, his ramifying trade interests covering a wide territory. A man of resourceful enterprise and business ability he has extended his efforts to other fields of activity and has been largely instrumental in building up Lee avenue and Penrose street. Between the years 1905 and 1906 he erected twenty-four brick houses in that district and as a speculative builder he has contributed in substantial measure to the improvement of that district of the city, at the same time substantially promoting his individual success. He has never become an active factor in club life or social circles, preferring to devote his undivided attention to his business affairs and property investments. In years gone by however he was chairman of the Entertainment Society and vice president of the social Turn Verein.

In June, 1886, Mr. Bottger was married in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary J. Spades, a daughter of John and Mary Spades, both of whom are now deceased. Their family numbers three sons and two daughters: Frederick A., twenty-one years of age, for several years attended Yeatman high school and one of the commercial colleges and is now connected with his father's business. Austin W., twenty years of age, is studying architecture in the Christian Brothers College. Richard E., fifteen years of age, attends the John Marshall school. Esther Marie, twelve years of age, is also in school and Catherine, three years of age, completes the family. The two oldest sons are members of the National Guard, one serving as sergeant and the other as corporal. Frederick A. Bottger organized the Yeatman high school cadets and was captain during his school days. Mr. Bottger erected the family residence at No. 4329 Lee avenue and his interest centers in his family and in his business. He rejoices in the success which has come to him, in the latter because of the opportunity which it gives him to further the interests of his wife and children. He has also found in business that enjoyment which should come to every individual in the mastery of the work which he undertakes. He has learned to correctly value opportunity and has so used his advantages that his course has been marked by steady progression leading him to an enviable place as a representative of lumber interests in this city.

WILLIAM S. CURTIS.

William S. Curtis, dean of the St. Louis Law School and one of the best known law educators and lecturers of the west, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 19th of June, 1850, and is a son of William C. and Elizabeth R. (Harker) Curtis, both now deceased. In the acquirement of an education he attended successively the schools at Hennepin, Illinois; at Troy, Ohio; McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois; and the Washington University of St. Louis. He thus passed on through successive stages to broader fields of knowledge and was graduated from the university with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1873. Having determined to make the practice of law his life work he then pursued a course in the St. Louis Law School and was graduated with the class

of 1876. His first professional service, however, was not in connection with the work of the courts, for in the intervals of his college course he taught school at various places and for several years after his graduation was a member of the faculty of Smith Academy, one of the schools of Washington University and was also teacher of logic and political economy in the university.

Mr. Curtis entered upon the active practice of the law at Omaha, Nebraska, to which city he removed in 1884. For ten years thereafter he was a representative of the legal profession of that city but removed to St. Louis in 1894 to become dean of the St. Louis Law School, which stands among the best law schools of the west. Mr. Curtis' previous experience as a teacher well qualified him for this position and his superior attainments as a law educator and lecturer are widely acknowledged. He has comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, combined with the ability to impart clearly and readily to others his understanding of the salient points in law and in precedence. In 1905 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Washington University.

FRANCIS RENO MOORE, M.D.

The history of the medical profession in St. Louis contains few more illustrious names than that of Dr. Francis Reno Moore, whose marked ability gained him prominence as a general practitioner, while his success during the last ten years of his life, in which time he specialized in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat, added new luster to the record he had made. A native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurred near Pittsburg. His father was Samuel Moore, a river trader and a large landowner in Pennsylvania. The son pursued his early education while spending his boyhood days under the parental roof and in preparation for his profession he pursued a course in both regular and homeopathic medical colleges in Philadelphia, thus gaining most broad and comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine and methods of practice as followed by the two leading schools.

He located first at Harmony, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he followed his profession for a short time and then removed to Allegheny and later to Pittsburg but in 1860 came to St. Louis. Here he opened an office for general practice, in which he met with most gratifying success for more than two decades. A liberal patronage was accorded him in recognition of his superior worth and merit, his comprehensive understanding of the principles of the medical science and his correct application of his knowledge to the needs of suffering humanity. Becoming greatly interested in the researches along the lines of treatment for diseases of the eye, ear and throat, he devoted the last decade of his life to special work of that character and gained much more than local distinction in that branch of the profession. He was a frequent and valued contributor to different medical journals, his writings receiving the endorsement of eminent men of the profession throughout the country, and were also translated into German and French. He was also dean of the Homeopathic College of St. Louis for eight years and his efforts contributed in large measure to the success of that institution. For a time he was examiner for the Liggat & Myers Company.

Dr. Moore was married in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, to Miss Eliza Bowman and unto them were born two children: Eliza Virginia; and Francis Reno, who died in infancy. The former became the wife of Hugh T. McMurtry, of St. Louis, who was a prominent printer here and was also appointed state factory inspector by Governor Francis. He figured quite prominently in public life and his influence was always on the side of reform, progress, truth and justice. He was a great temperance worker and was also a Master Mason, being numbered among the worthy examplars of the craft. He died in 1894 and his widow in

1903 became the wife of James McCausland. They are residents of St. Louis and Mrs. McCausland is well known in social circles and as a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. For his second wife Dr. Moore chose Miss Mary Ann Lacey, whom he wedded in St. Louis in 1880, a daughter of William T. and Amanda J. Lacey, who came to this city from Nashville, Tennessee, at an early day. Her father engaged in the contracting business here. He was the son of John Lacey, a prominent planter of Tennessee, while the mother of Mrs. Moore was a daughter of General Ryder and descended from a Revolutionary soldier.

Dr. Moore was always very active in the affairs of the city and showed his faith in its future through his extensive investments in real estate. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was an active and valued member of Dr. Nichols' church. He read broadly and was recognized as a man of scholarly attainments. His strong mentality and culture made him the valued associate and friend of many of the leading residents of the city and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret when in 1893 he passed away. He remained a resident of St. Louis for a third of a century and throughout that period was not only faithful and capable in his professional service but also exerted a strongly felt influence in support of various movements which contribute to public progress or tend to uplift the race. His influence was always found on the side of justice, truth and advancement. He believed that the opportunities for good were constantly increasing and that they were being improved for the benefit of all mankind. He stood for advancement in his profession as well and ever kept in touch with modern progress along that line.

JAMES GRAFLIN DOYLE.

James Graflin Doyle, president of the H. G. Doyle Bricklaying Company, entered upon an apprenticeship at the age of eighteen years, was a journeyman at the age of twenty-two and in 1854 began contracting. His business career has been marked by general progress and though all days have not been equally bright—for when is business ever attended by uninterrupted prosperity—he has nevertheless made notable progress and is today classed with the leading contractors of St. Louis.

He was born December 12, 1832, near Barrett Station, about eighteen miles from the city of St. Louis in St. Louis county. The family is of English and Irish origin and for several generations has been represented in Baltimore, Maryland, and Norfolk, Virginia. There the birth of Marcus Lafayette Doyle, father of our subject, occurred in 1799, but he was reared in Richmond, Virginia, and came from the Old Dominion to Missouri in 1831. In 1838 he removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in the butchering business and subsequently conducted a retail grocery business. Later he removed to Laclede county, where he gave his time and attention to general agricultural pursuits, but returned to St. Louis in 1863, where his death occurred in 1879. In early manhood he wedded Helen Godfrey, who was born in Norfolk, Virginia, and was of English and Scotch descent. The Godfrey family is a very old one of Virginia and she was also connected with the Ramsey family and thereby related to Dr. Ramsey, a surgeon of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Doyle was born in 1803, came with her husband to Missouri in 1831 and died in 1867 in St. Louis.

The public schools of St. Louis afforded James G. Doyle his educational opportunities and when eighteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship to the brickmason's trade, becoming an expert workman. His practical knowledge of the business, gained in his early manhood, has proven one of the sources of his success in later years, enabling him to successfully direct the labors of



JAMES G. DOYLE

those who have worked under him. At the age of twenty-two years he started out as a journeyman and in 1854 began contracting as junior partner of the firm of Goodwin & Doyle. The following year Mr. Goodwin retired and Mr. Doyle continued the business alone, erecting several rows of houses for rent. - He made steady progress and while thus engaged he began the manufacture of bricks, his father being partner in this enterprise.

They continued in business up to the time of the Civil war, when James G. Doyle put aside all business and personal considerations and joined the Confederate army. The First and Fourth Regiments of Missouri were consolidated under General Price in the beginning of 1862. The first engagement in which Mr. Doyle participated was at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in the spring of that year. Later the troops joined General Van Dorn at Memphis and were attached to Beauregard's command. They arrived three days too late to participate in the battle of Shiloh but were at Iuka and took part in the battle at Corinth. Subsequently they were at Big Black Bridge and during the battle of Vicksburg Mr. Doyle was captured by the Union forces but later was exchanged. He was on active duty in front of Sherman's army in Georgia and was in the notable engagement of Jonesboro. He also participated in the battle of Nashville, thence proceeded to Mobile and participated in the last engagement of the war at Fort Blakeley, which was a hand to hand conflict. He managed to make his escape, however, swam the river to a gunboat, which he boarded and then made his way to Mobile. He had many narrow escapes, especially at Vicksburg, on one occasion having his pipe shot out of his mouth. His bravery and his loyalty were never called into question and when the war was over he took up the pursuits of peace, engaging in bricklaying at Mobile.

Later Mr. Doyle again became a resident of St. Louis and formed the contracting firm of J. G. Doyle & Brother, which existed until 1869, during which time they did some prominent work, notably the building of the City Hospital, engine houses and other public structures. In 1872 J. G. Doyle organized the Kansas City Dry Pressed Brick Company but the following year the firm went out of business on account of the widespread financial panic. He continued operating as a contractor, however, and in 1890 organized the firm of J. G. Doyle & Son. They built the power houses on the Broadway cable line, a sixty thousand dollar job. In 1892 they erected the Zenger building and took a contract at one hundred thousand dollars for the fireproofing of the Planters Hotel. In 1892 Mr. Doyle was one of the promoters of the National Brick & Quarry Company, of which he was chosen president, and so continued until 1897, but the panic of 1893 caused them to close up the plant. Business, however, is now conducted under the name of the Continental Brick Company. In 1897-8, owing to the severe illness of Mr. Doyle, whose life was despaired of, his business interests were reorganized under the style of the R. L. & H. G. Doyle, Bricklayers, which existed for two years. R. L. Doyle retiring, the business was then reorganized and continued for five years as H. G. Doyle Company. It was then again reorganized under the present style of the H. G. Doyle Bricklaying Company. In 1906 they built the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company building and in 1907 the Mills building at the corner of Seventh and Charles streets. They also erected the Barwick apartment house and the same year the Busch Glass Works, while the Jacobs building, an eight story structure at the corner of Thirteenth and Washington streets, stands as a monument to their enterprise and skill.

On the 18th of October, 1855, Mr. Doyle was married to Miss Mary Ann Graham. Their children are: Louis S., born July 5, 1856; William, born April 8, 1858, and now employed by the American Tobacco Company; Effie, born October 8, 1860; Winnie and Minnie, who were twins and were born in 1867 but died in infancy; Robert Lee, who was born in 1868 and died November 7, 1903; H. G., who was born in 1870 and is now vice president of the Doyle Bricklaying Company; Frank Marvin, born in St. Louis in 1872 and died in infancy; Burdell, born in 1874; and James G., born October 1, 1877.

Mr. Doyle has long been identified with the religious interests of the community. For sixty-nine years he has attended the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal church. South and for fifty-eight years has been one of its members. His influence is always on the side of right, justice and truth, and his position upon any moral question is never an equivocal one. He votes with the democracy and has always been interested in good citizenship without being a seeker for public office. For more than a half century he has been identified with building interests in St. Louis, being closely associated with its improvement as it has passed through the eras of development in building and kept pace with the modern methods which indicate the advanced standards in architecture and construction. While in times of general financial depression his business has experienced the fact that came to thousands throughout the land he has nevertheless won substantial success through his persistency of purpose and his fidelity to the terms of his contracts. His name is one which commands respect in building circles and wherever he is known.

EDWARD A. STEININGER.

Among the contractors and builders of the city no man is more widely known than Edward A. Steininger, who is president of the E. A. Steininger Construction Company, and is also one of the best known men in his line of work throughout the west. He has taken many large contracts and his name as a contractor is identified with many of the larger structures in St. Louis. His career has been marked by success at every step and it has been by his own innate qualifications that he has risen to the prominent station he now occupies.

Mr. Steininger was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 5, 1868, the son of George and Christina (Lanitz) Steininger, who were natives of Germany and when mere children they were brought to America by their parents. Early in life the father of our subject was apprenticed to the building trade and for many years was one of the best known contractors in St. Louis, being in partnership with a brother, John Steininger, under the firm name of Steininger Brothers. The partnership was finally dissolved and they then carried on business separately.

Edward A. Steininger was reared at the parental home and when he had attained the required age he pursued his studies in the common schools, completing his education during his fifteenth year, when, being ambitious to enter the business world for himself, he went to work for his father. From the beginning he took a deep interest in the building trade and under the able preceptorship of his father he turned every hour into profit and soon acquired familiarity with the details of the business. When his father retired from active life the business fell into the hands of his son, who conducted it independently for fourteen years. In the year 1904 he organized the E. A. Steininger Construction Company. The firm does an extensive railroad contracting business and for many years did the work for the St. Louis Transit Company after it was merged into the United Railway Company. The firm has now underway the construction of the Tuscan Temple, the first individual Masonic temple owned and controlled by one lodge in the western part of the country. During the Louisiana Purchase Exposition this company had the distinction of building the greater portion of the Tyrolean Alps. The firm has also constructed a number of office buildings, cold storage plants and warehouses throughout the state. In the year 1903 they contracted for the building of a brewery plant in Oklahoma City at the cost of five hundred thousand dollars, and has to its credit the construction of the Oliva building at Grand and Windsor avenues, which was the first fire-proof building erected in the west end. Among other important structures erected by the firm were the office buildings of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing

Company at Enid, Oklahoma; they have also erected some of the city's most imposing residences.

Mr. Steininger united in marriage with Miss Emma Roenfeldt, by whom he had one daughter. Mrs. Steininger passed away in the year 1900. Mr. Steininger is prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of Westgate Lodge, No. 445, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 18, K. T.; and Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a republican in politics, but while he has never desired the preferment of public office, yet he has always taken a deep concern in the political issues of the day and the success of his party. He is a man of winning characteristics and of wide popularity, particularly among the contracting builders of the city.

JAMES ALEXANDER WATERWORTH.

"In all this world," said President Roosevelt, "the thing supremely worth having is the opportunity coupled with a capacity to do well and worthily a piece of work, the doing of which shall be of vital significance to the community." This truth has found expression in the life of James Alexander Waterworth, who, though born in Ireland and of English descent, stands as a high type of American citizenship. While widely known by reason of his success in the business world, he has also concentrated his efforts on matters of vital importance locally, becoming a well known and most efficient, yet modest factor in the benevolent, charitable and educational advancement of St. Louis.

His ancestors, emigrating from Yorkshire, England, to the north of Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century, engaged largely in agricultural pursuits and were also identified with progressive measures of their locality. John Waterworth, father of James A. Waterworth, was a highly respected citizen, whose memory and virtues have been commemorated by his fellow townsmen by a mural tablet erected in the Presbyterian church of Downpatrick, where for fifty years he served as elder. His son, James A., was born in County Down near the city of Belfast in 1844 and liberal educational advantages were afforded him. His intellectual training was such as would have enabled him to achieve success in professional lines, but he preferred commercial pursuits and entered upon a three years' apprenticeship in a mercantile house in Belfast. He then came to America, reaching St. Louis in November, 1867. This step was taken after careful consideration of the opportunities offered in the old world and the new, and with firm belief that his chances for business progress were better beyond the Atlantic, he took up his abode in this city. He immediately sought employment and in 1868 was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Insurance Company, of which the late John J. Roe was president. There his industry and business ability gained him steady promotion and within a few years he became assistant secretary and director in the company. In 1871 he became a partner in the insurance firm of H. I. Bodley & Company. He has done much to improve conditions existing in insurance circles and was prominent among the influential men in business who in 1881 brought about a union between the board and non-board agencies. He was elected president of the reorganized board December 11, 1881, and as proof of his just and progressive administration is cited the fact that annual reelections continued him in office until the dissolution of the board—a period of nineteen years. He inaugurated the policy of finding room in the organization for every agent of a respectable company who was willing to conduct his business along honorable lines. He endeavored through coöperation to promote insurance interests as a whole and thus came to be recognized in the middle west as an authority on many matters relating to insurance. Under his presidency the St. Louis board of fire underwriters became an institution of recognized usefulness and influence.

In January, 1884, Mr. Waterworth read a paper on insurance conditions before the Round Table, which was the first exhaustive presentation of fire insurance conditions in St. Louis, and it was followed by immediate reforms in the city fire and water departments. The Republic printed his entire speech, eleven columns, in the next morning's paper and the insurance companies had it published in pamphlet form and distributed broadcast on account of its educational value. He has written many other articles on the subject of fire insurance which have been widely read throughout the United States and have had no little effect in the working of reforms and promoting the interests of the companies.

The board of fire underwriters was dissolved in 1899. Mr. Waterworth then organized an independent bureau for making insurance surveys, and ratings based upon those surveys, in St. Louis and in St. Louis county, which is known as the St. Louis Insurance Surveys. His estimates are accepted by almost every company doing business in the city as an accurate expression of insurance values of St. Louis property. His rates are not made at haphazard or by guess, but are built upon carefully figured schedules of conditions and losses during many years past. In 1901 the rates were so low and the losses so heavy that a great number of the best companies would not carry St. Louis risks, but Mr. Waterworth secured the coöperation of the business interests in increasing rates and reducing the fire hazards in St. Louis, promising that the rates of insurance should reflect improved conditions. He thus changed the situation from one of extreme disaster to one of reasonable profit, establishing mutual confidence and coöperation between the fire insurance companies and the people of the city. The fire insurance companies are usually in the habit of dictating rates, but St. Louis rates are left in his hands without interference and he absolutely controls the rate situation here. He stands among the first in the country for knowledge and skill in insurance matters and his honesty and integrity are such that he has gained the confidence of all concerned by his fairness and by his just treatment of both sides. He has been instrumental in reducing the rates several times in accordance with the promise he made several years ago, and the companies accept his rates without criticism, for they know that they are based on intimate knowledge of local conditions and made in the best interests of the business.

With a nature too broad to confine his interests to one line, Mr. Waterworth is known as the champion of many movements which have been directly beneficial to St. Louis. He is a stalwart friend to education, and in benevolent and charitable circles his name is not unknown, although his personal modesty prompts him to keep in the background as much as possible in these acts of kindly assistance toward the less fortunate ones. For twenty-five years he has served as secretary of the chapter of Christ Church Cathedral and has used every opportunity for the benefit of the fellowmen in relation to material, intellectual and moral progress. He was a director of the Mercantile Library for many years and for two years was honored with its presidency. He assisted in organizing the Round Table in 1882 and was for some years chairman of its executive committee and still takes a deep interest in the affairs of the club. He is also a member of the Commercial Club and in 1907 was honored by election as its president.

Entirely free from political ambitions, the only office that Mr. Waterworth has ever consented to fill was that of president of the Board of Charity Commissioners during the administration of Mayor Francis. He is interested, however, in state and national politics and by broad reading and investigation keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is truly American in that spirit which recognizes the legal equality of all mankind, the possibilities for development and the opportunity for advancement through the development and utilization of one's innate talents and powers.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Waterworth was married in January, 1875, to Miss Eliza I. Brooks, a daughter of the late Edward Brooks, of St. Louis, and the family circle includes two sons: Edward, who is now on the staff of the Chicago Record-Herald; and John, who is engaged in mining in New Mexico.

REV. CHARLES A. BLEHA.

Rev. Charles A. Bleha is pastor of St. John's of Nepomuk church. This is one of the most thriving Bohemian parishes of the country and was founded in the year 1853. Father Bleha came to St. Louis as its assistant pastor in the year 1895, remaining in this position until June 1, 1897, when he was appointed pastor of St. Wenceslaus and later, in the year 1900, was appointed to his present church. During his pastorate his discriminating administration has placed the congregation in most flourishing circumstances.

Father Bleha was born in Bohemia, March 11, 1864. There he received his preparatory education in the common schools, later taking up the study of law, which he pursued for two years. He did not like the methods employed by his preceptor, against which his conscience revolted, and eventually, the profession of law becoming distasteful to him, he decided upon turning his attention to the study of theology, whereupon he matriculated at the University of Louvain, Belgium, from which institution he graduated. He was ordained to the priesthood June 29, 1891. After his ordination he was sent to New Orleans, Louisiana, having been especially ordained for this charge. The congregation consisted of Germans and English interspersed with a few of Slavonic birth, the latter being ignorant of the English tongue, who had, up to the time Father Bleha assumed charge of the congregation, no place of worship. He remained here for four or five years. His work was so successful that he soon gained a reputation among the Catholic clergy of this country. Monseigneur Hessoun of St. Louis, hearing of his valuable ministrations, opened up with him friendly correspondence which finally led to Father Bleha's being transferred to St. Louis in the year 1895 as assistant pastor to Monseigneur Hessoun, who was then in charge of St. John's of Nepomuk. Here he had a very fruitful field in which to work for the betterment of his own people. He entered upon the work with great ardor and not only performed his duties as assistant pastor, but also later on being pastor of St. Wenceslaus' parish.

In the year 1900 he was appointed administrator of St. John's parish, Monseigneur Hessoun having become disabled through paralysis, after whose death in July, 1906, Father Bleha was given full charge of the congregation as its pastor. He was in every way fitted to assume the post and immediately entered upon its large field of duty with enthusiasm and since has succeeded in adding greatly to the interest of the parish. He is manager of the Hlas (The Voice), the oldest Bohemian Catholic paper published in the United States. It was founded by Monseigneur Hessoun in the year 1873. Father Bleha last year (1908) founded a new magazine for the Bohemian Catholic women, it being the only magazine of that kind in Bohemian language in this country, which is becoming very popular and well liked. It circulates not only in St. Louis and in the state of Missouri, but almost in every state of the Union in which Bohemian Catholics live. In the parochial schools of the parish are enrolled in the neighborhood of five hundred and fifty children taught by the School Sisters of Notre Dame, the work of education extending throughout eight grades.

Father Bleha now has under construction an orphan asylum in Fenton, Missouri. Surrounding it is a tract of land embracing ninety-nine acres, which is in possession of the congregation. The orphan asylum is to stand as a monument commemorating the usefulness of Monseigneur Hessoun and is to be



REV. CHARLES A. BLEHA

known as the Bohemian Catholic Hessoun Orphan Asylum. Father Bleha is one of the most highly respected men in the community and is held in profound esteem both by Protestants and Catholics.

JOHN COULTAS.

One of the oldest contractors and builders of St. Louis and who marks the third generation of the family following that enterprise, is John Coultas, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1849, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Dolphin) Coultas, who were also natives of the British Isles. His grandfather, Samuel Coultas, and also his father, Robert Coultas, were prominent in general contracting lines in the old country.

In the schools of his native country John Coultas received his early education, having passed through the several successive grades. He then went to work for his father and under his instruction was taught all that pertains to the building trade. Being ambitious to take hold of larger opportunities and establish himself in business independently, he came to America in 1875 to participate in the superior advantages the new world offered for his line of work. Upon arriving in America he repaired directly to St. Louis, where for a short time he worked as a journeyman. In 1876 he engaged in contracting and building for himself and during that year purchased property on Hamilton avenue, which at that time was an unimproved street, there being in that vicinity but a few houses scattered over a vast extent of territory. Everything wore a primitive appearance, there being no street cars and the only considerable means of transportation being a narrow gauge railroad. Since entering into business for himself Mr. Coultas has been very successful and has erected many of the finer dwelling houses in the west end, among those worthy of mention being those owned by Franklin Ferris and Frank Wyman, the present postmaster of St. Louis. He has the distinction of being the oldest male resident between Kings Highway and De Hodamant avenue, including that stretch of thoroughfare which lies between Nos. 50 and 6000.

In 1879 Mr. Coultas wedded Miss Susan Edwards, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Edwards, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Coultas are the parents of the following children: Samuel J., who is an architect; Bessie, Charles, John, Susan and Emma, all of whom attend school.

Politically, Mr. Coultas does not confine himself to any particular party, but votes independently for candidates whom he thinks best qualified to serve in office. The members of his family worship at the Presbyterian church with the exception of Mr. Coultas, who is an Episcopalian. He has been engaged in the contracting business practically all of his life and is conversant with all phases of the work. He is considered not only the oldest, but one of the best in his line of business in the city, and through his industry and enterprise has made his business one of great pecuniary advantage.

PHILIP NORTH MOORE.

Philip North Moore, a consulting mining engineer known by reputation throughout the entire west, was born in Connersville, Indiana, in 1849, a son of Henry C. and Susan (North) Moore. He was graduated from Miami University of Ohio with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1870, and then in preparation for a professional career such as has claimed his time and energies since his college days, he became a student in the School of Mines, a department of Columbia University in New York city, where he continued from

1870 until 1872. The following year he engaged as assistant on the Michigan geological survey and was connected with the Kentucky geological survey from 1873 until 1877. He afterward accepted the position of metallurgist and engineer at Leadville, Colorado, where he remained from 1878 until 1881 and then became managing director and treasurer of the State Creek Iron Company of Kentucky, his association therewith continuing from 1882 until 1889. Since that date he has been consulting mining engineer with headquarters in St. Louis. As superintendent he built the second smelting plant at Leadville, Colorado, later known as the La Plata Smelting Works. He was treasurer of the Rose Run Iron Company of Kentucky; president of the Tecumseh Iron Company of Alabama from 1890 to 1908; manager of the German Bar Mining Company of Montana from 1897 until 1900; and connected with the Courey Placer Mining Company of Montana from 1897 until 1900. In 1904 he became consulting engineer for the Black Mountain Mining Company of Chicago and Mexico. He was also consulting engineer of the Pittsburg & Silver Peak Mining Company of Nevada in 1906 and 1907. The work that he has done has been of an important character, indicating not only broad theoretical knowledge, but also the practical experience which has enabled him to speedily accomplish desired results. As a metallurgist and consulting mining engineer he ranks with the prominent representatives of the profession throughout the entire country and that he is interested in his chosen calling and takes keen delight in scientific research and the advancement gained thereby is indicated by the fact that he is a member of various societies which have for their object the promulgation of knowledge along these lines. He belongs to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Geographical Society and the Engineers Club of St. Louis.

In 1879 Mr. Moore was married to Miss Eva Perry, of Rockford, Illinois, and their children are Elizabeth and Perry North Moore. The family residence is at No. 3125 Lafayette avenue and its hospitality is one of its attractive features. Mrs. Moore is well known in St. Louis for her interest in various social and philanthropic organizations and is president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. The personal characteristics and social qualities of Mr. Moore are pronounced and he is an acceptable companion in any society in which intelligence is a necessary attribute to agreeableness. While progressive in matters of citizenship, he is independent in politics. He belongs to the Country and to the Noonday Clubs and he attends the Congregational church.

WALTER A. EHRLER.

Walter A. Ehrler, chief deputy recorder of deeds in St. Louis, his native city, was born June 11, 1871, a son of F. W. and Johanna (Woerheide) Ehrler. The mother is still living, but the father, who was born in Germany and for many years engaged in the transfer business in St. Louis, died in the city in 1906, at the age of seventy-six years.

Through grade after grade of the public schools Walter A. Ehrler advanced in the acquirement of an education until he became a high-school student, and after leaving school he secured a position with Woerheide & Garrell, title investigators, entering their service in April, 1889, and there continued until the business was purchased by the Lincoln Trust Company. He continued with the succeeding house and also remained with the business when it was sold by the Lincoln Trust Company to the Title Guaranty Company, continuing with the latter concern until 1901. Ambitious to engage in business on his own account, Mr. Ehrler, in that year, became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Real Estate Title Company and was a factor in the successful management of the business until the early part of 1905, when they sold out to the Lincoln

Trust & Title Company, with which Mr. Ehrler continued as an employe until January, 1907. He then accepted the position of chief deputy recorder of deeds for the city of St. Louis. This position came to him through no political influence, his services being sought by Mr. Joy, recorder of deeds, who recognized that his knowledge and ability well qualified him for the onerous and responsible duties of the position.

On the 21st of April, 1896, Mr. Ehrler was married in St. Louis to Miss Emily Oetgen, who was born in St. Louis, and a daughter of Frederick Oetgen, proprietor of a draying and transfer business of this city. They have one child, Lucille Johanna, who is with them at the family residence at No. 3207 Sullivan avenue.

Mr. Ehrler is prominent in Masonry, having taken the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, also crossing the sands of the desert with the Mystic Shrine. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party and he therefore gives to it stalwart support. He is a member of the St. John's Evangelical church and is a gentleman whose personal worth as well as business ability has gained for him the respect, good will and confidence of his fellowmen.

JONATHAN RICE.

In this age of colossal enterprise and marked intellectual energy, the prominent and successful men are those whose abilities and courage lead them into large undertakings and prompt them to assume responsibilities and labors of leaders in their respective vocations. Success follows as the logical sequence of close application, undaunted perseverance and a careful adjustment and control of the various elements which form features in every business undertaking, and reasoning back from effect to cause it is evident that Jonathan Rice, long one of the distinguished and prominent business men of St. Louis, possessed all the essential qualities that enable one to leave the ranks of the many and stand among the successful few. He was born July 15, 1843, at Bamberg, Bavaria, and passed away in St. Louis, November 23, 1903. His parents were Seligman and Yetta (Newman) Rice. When a young man the father became a resident of Bamberg and was there married and made his home until his death, which occurred when he had reached the advanced age of ninety-seven years. He and his wife enjoyed the rare good fortune of celebrating their diamond wedding, on which occasion a silver bound Bible was sent to them by the prince regent, Luitpold, of Bavaria. This royal gift was formally presented to the aged couple by the burgomaster and the city council of Bamberg amid much rejoicing.

Jonathan Rice was reared in the ancient and historical city of Bamberg, where liberal educational advantages were afforded him and at the early age of fifteen years he was graduated with honor from the Polytechnic school of his native city. He then entered a banking house in Bamberg, expecting to make this business his avocation in life but was induced to emigrate to America by his elder brother, who was already a resident of the new world. No longer able to resist the persuasive voice of opportunity in this country, he bade adieu to home and friends and sailed for the United States in 1860. After landing at New York he made his way westward to St. Joseph, Missouri, which was then the terminus of railroad transportation, and from that point the pony express started upon its early trips overland, being the only public medium of communication between the east and far off California.

Mr. Rice remained at St. Joseph until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when the interests of his brother, who was a government contractor, required his services amid the stirring scenes of military life. This was the means of bringing him into contact with the leading military men of that period and just before



JONATHAN RICE

the battle of Shiloh he had an interview with Generals Prentiss and Grant, the latter having just arrived at Pittsburg Landing. Memphis fell before the attack of the Union army and just afterward Jonathan Rice joined his brother, William Stix and Benjamin Eiseman in organizing the firm of Rice, Stix & Company. For seventeen years they were prominent representatives of mercantile interests in Memphis and were closely associated with the commercial development of the city, as well as with the political turmoils attendant upon the reconstruction period. In 1873 a yellow fever epidemic broke out in Memphis but Mr. Rice remained at his post and as a member of the relief association was one of the active workers who early and late answered the demands made upon him. Another yellow fever epidemic occurred in 1879 and this led Mr. Rice and his associates to transfer their commercial interests to St. Louis, where they established an enterprise under the name of Rice, Stix & Company that has almost from the beginning occupied a place in the foremost rank of commercial interests here. The house enjoyed a steady growth, ever being conducted along modern business lines, its expansion being attributable in no small degree to the business discernment, admirable qualities of management and unfaltering enterprise of Jonathan Rice, who with remarkably keen foresight was able to look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. His business record was such as any man might be proud to possess, characterized at all times by the utmost fidelity to his obligations and the absence of anything esoteric throughout his entire career. While controlling extensive and prosperous business affairs he manifested too the social qualities that drew around him a host of warm friends.

A man of wide influence, Mr. Rice was associated with many movements which have had direct bearing upon the progress and upbuilding of the city, giving to it fourth place among the great metropolitan centers of the new world. He was a director and vice president of the St. Louis Exposition; vice president of the Interstate Commercial Club and a director of the Columbian Club; the Merchants Transportation Association; and the Business Men's League. He was also associated with the Covenant Life Insurance Company and the Merchants Life Insurance Association. He belonged to many of the leading social clubs of the city, where he was always cordially welcomed, being popular in those circles where intelligence is a necessary attribute to agreeableness.

In 1874 Mr. Rice was married to Miss Aurelia Stix, a daughter of Henry Stix of Cincinnati, Ohio, and their only son is Charles Marcus Rice, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Rice was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 12, 1854, and has come to be widely known in St. Louis by reason of her broad charity and philanthropic spirit. Her parents, Henry and Pauline (Thurnauer) Stix, were natives of Bavaria, Germany, and her ancestors since 1680 have been residents of Burgkurstadt, near Bamberg, which is still the family seat. She is a representative of an old and honored Bavarian family and a grandniece of Professor Wolfsohn, the eminent mathematician of Berlin University, who was tutor to Giacomo Meyerbeer, the celebrated composer. Her father came to this country in 1840 and soon afterward began merchandising in Cincinnati, remaining one of the eminent figures in commercial and philanthropic circles of that city until 1894. Mrs. Rice acquired her early education in the public schools of Cincinnati and on leaving the high school became a student in the convent of Notre Dame of that city. For five years after her marriage, which occurred in 1874, Mr. and Mrs. Rice resided in Memphis, Tennessee. Following their removal to St. Louis Mrs. Rice became closely allied with the philanthropic and benevolent movements here inaugurated and the sphere of her influence and usefulness has since been constantly broadening. Since the opening of the Martha Parsons Hospital she has been an active member of the board of directors of that institution, and is now one of its vice presidents. She was also the first president of the Sisterhood of Personal Service, organized in 1892, to do personal work among the Hebrew poor and for four years remained at the head of that worthy

charity. She was vice president of the Associated Jewish Charities of St. Louis and in these various philanthropic movements she has manifested her tender sympathies through generous gifts and assiduous labor. Her good judgment contributed greatly to the advancement of their interests, and as a member of Temple Israel congregation she has been equally active in church work. Mrs. Rice is known also as a patron of art, music and literature and her studies of German and English literature have covered a wide range. She is the author of several poems and short stories and various accomplishments supplement her social and domestic characteristics.

MILLARD F. WATTS.

Millard F. Watts, who since 1879 has been connected with the St. Louis bar and is now practicing as senior partner of the firm of Watts, Williams & Dines, has been connected with much important litigation, confining his attention largely, however, to corporation law. A native of Missouri, he is descended from Major Smith, of the Revolutionary army. The family came originally from England in the year 1670. His father, J. J. Watts, a native of Virginia, came to Missouri in 1855, settling in Fayette, where he continued in the practice of medicine until his death in 1894. His wife in her maidenhood Martha W. Lewis, was also a representative of an old Virginia family and died in the year 1907.

Millard F. Watts pursued his education in Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and afterward attended Cornell University and Washington University. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, since which time he has been connected with the profession in St. Louis. He was associated in practice with Judge S. M. Breckenridge until the latter's death in 1892, and in 1898 formed a partnership with Judge Shepard Barclay and Judge McKeighan. This was continued until 1901 and during the two succeeding years he was associated only with Judge McKeighan. In 1903 Judge Horatio D. Wood was admitted to a partnership and so continued until his death in 1905, after which Mr. Watts and Judge McKeighan were again alone until the latter's death in March, 1908. A recent partnership has been formed between Mr. Watts, Judge W. M. Williams and Tyson S. Dines, under the firm style of Watts, Williams & Dines. Their practice is almost exclusively corporation law, and Mr. Watts has been general counsel for the Terminal Railway Association for many years. He belongs to the National, State and City Bar Association.

In his political views Mr. Watts has long been a republican nor is he remiss in the duties of citizenship, although not personally interested in office holding. A member of St. Peter's Episcopal church, he served for many years as one of its vestrymen. He makes fishing his principal recreation and he also travels abroad frequently, finding great pleasure in the art centers of the old world. He is married and resides at Goodfellow and Cabanne streets, where he has a beautiful home.

SHELDON HULL BASSETT.

The steps in the orderly progression which mark the life record of Sheldon Hull Bassett are easily discernible and indicate a wise use of his opportunities and his inherent powers. He was born in Birmingham, now Derby, Connecticut, on the 11th of April, 1867, of the marriage of Royal M. and Frances (Stratton) Bassett. The public-school system of his native state provided him

his early educational advantages and later he received thorough training in the Polytechnic Institute at Hamburg, Germany. His father was a manufacturer of machinery at Birmingham, Connecticut, and with excellent qualifications for success, wrought out in his technical training abroad, S. H. Bassett joined his father in business and was connected with him from 1885 until 1889. In the latter year he went to New York city as representative of the Birmingham Iron Foundry and other interests, continuing as business manager at that point for nine years or until 1896. In the latter year he entered upon active connections with the Bradley Pulverizer Company, of Boston, as manager and so continued until 1899. Constantly alert to the opportunities of trade and desiring the independent business career which comes when one is at the head of his own enterprise, Mr. Bassett became interested in the Iola Portland Cement Company in 1899 and was in Chicago until 1901. In that year he removed to St. Louis as president of The Iola Portland Cement Company, and from this point has since controlled an extensive and constantly expanding trade. The company manufactures Portland cement, with a capacity of six thousand barrels per day, and in his present position Mr. Bassett is giving his energies to administrative control and constructive effort. The success of the company in recent years is attributable in very large measure to his sound judgment and careful management and he has come to be recognized in the business circles of this city as one of its worthy and prominent representatives.

Mr. Bassett was married in Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Florence Shafenberg and to them have been born a daughter and son, Naomi and Royal M. The family attend the Episcopal church, of which Mr. Bassett is a communicant, and his membership relations also include the Glen Echo, the Mercantile, St. Louis, and the Missouri Athletic Clubs. Keeping well informed on the political questions and issues of the day, he served as mayor of Birmingham, Connecticut, for a year as the representative of the democratic party, while a resident of that city, but while still interested in the success of that organization, the attractions and emoluments of office are not sufficient to lure him from the strict path of business, in which he is now winning for himself a notable name and gratifying success.

LOUIS J. GRAF.

Louis J. Graf, since 1906 the president of the Graf Distilling Company at 1327 South Seventh street, was born in St. Louis in October, 1877. His parents were August and Sophie Graf, the former the founder of the business now conducted under the name of the Graf Distilling Company. The family had its origin in Baden Baden, Germany, whence Vincent Graf, the grandfather of our subject, came to America in 1835. Both Vincent and August Graf were soldiers of the Civil war, fighting to preserve the Union intact. The latter was long connected with the distilling interests of the city and died in November, 1905.

Louis J. Graf, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, was sent as a pupil to the public schools and passed through consecutive grades until at the age of fourteen he entered the high school, being graduated therefrom at the age of eighteen years. He afterward pursued a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton College, and thus well trained for the duties of business life he joined his father and made it his purpose to become familiar with every branch of the business and to acquaint himself with every detail, no matter how unimportant. He worked at washing bottles, at driving wagons, and in book-keeping, and gradually his ability grew and his powers expanded, enabling him to have a voice in the management of the business, and he formulated plans for its development—plans which proved practical and constituted resultant factors in the success of the business. He was elected president following his father's

death, the enterprise having been incorporated on the 1st of July, 1901. The company owns a distillery at Twenty-sixth street and Broadway in Louisville, Kentucky, and is doing business in Missouri, Illinois and Minnesota. The output finds a ready sale on the market and the shipments are extensive.

In February, 1905, Mr. Graf was married in Memphis, Tennessee, to Miss Lucile Bass, and they reside at No. 3148 South Grand avenue. Mr. Graf exercises his right of franchise in support of the candidates and principles of the republican party. He belongs to the Liederkrantz, the Missouri Athletic Club, the Western Rowing Club and several fishing and hunting clubs, which associations indicate the nature of his interests and recreation. His has been a busy life and yet he has never allowed the demands of commerce to make him forgetful of the little social courtesies which add so much to life's pleasures.

CURTIS M. JENNINGS.

Curtis M. Jennings, junior partner of the Berthold Jennings Lumber Company, has been associated with this business since 1872. Only a successful enterprise could survive for this length of time and in the commercial world success is only attained through carefully concentrated energy, straightforward business methods and the fact that the goods carried are such as the public demand. Close study of the public requirements and conformity to a high standard of commercial ethics have brought to the company a gratifying measure of success.

Mr. Jennings was only twenty years of age when he began business in this line. He was born in Rising Sun, Indiana, October 24, 1852, his parents being John and Sarah Jennings, the father now living in retired life. The family originated in England and was founded in America early in the eighteenth century, settlements being made in Maryland and later in West Virginia. A subsequent removal was made to Indiana and Curtis M. Jennings attended the public schools of that state, later supplementing his early studies by attendance at the Methodist College in Quincy, Illinois. He left school in his fifteenth year and stepped over the threshold into the business world, untried in the school of experience, but possessing a determination to fully master the lessons that must there be learned. He was first employed as a clerk with the firm of Bogy & Fry, and that he proved diligent and trustworthy was indicated by his promotions that, following one upon another, eventually brought him to the position of manager, in which capacity he remained until December, 1872, when he withdrew to engage in business on his own account, assisting in the organization of the Berthold & Jennings Lumber Company. As in all business enterprises the outcome was doubtful, but the partners resolved that success should be won if it could be secured from persistent and honorable effort. They realized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisements and their early customers did not fail to speak of them as a firm with whom it was a satisfaction to do business. Gradually their lumber interests have expanded until they today own large tracts of timber-land in the southern states and also have several mills and forest lands in other localities. The business has assumed extensive proportions, having enjoyed a healthful growth, and through this field of activity Mr. Jennings has made his way into other enterprises, being now the president of the Excelsior Car Roof Company, and the secretary and treasurer of the North & South Rolling Stock Company. He is forceful, determined and progressive and the wisdom of his brain is seen in the methods of his work. There is no lack of originality about him and on the contrary he has sought out new routes to success, while the enterprises with which he is connected are elements in the business development of the districts in which they are located.

Mr. Jennings' position in business circles is indicated in a measure in the fact that he has been elected president of the Mercantile Club, serving in that position at the present time. In Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree and has crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Odd Fellows Society and has passed through all of its chairs. Interested in the work and generous in the support of St. John's Episcopal church, he is serving as its senior warden and is a member of the standing committee of the diocese. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party.

In February, 1879, Mr. Jennings was married to Miss Jennie Pitcher, a daughter of Henry Pitcher, one of the oldest architects and builders of St. Louis, who died in December, 1899, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were born four daughters and a son: Laura, who attended the Central High School; Margarete, a student in Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois; Jeannette and Helen P., both attending the McKinley High School; and Curtis P., who has attended the Smith Academy and the Manual Training School. The family residence is at No. 2846 Russell avenue, and is a beautiful home, which Mr. Jennings erected.

GEORGE HAGAR MORGAN.

George Hagar Morgan has for over forty years been secretary and treasurer of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, and there is, perhaps, no one better versed upon the business development and growth of the city in all of its varied lines of industry and commercial progress. He has held other important relations to the public, in all of which he has been animated by a spirit of unfaltering devotion to the general good. Progress and patriotism might well be termed the keynote of his character, for these qualities have been manifest in all of the varied relations in which he has figured.

George H. Morgan was born December 16, 1838, in Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, a son of William Henry and Mary (Hagar) Morgan. He traces his ancestry back to James Morgan, who left the little rock-ribbed country of Wales in 1636 to become a resident of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Jonas Morgan, his grandfather, spent his early life at Preston, Connecticut, and was appointed an ensign in the first company of Colonel Samuel McLellan's Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers in the Revolutionary war, his commission, bearing date of September 25, 1777, being signed by the governor and council of Connecticut. The family up to this time had continued residents of New England but after the war Jonas Morgan removed to the state of New York.

George H. Morgan acquired his education in Plattsburg Academy in his native city and was attracted to the west at the time when the seacoast states were sending representatives to Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and other western districts. At the age of nineteen years he found employment in Chicago but soon afterward went to Milwaukee. Business depression prevailed, however, a financial panic affecting the entire country, but Mr. Morgan resolved that he would not return to the east as some of his friends did, but to avail himself of any opportunity to earn a living until such times as conditions would enable him to make the progress for which his laudable ambition aspired. At various places he sought to secure a position as school teacher but finally was employed at Hebron, Wisconsin, where he taught school for five months, receiving a dollar per day for his services. In the meantime conditions were improving in the business world and in the following spring he returned to Milwaukee, where he secured a situation as clerk in a retail grocery store. Later he became bookkeeper and cashier in a wholesale dry-goods house of that city but his employers failed



GEORGE H. MORGAN

in the fall of 1860 and seeking a better field of labor elsewhere Mr. Morgan went to Memphis, Tennessee.

He was not more successful in obtaining employment there than he had been in the early days of his residence in Milwaukee and after two weeks he made his way forward to St. Louis where, after several futile attempts to secure work, he became bookkeeper and cashier in the commission house of J. G. Greer & Company.

The following year the Civil war was inaugurated and Mr. Morgan served successively as orderly sergeant, second lieutenant and captain of the Halleck Guards, which became Company B of the Seventh Regiment of Missouri Militia, commanded by Colonel George E. Leighton. With that command he took part in the expedition sent up the Missouri river by General Halleck on the steamer, John Warner, to open up communications with river towns and also did other active and valuable service during the war.

Mr. Morgan's identification with the house of J. G. Greer & Company continued until 1865, when there came to him a recognition of his business ability and enterprise in his election to the secretaryship of the Union Merchants Exchange, the predecessor of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis. This position he has since filled, acting in this capacity for forty-four years, in which connection he is recognized as the active executive officer of the leading commercial organization of St. Louis. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the service which he has rendered to the public in this connection or to give an adequate idea of the extent to which he has aided in developing and building up the trade and commerce of St. Louis. His annual reports of the transactions of the Merchants Exchange are compendiums of information relative to the commerce of St. Louis and all matters incidental thereto and contain a vast amount of matter, instructive and useful, to all the different branches of industry and trade represented in the city. Since becoming secretary of the Merchants Exchange, Mr. Morgan has been in close touch with the varied business interests of St. Louis and ready at all times to contribute to the advancement of enterprises calculated to promote the growth and prosperity of the city. He was secretary and treasurer of the chamber of commerce, which erected the present exchange building, until the property passed to the Merchants Exchange by purchase in 1893. He has been identified with other strictly business enterprises as president of the Progressive Building & Loan Association and treasurer of the St. Louis Traffic Bureau, and has sustained important official relationship to various associations, chiefly philanthropic and charitable in character.

He is now secretary of the St. Louis Provident Association, director of the Hospital Saturday & Sunday Association, and director and vice president of the Congregational City Missionary Society. A member of the Pilgrim Congregational church of St. Louis, he was long a deacon and a teacher in the Sunday school of that church, and is now a member of its board of deacons and treasurer of the fund raised for the erection of its new church edifice on Union and Kensington avenues. Politically he has been identified with the republican party since he became a voter, but has taken no active part in the conduct of political affairs, and has held no civil offices other than those which were of a business character. In 1893 he was a delegate to the water commerce congress, held in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, and at the session of that congress read a carefully prepared paper on The Commerce of the Mississippi River, which attracted general attention. As secretary of the Merchants Exchange, he has been called upon to act also as secretary of various charitable movements originating in that body, and as treasurer of the funds collected in that connection. Acting in that capacity he was charged with the responsibility of collecting the fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Chicago fire sufferers in 1871; the Johnstown (Pa.) relief fund of fourteen thousand dollars and over in 1889; the Mississippi river overflow relief fund of fifty-four thousand dollars in 1892; and the fund contributed through the Exchange for the relief of the

cyclone sufferers of St. Louis in 1896, amounting to over two hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars, and over forty thousand dollars for the sufferers at San Francisco in April, 1906. In all, nearly one million dollars collected and disbursed in this way on account of charity has passed through his hands, in addition to large amounts raised for entertainment and other purposes. Kindly and philanthropic instincts, coupled with social qualities, which have caused his companionship to be sought after and prized, have brought him into intimate relationship with numerous fraternal organizations, and he is a member of the Masonic order, Legion of Honor, Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Sons of the Revolution. He is also a member of the New York Society, the Round Table and president of the Congregational Club.

In 1866 Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Ella F. Morean, of St. Louis, and they have a daughter, Blanche Louise, and a son, Herbert Morean, the latter a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1899. Few men of his years display the activity and enterprising spirit manifested by Mr. Morgan. He has now passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, but in spirit and interest seems yet in his prime, manifesting the deepest concern in the welfare and progress of the city, while every day he is at his desk attending to the many important duties connected with his office. On the occasion of his fortieth anniversary as secretary of the Merchants Exchange the ex-presidents of that organization presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain as an evidence of their respect and esteem. His labors for the city's welfare, his study of all the business conditions have made him an encyclopedia of information regarding subjects relative to the growth of St. Louis and its possibilities for future expansion, and in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city he manifests a contagious enthusiasm.

THEODORE V. TAYLOR.

Theodore V. Taylor, for many years an active and successful business man of St. Louis, came to the city at an early period in its development. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, and at the age of thirteen years accompanied his parents to Tennessee. About 1840 he arrived in St. Louis in company with his mother, brother and sisters, and through much of his life was identified with industrial interests here. Early in his residence in this city he became connected with the foundry business conducted under the name of Dowdel, Marcliam & Company. He had charge of the pattern department and the recognition of his ability soon led to his admission to the firm, with which he was connected as a partner for sixteen years. For a long period they were located at the corner of Morgan and Second streets and were one of the largest concerns of the kind at the time. Although they began operations on a somewhat limited scale, they extended the scope of their activities until the business had assumed mammoth proportions, becoming one of the extensive enterprises of this character in St. Louis.

In 1850 in this city Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Theresa J. Weaver, who was born in St. Louis county and has been a resident of this city for seventy years. She was a daughter of Andrew Weaver, who came to St. Louis in the days of its villagehood. He was a native of South Carolina and a cabinet-maker by trade, and following his arrival in the little French village on the western bank of the Mississippi, he continued to work in that line. Here Mrs. Taylor spent her girlhood days. She still remembers when there were Indians here and the business interests of the town largely consisted of trade with the red men and in handling the products of the western prairies, including hides, pelts and furs. The old home of the family was at Seventeenth and Market streets, which at that time was considered "way out in the country." She has lived to see the city extend for miles in various directions and take rank as the

fourth city of the Union. Her great-grandfather, Thomas Withington, came to St. Louis from Kentucky in 1805. He was one of the most wealthy, prominent and influential residents of Missouri at that early day, and aided in laying the foundation for the present development and progress of the metropolis of the central Mississippi valley. The mother of Mrs. Taylor bore the maiden name of Mary Hentz and was a native of Missouri and a daughter of John Hentz, who was also one of the first to establish a home in this state. Mrs. Taylor, having resided here for so many years, is familiar with the leading events which constitute the history and have shaped the annals of St. Louis. She relates many interesting incidents of the early days when the traffic was by way of the river, although the city had comparatively little commercial or industrial prominence at that time. She has lived to witness remarkable changes and feels a just pride in what has been accomplished.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were born six children, but only one is now living, Mary A. The husband and father died in 1864 when forty-five years of age. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a public-spirited citizen, always interested in the welfare and progress of St. Louis, and aiding to the extent of his ability in the work for general improvement and up-building here. He was devoted to the welfare of his family, was loyal in his friendships and honorable in his business relations, and thus gained an enviable position in the regard of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM G. FRYE.

It is only the lower races of life that are crowded. As one passes beyond the starting point the competitors are fewer and success more easily achieved. It is the determination to go beyond the average that leads man out of humble things into larger undertakings and an analysis of the life record of William G. Frye shows that he possessed this spirit of determination in a large measure coupled with unfaltering energy and the ability to plan and perform. He is the president of the William G. Frye Manufacturing Company, owning and operating a sash and door plant at Tiffany street and Vista avenue. It is a successful, productive industry, the volume of its trade being represented by a large figure annually.

Mr. William G. Frye began his life record in St. Louis in 1861. He was provided with good educational privileges, continuing his studies to his graduation from the Christian Brothers College, after which he entered business life as book-keeper with the Philibert & Johanning Manufacturing Company. In January, 1902, he was elected to the presidency and has since remained the chief executive head of this enterprise. The company owns and controls an extensive sash and door manufacturing plant and does a large business, its sales covering not only St. Louis and the surrounding country but also a large district in the south. One secret of Mr. Frye's success undoubtedly is the fact that he has always continued in the business with which he became connected on starting out in life, so that experience and training have brought to him wide and comprehensive knowledge of the trade and its possibilities.

In 1882 William G. Frye was united in marriage to Miss Emma Peters. The family includes R. E. Frye, who is one of the more prominent business men of St. Louis and since the 1st of January, 1908, the secretary of the William G. Frye Manufacturing Company. He was born in St. Louis and has but recently passed the twenty-sixth milestone on life's journey yet his energy and business ability places him with the leading representatives of industrial interests in this city. He attended the public schools for three years and afterward spent eight years as a student in the St. Louis University, thus qualifying for the responsible and active duties of life. It is true that in his business career he had



WILLIAM G. FRYE

the advantage of entering into active connection with an undertaking already successfully established, but in controlling this interest as assistant manager he would soon have fallen short of the high standard which the house sets up had he not displayed keen discernment and marked business enterprise as well as close application and a willingness to thoroughly master every detail of the business.

Aside from its operation in manufacturing lines the company has erected a large number of fine residences in St. Louis, including the Racquet Club, the Metropolitan building at Grand Avenue and Olive street, the palatial home of William Guy at Portland Place and the home of Charles Stockman on Russell street and Louisiana avenue. The growth of their business in manufacturing lines has necessitated the erection of a new plant, which is one of the most completely equipped establishments of this character in St. Louis. It was ready for occupancy in August, 1907, and since that time they have turned out a constantly increasing amount of business, having extensive trade relations. The family residence is at No. 3958 Flora boulevard, where they have a beautiful home in the midst of a spacious and attractive lawn.

The history of William G. Frye is another illustration of the fact that it is under the stimulus of opposition and the pressure of competition that the strongest and best in man is brought out and developed. The early growth of a self-reliant spirit gave him power and advantage where others had faltered and at all times the integrity and his commercial methods have commanded the house the confidence and support of the public. He is today regarded as one of the substantial business men of the city whose creditable record is an asset in the commercial development of St. Louis. In recent years he has more largely left the management of the business to his son, while he is now practically living retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest. In 1901 he was made a member of the police commissioners by Governor Dockery and filled the position for several years. His public-spirited citizenship stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. This has been manifest in many beneficial ways, especially in active coöperation given to various movements for the city's upbuilding and growth.



JAMES GREEN.

James Green, in his eightieth year active as chairman of the board of directors of the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company, thus continues his activity and usefulness in business affairs far beyond the period when most men permanently put aside business cares. His judgment has been so sound, his sagacity so far-reaching and his enterprise so helpful that his business associates have been loath to lose the benefit of his counsel and experience, thus he remains a factor in commercial and industrial circles, where he has long figured so prominently and honorably.

Born in Staffordshire, England, on the 23d of September, 1829, James Green was educated in the private schools of his native town while spending his boyhood days in the home of his father, who was a well-to-do cut glass manufacturer of Staffordshire. The opportunities of the new world attracted him, and when twenty-one years of age he heard the call of the west, settling at Philadelphia, where he engaged in business in connection with the iron mills for some time. He removed thence to Boonton Falls, New Jersey, and afterward to Cleveland, Ohio, and then to Pittsburg, coming from that city to St. Louis August 10, 1857. For some years following his arrival here he was connected with the Laclede Rolling Mills, and continuing his operations in connection with the iron industry he was chosen to the presidency of the Helembacher Forge & Rolling Mill Company, remaining in that position of executive control for many years, or until about 1901, when he disposed of his interests and re-

tired from that field of activity. In the meantime, however, he had become connected with other business concerns, which through his coöperation and under his control had grown to magnificent proportions. In 1865 he had organized the Laclede Fire Brick Company, of which he remained the president until its consolidation with the Christy Fire Clay Company, in May, 1907, at which time he retired from the active conduct of the business, but still retains his position as head of the concern. From a small beginning the Laclede Fire Brick Company had become, at the time of the consolidation, the largest one plant concern in the country, manufacturing the greatest variety of clay products of any similar enterprise. The business in its mammoth proportions constitutes today a gratifying source of income, not only to the individual stockholders but also to the city, in that it furnishes employment to a large number of workmen and brings into the city a vast sum of money annually through the sale of its output.

Mr. Green has also been identified with numerous financial and commercial institutions of St. Louis, and is today a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company, the Mechanics American National Bank, and the Kinloch Telephone Company, while in many others he is financially interested. During the past few years, however, he has been withdrawing from active connection with many enterprises, endeavoring to retire from business, and rest from further labor has certainly been well merited by him. Ere leaving his native land Mr. Green was married in England to Miss Sarah Talbot, and unto them were born four children, of whom one is yet living, James H. Green, of St. Louis. The mother died in 1866 and in St. Louis, in 1872, Mr. Green wedded Marion J. Weller, a daughter of Horace Weller, then of the state of New York and now of Michigan. Mrs. Marion Green passed away April 14, 1905. There were two sons and a daughter of this marriage: John Leigh, vice president of the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company; Mabel, the wife of W. D. Thompson, of St. Louis; and Harold Rumsey, now a student at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, where he is preparing for Princeton.

Mr. Green is a member of the Merchants Exchange, the Business Men's League, the Civic League, the Washington University Association, and the Noon-day and St. Louis Clubs. He has been a generous contributor to public and private charities, his second wife having been an ardent worker in benevolent lines, and at the time of her death she was president of the Martha Parsons Hospital and had also been president of the Memorial Home. She was likewise one of the active and influential members of the Ladies Club, of this city. The life of Mr. Green has been an extremely busy and useful one, and while his interests have brought him large success, his work has always been of a nature to also benefit the community as well. In everything he has been eminently practical and this has been manifested not only in his business undertakings but also in social and private life, so that results have been attained.

JOHN LEIGH GREEN.

John Leigh Green, vice president of the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company, was born in St. Louis, November 5, 1873, and is a son of James Green, of whom mention is made above. He was educated at Wyman Institute, at Alton, Illinois, at Smith Academy and Washington University, where he spent one year prior to entering Princeton University, of New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of civil engineer. Returning to St. Louis he secured a clerical position with the Helembacher Forge & Rolling Mill Company, and during his five years service there filled various positions, his capability winning him promotions until he became vice president. In 1902, however, he severed his connection with that concern and became vice president of the Laclede Fire Brick Company, which had been established by his father many

years before. In May, 1907, this was amalgamated with the Christy Fire Clay Company, under the name of the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company, and of the new organization Mr. Green became vice president and so continues. While his attention is largely given to the management and control of its interests, he also has investments in various other enterprises and was formerly the vice president of the Missouri Smelting Company, which was absorbed by the American Smelting & Refining Company. He is now giving his undivided attentions to his duties in connection with the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company, and a strong, forceful nature enables him not only to successfully control the present moment, but to plan for the future as well in producing ideas that have wrought out practical and beneficial results.

On the 6th of June, 1899, Mr. Green was married in Buffalo, New York, to Miss Sarah Sloan, a daughter of William Sloan, a prominent banker, malt manufacturer and business man of that city. Their four children are Elise S., aged seven; Marion E., aged six; Leafie S., now two and a half years old; and John J., a babe of six months. Mr. Green owns his own home at No. 5514 Clemens avenue, together with other city realty. He is not an active worker in party ranks, but gives his political allegiance to the democracy. He belongs to the Glen Echo Country Club and finds delight in hunting, but the demands of his business leave him little opportunity to indulge his love of that pastime.

FREDERICK ULRICH.

Frederick Ulrich, figuring prominently in industrial and financial circles of St. Louis, owes his success to hard work and honest methods. In all that he has undertaken he has put forth earnest, persistent effort, realizing that the source of power is within the individual and that not upon any environment or circumstance does progress depend. He is now vice president of the Carondelet Milling Company, president of the Banner Bottling Company and a director of the South Commercial Savings Bank.

Like many of St. Louis' enterprising and prosperous business men, he is of German nativity, his birth having occurred at Badwilduning-Waldeck, Germany, July 29, 1850. He came to America in 1868 and at once made his way to St. Louis, where he entered the grocery business with his uncle, Fred Beeck, the founder of the town of Beekville. He remained in that connection for two years, when he embarked in business on his own account, establishing a bakery and confectionery at Beekville where he remained until the spring of 1872. He then removed to the corner of Main and Kansas streets, the latter thoroughfare now being known as Broadway. Later he opened a similar business at 7726 Virginia avenue, which he still conducts. In 1900 he organized the St. Louis Baking Company and was elected its president, but disposed of his interest in that concern in 1904. As he has prospered in his undertakings, being thus able to command larger capital, he has extended his investments and efforts into other fields and is now the vice president of the Carondelet Milling Company and president of the Banner Bottling Company, being one of the organizers of both. He readily recognizes a favorable opening in business and takes advantage of all legitimate opportunities for success. He was one of the founders and stockholders of the Southern Commercial Savings Bank and from its inception has served as one of its directors.

On the 2d of November, 1871, Mr. Ulrich was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Khor, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Khor, early residents of St. Louis. Mr. Ulrich resides at No. 7726 Virginia avenue. Both he and his wife are well known in social circles and Mr. Ulrich is particularly prominent among the German-American residents of this city. For the past sixteen years he has



FREDERICK ULRICH

been president of the German Singing Society, possessing the love of music characteristic of his race and doing much to promote musical interests in this city. He is also a member of the Altenheim Society and was for many years president and vice president of the Germania Turn Society. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Evangelical church and his political belief is demonstrated in the support which he gives to the republican party at the polls. He belongs also to the Woodmen of the World and was for many years one of the leading members of the Carondelet Gun Club. He has traveled very extensively both in America and Europe and has thus added to the rich stores of a cultured mind. His chief sources of pleasure are music and field sports and yet he is never so busy or so occupied with pastimes that he finds no opportunity for participation in those activities which are for the benefit of his fellowmen. He has been one of the most active workers in charitable organizations of the German societies and is also earnest and diligent in the work of the church. His life has been actuated by high principles and characterized by close conformity to his professions. He is a man of broad humanitarian spirit, at no time oblivious to his duties and obligations to his fellowmen. His labors in their behalf, however, are not directed by a sense of duty but rather by a sincere interest that finds its origin in his belief in the brotherhood of man.

WILLIAM HARRISON MASON.

Whatever the quiet forces and influences at work in the life of Mr. Mason to shape his destiny, it was evident at the outset of his business career that he understood clearly the fact that energy and unfaltering perseverance constitute the surest basis upon which to build success. Those qualities have ever been numbered among his salient characteristics and have won for him the constant promotion and advancement which have attended him in his business career and gained him his present responsible position as the sales manager in Missouri for the Burroughs Adding Machine Company of St. Louis.

Mr. Mason was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1859, a son of Isaac M. and Mary (Tiernan) Mason. He is a representative in the paternal line of an old Virginian family. His great-grandfather, Robert Mason, at one time a resident of Winchester, Virginia, removed from the Old Dominion to Pennsylvania in 1800 and died in Brownsville, that state, in 1854, at the age of seventy-six years, his birth having occurred in 1778. His son, Morgan Mason, was born in Brownsville in 1808 and died in 1897 in his ninetieth year. In his early manhood he was a miller, but afterward followed the river as clerk and captain on different steamboats.

Isaac M. Mason, father of William H. Mason, was born and reared in Pennsylvania and became a captain on a steamboat on the Monongahela river when only nineteen years of age. He was identified with navigation on the stream from 1846 until 1850. He became one of the pioneer steamboat men on the Missouri river, running in the early days before the building of railroads. He was on the river between Pittsburg and St. Louis from 1850 until 1855 and then sailed on the Mississippi from St. Louis to St. Paul from 1855 until 1864. With the development in business conditions he kept pace, his usefulness and activity increasing, and in 1865 he was made general freight agent for the Northern Line Packet Company, continuing in that position until 1876. He was then called to public office, becoming county marshal and city marshal, serving in those positions until 1880, when he was elected sheriff of St. Louis county for a term of four years. He retired from office as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned, for he had been fearless and loyal in the discharge of his duties. He was afterwards general superintendent and president of the St. Louis and New Orleans Anchor Line Company from 1884 until 1896 and then once more

was called from private interests to public service, being elected city auditor of St. Louis for a term of four years, extending to 1900. Since that date he has engaged in gold, copper and lead mining and is president of the Key Test Gold Mining Company and the Franklin Lead Company. He was also president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange in 1895. Gradually he has advanced to a position of marked influence and prominence in commercial circles and stands today in the foremost ranks of those citizens who have been active in the promotion of the great southwest and especially in the upbuilding of this city, now fourth in the Union. Well known in republican circles, he has been a member of the different republican clubs in St. Louis for the past forty years. A motive principle of his life is found in his connection with the Episcopal church and he is equally loyal to the teachings of the craft, being a thirty-second degree Mason.

William H. Mason was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, where he arrived in 1863, then a young lad of four summers. He left school at the age of fourteen, but remained in St. Louis until 1885, when he went to London, England, where he resided for about four years. Returning to the United States in the latter part of 1888, he went to Colorado, where he remained for two years. He afterward lived in Texas for three years and in 1896, in connection with W. C. Walker, had the selling agency for the United States and Canada for the Burroughs Adding Machine Company of St. Louis, then known as the American Arithmometer Company. It was then a new industry, which has now grown to be one of the largest manufacturing plants in the middle west, employing two thousand people at the factory and over three hundred salesmen. In the evolution of business, when time-saving devices are an essential factor, he who places such a product on the market may be sure of success if qualities of energy and enterprise are employed in its promotion. While the Burroughs Adding Machine Company was a small, struggling concern in 1893, the founders of the business had the sagacity to secure the service of such men as Mr. Mason, who is still with the corporation, to the success of which he has largely contributed. After spending thirteen years in the south, mostly in Texas, as representative of the company, he returned to St. Louis and now has charge of the rapidly developing business in Missouri as sales manager for the state of Missouri.

On the 28th of February, 1888, Mr. Mason was married in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Alby M. Walker, a daughter of Willis C. and Rosella E. Walker. They have two children, Alby Walker and Walker Mason. The family is widely known here, Mr. and Mrs. Mason having an extensive circle of friends. Reared in this city, Mr. Mason in 1877 became a member of Company A of the Missouri National Guard of St. Louis and served with that command through the railroad strikes of that year and the street car strikes of 1878. In the latter year he joined the St. Louis Light Cavalry. Where questions of national importance are involved he votes with the republican party, but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He is a well balanced man mentally and physically, possessing sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity is presented, and his judgment and even-paced energy are carrying him forward to the goal of success.

JACOB J. ANSTEDT.

Jacob J. Anstedt, president of the Anstedt Shoe Company, conducting business at No. 1216 South Broadway, has remained at the head of this concern since 1898. He was born in St. Louis in January, 1853, his parents being Jacob J. and Dorothea Anstedt, both of whom are now deceased, the father having passed away in 1878 and the mother in 1893. Mr. Anstedt was in the retail feed business following his emigration to this country in 1834.

His son and namesake, Jacob J. Anstedt, Jr., attended the public schools between the ages of six and fourteen years and immediately afterward secured

a clerkship in the employ of J. H. Westerman, with whom he continued for twenty years or until the retirement of Mr. Westerman from business. He then purchased the business which he incorporated, remaining sole owner until that time. On the incorporation in 1898 he became president and has continued in that position to the present time, controlling the affairs of the company in the management of a business which is now large and profitable.

On the 30th of June, 1897, Mr. Anstedt was married to Miss Agnes E. Shuman, a daughter of Ernest L. Shuman, who is engaged in the grocery business at No. 3009 Neosha street. Mr. and Mrs. Anstedt have two sons and a daughter: Herbert J., ten years of age, attending the Clinton school; Gertrude, eight years of age; and Theodore, a little lad of five summers.

Mr. Anstedt purchased a modern residence at No. 1201 St. Ange avenue. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is a member of the St. Louis Turners. He gives intelligent and helpful support to the republican party, but has never sought the rewards of office for his party fealty. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian denomination, his membership being with St. Mark's church. There have been no exciting chapters in his life record, but it is that of a man who has recognized his duty and met his obligations. He early learned that there is no royal road to wealth, but he also became cognizant of the fact that when energy and determination are used to storm the citadel of success it will always fall and its prizes may therefore be gained by the victor.

HANFORD CRAWFORD.

Hanford Crawford, president of the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Company, proprietors of one of the foremost dry-goods houses of St. Louis, entered upon his business career well equipped by a liberal education for large responsibilities. Unto his duties he brought a spirit of determination that has enabled him to successfully solve all the intricate and complex business problems that have arisen. He was born in Ossining, New York, February 12, 1856, a son of Rev. M. D'C. and Charlotte (Holmes) Crawford. The father, a native of Albany, New York, was a Methodist minister, who devoted fifty-seven years of his life to that holy calling, while his memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him. He died in 1897, having for eleven years survived his wife, who passed away in 1886. Mrs. Crawford was a native of Newburg, New York, and both she and her husband were descended from ancestors who were soldiers of the Revolutionary war.

Hanford Crawford was a pupil in the public schools of New York city and after attending the high school matriculated in the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1875. Before entering upon his college course he received his preliminary business training in two years' experience as an employe of Fisk, Clark & Flagg, wholesale dealers in men's furnishings in New York. After completing his college course he devoted two years to teaching in the public schools of the eastern metropolis and then went abroad, spending three and a half years in Germany and France. He returned to this country in 1881 and the following year entered the employ of James McCreery & Company of New York city.

His experience in mercantile lines was of a broad and educative character, well qualifying him for the conduct of responsible and important duties when he came to St. Louis in 1899 and bought an interest in the large dry-goods house of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney. This is one of the high class mercantile houses of the city, ranking as does Marshall Field's house of Chicago, and from the outset Mr. Crawford was connected with its management as vice president. On the death of Mr. Scruggs in 1904 he was elected to the presidency of the company. He is eminently a man of business sense and easily avoids the mistakes

and disasters that come to those who though possessing remarkable faculties in some respects are liable to erratic movements that result in unwarranted risk and failure. His well planned enterprise, his judgment and even placed energy generally carry him forward to the goal of success. While he has given his attention largely to his mercantile interests, he is also a director of the Boatmen's Bank.

On the 11th of November, 1886, in New York city, Mr. Crawford was married to Miss M. Gertrude Smith, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of the Rev. Edward P. Smith, a Congregational minister, at one time commissioner of Indian affairs in Washington. During the period of the Civil war he was field agent of the United States Christian commission and at the time of his death was president of the Howard University at Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have one daughter, Ruth, now a student in Vassar College.

Mr. Crawford belongs to various social, civic and municipal organizations. He belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon, two college fraternities; to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, F. & A. M.; is connected with the Aldine Club of New York city; and in St. Louis belongs to the St. Louis, Racquet, Mercantile, Noonday, St. Louis Country, Glen Echo Country, Contemporary and Methodist Clubs. He is vice president of the Commercial Club and is identified with many of the organized movements for the upbuilding and promotion of the business interests of St. Louis. He is the vice president of the Retail Merchants Association; is serving on the committee of the Business Men's League; is a member of the Million Population Club and an advisory member of the Civic League. Citizenship is to him no mere idle word; it stands for duty and obligation as well as privilege, and his labors therefore have been beneficial assets in the promotion of the welfare and progress of St. Louis along many lines. He believes, too, that every intelligent man should exercise his right of franchise and support the principles which he deems most conducive to the public good. Mr. Crawford belongs to the twenty-eighth ward republican organization and his influence is given for republican success. He made the trip to Panama with Walter B. Stevens, being much interested in the government work that is being carried on there at the present time. He belongs to the Lindell Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. He is a director in the Federation for Social Service and is president of the St. Louis Symphony Society. There are few men who control as extensive business interests as does Mr. Crawford who seem to find time for active participation in matters of public moment. He has never measured life by the inch-rule of self but has kept in touch with public opinion and has always stood for that which is best in citizenship and in political, intellectual, social and moral progress.

ALEXANDER BAUM.

Alexander Baum came to America a poor boy at the age of thirteen years, but in this land opportunity is not hampered by caste or class, and gradually advancing through successive stages of business development, he has become one of the leading manufacturers of and dealers in ladies' cloaks and suits in the west, controlling an extensive business in St. Louis. He was born in Lauferswiele, Germany, in the Rhein province, September 26, 1852, a son of Abraham Baum, a merchant. He pursued his education in the schools of Germany, but at the age of thirteen years left the fatherland and crossed the Atlantic to America, settling first at Laconia, Indiana. Later he began work in a dry-goods store at Paducah, Kentucky, where he remained for several years and then removed to St. Louis, where he was employed in various capacities, largely in dry-goods stores. He afterward went upon the road for Baer, Seasongood & Company, which he represented for eighteen years as a traveling salesman, securing a large volume of business for the house. This firm was afterward reorganized

as the Baer, Oliver, Singer Clothing Company, and when it withdrew from the field of trade, closing out the business, Mr. Baum established business on his own account in the manufacture of ladies' goods, consisting principally of suits and coats. This is today one of the leading manufacturing concerns in his line in the west, and in addition to enjoying a large local trade the house is represented on the road by a number of traveling salesmen who visit various states and have secured an extensive patronage for the St. Louis establishment.

In 1873 Mr. Baum was married in St. Louis to Miss Caroline Sergel, and unto them have been born six children, as follows: Florence, the wife of Charles Kullender; Leopold, who is engaged in the manufacture of ladies' apparel in New York city; Abraham; Maud; Judith; and Hiram, who is engaged in the manufacture of suspenders as a member of the firm known as the Comfort Suspender Company of St. Louis.

In his political views Mr. Baum has always been a stalwart republican, voting the ticket at each election, and when occasion demands upholding his position by intelligent argument. He is a member of the B'nai B'rith, a Jewish society, and is also connected with the Columbian Club and the Western Travelers Association. He adheres to the religious faith of his ancestors and is a man of much influence among the people of his race in this community. He stands as a splendid example of the alert, energetic, enterprising business man, who has accomplished by the force of his own character what he set out to do, making continuous progress in the business world until he is now at the head of an extensive and important commercial and industrial concern.

REV. F. G. HOLWECK.

Rev. F. G. Holweck is pastor of St. Francis de Sales church at Ohio and Gravois avenues, which was founded April 22, 1867, and dedicated on the 24th of May, 1868. The first pastor was Rev. Louis Lay, who officiated there from 1867 through the year of 1868. The second, Rev. P. Wigger, assumed his duties in 1869 and continued his pastorate throughout the succeeding years until 1878, building the first schoolhouse and establishing the convent of the Sisters of the Precious Blood. After his death his assistant, Rev. P. I. Lotz, was appointed pastor and served from 1879 until 1903. He enlarged the church and built the second schoolhouse in 1888. On August 11, 1895, the cornerstone of the new church was laid, the plans of which were designed by E. Siebertz in Berlin, Germany, the architect being Joseph Conradá. In order to finish the basement of the church it was necessary to tear down the old church, this work being providentially done by a cyclone in the year 1896. In 1899 the new parochial residence was built. Father Lotz died May 14, 1903, and one of his former assistants, Rev. F. G. Holweck, was appointed his successor. The new residence for the Sisters was built by him in 1904, and the following year the congregation resolved to finish the upper church but, the original plans being somewhat enlarged, the undertaking was not resumed until April 6, 1907. The church, which is one of the largest in St. Louis, was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day in the year 1908.

Father Holweck was born in Wiesloch, Baden, Germany, December 29, 1856, and is a son of Sebastian and Mary (Weickgenaunt) Holweck, who came to the United States in 1886, locating in St. Genevieve county, Missouri. Later they removed to St. Louis, where both died. Father Holweck began his educational career in the gymnasium at Freiburg, Germany, which institution he entered in 1866 and in which he spent the succeeding seven years. Subsequently he spent two years in the gymnasium at Karlsruhe, Germany. In the year 1876 he came to the United States and became a student of theology at St. Francis de Sales Seminary in Milwaukee, and having finished his course, he was ordained



REV. F. G. HOLWECK

to the priesthood for work in St. Francis by Bishop Heiss of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

After his ordination, June 27, 1880, Father Holweck was assigned as assistant pastor of St. Peter's church at Jefferson City, Missouri, where he remained until 1883, when he was appointed as assistant pastor at St. Francis de Sales church in St. Louis. In the year 1884 he was transferred to Louisiana, Missouri, where he officiated as pastor of the church for fifteen months, later serving at River Aux Vases, St. Genevieve county, Missouri, but in 1888 was returned to St. Francis de Sales church as assistant pastor. Later, in 1892, he became pastor of St. Aloysius parish, where he continued for eleven years. At the expiration of that period, on the death of Father Lotz, who was pastor of St. Francis de Sales church, Father Holweck was appointed pastor to fill the vacancy. This is one of the most important parishes of St. Louis, and the work has attained such mammoth proportions as to require two assistants, Rev. J. Peters and Rev. S. Forster. It supports a school in which are enrolled about seven hundred and forty-two children, who are under the instruction of the Sisters of Notre Dame and one male instructor. The church building is considered one of the finest structures in the United States.

MAXIMILLIAN TAMM.

One of the extensive productive industries is that conducted under the name of the Tamm Brothers Glue Company, of which Maximillian Tamm is president and treasurer. Establishing this enterprise in 1873 on a very small scale, he has developed it to large proportions so that employment is now furnished to one hundred men. This is indicative of the enterprise and business ability which he has brought to bear in the control and development of the concern as the years have brought him recognition as a substantial and valued business man of his native city.

His birth occurred in St. Louis, February 1, 1853. His father, Jacob Tamm, a native of Germany, settled in St. Louis in 1838 and was the principal owner of Jacob Tamm & Company, woodenware manufacturers. He married Julia Schraeder and on the 9th of March, 1891, they celebrated their golden wedding. Later in that year the wife died, while the death of Mr. Tamm occurred in October, 1892.

Maximillian Tamm largely pursued his education in the public schools of Germany, for in 1865 at the age of twelve years he went to Europe and became a student in Cooks Haven near Hamburg, where he continued for a year. He also spent two years in the schools of Stuttgart and two years as a student in Zurich, Switzerland, being a schoolmate there of Henry Wells, brother of Erastus Wells. Mr. Tamm returned from Europe in July, 1870, at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war. The liberal educational advantages which he had received well qualified him for the responsible duties of a business career and following his return at the age of seventeen years he spent six months in the employ of the Anthony & Kuhn Brewing Company. He was afterward employed by his cousin, J. J. Tamm, for six months and was then given twenty dollars by his father and set to learn the business of glue manufacture, working in factories of that kind in Chicago, Louisville and Philadelphia. While thus employed he obtained a comprehensive knowledge of the business in all of its departments, although the methods were very crude as compared with the processes of manufacture employed at the present day. When he had learned the business Mr. Tamm received from his father sufficient money to enable him to start a factory in 1873. Glue that was worth twenty-eight cents at that time soon sold for only ten cents owing to the general financial depression felt throughout the entire country. He only employed two men and he practically lost all of his capital

during the panic, but with unflinching perseverance he has continued and, as the years have gone by, has built up a business which enables him now to employ one hundred workmen. In 1874 he admitted his brother, Theodore, to a partnership and in 1889 the business was incorporated under the firm style of the Tamm Brothers Glue Company. Their output is now sent to all parts of the country and they are well known glue manufacturers, their Three Star glue being the best brand. In 1891 they also extended the field of their operations by beginning the manufacture of ice. They were the first to introduce artificial ice in St. Louis and have since conducted the business with growing success. In 1907 they added another department to their business—an oil refinery for the purpose of refining vaseline, illuminating oils, gasoline and lubricating oils. They sell this product direct to consumers and it has now become a very important branch of their business.

Mr. Tamm has been an extensive traveler, visiting all parts of the world and finding matters of interest in the various sections to which he has gone. Travel has perhaps been his chief source of recreation. He is preëminently a business man, devoting the greater part of his time and energies to the development of his commercial and industrial interests, which have now reached large proportions and constitute a most gratifying source of revenue.

HALSEY COOLEY IVES.

Halsey Cooley Ives, director of the Museum of Fine Arts of St. Louis, was born in Montour Falls, Schuyler county, New York, October 27, 1846, a son of Hiram Du Boise and Teressa (McDowell) Ives. In the acquirement of his education he attended successively the public schools of New York, the Union Academy of his native town and technical schools of South Kensington, London, and various art schools. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil war his father died and Mr. Ives was then thrown upon his own resources and sought and obtained employment as a draftsman. In 1864 he entered the government service and was assigned to duty at Nashville, Tennessee. His employment brought him in contact with men of artistic tastes and his art education was begun under the direction of Alexander Piatowski, a Polish refugee. Having inherent love of art, he was strongly influenced through intimate association with the gifted genius whose pupil he became to direct his efforts in art lines. In 1869 he turned his attention to designing and decorating and during three years traveled through the west and south in that line of work. In 1872 he visited Mexico and upon his return came to St. Louis, where he entered the Polytechnic School as an instructor in 1874. During the succeeding year he pursued his studies abroad under the direction of eminent art instructors of the old world and upon his return was made a member of the faculty of Washington University. He at once demonstrated that he possessed superior ability at organization and through his efforts the St. Louis School of Fine Arts was established. He bent all of his energies toward its upbuilding and when, through the munificence of William Crow, the present Museum of Fine Arts building was completed in 1881, he became director both of the Art School and of the Museum of Fine Arts. His time and talents have been at the service of these two continuously since and his endeavor has been to make the one support and advance the other, the collections being regarded as an open book of reference for those engaged in study. While giving full attention to instruction in fine arts Mr. Ives has also been zealous in his efforts to restore to their place the industrial or applied arts, and for many years gave courses of free lectures on Sundays to the mechanics and artisans of St. Louis. These were illustrated by examples from museums and his own private collections.

The splendid work which Mr. Ives has done for art development and culture has made him widely known far beyond the confines of St. Louis or the state and there came to him the recognition of his ability in his appointment as chief of the department of fine arts at the Columbian Exposition, where splendid results were achieved under his direction and the high standard to which American art was raised in the opinion of the people amply evidenced the value of his services. In 1894 he was appointed by the National Bureau of Education to examine and report upon the courses of instruction and the methods of work carried on by various continental art schools and museums and beginning his study and investigations at Gizel, Egypt, he traced the historical development of civilization as evidenced in art down to modern times.

Unlike the majority of men of highly sensitive organism as manifest in artistic temperament, Mr. Ives has never shrunk from the discharge of the commonplace duties incident to good citizenship. He takes an active interest in municipal affairs and from 1895 served four years as a member of the city council and exercised his official prerogatives in support of many measures which promoted municipal progress or which were matters of civic virtue and civic pride. He has several times represented the United States government as commissioner abroad and was chief of the art department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He has secured for American art recognition from art critics of Europe and received from King Oscar of Sweden in 1905 the decoration of the Order of Vasa; from King Christian IX of Denmark in 1896 the Order of Dannebrog; the Order of St. Alexander of Bulgaria in 1904; Chevalier Order of Leopold of Belgium in 1905; Knight of the Order of Christ, of Portugal; the Iron Crown of Austria; the Order of the Rising Sun of Japan; Commander of the Double Dragon, of China; the Order of S. S. Maurice and Lazarr, of Italy; a medal and diploma from the French government and also the Order of the Department of Public Instruction; several marks of government appreciation from France, Germany and Japan; also special medals from the board of directors of the Columbian Exposition and grand prize for educational services from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He is a lay member of the National Sculptors Association and honorary member of the American Institute of Architects and the Chicago Art Institute, a member of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, the Artists Guild, the National Arts Club, the St. Louis Club, the Noonday Club and various other associations having for their object the promotion of art interests in this country.

In 1887 Mr. Ives was married to Miss Margaret Lackland, a daughter of Rufus J. Lackland, a well known banker and financier of St. Louis. Their children are Caroline Elliott and Neil McDowell.

GERHARD WILLIAM GARRELS.

A notable example of the young man of foreign birth who rises to a position of distinction and prominence in connection with the business interests of the new world is found in the life record of Gerhard William Garrels, president of the Franklin Bank. A native of Germany, he was born in Nienburg, April 16, 1842, a son of Hermann D. J. and Meta (Horch) Garrels. His education was completed by graduation from the Andreanum, Hildesheim, Germany, in 1857 and the same year he made his initial step in the business world as a salesman in a dry-goods store of Oldenburg. In 1861 he became connected with an establishment dealing in wool and cloth at Hanover, Germany, and in 1863 accepted a position in the dry-goods store in The Hague, Holland. His next connection introduced him to a new field—that of insurance and export—at Antwerp, Belgium, in 1864.



G. W. GARRELS

Investigation into business conditions in the new world led Mr. Garrels to the determination to seek a home in America and, crossing the Atlantic, he became a resident of St. Louis in 1866. In the forty-two years which have since intervened he has made consecutive progress from a clerical position to the head of one of the strongest moneyed institutions of the city. In 1867 he became general bookkeeper with the Franklin Bank and the following year was promoted to the cashiership. For a long period he was thus associated with the administration of its business interests and in 1900 was elected to the presidency. He was also president of the St. Louis Clearing House Association in 1905 and 1906.

Mr. Garrels was married in St. Louis, December 8, 1870, to Miss. Lena Opel and their children are William Louis; Meta; Elise, now the wife of Walter Rea Colcord; and Cora, the wife of Ludo W. Wilkens, of New York.

Mr. Garrels is independent in politics. In fact, he is a man of broad and liberal views upon the question of religion, politics and all matters of individual concern. His club associations with the Union, the St. Louis Country and the Missouri Athletic indicate his personal popularity, while his position as banker and financier has gained him recognition as one of the business leaders of St. Louis.

CHARLES K. RAMSEY.

Charles K. Ramsey has for a long period been identified with building operations in St. Louis as an architect, but is living somewhat retired at the present time, although he has not altogether put aside business cares. He was born in Godfrey, Illinois, in 1845, and in 1849 his father, John Ramsey, removed with his family to St. Louis, a few years later becoming one of the popular contractors and builders of this city. From 1855 until 1870 he was a conspicuous figure in the building line, erecting many residences and business houses which at this time are in the central portion of the city. The principal owner of buildings in St. Louis at that day was James H. Lucas, and Mr. Ramsey did two-thirds of the building for him. In 1865 he partially retired from active business connections, and in 1870 altogether put aside the duties of his profession to spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He died in 1879, at the age of sixty-eight years. He wedded Miss Mary Park Kirkpatrick, who passed away in her seventy-fifth year, leaving a family of three children, the daughters being Mary F. and Adelaide W., the former the deceased wife of John P. Allen.

Charles K. Ramsey, the eldest of the family, pursued his education in the public schools of St. Louis, and in Professor Wyman's private school, while his more specific technical training was acquired at Washington University, where he pursued an engineering course. After leaving school he worked for a time at the carpenter's trade, and at the age of twenty years took up the study of architecture, to which he has since turned his energies, his intelligently applied industry and thorough understanding of the scientific principles of his profession gaining him success and distinction in this field of labor. In 1869 he went to France, where he studied the architecture of the old world, and with broadened views and enlightened ideas he returned to St. Louis in 1871 and here opened his office. Since that time he has been actively engaged in building, erecting many of the leading structures of the city, including the Central Presbyterian church, St. Mark's Lutheran church and others. During the early years of his professional career he built the Catlin's tobacco factory at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets and also a large store for John A. Scudder on Fourth street and Lucas avenue. Many of the beautiful homes of this city are indications of his professional skill and ability, including the residence of John D. Perry, D. R. Frances, and Edward Mallinkrodt. These were among the prominent homes built in Vandeventer Place, and Mr. Ramsey also erected a number of factory build-

ings for Mr. Mallinkrodt in North St. Louis. Many other residences are to the credit of Mr. Ramsey, among which may be mentioned the residence of D. M. Holmes on Pine street and that of Henry S. Ames on Lindell boulevard. He likewise erected the Houser building at the corner of Broadway and Chestnut, one of the first fire-proof structures in the city. Following this he entered into a business agreement with the firm of Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago, and during his connection with the firm the following buildings were erected: The Wainwright building, the Union Trust, now the Missouri Trust building, and also what was formerly the St. Nicholas Hotel, but is now the Victoria building. He likewise remodeled the exposition building and erected the Coliseum, which is almost entirely of steel construction. At the present time he is not so actively engaged in building operations, but yet continues to follow his profession. As the years have gone by he has kept in touch with all the improved modern ideas that have been introduced and which have constituted valuable features in architecture. The list of buildings which owe their construction to him indicates at once his high standing in the profession and is also proof of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen, who recognize him as one of the eminent architects of St. Louis.

Mr. Ramsey entered upon pleasant home relations in his marriage in 1876 to Miss Ada Long, of Lexington, Missouri, a daughter of Dr. Long. Five children have been born of this marriage: Mabel C., Jessie L., Allan, Ada L., and Charles K., Jr. The family worship at St. Marks' Lutheran church.

In politics Mr. Ramsey is a republican, and while the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him, he is never remiss in the duties of citizenship, and has coöperated in many improvements which have been of lasting benefit to St. Louis. In all of his professional service he has considered the environment as well as the specific work under his control, and has held to high standards in order that he might enhance the architectural attractiveness of the district in which his operations were being carried on.

HERMAN RUECKING.

Herman Ruecking was born in St. Louis, February 6, 1858, his parents being Henry and Louise Ruecking. The father, a native of Hanover, Germany, came to the new world in 1852 and served his adopted country as a soldier in the Civil war, espousing the Union cause. Here he reared his family and at the usual age Herman Ruecking was sent to the public schools, pursuing his studies to his fifteenth year, when he left high school to enter business life and has since depended upon his own resources for all that he has enjoyed or achieved.

On putting aside his text-books he first worked for his father until his twenty-eighth year and in 1886 he began contracting on his own account, obtaining many contracts for the building of the city sewers. In 1888 he purchased a quarry at Marine avenue and Gasconade street and in the intervening years, covering more than two decades, has built up a business of extensive proportions, now having two hundred and eighty men on his payroll. Up to 1904 he was the sole owner of the plant and business but in that year took out incorporation papers under the name of the Ruecking Construction Company. From his quarry he takes out stone for residences and for street construction, and his enterprise has grown to large proportions for he has made it worth while to his patrons that they give him their business support. He has always been prompt in executing a contract, thoroughly reliable in his business relations. In addition to his interests as a contractor and quarryman he is a director of the Chippewa Bank.

Mr. Ruecking owns a palatial residence at No. 4850 South Broadway, which he erected and which is built in the most approved style of modern architecture.

He was married in 1881 in St. Louis to Miss Emma Rapp, who died in June, 1903. In June, 1904, he wedded Clara Schubert. By his first marriage he had two sons and a daughter: Herman, who completed a course in Bryant & Stratton Business College; Emma, at home; and Frederick, a bookkeeper in the Chippewa Bank.

Mr. Ruecking is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Ascalon Commandery, and was formerly a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Liederkranz and of several other organizations. He is recognized as a man of considerable local prominence in political circles, being a staunch republican and representing his party as city central committeeman from the ninth ward. Matters of municipal government are questions of deep interest to him and he furthermore keeps well posted on the national issues that divide the two great parties.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MARSHALL LADD.

Captain William M. Ladd, who at the time of his death was one of the most prominent business men of St. Louis, belonged to that class of representative American citizens who in promoting individual interests also contribute in large measure to public progress, owing to the extent and importance of their business connections. The success he attained indicated his sound judgment and keen discrimination, and his counsel was therefore sought on many important public matters, his opinions at all times carrying weight among his business colleagues and associates.

Captain Ladd was a native of Fitchville, Ohio, born on the 7th of July, 1837, and his death occurred in St. Louis, November 9, 1908. His parents were Dr. William Marshall and Julia Ann (Hobbie) Ladd, of Fitchville, Ohio. His father was one of the most prominent and distinguished physicians in the state in his day, being accorded an eminent place by the profession and the general public. In the family were three daughters: Mrs. Louise C. Smith, now living in Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Ira Liggett, of Norwalk, Ohio; and Mrs. Georgiana Eccles, deceased.

Reared under the parental roof, Captain Ladd acquired his early education in the schools of Fitchville and much of his leisure was also devoted to the study of medicine under the direction of his father, so that he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of medical science although he never practiced. He became a resident of Missouri in 1856 when a young man of nineteen years and was here identified with farming interests until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he put aside all business and personal considerations and espoused the cause of the Confederacy, enlisting under General Sterling Price. He served for four years in the army and navy and was captain and adjutant in the land forces and was also an officer on the iron clad Fredericksburg of the Confederate navy. He lost all through the fortunes of war and returned to St. Louis with practically nothing. An ardent nature and unfaltering energy, however, enabled him to bravely face the situation, and it was not long before he was again on the high road to success.

In the fall of 1865 Captain Ladd entered into the cotton commission business with his former commander, General Sterling Price, under the name of Sterling Price & Company. This organization was continued until the death of General Price, when the company was dissolved. Captain Ladd then entered into the tobacco business, becoming president of the Ladd Tobacco Company. In 1885 he took up the real-estate business, dealing extensively in farm and timber lands, of which he owned large tracts in Arkansas and elsewhere. At one time he was also interested in a silver mine in Colorado. About four years prior to his death



WILLIAM M. LADD

his health began to fail and he partially retired from active work, devoting his energies to looking after some interests he had acquired.

On the 7th of July, 1884, Captain Ladd was married to Mrs. Frances (Jones) Stephens, a daughter of J. B. and Frances T. (Custis) Jones, of Washington, D. C., the latter a cousin of General Henry A. Wise, a great Virginia general. Mrs. Ladd's father was a writer of note, being the author of many books, and he also edited the "Madisonian." He was a close friend of President Tyler. Captain Ladd is survived by his wife and three daughters, Mary, Anne Frances and Louise Hyde. He was devoted to the welfare of his family and counted his greatest pleasure to minister to their happiness.

The Captain's political allegiance was given to the democracy until 1896, when he espoused the gold standard of the republican party and cast his ballot for President McKinley, remaining an advocate of republican principles until his demise. He held membership in Polar Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and attended the Episcopal church, giving generously and freely to its support. He was a warm-hearted man, of generous and kindly impulses and upright principles. His extended business interests brought him a wide acquaintance and wherever known men paid him their tribute of admiration and respect for what he accomplished and the honorable methods which he followed in all his business transactions.

JOHN WALTER WALSH.

The successful business career and active, honorable life of John Walter Walsh was ended on the 27th of May, 1877. He was then about thirty-five years of age, for his birth occurred in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1842. He was reared, however, by an uncle in Birmingham, England, and acquired a good education in a Catholic school of that place. Attracted by the opportunities of America, where labor and enterprise usually win their just reward, he crossed the Atlantic at the age of twenty-two years and established his home in St. Louis. Here he entered business circles in the employ of the firm of O'Gay-Brennan & Company and was continuously connected with the grocery trade throughout his entire life, for a long period conducting a prosperous and growing business. His judgment was sound, his sagacity keen and his unflinching enterprise proved the foundation upon which he builded his prosperity.

Mr. Walsh was married in St. Louis March 1, 1870, to Miss Christine Obernderfer, a native of Frederick, Maryland, who has continued to make her home in St. Louis since the death of her husband. There were three children in the family but a son died in infancy. The daughters are Catherine, now Mrs. F. Barada; and Mary, the wife of G. W. Teasdale.

In religious faith Mr. Walsh was a devoted Catholic. He was always active in the affairs of St. Louis and was considered a valued citizen, highly esteemed for his business reliability, his personal worth and his devotion to the general welfare.

GEORGE M. TRUMBO.

George M. Trumbo, assistant cashier of the Mechanics American National Bank since 1905, was born in Linneus, Missouri, February 28, 1881. He is yet a young man but his ability and enterprise have placed him in a position in business circles that is enviable. His parents were Charles W. and Mary F. (Porter) Trumbo, the father a banker. In the paternal line he comes of French-Huguenot ancestry but the family has long been represented in America.

After completing the public-school course as a high-school student in Linneus, Missouri, George M. Trumbo attended a business college at Quincy, Illinois, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899. After leaving school he entered his father's bank at Linneus and there gained his preliminary experience in connection with the banking business. Subsequently he went to Sumner, Missouri, to accept the cashiership in a bank there and later came to St. Louis to enter the employ of the American Exchange National Bank. He has occupied his present position as assistant cashier with the Mechanics American National Bank since May, 1905, and is well qualified for the onerous and responsible duties which devolve upon him for his previous training was thorough and comprehensive. He had applied himself diligently to the mastery of all the duties devolving upon him and had become familiar with the banking business in principle and detail. A commendable desire for further advancement prompts him in all that he does and promises well for larger success in the future.

FREDERICK W. LEHMANN.

Frederick W. Lehmann, who by the consensus of public opinion is termed one of the foremost citizens of St. Louis, represents that class of residents of foreign birth who, coming to America, have true appreciation for the opportunities and possibilities of the land of their adoption, and as coöperant factors in well formulated plans and movements take a most active and helpful part in the work of public progress. He is now senior partner of the well known law firm of Lehmann & Lehmann, practicing extensively in civil law and specializing in the department of corporation law. Mr. Lehmann has resided in America since his childhood days, being brought by his parents to the new world from his native land, Prussia, where his birth occurred February 28, 1853. The public schools of Ohio and Indiana afforded him his preliminary education and later he attended Tabor College, at Tabor, Iowa, where he was graduated with the class of 1873. While pursuing his literary course he also took up the study of law privately, and was admitted to practice in the courts, since which time he has made steady progress in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit.

He was admitted to the bar in Fremont county, Iowa, and located for practice at Sidney, Iowa, where he remained until the fall of 1873, when he removed to Nebraska City, where he engaged in practice until 1876. In that year he located in Des Moines, Iowa, seeking a broader field for professional labor, his ability standing the test that was put upon him in this field of practice so that he rose rapidly into prominence at the bar there, and was connected with much important litigation tried in the courts of his district and state. He there continued until 1890 and left Iowa with the reputation of being one of the most brilliant lawyers at its bar. He came to St. Louis to enter a larger and more promising field as general attorney for the Wabash Railway Company, which he thus represented until June 1, 1895. Resigning his position, he became junior partner of the law firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann, and in that connection won much more than local fame, being recognized as a prominent factor in the success which the firm enjoyed. He continued in that professional association until 1905 when, in connection with his son, Sears Lehmann, he organized the present firm of Lehmann & Lehmann. They have since been joined by a younger son, F. W. Lehmann, Jr., without change in the firm name, however. The development of complex business interests in recent years have led to the outgrowth of legal principles and precedents known as corporation law. Its problems are often most involved and intricate, but through the tangled mass of such litigation Mr. Lehmann has followed the clear thread of evidence that has proven his point in many of the noted cases which have engaged the attention of the courts since St. Louis

has numbered him among the representatives of her bar. His course has brought him well earned fame and distinction. He has much natural ability, but is withal a hard student and is never content until he has mastered every detail of his cases.

From the accumulation of evidence, with logical deductions, he finds the points which are of greatest strength in proving his side of the case and in his mind he weighs every point and fortifies himself as well for defense as for attack. Thus he is never surprised by some unexpected discovery by an opposing lawyer who employs the gifts of oratory, for he is a most fluent speaker and yet he never enshrouds the truth in a sentimental garb or illusion for the purpose of furthering the ends of justice. Whatever he does is for the best interests of his clients and for the honor of his profession. No man gives to a case a more unqualified allegiance or riper ability. He is capable of giving an impartial view to both sides of the question and of arriving at a just conclusion. He is felicitous and clear in argument, thoroughly in earnest, full of the vigor of conviction, never abusive of his adversaries, imbued with highest courtesy and yet a foe worthy of the steel of the most able opponent. He is notable for his remarkable clearness of expression and an adequate and precise diction, which enables him to make others understand not only the salient points of his argument, but his every fine gradation of meaning.

While Mr. Lehmann has attained eminent success in his profession he possesses, too, the social qualities which render him personally popular and he is seen at his best at his own fireside, dispensing the hospitality of his home, which is rendered the more attractive by the coöperation of his wife in their entertainment of their friends and their three sons, Sears, Frederick W. and John S. Mrs. Lehmann bore the maiden name of Nora Stark and the wedding was celebrated in Des Moines, Iowa, December 23, 1879. In his political views Mr. Lehmann has always been a stalwart democrat, supporting the gold wing of the party in 1896. In that year he dissented from the financial declarations of the party made through its national convention at Chicago, and during the ensuing campaign was prominent among the gold standard democrats who supported Palmer and Buckner for the presidency and vice presidency respectively. His public utterances in that campaign attracted much attention and his speeches were widely published and read. In public matters relating to the affairs of his city he is deeply concerned and has taken an active part in promoting many measures and movements for the public good. He is president of the library board of the St. Louis Public Library. He was one of the directors of the St. Louis Purchase Exposition and was chairman of its committee on congresses and anthropology. He was a government delegate and chairman of the committee on plan and scope in the universal congress of lawyers and jurists at St. Louis in 1904 and this position came in recognition of his standing as one of the eminent members of the western bar. He is a member of the American Bar Association and was elected its president in 1908. He is not learned in law alone, for he has given much time and thought to the questions of finance, political economy, sociology and other interests which are dominant in the public mind and has always kept abreast of the best thinking men of the age.

SOL E. WAGGONER.

Sol. E. Waggoner, manager of the Citizens Insurance Company and one of the prominent Masons of Missouri, was born in Ohio, March 8, 1851, and is a lineal descendant of General Waggoner of Revolutionary war fame, who was a resident of Virginia. His father, William Waggoner, following his removal from Ohio, went to Macon, Missouri, in 1858. He was one of only eight in Macon county who voted for Lincoln in 1860 and the political antagonism which

he encountered made it so uncomfortable for him there that in 1861 he removed from Macon to Iowa. In the latter state he engaged in contracting. He married Malinda Small, a native of Pennsylvania, descended from ancestors who were soldiers of the Revolution. She died in 1874 and William Waggoner, long surviving, passed away in 1902 at the venerable age of ninety-two years.

Sol E. Waggoner pursued his education in the public and high schools of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and in Oskaloosa College, from which he was graduated. In 1867 he went west as circuit manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company on the old Overland route and assisted in the transfer of the old line from Julesburg to Salt Lake City, which was completed in 1869 and whereby the railroad route supplanted the stage route. Later Mr. Waggoner returned to Macon, Missouri, to see if it were possible to recover the estate which was abandoned by his father when he was forced to remove to Iowa, on account of the troubles incident to the slavery question and the Civil war. The estate had been sold for taxes but the people who held it at this time were very glad to settle up the matter in a way satisfactory to Mr. Waggoner. Noting that there was a good opening at Macon for the conduct of a fire insurance business, he therefore established an agency and continued at that point until 1886. He became state agent for the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company in 1876 and his entire career in insurance lines has been marked by steady and substantial progress, bringing him into positions of increased responsibility but with proportionately enlarged financial returns.

In 1886 he removed to Kansas City and in 1888 came to St. Louis, at which time he was made resident secretary of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company. In 1895 he became secretary of the Citizens Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis and in 1898 became president of the company, retaining the office until 1907, when he resigned intending to retire absolutely from business but at the repeated urgings of the Citizens Insurance Company and the Hartford Insurance Company, he took the position of manager of the St. Louis department for the two companies and is thus connected with business affairs at the present time. His study and experience have brought him most comprehensive knowledge of the insurance business in all of its departments, while his executive ability and keen discrimination well qualify him for the responsible position which he occupies in control of important insurance interests.

On the 2d of April, 1872, Mr. Waggoner was married to Miss Catherine White, a native of England who was graduated from the Edinburgh Seminary, at Edinburgh, Scotland. Her father, Thomas White, was a barrister at law in Leicestershire, England, and died in 1869, while her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth White, passed away in 1891 while visiting a daughter in Kansas. The death of Mrs. Waggoner occurred April 4, 1892. There were two daughters and one son of that marriage: Zella M., the wife of F. G. Myers, who is manager of the A. D. T. System, residing at Webster, Missouri; Martha L., the wife of Louis E. Smith, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, owner of one of the finest jewelry stores in the west; and William C. Waggoner, who is in the St. Louis office of Hathaway & Company, of New York, dealers in commercial paper.

Mr. Waggoner is deeply interested in all that works for the welfare of mankind and the Union Methodist Episcopal church finds in him a helpful member and generous supporter. He is serving as one of its trustees and is also one of the directors of the Epworth Evangelical Institute. He belongs to the Mercantile Club and is one of the well known Masons of the state, few men having labored so effectively and earnestly to advance the interests of the craft. He has passed all the chairs in Masonry, is past grand commander of the state and belongs to nearly all of the Masonic clubs. He assisted in founding the Masonic Home in 1889, has continuously served as one of its directors and is now a member of the finance committee and chairman of the trustees of the endowment fund. This order, based upon the principles of mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness finds in him a worthy exemplar, who has always been

loyal to the teachings of the order. His life work is prompted by high principles and characterized by devotion to justice, truth and right under all conditions and in all circumstances.

AUGUSTUS B. ELLISON.

Augustus B. Ellison, since 1906 secretary and treasurer of the H. H. Coleman Company, merchandise brokers, was born in Marine, Illinois, in February, 1864. His parents, William and Mary Ellison, were farming people. In the maternal line the ancestry is French. The paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were owners of sailing vessels and in 1832 founded the town of Marine.

Augustus B. Ellison acquired his early education in the public schools and afterward attended McKendree College, from which he was graduated in 1884. He was afterward connected with various railroad systems in the capacity of telegraph operator and train dispatcher until 1894, in which year he came to St. Louis and has since made notable advance in business circles. He was first connected here with the Merchants Exchange as telegraph operator for a broker and in 1896 he became assistant secretary for Mark Hanna who was manager of the McKinley campaign in 1896. In 1897 he turned his attention to the grain, stock and cotton brokerage business and operated in that line for nine years or until 1906, when he organized the Coleman Manufacturing Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. This company, well known as merchandise brokers and manufacturers agents, make a specialty of handling soap and have built up an extensive business, their large trade interests bringing to them a remunerative financial return annually.

On the 31st of December, 1885, Mr. Ellison was married in Carthage, Missouri, to Miss Nellie G. St. John, a cousin of Governor St. John, the first prohibition governor of Kansas. Her father was a prominent editor and republican leader in southwestern Missouri. Three children have been born of this union: Helen, A. B. and Pauline. The eldest was graduated in painting and music in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The son is now cashier for his father and the younger daughter is completing her education in Principia College in St. Louis. The family home is a beautiful residence at No. 5568 Bartmer avenue in the Cabanne district and they also have a summer home in Crawford county, in the Ozarks. Not far distant is Onondaga Cave near Leasburg, Missouri, which equals in extent and interest the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky and which was discovered by St. Louis people visiting that place. Mr. Ellison is a member of the Missouri Athletic Club. His military experience covers eight years connection with the state militia and his political views are indicated in the unfaltering support which he gives to the republican party. In everything pertaining to the upbuilding of St. Louis he takes an active part and is a liberal contributor to the enterprises which insure its progress.

JOHN ASHBURY LEWIS.

John Ashbury Lewis, spending his entire life in St. Louis, is now cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, and since he entered the field of business activities he has been continuously connected with banking, his progress resulting from his close application and thorough mastery of the business in all its details. His birth occurred in this city October 24, 1864, his parents being John and Margaret (Bentz) Lewis. The family is of Welsh lineage and the grandfather lived in Wales most of his life. The father was born in London, England, in 1832 and in 1836 was brought by his parents to St. Louis, where he was



A. B. ELLISON

reared and educated. He had served for fifty years, lacking four months, as a public official in various courts at the time of his retirement. He was a stalwart republican in his political views and on that ticket was elected to a number of official positions, which he filled in a most creditable manner. His wife, who was born in Frederick, Maryland, was of Dutch descent, her parents having come from Holland to the new world. The death of John Lewis occurred in July, 1907, while his widow still survives at the age of seventy years.

John Ashbury Lewis was a student in the Divoll and Franklin public schools, and in the Central high school. He put aside his text-books in 1881 to become a messenger in the Bank of Commerce, entering that institution on the 17th of June. From early boyhood it was his desire to become connected with banking interests, and his natural predilection led him into the field in which he has attained most creditable and gratifying success. Leaving school on Friday he began work in the bank on Saturday, the following day, and was associated with the Bank of Commerce until the 1st of October, 1881, when he left that institution to become coin teller with General A. G. Edwards, assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis. He filled that position until the close of Mr. Edwards' term, April 1, 1887, and later spent several months in travel in England and on the continent.

Following his return to St. Louis in September of that year, Mr. Lewis entered the employ of the Continental Bank, which he represented in various capacities from the 6th of September, 1887, until the bank was absorbed by the National Bank of Commerce, May 31, 1902. He became assistant cashier in the latter organization, and is now cashier. He is a courteous and obliging bank official, as well as a business man of enterprise and determination, whose long experience and thorough study has made him an authority in all banking matters.

Mr. Lewis was married in this city February 4, 1891, to Miss Katherine Wilson, and they have one son, Wilson. The family residence is at No. 6 Windermere Place. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Missouri Athletic Club and the Normandie Golf Club, being very fond of golf and other athletic sports. He belongs to the Mercantile Club and to the Business Men's League, and is greatly interested in all that pertains to the business development of the city. He is not unknown in military circles, having served for five years as a member of Company A of the First Missouri National Guards, under Captain Cookson. He is also a Master Mason, belonging to Tuscan lodge, and exercises the right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. There has been nothing spectacular in his career, but it is none the less essential nor important. While he has manifested that concentration of purpose that has brought him from a position of little importance to one of large responsibility, he has at the same time never been neglectful of the social and intellectual side of nature, and has made steady progress along those lines which have made his life a well balanced and forceful one.

CHARLES H. DEITERING.

Charles H. Deitering is an architect, who entered his profession well equipped by thorough preliminary study and training and his broadening experience has given him ability that places him in a creditable position in professional circles. He was born in St. Louis, June 30, 1870, and passed through consecutive grades in the public schools until he became a student in the Central high school. Later he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston and in 1891 entered the office of Isaac S. Taylor, an architect, with whom he remained until 1897. He was connected with Mr. Taylor in all of his principal work, including the construction of the Planters Hotel, the new building of the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Company and numerous other important

structures. He then opened an office for himself in the spring of 1897 and two years ago removed to his present location at No. 705 Missouri Trust building. Today there stands as monuments to his professional skill and enterprise many fine buildings, including that of the St. Louis Cordage Company, the Standard Bagging Company, the Peachmann Hotel, a commercial building for M. Jacobs and an apartment building for the Harecross Realty Company, at Maple and Goodfellow streets, an apartment building for the Delmar Realty Company, at Vandeventer and Lindell boulevard, an apartment building for William Greenburg, at the southeast corner of Taylor and McPherson, the Chinese Government building, the Brazil building, the Old Times Distillery building and the building of the Steinwender & Stoffregen Coffee Company, the last four being on the Exposition grounds. The Brazil building received the grand prize and the Chinese building, a gold medal. Mr. Deitering has also erected residences for Edward K. Love, Emma Whittemore, D. R. Garrison, Theodore W. Fach, Louis E. Dennig and others. The importance of his building operations is plainly indicated in this list and proves well his superior ability in the line of his chosen profession.

Mr. Deitering was married in St. Louis December 10, 1902, to Miss Emma Breidenbach, of this city. They are well known socially and Mr. Deitering is a member of the Century Boat Club and of the St. Louis Architectural Club. He served as deputy jury commissioner in 1891 and again in 1893. He has attained notable success for one of his years and this has followed as the logical sequence of his labors, his study and his investigation. He keeps in touch with the advancement that is being continually made in architectural lines, has been a student of the best work of architects in all ages and is continually adapting the best ideas of earlier times to modern needs in the construction of buildings in which solidarity and beauty constitute well balanced features.

JOHN HURLEY ADAMS.

John Hurley Adams, secretary of the American Central Insurance Company, has represented the business interests of St. Louis for a quarter of a century. Previous to this time he had been identified with educational interests and has long been a resident of this state. He was born near Bloomfield, Iowa, July 23, 1848, and comes of a family of English origin, various branches of which are found in America and to one branch of this family belonged the two American presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams. The branch of the family to which John Hurley Adams belongs was founded in the south. His father, Benjamin Adams, was born in Prince George county, Maryland, and subsequently removed to Iowa during the pioneer epoch in the history of that state. He preëmpted land, hewed the trees and built a log cabin. He also made the rails to fence his place and took an active part in the development and improvement of Iowa when it was emerging from pioneer conditions. He settled there four years before the state was admitted to the Union and his labors were of marked benefit in promoting its growth and upbuilding. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Cardwell, and was born in Kentucky.

John H. Adams was practically reared upon the home farm in the vicinity of Bloomfield, Iowa, and largely acquired his education in a log school-house containing but one room. He had to go two miles to attend school and quite often the snowdrifts were over the fence tops. The acquirement of an education with him involved many hardships and trials and he experienced other difficulties incident to life on the frontier. During the summer months he aided in the arduous task of developing a new farm and as time went by he bore an active part in the county's improvement. He supplemented his early education by study in the State Normal school at Kirksville, Missouri, and

later turned his attention to teaching in Clinton county, Illinois. For a time he was principal of the Trenton schools of that county and in 1883 he connected himself with the American Central Insurance Company as special agent and adjuster, with headquarters at Marshalltown, Iowa. There he continued until 1890, when he was elected assistant secretary of the company and four years later was chosen secretary, which position he is now filling.

Mr. Adams gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is an advocate of the principles of Masonry and a worthy exemplar of the craft. He is also a faithful member of the First Presbyterian church of St. Louis and his main interests in life are those which contribute to an honorable manhood and a life of activity.

On the 29th of August, 1874, in Trenton, Illinois, Mr. Adams was married to Miss Harriet S. Johnson, a daughter of Captain A. H. Johnson, who served in the Mexican war, and was captain of Company G, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, through the period of the Civil war. He was the only captain who had seen active military service when General Grant organized the Army of the West near Paducah, Kentucky. With his regiment he participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Corinth, Pittsburg Landing and the siege of Vicksburg. He had personal acquaintance with General Grant, who was a friend of the family, the Johnsons having in their possession autograph letters and orders issued to Captain Johnson by General Grant.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been born five children, all of whom are living: Stephen A., who resides in New Orleans, where he is engaged in the insurance business; Mabel M. Leigh, whose home is in Houston, Texas; Mamie M.; Morris G.; and Mrs. Iva G. Arnold, who is a resident of St. Louis. Mr. Adams is prominent as a man whose constantly expanding powers have taken him from humble surroundings to the field of large activity and continually broadening opportunity, and as the years have passed he has brought to bear upon the solution of complex business problems a clear understanding and keen insight.

VITAL W. GARESCHÉ.

Endowed by nature with strong mentality and keen power of analysis, it has logically followed that in the practice of law Vital W. Garesché has made continuous advancement during the eleven years of his connection with the St. Louis bar. A native of Illinois, he was born in Collinsville, Madison county, July 10, 1875. His parents were William A. and Mary A. (Brown) Garesché, and the father was also a lawyer of this city. The son had comparatively little educational training in early youth but was for two years a student in the St. Louis University and during that time led a class of forty boys in all branches. He determined to become a member of the legal profession and to this end spent one year as a student in the St. Louis Law School, a department of Washington University. He afterward attended the Benton College of Law and was graduated with the valedictorian honors of his class. Entering upon the active work of the profession he became associated with Henry Hitchcock and from that time forth has steadily risen until he has long since left the ranks of the many and stands among the successful few.

Mr. Garesché was married in Waterloo, Illinois, April 10, 1896, to Katherine Lee Rowe, a cousin of Ex-Governor Taylor of Tennessee. Her father was a veteran officer of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Garesché have two children, Rowe Alexander and Rebecca Morrison, aged respectively twelve and ten years. The parents are Catholics, belonging to St. Rose's Parish, and Mr. Garesché holds membership in the Royal League, and the Knights of Pythias. His inde-



VITAL W. GARESCHE

pendent spirit is indicated in the fact that he is the only one of his family who supports the republican party, but his study of the issues and questions of the day led him to the belief that the interests of good government were best conserved thereby and he therefore joined its ranks. He has been active in its work, has served as precinct committeeman in the twenty-seventh ward, a member of the executive committee of the same ward, is a member of the finance committee of the Republican Club and is likewise a member of the Mullanphy board. One of his attractive qualities is his fearlessness in support of what he believes to be right and yet he is never aggressive in his partisanship of any measure. He is broad minded, public spirited and progressive, decidedly a man of the times.

MICHAEL ROHAN.

Michael Rohan was born in Ireland in 1837 and was brought to America by his parents, James and Anastasia (Walton) Rohan in 1848. The father was a tailor and followed his trade in St. Louis from the time of his arrival until his demise. His son Michael was educated in the Christian Brothers' College and at the old Cathedral parish, and he entered business life as an employe at the Card Boiler Works, where he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the business in principle and detail. When he felt that his experience and earnings justified the step, he formed a partnership with a Mr. Allison and they established a boiler works, which they conducted until 1873, when Mr. Allison sold his interest and the firm of Rohan Brothers was established. They built up an extensive and prosperous business, which is now conducted under the name of Rohan's Sons and which is one of the substantial industrial concerns of the city. Michael Rohan devoted his entire life to the business and his capable management and indefatigable enterprise constituted the foundation upon which he builded the superstructure of his success.

In St. Louis in January, 1866, Mr. Rohan was married to Miss Mary J. McGovern, a daughter of Owen McGovern, who came to St. Louis from Ireland in 1838 and successfully engaged in the contracting business until his death, which was occasioned by cholera in 1849, when he and a son and two daughters all died on the same day. Mr. and Mrs. Rohan became the parents of thirteen children, of whom three are now living: James M., secretary and treasurer of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company; Dr. Francis E. Rohan, a practicing physician of Joplin, Missouri; and Theresa, now Mrs. Aronson of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Mr. Rohan was always an active and devoted Catholic and died in that faith March 5, 1902. During the early period of his residence here he had built a home for his family at Eighteenth and Carr avenue and later at No. 5510 Maple avenue, where he was residing at the time of his death. His business career was a progressive and honorable one and in this land, where labor is unhampered by caste or class, he has steadily worked his way upward, winning the just reward of his industry.

James Michael Rohan, the elder son, was born in St. Louis February 18, 1867, and completed his education by graduation from Christian Brothers College with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1883. In October of that year he turned his attention to the examination of titles to real estate in the employ of M. B. O'Riley, with whom he remained until 1886, when he became connected with August Gainor in the same business. Thirteen years were thus passed, at the end of which time he became assistant manager of the title department of the St. Louis Trust Company, which was later merged with all of the title companies of the city into the Title Guarantee Trust Company, of which he was elected secretary and treasurer in 1902. This is today a most important feature in the life of St. Louis and the business relation of James Michael Rohan is therefore a most respectable one. He is also the vice president of the St. Louis

Fireworks Company and secretary of the Mound City Excelsior Manufacturing Company. He is a man of marked business ability, noting the opportunity for expansion in various lines, and his ready adaptation to the conditions which exist has enabled him to forge steadily forward.

On the 22d of April, 1896, in St. Louis, Mr. Rohan was married to Miss Mae Wathen, and their children are Eugene, Virgil, Philip, Francis Michael and James Alfred. Mr. Rohan votes with the democracy and is a communicant of the Catholic church, while fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus. He is carrying his efforts continually into extended fields of usefulness and is today occupying a notably conspicuous position in financial and business circles.

CHARLES W. McHOSE.

Charles W. McHose, of St. Louis, western manager for the Erie City Iron Works of Chicago, with few of the advantages which most boys enjoy, early became a self-reliant, independent youth, and is now a man of recognized ability and force. He was born at Lehighton, Pennsylvania, in 1876, his parents being Edwin and Mary (Yoder) McHose. The father was a machinist by trade, but later engaged in merchandising. The McHose family originated in Scotland, and the great-grandfather of our subject was the first of the name to come to America, reaching this country at the time of the Revolutionary war. He settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, where the maternal ancestors of our subject, also lived through many generations. They were French Huguenots, and at an early day in the history of America, representatives of the name became factors in the colonization of the new world.

Charles W. McHose lost his mother when but eight years of age. There were six children in the family, and the father was in limited financial circumstances. It being impossible after the mother's death to give the children proper care, Charles W. McHose was placed in the Ebenezer Orphan Home at Flat Rock, Ohio, and his early schooling and training were received in that institute. He there remained for about four years, when his father took him out and sent him as a student to the public school. From that time on he has been compelled by his own personal efforts and through many hardships to make his way in the world. He pursued his education in the public and high schools and in the North Western College at Naperville, Illinois. He also took special engineering work in the Lewis Institute at Chicago, and received instruction in the same line at the Central Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. He, likewise, pursued a law course in Chicago in the Business Law School, where he spent two years, not with the intention of engaging in the practice of law, but of acquiring a knowledge that would more ably fit him for commercial duties.

When he left school Mr. McHose secured a position with Robert Gordon, a heating contractor, with whom he spent two years doing clerical work. In 1894 he became connected with the Erie City Iron Works, and is still associated with that company. He accepted an office position with that firm in Chicago, and his ability won him promotion until he was made assistant manager of the Chicago office. He was sent to St. Louis in February, 1905, to take charge of the business there as St. Louis manager, and has since continued his present position, giving him jurisdiction over the affairs of the company in a number of the nearby states.

In politics Mr. McHose is a republican but, while he feels the citizen's interest in community affairs, he has never sought nor desired office. He has taken the degrees of the blue lodge and chapter in Masonry, and he belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club, Field Club and the St. Louis Railway Club. His religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Methodist church. These

associations indicate clearly the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. His life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished by one who has determination and energy. As the years have passed he has proven his worth as a factor in the business world, and the position which he occupies is a creditable one and one involving much responsibility.

ROBERT HENRY STOCKTON.

Robert Henry Stockton, president of the Majestic Range Company, was born at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, July 5, 1842. The family is of English origin and was established in Virginia in 1680, a removal being made from that state to Kentucky during the period of Indian warfare. The grandfather, Robert Stockton, on coming from Virginia opened the first bank in his section of Kentucky. George Jewett Stockton, father of Robert H. Stockton, was born in Kentucky and became a merchant. There he married Augusta Somersall, who was also of English descent. All of the members of the family with the exception of Robert H., a sister and his mother were carried off in the cholera scourge of 1854, and the mother died later in the same year. The sister is Mrs. M. S. Cotton, of Sedalia, Missouri.

Robert H. Stockton spent his boyhood to the age of fifteen years at Mount Sterling and acquired his education in the public schools, after which he came with his uncle to Missouri, settling in Boone county in 1857. For two years he remained with his uncle on a farm, and in 1859 secured a position as clerk and assistant to a tinner in the hardware store of Dorsey & Carter of Columbia, Missouri. Thus when not selling goods he was assisting the tinner in putting up lightning rods or blacking up stoves.

Following the outbreak of the Civil war, in April, 1861, he joined the Southern army with a company which went to Booneville to resist General Lyons' advance into the state, but General Lyons scattered the forces before they could be organized and Mr. Stockton returned to Columbia. In December, 1861, however, he joined General Price and went through the various battles and skirmishes with Price's army, arriving in northern Mississippi in the spring of 1862. During all of this time he was a member of Company I, Second Missouri Infantry, which was afterward merged with the Sixth Missouri. He was then elected second lieutenant of his company, serving some time with his command, and at other times doing duty as acting adjutant under Colonel Francis M. Cockrell until the spring of 1863. At that date he permanently joined his company and the division of the Confederate army to which they were attached retreated into Vicksburg. Mr. Stockton was captured while on night picket duty about the 5th of June, 1863, and sent to Johnson's Island, where he remained a prisoner of war until February 1, 1865, when he was exchanged and reported to Colonel Bevier at Richmond. He was then given charge of a company of exchanged privates with orders to go to Mobile, Alabama, and report for duty. There being no means of transportation provided they had to walk and subsist on the country. They had reached Eufala, Alabama, on the 10th of April, 1865, when they heard of the end of the war.

In September, 1865, Mr. Stockton arrived in St. Louis and immediately found employment through the efforts of his old employers at Columbia in the hardware house of Pratt, Fox & Company, with whom he spent two years. He then went with the house of Waters, Simmons & Company, who were succeeded by the Simmons Hardware Company. He became secretary of the company after the first year of its organization and later was elected second vice president, so continuing until 1888, when he withdrew from the hardware trade and through the succeeding four years enjoyed well earned rest, spending much of the time in



R. H. STOCKTON

travel for pleasure until 1892. In that year he joined L. L. Culver in organizing the Majestic Manufacturing Company for the manufacture and sale of Majestic ranges to the trade. Upon the death of Mr. Culver in 1899, he assumed the presidency and general management of the company and has so prosecuted the business that the house today does a larger business in its line than any concern of the kind in the world, having found a market for their output in forty-two of the forty-six states of the Union and also in a number of foreign countries. Ever since becoming connected with the business Mr. Stockton has given his undivided attention to its conduct, and its substantial and continuous growth is largely attributable to his efforts. He is also interested in various other enterprises, owning a controlling interest in the Majestic Hotel at Hot Springs, Arkansas, while of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company he is one of the directors.

On the 24th of December, 1867, Mr. Stockton was married, at Richmond, Missouri, to Miss Betty Mae Warder, a daughter of Mrs. Susan Warder, of that place. Their only child died at the age of nineteen months, and Mrs. Stockton passed away in November, 1904.

Mr. Stockton has been an active factor in state politics and is the earnest champion of Folk in his candidacy for governor, being in heart sympathy with the movements for which Governor Folk has stood—the movements for clean politics and for the expression of popular opinion without the domination of machine rule. Mr. Stockton belongs to the Business Men's League, the Mercantile Club, Noonday Club, the Confederate Veterans Association, and the Hamilton Avenue Christian church—associations which indicate much of the character of his interests and the principles that govern his conduct. He was one of the directors of the World's Fair and was chairman of the committee on advertising. His chief recreation comes in visiting the Woodford farm in Pettis county, which is the property of his nephew. He is a great lover of the country and ideal rural life, and claims that he would have been a better agriculturist than a business man. However, his ability in manufacturing and mercantile lines has been abundantly proven, and as president of the Majestic Range Company, in which connection he is controlling important, extensive and remunerative business interests, he need not feel that he made any mistake when he heeded the call of the city.

DANIEL EDMUND GARRISON.

Daniel Edmund Garrison, who in early boyhood lived on Main street in a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, has lived to witness the extension of its borders and the growth of its population until it stands fourth among the great metropolitan centers of America. In all the intervening years, Mr. Garrison has had firm faith in the city's future and has coöperated in no small degree in its development along various lines. He was born October 27, 1839, in Sharpsburg, a suburb of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but the same year his parents, Oliver and Louisa C. (Hale) Garrison, removed to St. Louis. The mother, a native of Goderich, Canada, was born September 21, 1816. The father's birth occurred at West Point, New York, June 1, 1811, and after a residence of twenty-eight years in the east he brought his family to St. Louis, where from 1839 until 1852 he was proprietor of the Eagle foundry. His capable management of a rapidly developing business brought him gratifying success and from 1861 until 1876 he figured prominently in financial circles as a representative of the banking interests. In the latter year he retired, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well merited ease in the midst of comforts and luxuries made possible through his intense and well directed activity in former years. He died October 28, 1889, while his wife passed away June 19, 1893. Tracing back the ancestral history, it is found that Captain Oliver Garrison, grandfather of Daniel

E. Garrison, of this city, lived at West Point, New York, and was the owner of a fleet of schooners carrying the United States mail from Garrison's Landing, opposite West Point, to New York city before the days when steamships plied the Hudson. The family was founded in America in 1686 by ancestors who came from England, while in the maternal line Mr. Garrison is descended from French ancestry that were among the earliest settlers of Canada.

In Wyman's Institute, one of the prominent old educational establishments of St. Louis, Daniel E. Garrison pursued his literary course, while later he attended Jones Commercial College and was graduated in 1857, on the completion of the regular commercial course and also in commercial law. As opportunity offered in his boyhood, he engaged in hunting and fishing and those sports have always been of interest to him throughout his entire life. Following his graduation, at the age of eighteen years, he became bookkeeper for an insurance Company and at the same time became half owner in a hemp storage warehouse. The firm of which he was a partner extended the scope of its activities to the field of general commission business in 1861 and Mr. Garrison was associated therewith until 1862, when owing to ill health he sought a change of climate and removed to New York city for the purpose of carrying on a cotton, hemp and tobacco commission business.

After seven years spent in the east Mr. Garrison returned to St. Louis in 1869 and later became secretary of the Kingsland Iron Company, owners of a blast furnace, which was afterward absorbed by the Vulcan Iron Works and later by the Vulcan Steel Company. Mr. Garrison continued with the business through its various changes in ownership and became vice president and general manager. This company made the first iron and later the first steel rails produced west of the Mississippi river. In 1877, he withdrew from the Vulcan Steel Company to enter the steel rail and railway supply business and afterward added controlling interests in the St. Louis Radiator Manufacturing Company and the St. Louis Expanded Metal Company, becoming president of both corporations. His ready resource enabled him to successfully manage many lines of trade and he purchased a controlling interest in the Columbia Incandescent Lamp Company, one of the largest lamp manufactories of the country. He was one of the first to promote the use of reinforced concrete and in his business career kept continually abreast with the constantly expanding ideas of trade and commerce, and, in fact, was many times a leader in the onward march. He practically retired from active business in 1895 but is still extensively financially interested in manufacturing stocks and investments in business concerns and in real estate. Placing his now extensive capital in St. Louis property and industrial and commercial concerns indicates the faith which Mr. Garrison has ever had in the prosperity and growth of St. Louis. Long since leaving his boyhood's home on Main street, or First street as it was then called, and which was then the best residence thoroughfare of the city, he is now living on Westminster Place near Union avenue and has seen the city expand until its area covers twenty blocks still farther west.

In all the intervening years, Mr. Garrison has been an interested witness of the various movements which have shaped the policy and promoted the interests of St. Louis and has figured in many important public movements. He was a charter member of the old Missouri Governor's Guard, which was organized in 1858 and commanded by Captain George W. West. He was connected with the southwest expedition sent out by the governor to repel the invasion of Lane, Jennison and others, who were radical abolitionists and constantly raiding the border counties, stealing negroes and setting them free in Kansas. In politics Mr. Garrison has been independent and has always refused political honors and offices but has been untiring and indefatigable in his efforts for the promotion of the manufacturing interests of St. Louis, realizing that upon its trade relations rest the growth and development of the city.

On the 20th of February, 1861, was celebrated the marriage of Daniel Edmund Garrison, of St. Louis, and Harriett Beardslee of Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey. They became parents of four sons: William Oliver, now deceased, who married Florence E. Crookes and after her death wedded Edith Hendel; Cornelius Kingsland, who wedded Mary Branch and is now deceased; Daniel Edmund, who married Elizabeth Samuel; and Arthur Clifton, who married Frances Billingsley. The mother, too, has passed away.

Mr. Garrison has always preferred home life to the surroundings of club life but has been active and helpful in church work and a generous contributor toward its support. He has served as vestryman and as junior and senior warden in St. George's Episcopal church for about thirty years, or until prolonged illness compelled his resignation, for he would not hold any office if not able to give personal attention to his duties. A resident of St. Louis for almost sixty-nine years, he early had the prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing city and placing his investments here has garnered in the fullness of time the rich rewards of his labor.

HENRY C. HAARSTICK.

To have instituted and controlled mammoth business interests in the attainment of notable success entitles one to more than passing notice, but the life record of Henry C. Haarstick in other directions contains many valuable lessons, which may be profitably considered and pondered. His life has never been self-centered. While he attempted important things and has accomplished what he has attempted, his success has never represented another's losses but has resulted from effort intelligently applied and the wise use of the chances that have come to him. He has been most generous with his means in assisting others, which marks him as a man of kindly spirit, recognizing the obligations and responsibilities of wealth. Nor has his kindness been impelled by a sense of stern duty but by a sincere interest in his fellowmen. Such is Henry C. Haarstick, who now has his office in the building of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, but is practically retired from the active management of business affairs.

Mr. Haarstick was born July 26, 1836, in Hohenhameln, Germany, and in his early childhood accompanied his parents to America, the year 1849 witnessing the arrival of the family in St. Louis. They had previously lived in the north of Germany and possessed the industry and determination characteristic of the people of that country. The father was thrifty and enterprising and his wife was quiet, industrious and kindly, being much beloved among the people with whom she made her home. A dairy business was established by Mr. Haarstick and the careful conduct of his business affairs brought him a fair measure of success, enabling him to provide a good living for his family, which numbered two daughters and a son.

The latter, Henry C. Haarstick, was a pupil in the Saxony school, conducted under the auspices of the German Evangelical Lutheran church. He early displayed traits of character which foreshadowed the strength of his later manhood, and his salient qualities were such as won for him the high regard of his instructors during his school days. Some of his teachers desired that his parents should educate him for the ministry, but the father wished him to follow mercantile pursuits and to this end sent him as a pupil to Wykoff's English school and later to Jones Commercial College, one of the best known institutions of that character in the west. There he was also a favorite with his teachers and President Jonathan Jones especially interested himself in behalf of Henry C. Haarstick and obtained for him a position in the office of Moloney & Tilton, then conducting a large distillery in St. Louis. When he made his ini-

tial step in the business world he was paid a salary of twenty-five dollars a month but he received thorough business training and moreover benefited by the association of the manager, Artemas L. Holmes, who was an intelligent, educated and high-minded gentleman, noted for his equanimity of temper and his perfect self-poise under all circumstances. Mr. Haarstick also acquired habits of self-control and cultivated an even temperament, which has enabled him, under all circumstances, to remain unruffled and calm, so that his judgment has been unbiased and his opinions undisturbed by outside influences. Quickly Mr. Haarstick won promotion, for which his industry and ability proved him worthy. Step by step he advanced until he became manager for the Tilton Company and later a partner in the business. He was connected with this enterprise until the distillery was destroyed by fire in 1861, at which time the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Haarstick, however, continued in the same line of business, building a distillery on Barton street, but finding the international legislation of the war period proved detrimental to his business he sold out in December, 1867.

It was then that Mr. Haarstick entered upon a work that proved him to be one of the ablest business men of St. Louis. He was called to take charge of the affairs of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, which had been organized to conduct a freighting business on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans. The business, however, was conducted along anything but profitable lines and its fleet of a few barges and towboats was sadly in need of repair. Mr. Haarstick undertook the management, studied the situation and the trade conditions of this section of the country and with keen foresight saw that an extensive and profitable business might be built up. He then began to improve the barges and to get into touch with the shippers of the country, and in course of time developed an enterprise, which was of great value to St. Louis and a source of much profit to the stockholders. He believed that grain might be shipped profitably in bulk for export by way of New Orleans, and although this project was discouraged by many of the then leading business men, he saw its utility and recognized its value and was the first to bond a water route for direct importation of foreign merchandise. Obstacles and difficulties were turned aside and the varied interests of the business were brought into a unified and harmonious whole. The pioneer western country profited by his labors, for not only did he furnish a safe and cheap means of shipment for producers and dealers but also caused the railroads to lower and regulate their rates in order to compete with the barge line.

Following the opening of the Mississippi river as the result of the building of the jetties in 1878, the grain export trade became very extensive and in 1881 all the barge transportation interests on the Mississippi river were combined in one powerful organization under the name of the St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, with Mr. Haarstick as manager of its mammoth and important interests. He continued to conduct a most profitable business for the company for many years until difficult trade conditions arose and river transportation became largely a thing of the past. However, the value of the work of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company can scarcely be overestimated. It constituted a powerful factor in business, growth and progress here for many years. It became the owner of a large fleet of grain barges and powerful towing steamers, having a capacity for moving nearly four million bushels of grain at one time. Mr. Haarstick not only transacted the transportation business for grain merchants of this section, but formed extensive connections with a number of the leading importers of Europe, thus bringing the local markets and surrounding territory into direct touch with the demands of the consumers of the old world. The consensus of public opinion accords to Mr. Haarstick in a large measure the credit of inaugurating and building up the export grain trade between St. Louis and European ports.

Many other interests, however, have claimed the attention and energies of Mr. Haarstick. He has attempted many things and has succeeded in all that he has attempted. He is now the vice president of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, president of the Compton Hill Improvement Company and president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange during its most prosperous years. Other enterprises of minor importance have claimed his attention and in all he has manifested a spirit of undaunted enterprise that has carried him into large undertakings that have constituted elements in the city's upbuilding and greatness as well as the source of his own success.

Mr. Haarstick has coöperated in many measures that have been of essential benefit to the city aside from his business affairs. He filled the office of president of the Commercial Club, the most influential private organization of the central west and has been a generous contributor to charitable and benevolent institutions. No feeling of stern duty has prompted his work for others but a sincere and abiding interest in his fellowmen and their welfare. He has ever been quick to extend a helping hand to one whom he sees struggling to rise, and on various occasions, not only his sympathy but his substantial aid has been given in times of dire necessity or distress. All this is done without the least show of ostentation or display and, in fact, an innate modesty prompts him to say nothing of his benefactions, which would never be known if it were left for him to tell.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Haarstick was married in 1861 to Miss Elise Hoppe, long recognized as a leader in social circles and as a public benefactress, sharing her husband's interest in all charitable work and aiding him in his efforts to assist others. Their elder daughter, Mrs. Ida Herf, is well known as a lady of superior intellectual attainments, devoted to music, poetry and literature, and also giving much of her time to charitable work. Their younger daughter is Emma R. Haarstick and their son is William T. Haarstick, who has already made his mark in the business world, displaying that energy that carries one forward to large and important undertakings. Such in brief is the history of Henry C. Haarstick, who has played an important part in the commercial development of St. Louis and is now enjoying the fruits of his former toil in retirement from the more arduous duties of a business career. While he has won success, the methods he has followed have ever been those of strict conformity to the high standard of commercial ethics and throughout his entire life he has been imbued with a deep spirit of human sympathy that has brought him into close and helpful relations with his fellowmen.

EDWARD DEVOY.

Edward Devoy was born in St. Louis, August 8, 1846, on Sixth street between Biddle and O'Fallon where St. Patrick's parochial school now stands. His parents were Dennis and Mary (Mullins) Devoy. His father and grandfather were natives of the County of Kildare, Ireland, and in 1817 the grandfather came to America with his family, settling in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he died. About 1830 the father came to the middle west and in 1832 established his home in St. Louis.

In early boyhood Edward Devoy attended St. Patrick's parochial school and later the old Benton school then situated on Sixth street between Locust and St. Charles streets. The necessities of a large family prompted him to go out into the world and earn his living at the age of eleven years and his early income was received from the sale of newspapers at the old postoffice at Third and Chestnut streets, where he soon gained many regular as well as transient customers. In 1859 he began learning the printing trade in the job printing office of Keemle



EDWARD DEVOY

& Hagar, with whom he remained for two years, when the war caused the failure of their successor, Charles K. Rowe.

Mr. Devoy then worked at the tobacco trade until 1865, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the St. Louis postoffice by Peter L. Foy, who at that time was postmaster. He left the position in March, 1873, to turn his attention to the coal trade in connection with a coöperative company. Thirteen years afterward he became associated with E. R. Fenerborn in the coal trade and when the partnership had been maintained for some years the business was incorporated and has been so continued to the present time. They have enjoyed a constantly increasing patronage until today the company is one of the most successful operating in the coal trade in St. Louis, the business being represented by a large figure. Mr. Devoy is also well known in financial circles, having for the past twelve years been a director of the International Bank.

His activity in other lines has contributed to the city's welfare not only in the department of municipal progress but also in the promotion of its trade and business relations and in its benevolent work. He was a member of the city council from 1883 until 1887 and advocated and supported many needed reforms and improvements. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Business Men's League and is one of the most prominent and influential members of the Merchants Exchange. He has served successively as a member of its board of directors, as second vice president, first vice president and president, his incumbency as chief executive officer continuing until January, 1909. This organization has been a most effective force in furthering the business conditions of the city and extending its ramifying trade connections, and under the guidance of Mr. Devoy its work has been continued along most progressive and successful lines.

Mr. Devoy has also been a member of the board of charity commissioners for the past six years. In 1886 he became a member of the Legion of Honor; in 1887 of the Commercial Travelers Association of St. Louis; and in 1903 of the Knights of Columbus. He is likewise a member of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, an organization for looking after the wants of the poor, and he is a communicant of the Catholic church, belonging to St. Rose's parish.

On the 11th of July, 1867, in St. Patrick's church, Mr. Devoy was united in marriage to Miss Maria Fallon by the Rev. William Wheeler. They have become the parents of eight children, of whom five are living: Stella, the wife of Wilson T. Cartwright; Joseph A., who married Miss Annie Frazier; Alice Dorothy, the wife of Milo B. Heinriches; and George Fallon and Charles Louis at home. There are now two grandchildren. The advancement and success which Mr. Devoy has achieved are matters of pride to his many friends who rejoice in what he has accomplished and recognize that his progress is the expression of marked strength of character, unfaltering industry and notable ability to devise and execute well formulated plans.

REV. URBAN STANOWSKI.

Rev. Urban Stanowski is the rector of the St. Stanislaus' Parish church, and to him is due the credit for the fine condition of this community. The entire church property, consisting of a fine church building, a substantial priest house and a large school that can accommodate nearly six hundred children, is the result of his unwearied application. All of this has been accomplished within less than a quarter of a century.

He was born in Poland, September 2, 1856, and early in life was enrolled at the Opole Gymnasium, where he completed a classical course. In 1875 he came to the United States to complete his education and here he attended St. Francis College at Quincy, Illinois, where he devoted his attention to the study

of philosophy, remaining in this institution for two years. He later entered the Franciscan Fathers school in St. Louis, where he completed his studies, and on May 16, 1880, was ordained to priesthood in St. John's church by Archbishop Ryan. Immediately upon ordination he was assigned to Radom, Illinois, to take charge of the Polish settlement, where there are at present five parishes. Father Stanowski remained there for five years, during which time he acquitted himself excellently and was instrumental in placing the parish in a prosperous condition for the first time in its existence.

In the year 1885 he returned to St. Louis and assumed charge of St. Stanislaus' parish, which up to that time had not had a resident pastor, the congregation being looked after by the Franciscan Fathers. The parish had a school building, over which was a standing debt of twelve thousand five hundred dollars. Father Stanowski cheerfully assumed the post and through his untiring energy succeeded in clearing the indebtedness and placing the parish on a firm foundation. He purchased property on which to construct a parish house and in the year 1891 was instrumental in having erected the present magnificent church edifice. For a number of years Father Stanowski held jurisdiction over the Polish church at this place. There are now three parishes, St. Stanislaus', St. Casimir's and St. Hedwig's. In the year 1898 he built a convent on the church property for the Polish Franciscan Sisters. The property in possession of the parish is very valuable and could not be bought today for less than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all of which has been acquired since Father Stanowski assumed charge of the church. The parish is absolutely free from debt with a handsome reserve fund in the treasury.

SELIG SCHWARTZ.

The wheels of trade and commerce are kept in constant motion through the labors of such men as Selig Schwartz, president of the Cohen-Schwartz Steel & Rail Company, who since 1902 has been president of this corporation. His life is an evidence of the fact that the business opportunities of the new world are many and that the citizens of foreign birth stand equal chances with the native sons of America in winning success.

Born in Kief, Russia, in December, 1865, he pursued his education in the Jewish schools of that land, and in 1884, when a youth of nineteen years, emigrated to the United States, landing at New York city. He at once made his way to St. Louis, where his sister had preceded him, and as his financial resources were insufficient to support him for any length of time he immediately sought work and became a tinner in the employ of the Standard Stamping Company. After a brief period he was persuaded to leave that position and began gathering rags. While thus engaged he hired a private English teacher and after some time acquired a fair knowledge of English, so that he was better qualified for the duties of business life. He then returned to the Standard Stamping Company, and his diligence and adaptability were such that they enabled him to gain successive promotions until he became foreman.

Ambitious to carry on business on his own account that he might himself gather the profits of his labor, he resigned as foreman in 1886 and joined a partner in a junk business at No. 1221 North Eighth street. There he remained for a year, after which the partnership was dissolved and he joined his brother-in-law, B. Kuplar, in a partnership at No. 1926 North Broadway. One and a half years later this business connection was terminated and Mr. Schwartz started in for himself in the same line in July, 1888, at No. 809 North Eighth street, carrying on business there until 1890. In the meantime, in order to secure more commodious quarters, for he found that his location was too small for his growing business, he removed to No. 719 Biddle street, where he continued

until 1892. In that year he determined to engage in the dry-goods business and established a store at No. 2220 Franklin avenue, but the venture did not prove a profitable one, as he had hoped, and after six months he sold out at a considerable sacrifice. He then again engaged in the junk business at No. 1223 North Eighth street, remaining there for about two years. The financial panic during the Cleveland administration followed and he lost heavily. He then formed a partnership in the same line with his brother-in-law, but after one and a half years they dissolved their business interests. In the meantime, however, they purchased the wreck of the Mermod-Jaccard building, and also an elevator that had been partially destroyed by fire in East St. Louis. In this undertaking they realized about five thousand dollars. Again Mr. Schwartz dissolved his business relations with his brother-in-law and carried on the business alone until he formed his present partnership with Mr. Cohen, who is not only a business associate, but a warm personal friend. They are now succeeding in the work to which they direct their attention, handling a profitable enterprise conducted under the name of the Cohen-Schwartz Steel & Rail Company, at the foot of Tyler street, where they have been located since October 6, 1902. In connection with his services as president of the company Mr. Schwartz is a director of the Alexander A. Smith Furnishing Company, and of the Chicago Wrecking & Supply Company.

In St. Louis, on the 6th of June, 1887, Mr. Schwartz was married to Miss Rose, daughter of Marcus Greenspan, who was a retired dry-goods merchant at the time of his death, which occurred in St. Louis in 1905, when he was ninety years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz are the parents of four sons and two daughters and they own and occupy a fine residence at No. 2948 Dickson street. Mr. Schwartz is a member of the Odd Fellows Society, also of the Progressive Order of the West and held the position of endowment treasurer. He is connected with the orthodox Jewish faith and he gives his political support to the republican party. While in his business life all days have not been equally bright, and, in fact he has suffered reverses and business hardships, he has nevertheless persevered and is now at the head of a profitable and growing enterprise.

WILLIAM L. MORSEY.

During the greater part of the years which have elapsed since William L. Morsey attained man's estate he has been in the public service and his record has at all times been characterized by a zeal and devotion to the public good that has seldom been excelled. As prosecuting attorney of Warren county for eight terms, as assistant United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri and as United States marshal of this district, in which incumbency he is now found, he has made a notably creditable record. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Warrenton, Missouri, his native city, and in the Central Wesleyan College, there he acquainted himself with higher branches of learning. His father, Colonel Fred Morsey, was a native of Germany and on crossing the Atlantic to the United States in 1832 settled in Missouri. For some years thereafter his attention was devoted to the profession of civil engineering and, taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar and practiced in the courts until after the inauguration of hostilities between the north and the south. During the period of warfare he served as a lieutenant colonel of the Third Missouri Cavalry and then resumed his law practice in Warrenton, where he gained recognition as a prominent attorney, accorded a large clientage up to the time of his death in 1875.

Following his father's professional footsteps, William L. Morsey qualified for the practice of law and in 1873 successfully passed the examination that secured



WILLIAM L. MORSEY

his admission to the bar. No higher encomium could be uttered concerning his service as prosecuting attorney of Warren county than the statement of the fact that he was eight times elected to that office and declined a renomination at the close of his last term. Always interested in the political situation of the country and the issues of greatest import before the public, he became a worker in republican ranks and in 1892 received his party's nomination for congress in the ninth district but could not overcome the large democratic majority of that section of the state. In his law practice he was associated with Judge Charles E. Peers in a partnership that existed from 1877 until Mr. Morsey was appointed in 1888 assistant United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri. He filled that office for four years, or until June 21, 1902, when he was appointed by President Roosevelt to his present position as United States marshal for the eastern district of Missouri. He has always maintained the deepest interest in the growth and success of the political principles which he endorsed in early manhood and in 1876 he was an alternate delegate to the republican national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, and delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1888. He has frequently been a delegate to the district and state conventions and for eight years was chairman of the congressional committee of the ninth district. Aside from his professional, official and political connections his interests have been comparatively few, yet he is one of the directors of the Bank of Warren county.

On the 15th of May, 1879, Mr. Morsey was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Pullian, a daughter of Judge J. A. Pullian, of Warrenton, and they have four sons: Frederick is now connected with the Burlington system at Hannibal, Missouri. Chase, who is a graduate of the Central Wesleyan College of Warrenton, Missouri, and the law department of Washington University, is now United States commissioner and a member of the law firm of Harlan, Jeffries, Wagner & Corum. Clyde is also a graduate of the law department of the Washington University and is associated in practice with Hon. E. A. Rozier, formerly United States attorney, located at Farmington, Missouri. William L., Jr., is a graduate of the Central Wesleyan College and is now assistant cashier of the Bank of Warren county at Warrenton.

Such in brief is the life history of William L. Morsey, whose defense of his honest convictions has ever been one of his salient characteristics, while over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

ROBERT McKITTRICK JONES.

There is perhaps some truth in the accusation that the American business man is entirely absorbed in the purpose of acquiring wealth to the exclusion of other interests, but while possessing a laudable ambition to attain success, the life of Robert McKittrick Jones has always been permeated with a spirit of philanthropy and humanitarianism that has prompted his recognition of the rights of others and his obligations to his fellowmen. He finds time, therefore, in the midst of onerous business duties to aid a fellow-traveler on life's journey and is always willing to extend a helping hand to those who need and merit assistance.

He was born in County Down, Ireland, May 8, 1849, his parents being William and Margaret (McKittrick) Jones. He prepared for college at the Royal Academical Institute at Belfast, Ireland, but was obliged to discontinue his college course on account of ill health. For five years he served an apprenticeship to the trade of linen manufacturing in Banbridge, Ireland, where he afterward worked for a short time as a journeyman. The favorable opportunities of the new world, however, attracted him, and in August, 1872, he sailed for the United States, landing at New York. After a brief time spent in the

eastern metropolis he made his way to Chicago and thence to St. Louis, where he entered the firm of Crow, McCreary & Company, with whom he continued for four years.

Prompted by a laudable ambition to engage in business on his own account when his industry and careful expenditure brought him sufficient capital and his experience justified this forward step, he purchased a half interest in the dry-goods commission business of Randall & Company, in 1877. This house had been established in 1862 by James S. Gary and his son, of Baltimore, Maryland, with J. B. Noland as manager. Eventually the firm became known as Noland, Jones & Company, so continuing from 1877 to 1883, when Mr. Jones purchased Mr. Noland's interest and the business was reorganized under the firm style of Robert M. Jones & Company. Another change occurred in 1886, when William V. Jones was admitted to a partnership. An extensive dry-goods commission business is conducted, the trade increasing greatly year by year as the most modern and progressive business methods are brought to bear thereon. Mr. Jones is a director of the Boatmen's Bank, also of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, in which he is now serving as a member of the executive board, and he is a trustee of Washington University.

In 1879 Mr. Jones was married in St. Louis to Miss Grace Richards, a daughter of Eben Richards, of St. Louis, and they have one son, Hugh McKittrick Jones, a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1901, who was admitted to a partnership in his father's business in 1903. He married Carroll West, a daughter of Thomas H. West, of St. Louis, and has one daughter, Florence Terry.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones reside at No. 6 Westmoreland Place. He is prominent in social circles, being particularly well known in the club life of the city. His name is on the membership rolls of the St. Louis, the Noonday, the Country, the Racquet and the Commercial Clubs, and the Round Table of St. Louis. He has had some active military experience, serving through the riots which arose in connection with the railroad strike of 1877, at which time he was a member of Company A of the First Regiment of the Missouri National Guards. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and, as every true American citizen should do, he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He was chairman of the international group jury of awards in the manufactures department of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. He is active in support of many measures for the benefit of his fellowmen, his friends delighting in the work which he has done on practical and humanitarian lines. He is a director of the Mercantile Library, president of the board of trustees of the Mission Free School, president of the advisory board of the St. Louis Children's Hospital, chairman of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association, and was formerly president of the board of trustees of the church of the Messiah. His religion is that of deeds rather than words and is practical rather than theoretical. Believing fully in the universal brotherhood of mankind, he has sought to aid those who are weaker or less fortunate, and his labors have been far-reaching and beneficial. While he has been abundantly blessed in his successes his wealth has been so honorably won and so worthily used that the most envious cannot grudge him his prosperity.

EDWARD WAGNER.

Edward Wagner, founder and president of the Model Bottling Machinery Company, is a representative of the Teutonic race that has carried its civilization into all parts of the world and been a potent factor in promoting advancement and improvement. St. Louis is notably today a German city and that it stands forth among the metropolitan centers of the new world is attributable in large measure to its German-American citizenship. Edward Wagner was

born in Breslau, Germany, December 25, 1857. He attended the elementary schools and afterward the Elizabeth College at Breslau, leaving that institution at fourteen and a half years of age. Soon afterward he became connected with the brewing business, serving an apprenticeship of two and a half years, after which he followed the customary methods of that country by serving as a journeyman in various places until his nineteenth year. Actuated by the laudable desire to make the most of his life and gain a measure of success that would enable him to enjoy life's comforts and luxuries and those things which minister to culture and progress, he resolved to emigrate to the new world and in due course of time landed at New York city, whence he made his way westward to Chicago. For a time he was employed in that city but, desiring to see and learn something of his adopted land, he traveled westward to California, stopping en route at various places. Later he returned to Chicago and purchased the business of the Bavarian Brewing Company, conducting that enterprise for six years, when he disposed of his business interests by the lake and came to St. Louis. Arriving here he engaged with the American Brewing Company, where he remained from 1890 until June, 1907, and when he discontinued his connection therewith he was acting as its vice president. In 1903 he built the Wagner Brewery at Granite City, Illinois, and was its president until its consolidation with the Independent Brewers Company in June, 1907. He is now a director and technical manager of the Independent Brewers Company.

During his residence in Chicago Mr. Wagner was married in October, 1879, and has one son and three daughters: Edward, who attended Smith Academy and Washington University and is now manager of the Wagner Brewing Company at Granite City, Illinois; Ida, who is attending the Victoria Institute; Emma, a student in Mary Institute; and Clara, who is pursuing her education in the McKinley high school. Mr. Wagner has recently erected a beautiful home on Hawthorne boulevard. His social relations are varied and have won him many friends. He is a member of the Liederkrantz, has been president of the Braumeister Association of St. Louis and vicinity since 1895; has been president for the past four years of the United States Brewmaster's Association, a member of the Turn Verein and a member of the Missouri Athletic Club and Merchants Exchange. While he is independent in his political views, he more frequently votes for the candidates of the democratic party. He has had no occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America, but on the contrary rejoices in the step which he took in early manhood, as he has here utilized the opportunities that have come to him. A man of large natural ability, his success in business from the beginning of his residence in St. Louis has been uniform and rapid. He is always courteous and affable and those who know him personally have for him a warm regard.

AUGUST MANEWAL.

Business life has well been likened to a battle for it is a continuous strife with competition and adverse conditions. The only way in which the comparison does not hold good is that there is opportunity for every individual to come off conqueror in the strife. Among the citizens of St. Louis whose limited opportunities in youth and successful accomplishments in later manhood have gained for them the title of self-made men August Manewal was numbered and as the years passed he made for himself a creditable name and place in commercial circles, being well known as a cracker manufacturer.

Mr. Manewal was born September 27, 1840, near Frankfort, Germany, and at the age of fourteen years came to America establishing his home in St. Louis. His brother, Peter Manewal, had preceded him to the United States, having lived in this country a few years, during which time he had become convinced that the



AUGUST MANEWAL

opportunities and advantages of the new world were superior to those offered in the fatherland. Accordingly August Manewal came to the United States and in St. Louis learned the baker's trade, becoming an expert worker in that line. Desiring that he should harvest the profits of his own labor he established a cracker factory on Cass avenue when twenty-two years of age and continued in that line of business throughout his remaining days. He formed a partnership with Fred Peters and Henry Lang but after a time Mr. Peters retired from the firm, Mr. Manewal and Mr. Lang continuing the business successfully until a few years ago when they sold out of a trust, Mr. Manewal remaining, however, as president and manager of the cracker factory until his death, which occurred June 13, 1902. He displayed careful control of his business interests, was economical in management and progressive in the direction of his affairs so that he built up a business of large proportions. Straightforward in all of his dealings his house sustained an unassailable reputation and his labors were thus crowned with success.

In April, 1865, Mr. Manewal was married in St. Louis to Miss Alvira Kruger, a daughter of Levi Kruger, who came to St. Louis at an early date. Six children were born of that marriage, of whom five are yet living, namely: Lewis and August, both of whom are residents of St. Louis; Emma, the wife of J. C. Sharp; Carrie; and Lilian, the wife of Ralph McDerimott, of Chicago.

Mr. Manewal erected for his family a fine residence on Washington avenue, where his widow still resides. He was a great lover of home, preferring to spend all his leisure outside of business hours with his wife and children, and he considered no sacrifice on his part too much if it would promote the welfare and happiness of the members of his own household. He possessed, moreover, a genial nature and kindly disposition and won friends wherever he went. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and he gave his political support to the republican party, strongly endorsing its principles from the time he became a naturalized American citizen. He was interested in the welfare of St. Louis and his aid could be counted upon to further its progressive interests. While he loved his native land he always had the deepest attachment for the country of his adoption and no native born son of America was more loyal to the stars and stripes.

NICHOLAS MONTGOMERY BELL.

"In all this world," said President Roosevelt, "the thing supremely worth having is the opportunity coupled with the capacity to do well and worthily a piece of work, the doing of which shall be of vital significance to mankind." To Nicholas M. Bell has come this opportunity and the nation recognizes the fact that in its utilization the public at large has been benefited. There appear as incontrovertible evidences of his worth certain postal laws of the country, while other tangible proofs of his public spirited citizenship were found in his opposition to the Crafton commission and in his administration of the office of excise commissioner of St. Louis.

A native son of Missouri, Nicholas Montgomery Bell was born in Lincoln county in 1846. He is a descendant of William Bell, of Scotch-Irish descent, who emigrated to the new world in 1710 and settled on the upper Pacstary river in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He received a concession of land twelve miles square from the king of England and was an officer in the colonial wars. Four of his grandsons, William, John, Thomas and Montgomery Bell, were in the Revolutionary war under General Washington. Major William Bell, the son of William and the third in this country, removed to Mount Sterling, Kentucky, in 1800, and was in the war of 1812 under General William Henry Harrison. Montgomery Bell became a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, where he engaged in the iron foundry business, and during the war of 1812 held con-

tracts of the United States to manufacture cannon balls for the army in the western country. The molds and processes of Montgomery Bell's foundry were exhibited by the state of Tennessee at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.

William A. Bell, the father of our subject, was a native of Kentucky, was brought to this state in his youth, representing one of the old pioneer families of Missouri. Arrived at years of maturity, he wedded Caroline Harvey, who was born in Virginia but also came to Missouri with her parents during the frontier epoch in the history of the state. Mr. Bell's paternal grandfather served under General Harrison in the war of 1812 and was a member of the general assembly of Missouri from 1826 until 1828. Almost a half century later the grandson was called by public vote to become a factor in framing the laws of the commonwealth and gained distinguished honors in connection with his legislative service.

His boyhood days were passed in a manner similar to that of most lads who are reared upon the farm. Not content with the educational advantages offered by the common schools, he eagerly availed himself of the opportunity to pursue an academic course, after which he came to St. Louis and received his initial instruction and experience in the methods of the business world as an employe in the office of Barr, Duncan & Company, predecessors of the present William Barr Dry Goods Company. There Mr. Bell remained until 1864, when he went to Boise City, Idaho, where for a year he was connected with mining and merchandising. He became a resident of Salem, Oregon, in 1865 and entered into partnership relations as a member of the firm of J. C. & N. M. Bell in the conduct of a mercantile establishment. He not only proved his capability in business lines but also came to be recognized as a leader in public thought and action and as a stalwart champion of the democratic party. In 1868 he was sent as a delegate from that state to the democratic national convention, where he supported Horatio L. Seymour and Francis P. Blair for the nomination of president and vice president respectively.

It was not long afterward that Mr. Bell returned to St. Louis, where he became senior partner in the firm of Bell & McCreery, commission merchants. Again in his business life he displayed marked ability in management and in constructive efforts and at the same time he figured prominently in democratic circles, doing much toward perfecting the reorganization of the party in this state. At a time when the state was yet under republican rule, his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in his progressive spirit and loyalty in citizenship led to his election as a member of the twenty-sixth general assembly, defeating Stilson Hutchins for the nomination and Joseph Pulitzer at the polls. This was in 1870 and in 1872 he received popular endorsement of his legislative service by reelection with increased majority. In the discharge of his duties he manifested the same thoroughness and keen perception which characterized him in the conduct of his private business affairs. Every question which came up for settlement received his earnest consideration and he brought to bear thereon the powers of a logical mind that enabled him to look beyond the exigencies of the moment and foresee the consequences in the future. A contemporary biographer has said: "During Mr. Bell's membership of the legislature there was an act introduced for the creation of what was called the 'Crafton commission,' for the adjudication of the war claims of the state—a measure within which was concealed, or might have been concealed, an opportunity to saddle upon the state the payment of a large amount of manufactured and unproved bills. To guard against such, on Mr. Bell's motion an amendment was inserted declaring that the 'state of Missouri should in no way be held responsible, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any claim so adjudicated until the amount of such claim should have been collected from the United States and paid into the state treasury.' The scandal that grew out of the methods of

the commission amply demonstrated the wisdom of this amendment. In connection with Mr. Bell's record as a legislator it should be stated that both in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh general assemblies he voted in caucus and in the house for General Frank P. Blair for United States senator."

In the meantime Mr. Bell had become recognized as one of the prominent representatives of the democracy in the nation and when his party held a national convention at St. Louis in 1876, he was chosen secretary of the convention and won the highest encomiums for the manner in which he discharged his duties. Possessing a voice of rare compass and power, his clear enunciation enabled him to be heard throughout the great convention hall and the facility and readiness with which he announced the results of roll calls attracted general attention and caused him to be regarded as an ideal convention secretary. He was therefore again called to fill that position in 1880, when Hancock and English were the nominees of the party for the presidency and vice presidency, and once more he served as secretary in Chicago in 1884, where he announced to the convention that the result of the balloting had placed the names of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks at the head of the ticket. He was also secretary of the committee which notified these candidates of their nomination and in 1892 he once more served as secretary of the national convention which placed Mr. Cleveland in nomination for the third time. He was accorded recognition of his able service in behalf of the party when in 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland superintendent of foreign mails, a position which entailed upon him important responsibilities and which he filled with signal capability until he resigned following the inauguration of President Harrison. There stands to his credit much labor of value and far-reaching and beneficial effect. He was the author of and was instrumental in negotiating various important postal treaties with foreign countries, had charge of all the correspondence of the department with foreign governments, of the transportation of foreign mails and of the auditing and adjustment of accounts resulting from such transportation. He negotiated the first parcel post treaties between the United States and foreign countries, and the conventional agreements between the United States and Mexico and Canada, which resulted in making the entire North American continent practically one postal territory. Another result of this treaty was the abolition of various annoyances to trade and its value found tangible proof in the fact that during the first year in which the treaties were in operation the commerce of the United States increased nearly two million dollars. Recognizing the fact that saving of time is a most essential element in the transportation and distribution of mails, Mr. Bell began investigations that resulted in the establishment of a system of reports, giving the actual time of mails in transit between the postoffice of origin and the postoffice of destination. From these reports he gathered the information that determined the letting of the contracts, which were given to the steamer showing the greatest speed and quickest delivery without regard to its registry or flag. In this manner the delivery of foreign mail was expedited from one to two days and the course which Mr. Bell inaugurated won such favor and approval from the merchants and exporters of this country that they petitioned the postmaster general to use his influence to induce foreign countries to inaugurate a similar system. The feasibility of the plan was recognized abroad and the Times of London, in a two-column editorial, urged upon parliament the adoption of the system promoted in America by Mr. Bell.

He resumed his residence in St. Louis upon his retirement from office and became active in the management of the tobacco commission and storage business of the Peper Tobacco Warehouse Company, of which he was vice president and manager and a large stockholder. In all his private business affairs he has manifested the keenest discernment as to the possible outcome and

notable power in coördinating forces and bringing varied interests into a unified whole. Again in 1893, however, he was called to public life and became the first incumbent in the office of excise commissioner of St. Louis, which but a short time before had been created through legislative enactment for the purpose of insuring a more thorough enforcement of the law taxing the liquor traffic and the collection of a larger proportion of the excise taxes due. In performing the duties of this position Mr. Bell showed the judicial spirit, arriving at fair and just conclusions, taking an impartial view of both sides of a question and discriminating in favor of none. As Cleveland has expressed it, he "regarded a public office as a public trust"—and no trust reposed in Mr. Bell has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. He had been appointed to the office to collect the public dues and enforce the law, and this he did with such thoroughness that during the first year of his incumbency one hundred and thirty-five violators of the excise laws were arrested and convicted. Others, recognizing the fact that they could not continue to break the law with impunity, ceased their dishonest conduct and during the last year of his term but ten were apprehended. For three years and a half he continued to fill the position, during which time the receipts from excise tables were increased in the aggregate six hundred and twenty-three thousand, nine hundred and forty-three dollars, while the average yearly increase was approximately one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, although there was no increase in the rate of taxation. On the 1st of February, 1897, he resigned the office and has not since figured in political circles. He was, however, in 1896 a delegate to the democratic national convention which placed Bryan and Sewell at the head of the ticket. With large financial investment, Mr. Bell is not now active in business management, but is living retired after a most useful and honorable public and private career.

In 1888 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bell and Miss Maggie Peper, a daughter of Captain Christian Peper, of St. Louis. They now have two children, Christian Peper and Marjorie P. Holding sacredly the interests of the home and of friendship, Mr. Bell has gained a most wide acquaintance and receives and merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held. In municipal affairs he has taken the deepest interest and St. Louis has benefited by his cooperation in many lines. He was one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and director in charge of the live-stock exhibit and member of the superior jury of awards, and labored earnestly for the success of the fair. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Sons of the Revolution and is a thirty-third degree Mason. In his active life he has succeeded because he has desired to succeed. Nature endowed him bountifully and he has studiously, carefully and conscientiously increased the talents that have been given him. He is recognized as a ripe scholar and a man of strong intellect, whose public work has been of far-reaching and beneficial effect. He has exhibited in every judgment of his mind a strong common sense that has illumined every dark corner into which he has looked. He stands today as one of the representative citizens of St. Louis—a man of remarkable presence, of high moral character and of the best social position.

EDWIN MILES TREAT.

Edwin Miles Treat, the vice president and secretary of the American Credit Indemnity Company, of New York, with headquarters in St. Louis, was born in Mobile, Alabama, August 10, 1867. He is descended from a New England ancestry, the Treats having originally lived in Connecticut. Robert Treat, the first representative of the name in this country, came from England in 1639,

settled at Milford, Connecticut, and had an important military career. A chair in possession of a member of the family bears the following inscription: "Treat, Robert—born 1621—one of the first settlers of Milford, Conn. In 1639 appointed commander of Connecticut troops to assist Massachusetts in Indian wars. Afterwards aided to subdue Narragansetts under King Phillip in Rhode Island—was afterwards Governor and Deputy Governor for 32 years from 1675 to 1707." Aside from the facts thus mentioned, Robert Treat was also one of the first settlers of Newark, New Jersey, whither he went in 1666, but returned to Connecticut in 1675. A distinguished member of the family at a later date was Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. A branch of the family became well known in St. Louis and included Judge Treat, a noted jurist. The paternal grandfather of Edwin M. Treat was a very wealthy man who in 1820 went to Mobile, Alabama, where he engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture. He married Miss Martha Beecher, of Connecticut.

Edwin M. Treat, Sr., father of our subject, became interested in the manufacture and sale of furniture at Mobile, but died at the very early age of thirty-two years. He had married Miss Catherine Van Rensselaer Bull, of a very prominent and well known family. She is still living, her home being in New York city.

Edwin M. Treat, of this review, was educated at Barton Academy, at Mobile. He was a clerk in the office of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, at Mobile, Alabama, and in 1888 was transferred to St. Louis, where he was made chief clerk of the traffic department, continuing in that position until 1892. He was then offered a position with the American Credit Indemnity Company and later was promoted to the position of secretary. Executive offices are maintained in St. Louis and Mr. Treat was made vice president and secretary in 1906 and has his headquarters in this city.

On the 23d of October, 1895, in St. Louis, Mr. Treat was married to Miss Clara B. Foster, daughter of Wilson Parkman Foster, and their children are: Katharine, born in 1897; Frances, born in 1899; Edwin M., Jr., born in 1902; and Foster, born in 1906. Mr. Treat is a member of the Mercantile Club and of the Second Presbyterian church, in which he is an active worker. His political allegiance is given to the independent democracy.

JACOB I. EPSTEIN.

The name of Jacob I. Epstein is well known in real-estate and financial circles. He possesses much of that quality, which for want of a better term has been called commercial sense, and in the conduct of important business interests has displayed most sound judgment. He was born in Mobile, Alabama, March 10, 1862, a son of Isaac and Amelia (Tannenbaum) Epstein. While spending his boyhood days under the parental roof he acquired his education in the public schools of Mobile, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and of St. Louis, Missouri, according to the removal of the family. It was in the year 1878 that the family came from Kalamazoo, Michigan, to this city, after a period of five years spent in Michigan.

Jacob I. Epstein made his initial step in the business world as an employe of Adler, Goldman & Company, cotton factors, with whom he continued for three years, his experiences constantly broadening his capacities and developing his powers. For ten years he occupied the position of bookkeeper in the extensive grocery house of Scharff, Bernheimer & Company, and severing that connection he has since operated independently in real-estate and financial lines, entering business for himself in 1892. In the intervening years he has handled much commercial paper, has negotiated many property transfers and the extent of his business activities have gained for him a leading place in business circles of this



J. I. EPSTEIN

city. His name is found in official connections with various important corporations, for he is the vice president of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company, the treasurer of the Forest City Building Company, and vice president of the Ste. Genevieve Lime & Quarry Company. His operations have been of such character that the city's upbuilding and interests have largely been enhanced thereby, while at the same time he has derived substantial benefits from his labors. He promoted the erection of the Washington, Fielding, Beresford and Lorraine Hotels and many apartment buildings, whereby the architectural beauty of the city has been greatly advanced, while St. Louis has been supplied with the modern hotel structures that add so much to a city's interest, as the stranger in her gates always judges by the hotel accommodations offered.

Mr. Epstein is a well known member of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, of the Business Men's League and the B'nai B'rith Association. He is independent in his political views, while in club life he is connected with the Columbia and the Westwood Country Club. He feels a wholesome interest in manly outdoor sports, especially tennis, baseball and swimming, and while in his office he is an intensely alert, energetic business man, he is found in other relations as a social and genial companion. He was married in St. Louis, November 27, 1895, to Birdie Newburger, and their children are Ione and James I. Epstein.

WILLIAM P. LIGHTHOLDER.

William P. Lightholder, engaged in the real-estate business, with office at No. 702 Chestnut street, is a native son of St. Louis, his birth having here occurred November 10, 1869. His parents were James and Eliza J. (Williamson) Lightholder, the former a pioneer grocer. The boy was sent as a pupil to a select school conducted by Miss Susan Nolan, under whose direction he mastered the work of the primary grades. His more advanced study was accomplished in the St. Louis University and St. Mary's College, of St. Mary's, Kansas, where he was graduated in June, 1886, as the youngest member of his class. He afterward pursued a course in bookkeeping, commercial law and other branches helpful in a business career in the Jones Commercial College of this city. He then joined his father, who was engaged in the grocery business, but not finding this pursuit congenial he sought other connections, much to the disappointment of his father, who desired that the son should succeed him in business, and when he found that this plan was not to materialize, he disposed of his business and turned his efforts to other fields of activity. In March, 1888, William P. Lightholder became a factor in real-estate circles in connection with the firm of Green & La Motte. On the 1st of August, 1896, he engaged in business on his own account, and about a year later formed a partnership with Paul A. Philibert under the firm name of Philibert & Lightholder. This connection was dissolved in 1901 and after an interim spent in office holding Mr. Lightholder has resumed his real-estate operations alone.

Connected with the military interests of the state from 1892 until 1898, Mr. Lightholder was enrolled as a member of Battery A, of the Light Artillery, and served as quartermaster sergeant as a volunteer member of Battery A in the Spanish-American war. His command was the only one from Missouri which left the United States during the war. Interested from early manhood in the political questions of the day, Mr. Lightholder has been an earnest student of the issues before the public and his clear, forceful and intelligent expression of his opinions has made him a leader in democratic circles here. He was elected upon the party ticket to a seat in the Missouri legislature in 1900 and served during the ensuing session of the house, where he gave careful consideration to each question which came up for settlement and left the impress of his individuality upon laws enacted during that period. On the 1st of January, 1903, he

was appointed chief deputy recorder of deeds and thus continued to serve until the 15th of July, 1907, when he left the recorder's office to again engage in the real-estate business on his own account.

Mr. Lightholder is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and in fraternal lines he is associated with the Improved Order of Redmen, the Legion of Honor and Camp Walker Jennings of the United States War Veterans. The military hero has always figured prominently on the pages of history and for many years those who fought for the preservation of the Union stood most prominently forth in the public eye, but within the last decade it has been proven that American loyalty is just as sound and American patriotism just as fervid as when rebellion reared its horrid front in the south. When a foreign power was encroaching upon American policies the faithful sons of the nation flocked to the standard of their country and among those who offered their services in Missouri was William P. Lightholder, who is now enrolled among the veterans of the Spanish-American war. His record in political and business circles is equally creditable and he well deserves mention among the representative residents of St. Louis.

JULIUS VAN RAALTE, SR.

Julius Van Raalte, Sr., has for forty-six years been a resident of St. Louis, during which period he has largely witnessed the development of this city, for within that period its greatest growth has been accomplished. He has contributed his full share toward its upbuilding as senior member of the brokerage firm conducting business under the name of the Van Raalte Investment Company. He started upon the journey of life in March, 1840, at The Hague, Holland. His parents, Ephraim and Theresa Van Raalte, both died in Holland during the childhood of their son Julius. The family gives the ancestral history back through many generations. The grandfather of Julius Van Raalte was a minister at Duke's place in the Hebrew church. Ephraim Van Raalte was known in business in his native country as a speculator. He had three sons, the brothers of our subject being Joseph and Martin Van Raalte. The former is a director of the royal shipyard at Flushing, Holland, while Martin Van Raalte is an educator in The Hague and represented congress at the World's Fair at St. Louis. Edward Van Raalte, a cousin of our subject, was a minister of justice in the cabinet at Holland; Henry Van Raalte, another cousin, is a probate judge in The Hague, and Jaquitz Van Raalte, still another cousin, was a consul general and president of consuls.

Julius Van Raalte attended private schools in his native country until he reached the age of fourteen years and then crossed the threshold of business life, serving an apprenticeship at the dry-goods trade under one of his uncles in a house which is still in existence in Rotterdam. There he remained until he emigrated to this country by way of New York city, where he remained for some time, occupying himself with various branches of business. Four years were passed in the eastern metropolis, after which he removed to Pittsburg, where he lived for about two years, arriving in St. Louis in 1863. Forty-six years have since come and gone and he remains a factor in the business life of this city, having gradually worked his way upward until he now occupies a place as one of its substantial business men. Following his arrival here he began to buy and sell goods and was thus engaged for about twenty years. He afterward established a jewelry brokerage and real-estate business and still continues in these lines. He is the secretary and treasurer of the Van Raalte Investment Company and practically owns all of the stock. He also has a good jewelry and loan business at No. 413 North Sixth street and in his real-estate operations he has placed many investments and negotiated many property transfers.

Mr. Van Raalte owns his own home, which is a beautiful residence at No. 4215 West Pine boulevard. He was married in Philadelphia in August, 1861, to Miss Rachel Frank and they have three sons. He is a member of the blue lodge of Masons, has been noble grand of the Odd Fellows, chancellor commander in the Knights of Pythias and deputy grand master of the Free Sons of Israel. He has also been president of the United Hebrew congregation, thus serving for four successive terms. He was the president of the Concordia & Standard Club and he belongs to the United Hebrew congregation. It is not hard to find the secret of his success for his advancement is due to earnest, persistent work. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and has gained a most satisfactory reward.

FREDERICK M. HACKMAN.

The name of Hackman has been a conspicuous one on the pages of commercial history in St. Louis for many decades and Frederick M. Hackman is now president of an extensive grocery enterprise conducted under the name of Hackman Brothers, which had its beginning in a small establishment founded by his father, John F. Hackman. A native of Germany, John F. Hackman was brought to America when five years of age by his parents, who became farming people, living in the vicinity of Washington, Missouri. He was therefore reared to agricultural life but, not caring to engage always in the tilling of the soil, he left home on attaining his majority and came to St. Louis, where he engaged in the grocery business. In course of time he developed an extensive and profitable enterprise, located on Main and Clark avenues, when that district of the city was a prominent business center. Afterward he removed with the tide of trade to Thirtieth and Hickory streets, a district which included many of the most prominent families of the city, for it was then the fashionable center of St. Louis. He won a liberal patronage from many of the wealthy residents of the locality and his business assumed extensive and profitable proportions. He wedded Mary E. Timmerman, a daughter of John H. Timmerman, who conducted the most extensive teaming business in St. Louis and hauled the first timbers for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company used in the construction of the road. The death of Mr. Hackman occurred April 22, 1891, at which time his three sons succeeded to the business and have since conducted it, although they have also branched out into several other business enterprises.

The brothers of Frederick M. Hackman and his associates in business are John H. and Louis A. Hackman. The former was born January 22, 1868, was educated in the parochial schools and in Jones Commercial College. He possesses excellent business ability, as indicated in the success which has crowned his efforts. He is a man of temperate habits, believing in moderation in all things and his wise use of his time and opportunities has made him a forceful and valued member of the community. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church. He engages in both hunting and fishing as a source of recreation and pastime and is moreover pleasantly situated in his home relations, having been married September 26, 1899, to Miss Theresa Fritch, a daughter of George Fritch, a well known custom shoe manufacturer located on Tenth street between Pine and Olive streets. He has been a resident of St. Louis for more than forty years, coming to this city from Waterloo, Illinois. Louis A. Hackman, the youngest of the three brothers, was born June 21, 1872, was educated in Christian Brothers College and has been in business with his brothers since completing his college course. He now has charge of a branch store and is there building up a liberal and gratifying patronage. He, too, is a republican in his political belief and is a communicant of the Catholic church.



FREDERICK M. HACKMAN

Frederick M. Hackman, whose name introduces this record, was born in St. Louis, September 25, 1869, attended the parochial schools and afterward became a student in the St. Louis University. Prior to the time of graduation he began working for his father and has been in the grocery business continuously since. On the father's death the sons came into possession of the business and Frederick M. Hackman was elected president. Through his guidance and capable control the business has prospered until it is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the southern part of the city, catering to the best trade in that locality. Moreover the brothers have become owners of valuable real estate and have recently incorporated their business under the name of the Hackman Brothers Real Estate Company. They have manifested keen discernment in placing their investments and through this means have added considerably to their annual income.

On the 11th of December, 1907, Frederick M. Hackman was married to Miss Josephine Adamson, whose parents were the first settlers of Clinton, Missouri, and assisted very materially in upbuilding that section of the country. Her father was a large stock-raiser and farmer of Osceola, Missouri, and has conducted an extensive shipping business.

Like the other members of the family, Mr. Hackman is of the Catholic faith and his political belief is that of the republican party, of which he is a staunch and stalwart advocate. Hunting and fishing are to him interesting pastimes and he is also fond of travel but the demands of his business leave him little opportunity to indulge his taste in that direction. The brothers work together in the utmost harmony in the development and control of an extensive and growing business, their interests continually increasing both in mercantile and real-estate lines.

BRYAN OBEAR.

Bryan Obear was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 17th of April, 1853. He is a son of Josiah H. Obear, a distinguished real-estate agent, who was long and honorably connected with the real-estate business up to his death in 1860. His mother was Miss Maria Jane Bryan, a lady noted for her beauty and amiability. She was the daughter of Dr. John Gano Bryan.

The ancestry of Bryan Obear is of pure Celtic origin, and he is from American Revolutionary stock on both sides of his house. The Obears were of Norman French descent and emigrated to America in 1608, settling at Quebec. The Bryans settled in Gloucester county, Virginia, in 1650. In his veins runs the blood of McIlvaine, Gooch, Hord and Bailey through collateral branches.

Bryan Obear attended the public schools at St. Louis, Missouri, the German Institute, the Washington University, and the Virginia Military Institute of Lexington, Virginia. In 1874 he engaged in farming in Boone county, Missouri, and in 1877 served as first lieutenant of the Thirteenth Ward Guards during the railroad and labor strike of that year. In 1878 he engaged in the real-estate business and in 1879 removed to Tucson, Arizona, being engaged in engineering for the ten years ensuing in Arizona, New Mexico, California and the state of Sonora, Mexico. In 1889 he returned to St. Louis and was secretary of the Julian Mining Company. In 1890 he removed to Chicago and became manager of the Western Smoke Preventer Company. Mr. Obear invented a smoke preventer which is now in common use. He invented a relief valve, now generally used on Corliss engines, and on other mechanical appliances. He also invented a hydraulic air compressor. His last invention is an air lift pump, now being marketed by the Montague Compressed Air Company, of which he is manager. In 1894 he removed to Crescent, Missouri, where he engaged in farming and in the breeding of fine horses. In 1901 he engaged as engineer for construction companies.

In politics Mr. Obear is a democrat and has never held elective office. In 1889 he was chancellor commander of Robert E. Cowan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is a member of other secret societies, including Anchor Lodge, No. 443, A. F. & A. M. In religion, Mr. Obear is a Christian, but does not affiliate with any sectarian church. As a writer his publications have been read with interest under the nom de plume of "Charles Carroll," and are principally upon physiological and psychological subjects.

FRANCIS X. GREEN.

Francis X. Green is one of the foremost representatives of real-estate interests in St. Louis—his native city. He was born December 3, 1872, of the marriage of Charles and Henrietta (Prenatt) Green. His father became a real-estate dealer in this city in 1865 and so continued from the close of the Civil war until his death, which occurred in March, 1907. He was a native of Ireland and came to America when a youth of seventeen years, hoping to benefit by the broader opportunities of the new world. He then settled in St. Louis and remained a resident of this city until called to his final home. He was born in 1838, so that he passed away at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife, a native of Ohio, was of French lineage and at the time of her marriage was a resident of Madison, Indiana. She still survives and is enjoying excellent health at the age of sixty-six years.

In the schools of St. Louis Francis X. Green mastered the branches that usually constitute the curriculum and later pursued the regular classical course in the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated in 1895. When his college days were over he joined his father in the real-estate business and their association continued with mutual pleasure and profit until the death of the father. Mr. Green of this review has since been alone in business and has a large and growing clientele. He started on his own account in the early part of 1907 with office at No. 706 Chestnut street and during the time he was there negotiated many important realty transfers. Recently he entered into partnership with David C. Looker under the firm name of Green & Looker, with offices in the Missouri Trust building, and has added fire and indemnity insurance to the real-estate operations. What he has accomplished shows his business ability and power and, arguing from the past, his friends predict for him a still more successful future.

Mr. Green votes with the democratic party, for he believes that its principles best conserve the interests of the government. He is a communicant of the Catholic church and holds membership with the Knights of Columbus.

EDMUND CHARLES DONK.

Edmund Charles Donk, of the Donk Brothers Coal & Coke Company, was born February 19, 1851, in Crefeld, Germany, his parents being Henry and Josephine Lucretia (Hinzen) Donk. Coming to the United States in his boyhood, he spent his early years in Peoria, where he was sent as a pupil to one of the private schools of the city and there mastered the preliminary branches of English learning. Subsequently he attended a private school at St. Louis, becoming a resident of this city in 1863 when a youth of twelve years. In 1868, when seventeen years of age, he started out in business, joining his brother in the coal trade, in the conduct of an enterprise that had been established in 1861. The firm of Donk Brothers was organized and they began business on a small scale, but along the legitimate lines of trade they developed their interests until

today the Donk Brothers Coal & Coke Company is conducting a business equaled by none of the kind in this part of the west. Edmund C. Donk is president of the company and in controlling the trade adopted most progressive business methods, thus developing the enterprise to extensive proportions. He forms his plans readily, is determined in their execution and is notably prompt, energetic and reliable in the conduct of his business interests.

In 1882 Mr. Donk was married to Josephine Conrades, of St. Louis. His political support is given the republican party and he is a Universalist in religious faith. He has never sought to figure prominently before the public in any light save that of a business man and an innate modesty prevents his own exploitation of his powers and ability, but the consensus of public opinion places him in the front rank among business men of marked enterprise in St. Louis.

MARTIN COLLINS.

To state that one is a thirty-third degree "active" Mason is to pronounce in a few words high encomiums on his life, for the attainment of the thirty-third degree active in the Scottish Rite is an indication of a recognition on the part of one's fellowmen of all those traits of character which work for honorable manhood in the fullest sense of the term. It means, moreover, a most faithful following of the teachings of Masonry, which order is based upon a recognition of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Martin Collins stood prominently forth as the leading representative of Masonry in Missouri and was widely known to the craft throughout the entire country. Moreover he gained distinction as a business man in insurance circles and continued an active factor in the world's work almost until the closing days of his life, although he attained the age of eighty-two years. His life record contains many a lesson that might be profitably followed by those whose ambition prompts them to gain advancement and who desire that the methods employed in winning success shall be in harmony with the highest principles.

Mr. Collins was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, born in 1826. He resided in the east through the period of his boyhood and youth, acquiring his education in the public schools of his native county. He made his initial step in the business world as a clerk and bookkeeper in a country dry-goods store and in fact did anything necessary in connection with the conduct of the business, but the field for advancement there seemed very limited to him and he decided to leave. Accordingly in 1844 he arrived in St. Louis after traveling for three weeks from Philadelphia by the usual tortuous route of canal boats and stages. In the early years of his residence here his business activities were not so specially noteworthy or brilliant as to call to him special attention, but each day witnessed his advancement along the lines of orderly progression until increased capacity and ability brought him increased responsibilities and this in turn secured for him larger financial remuneration. When his industry and careful expenditure had brought him sufficient capital he engaged in business on his own account, organizing the firm of Rosenheim & Collins, and for six years they conducted a prosperous business. On the dissolution of the firm Mr. Collins was appointed by Mayor Daniel G. Taylor as register of water rates and proved the right man in the right place. So acceptable was his service in this connection that he was reappointed by two successive mayors—an honor to which few men have attained in municipal affairs.

In 1864 Mr. Collins turned his attention to the life insurance business and a year later extended his efforts to the field of fire insurance, becoming agent for some of the largest companies on the continent. His business increased along substantial lines, enjoying a healthful yet rapid growth until the firm of

Martin Collins, Son & Company became recognized as one of the most important in insurance circles in the country. Their clientage increased to extensive proportions until the annual business of the firm was represented by a large figure. The business methods of the house were always such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and it was well known in St. Louis and in insurance circles generally that Mr. Collins would tolerate the employment of no means that had even the faintest semblance of wrongdoing.

It was on the 6th of November, 1851, that Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Miss Mary Alice Crabbe, a daughter of Captain H. N. Crabbe, of the United States marine service, in Honolulu. For more than a half century they traveled life's journey happily together, theirs being a most congenial companionship. Seven children were born unto them, but only two are now living: Thomas R., born September 16, 1860; and Horace C., born August 24, 1864. The wife and mother passed away May 2, 1902, soon after the removal of the family to their Washington boulevard home, after living thirty-one years at Grand avenue and West Pine boulevard. The surviving sons were educated in Washington University. Horace Collins became connected with the Collier White Lead & Oil Company of St. Louis in the capacity of office boy and was advanced through successive promotions until he became manager of the northwestern department, with headquarters in Minneapolis. He left that company in 1896 to enter the firm of Martin Collins, Son & Company and so continues to the present time. He is a member of the Glen Echo Club and is popular in the social circles of the city. The elder son, Thomas Collins, has been associated with his father in business since leaving school, thirty years ago. He was married in 1891 to Miss Sarah Ferguson, of St. Louis, and they have a daughter, Sarah Dorothy, born in 1893. Thomas Collins is a member of the Racquet and the Country Clubs.

Martin Collins held membership in the St. Louis Club, but of all his fraternal or social relations none brought him into such general prominence as his connection with the Masonic fraternity. He became a member of the Scottish Rite in 1865 at Charleston, South Carolina, and was the oldest Mason in membership in Occidental Lodge, No. 161, A. F. & A. M. Through the various degrees of Masonry he worked his way upward until he attained the thirty-third degree active of the Scottish Rite. The thirty-third and last degree is only conferred in recognition of capable service in behalf of the order and in recognition of a life that is exemplary of the high principles and purposes of the society. Mr. Collins was chosen for the honor and became one of the few representatives of the thirty-third degree in the United States. At the time of his death he was sovereign grand inspector general of the Scottish Rite Masons of Missouri. There came to him no old age of inactivity or helplessness. On the contrary, he remained a factor in the affairs of life almost to the closing hours of his earthly pilgrimage. There is an old age which grows stronger and brighter intellectually and morally as the years pass and gives out of its rich stores of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others. Such was the life of Martin Collins and because of this his death, which occurred May 25, 1908, was the occasion of the most deep and widespread regret.

BYRON FENNER BABBITT.

Byron Fenner Babbitt, who is forging to the front in the ranks of the younger representatives of the bar in St. Louis and who is now filling the office of United States commissioner by appointment for a four years' term, beginning in January, 1904, has manifested in his active life an orderly progression which promises continuous advancement and success. He was born in Corry,

Erie county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1874, a son of Charles Olmstead and Susan (Thayer) Babbitt. The father, who was a merchant, died October 25, 1900. The mother, now residing in Corry, Pennsylvania, is a sister of the late Amos M. Thayer, United States circuit judge of the eighth judicial circuit.

Byron F. Babbitt pursued his education in the schools of Corry to his graduation from the high school as an alumnus of 1893. He took up the study of law in St. Louis, in the Washington University, where he completed his course by graduation in 1899. In the interim, however, he entered the field of merchandising, being connected with commercial pursuits in the east until November, 1895, when he arrived in St. Louis and became private secretary to his uncle, Judge A. M. Thayer. He was also secretary to Elmer B. Adams, United States circuit judge of the eighth judicial circuit, until June, 1899, when following the completion of his law course he was admitted to the bar and began practice. He first entered the office of John H. Overall and R. H. Kern and subsequently was in partnership with Mr. Kern until 1903, when he entered the offices of Bryan & Christie, where he is now located. On the 4th of January, 1900, he was appointed by Judge Elmer B. Adams, then United States district judge, to the office of United States commissioner and was reappointed by him for a term of four years, beginning in January, 1904. He has held no other offices, yet research and investigation enable him at all times to support his political position by intelligent argument, the democracy finding in him a stalwart advocate.

On the 4th of November, 1901, in St. Louis, Mr. Babbitt was married to Miss Nellie A. Bagnell, a niece of William Bagnell, of this city. Mr. Babbitt belongs to Benton council of the Royal Arcanum and was its presiding officer in 1907. An Episcopalian in religious faith, his membership is in Christ Church Cathedral.

HARRY G. CLYMER.

Harry G. Clymer is an architect, who, in recent years, has been closely associated with the substantial improvement of the city in its building operations, was born in Polo, Illinois, June 29, 1873. His parents were Henry L. and Mary M. Clymer and the father was descended from ancestry that came from England, one of the number being among those who signed the Declaration of Independence. For some time his father, Henry L. Clymer, was engaged in the preserving of fruits and in the manufacture of canned goods in St. Louis.

His son and namesake was in the public schools until the age of fourteen years when, owing to his father's death, he was compelled to start out in business life and provide for his own support. For two years he worked at anything which would yield him an honest dollar, but desiring to become an architect and possessing a natural taste for drawing, he became a student in the office of A. F. Rosenheim. In three months' time he had made such progress that he was given a salary and attained to the position of a draftsman. Up to this time he had worked without remuneration and gradually his salary was increased to one hundred dollars per month. Later he became head draftsman for A. M. Beinke with a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per month and at the death of his employer in 1901 he assumed personally the practice of architecture. Since that time he has made steady advancement and now from his profession realizes an annual practice of about three hundred thousand dollars. The extent of his business has justified the formation of a partnership and he is now at the head of the firm of Clymer & Drischler, his associate being Francis Drischler, a practical architect. The firm now enjoys liberal patronage, both men being experienced and practical architects, are enabled to superintend every department of business. They have erected many of the fine structures of the city, including the residence of J. W. Moon, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, the



HARRY G. CLYMER

St. Louis Bible Hall for J. B. Buss at a cost of forty thousand dollars, the residence of Charles F. Gauss at a cost of forty thousand dollars, and many others, including various buildings in the mercantile and manufacturing centers of the city.

On the 1st of March, 1899, Mr. Clymer was married in St. Louis to Miss Lottie Long, daughter of William C. Long, and they have two children, Dorothy, eight years of age; and William Harry, two and a half years old. The family owns a handsome residence at No. 5228 Maple avenue, which was erected by Mr. Clymer. He has taken the third degree in Masonry, holds membership with the Knights and Ladies of Honor and is a member of the National Union. He belongs also to the English Lutheran church, of which Dr. Rhodes is pastor, and is a pronounced republican.

The life of a self-made man is never one of commonplaces; it is a continual struggle during the early period of his connection with the business world and in overcoming obstacles and difficulties he becomes self-reliant and determined. If he learns to properly value life's contacts and experiences he does not carry with him the marks and scars of the battle, but realizes the worth of the opportunities that come and is ever animated by the purpose of making the best of his advantages. Such has been the record of Harry G. Clymer and his success is the merited reward of his labor.

WILLIAM CHRISTY BRYAN.

William Christy Bryan, attorney at law, was born April 6, 1868, and is numbered among the native sons of St. Louis who have recognized that the opportunities and advantages of the city are surpassed nowhere. He has therefore retained his residence here and through the exercise of his native and acquired powers has gained a place of considerable preferment in legal circles. His grandfather was the Hon. John H. Bryan, a native of North Carolina, who became a distinguished lawyer of that state and member of congress from his district from 1824 until 1828. He then declined reelection, but although he retired from official life his labors and opinions continued to be an influencing factor on public thought and action in his state, and when he passed away the state government requested permission to hang his picture in the capital at Raleigh.

Francis T. Bryan, the father of our subject, is likewise a native of North Carolina, whence he came to St. Louis in 1855. He was a graduate of West Point in the class of 1846, and did active duty with the topographical engineering corps until 1861, when he resigned. He surveyed the line between North Carolina and Virginia, the proposed ship canal route across Florida, the present route of the Union Pacific, and also made the early government surveys of much of the western country, and was thus in the vanguard of that movement which opened up the great west to the influences and labors of civilization. He was on active duty in the Mexican war and was brevetted lieutenant in recognition of his bravery and meritorious conduct. He yet resides in St. Louis at the advanced age of eighty-six years. His wife, in her maidenhood Edmonia Taylor, was a daughter of Nathaniel P. and Matilda Nichols (Christy) Taylor, the latter a daughter of William Christy, in whose honor the subject of this review was named—a prominent figure in the history of St. Louis. His old home, erected in 1814 at Second and Monroe streets, is still standing, one of the early landmarks of the city. He had rendered military service to his country under command of Generals Wayne and St. Clair in the Revolutionary war and participated in the expedition against Vincennes, Indiana. He was a son of Thomas Christy, who came to America with Braddock's army.

William Christy Bryan was the fifth in a family of six sons, of whom four are yet living: Francis T., a business man of Chicago; P. Taylor, a practicing

lawyer of St. Louis; William C., and Richard Shepard, a member of the medical fraternity of this city. The second son, Dr. John H. Bryan, who was a physician, is deceased, while George Frederick, the fourth child, died in infancy. Spending his boyhood days under the paternal roof, William Christy Bryan was admitted as a pupil to the public schools, and later was offered the advantage of instruction in Smith's Academy, Racine College, of Wisconsin, and Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Thus, with the foundation of a broad classical knowledge, he began preparation for a professional career as a student in the St. Louis Law School, completing a course with the Bachelor of Law degree in the class of 1894. He was admitted to the bar the previous year and has been continuously engaged in the general practice of civil law to the present time, always alone. He has never feared that laborious attention to the work of the office, which must always precede the forceful presentation of his causes in the courts, and his devotion to his client's interests has been proverbial. He has never been a politician, but received the democratic nomination for judge of the district court in 1904. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association and to the St. Louis Law Library Association, and his entire professional career has been characterized by studious habits, close investigation, and careful research.

On the 3d of June, 1896, in St. Louis, Mr. Bryan was married to Miss Mary Walker White, a native of Tennessee, while her parents, R. J. and Ann (Walker) White, were natives of Kentucky. Their only son, William Christy Bryan, was born October 7, 1899. While Mr. Bryan has given his attention chiefly to his professional labors he has yet found time for participation in matters of general interest, has been a member of the board of management of the St. Louis Industrial School since 1903, is a communicant of St. Peter's Episcopal church, and is a member of the Jefferson and Missouri Athletic Clubs. Recreation comes to him through his participation in outdoor athletic sports and through his love of literature and music. While he has never sought to figure before the public in any important relations outside of his profession, his friends find him a courteous, genial gentleman and his salient characteristics are the source of their constantly growing number.

JOSEPH P. HARTNETT.

It is not alone in business lines that Joseph P. Hartnett has sustained important relations to the public, for in other fields of activity he has been equally energetic and determined, displaying a contagious enthusiasm that has contributed to the growth and success of various social, intellectual and moral movements with which he has been connected. He is now well known as the secretary and director of the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Company, manufacturers and jobbers of plumbers, steam and railroad supplies, pumps, agricultural implements, machinery and various other products.

He was born in Limerick, Ireland, August 4, 1861, but although the family has been represented in the Emerald isle for several centuries, it was established there by ancestors who came from France. His parents were Joseph F. and Anne (Gleeson) Hartnett, who emigrated to America in 1865, becoming residents of St. Louis. Here the father held various positions, to which he was called by reason of his ability and fitness. His death occurred in January, 1894.

Joseph P. Hartnett attended the parochial schools of St. Michael, at that time in charge of the Christian Brothers, there pursuing his preliminary education until 1872, when he entered St. Patrick's Academy and was graduated as Master of Accounts in 1874. At that time he took up a college course in the Christian Brothers College, where he remained until 1878, when the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him. Going to Council Bluffs, Iowa, he

was a teacher in a parochial school there until 1879, after which he returned to St. Louis and entered the employ of the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Company as a clerk in the order department. He proved competent and faithful and was advanced from one position to another of larger responsibilities until 1893, when he was elected assistant secretary and a director. This was followed by his election as secretary, which is his present official connection with one of the largest and most important manufacturing enterprises of the city. He also represents the estate of Moses Rumsey, having been appointed executor thereof, a testimonial most suggestive, as Moses Rumsey in his will named Mr. Hartnett sole executor to serve without bond.

While Mr. Hartnett has won notable success in business, his work in other directions is equally commendable and shows him to be a man of liberal spirit and broad humanitarianism. For seven years he was the supreme chief Sir Knight of the Order of the Knights of Father Mathew, and for two years was president of the Irish Catholic Parade Union. He was also president of the Irish-American Society and, a fact of which he has every reason to be proud, is that he is president of the Christian Brothers National Alumni Association. He was formerly president of the Christian Brothers Alumni Association, of St. Louis. The Christian Brothers Colleges have a national association, comprised of the different colleges and academies united and controlled by the Christian Brothers throughout the country. Of this association he was elected president in 1907 and was reelected national president for the years 1908-1909. He has been very prominently identified with the export business of St. Louis and has served for three years as secretary of the Latin-American Export Club and its vice president for one year. He was also president of the De Soto Building Association for ten years and is a member of the Merchants Exchange. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, and he is a prominent member of the Blessed Sacrament church, serving on its executive committee, while he was also elected the first president of the organization.

Mr. Hartnett was married in St. Louis, in June, 1905, to Miss Estelle R. Roche, a granddaughter of Ambrose Roche, who was one of the pioneer settlers of St. Louis. Their only child, Joseph P., is with them in their attractive and beautiful home at No. 4902 Lotus avenue. Well descended and well bred, reared in a life of constant and helpful activity, Mr. Hartnett has become a forceful factor in the business world and in all that he has done has manifested a contagious enthusiasm that has accomplished results. While he has never been a public man in the ordinary sense, he has throughout his business life and church work maintained important relations to the public interests.

JAMES CLAIBORNE LINCOLN.

James Claiborne Lincoln, commissioner of the Merchants Exchange Traffic Bureau at St. Louis, was born upon a farm near Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, April 5, 1862. His parents were Isaac Wells and Martha Louise (Gilkey) Lincoln. The father was a farmer and hotel proprietor, descended from the Lincoln family of Hingham, Massachusetts, established there in 1634. The grandfather, David Lincoln, emigrated from Kentucky to Clay county, Missouri, becoming one of its pioneer residents and a promoter of its early development and interests.

As a pupil in the public schools of St. Joseph, Missouri, James C. Lincoln passed his boyhood, leaving the high school in 1876, in September of which year he accepted a clerical position in the railway service. This was his initial step in the business world upon a path which has led constantly upward, while successive promotions have brought him larger responsibilities until he has at last reached the important position that he now occupies. He continued from September,



J. C. LINCOLN

1876, until August 31, 1888, as clerk in the car service and superintendent of the general freight and passenger departments of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway at St. Joseph, Missouri. On the 1st of September of the latter year he became commercial agent for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company at Atchison, Kansas, and so continued until the 1st of November, 1889, when he became clerk in the general freight office of the Missouri Pacific Railway at St. Louis. From the 1st of January, 1890, until March 15, 1897, he was assistant general freight agent on the latter date was promoted to the position of first assistant general freight agent, so continuing until December 18, 1899, when another promotion made him general freight agent for the Missouri Pacific. His incumbency in that position continued until the 15th of November, 1905, when he was made assistant freight traffic manager of the same system with headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri, severing his connection with the road when on the 1st of May, 1906, he became commissioner of the Merchants Exchange Traffic Bureau at St. Louis. His long and varied experience in railroad service had splendidly qualified him for the responsibilities of the important place which he now occupies in the business world. His prominence in traffic circles is indicated by his election to the presidency of the National Industrial Traffic League.

On the 23d of May, 1884, Mr. Lincoln was united in marriage to Miss Annie Lard, a daughter of the Rev. Moses E. Lard, a prominent minister of the Christian church. Mrs. Lincoln died in September, 1899, leaving two sons and a daughter: James C., Silas Woodson and Mary Louise.

Mr. Lincoln is a democrat in his political views, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He served in the Missouri State Militia and when he withdrew was holding the rank of first lieutenant of Company C (St. Joseph, Missouri), unattached. He has many friends in the membership of the Mercantile Club, the Glen Echo Country Club, the Order of Hoos and other societies and associations to which he belongs. His religious belief is that of the Christian church and in the varied relations of life Mr. Lincoln has ever commanded the respect and confidence of his business and social associates.

FRANK W. IRLAND.

Frank W. Irland, who throughout his entire business career has been connected with transportation interests, has made that steady progress which results from experience and intelligently applied energy. He is today assistant secretary of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and is well known in railway circles of the middle west. Born in Lenawee county, Michigan, on the 26th of October, 1861, he is a son of Joseph and Amelia (Burrall) Irland. When he had completed his education he entered upon his business career in the employ of the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway & Iron Company at Marquette, Michigan, where he continued from 1878 until 1880. He acted as clerk for the superintendent of the Pullman Company at St. Louis in 1880 and 1881 and resigned that position to accept a more responsible and profitable one—that of chief clerk to the vice president and general solicitor of the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company, in which capacity he served for two years. He was next chief clerk to the vice president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway, from 1883 until 1889, and in the latter year was elected assistant secretary of the corporation. His advancement has been by gradual stages, leading him into larger responsibilities and giving him a wider outlook and greater opportunities in the business world.

Mr. Irland was married in St. Louis, in August, 1894, to Miss Marian Hood, and they have now a daughter and three sons: Amelia, Burrall, Frank and Marion. The family residence is at Webster Park, and its hospitality, freely extended to

their many friends, is one of its most attractive features. Mr. Irland belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club. He has never sought notoriety in political or other lines, but has confined his attention to the business interests entrusted to his care and his fidelity and capability have constituted the rounds of the ladder on which he has mounted to his present responsible position.

JAMES L. D. CARLIN.

James L. D. Carlin, the St. Louis manager of the house of Cluett, Peabody & Company, the most extensive manufacturers of shirts, collars and cuffs in the world, has, in his business career, overcome many obstacles and difficulties which, however, have seemed to serve as an impetus for renewed and concentrated effort, until gradually he has worked his way upward to his present position of prominence and responsibility. Born in Belleville, Illinois, October 12, 1864, he is the son of Andrew Jackson and Rose (Kelley) Carlin, the former a well known stock dealer and raiser, of Illinois. His paternal grandfather, Hon. Thomas Carlin, was a prominent lawyer, who at one time was governor of Illinois. He was born in Kentucky and on removing northward settled at Quincy, Illinois. He became a prominent factor in the public life of the state, and while serving as its chief executive donated the land on which the town of Carlinville is now built to that town. The maternal grandfather of James L. D. Carlin was a native of Ireland and became the founder of the family in the new world.

In the public schools of Quincy, Illinois, Mr. Carlin of this review pursued his preliminary education, which he afterwards supplemented by two years study under the direction of a private tutor. When he was about fourteen years of age he sought employment in St. Louis, to which city his parents had removed. He entered upon his business career as a messenger boy in a broker's office, filling the position for about a year. He next became a salesman in a store handling men's furnishing goods, and after about three years spent in that capacity was admitted to a partnership as junior member of the firm of Apple & Hodge. He continued with the house for three years longer and then withdrew to accept a position with the firm of Coon & Company. A change in the partnership eventually made this firm Cluett, Coon & Company, while later changes have led to the adoption of the present firm style of Cluett, Peabody & Company. This house exceeds all others in the manufacture and output of shirts, collars and cuffs. The main business is at Troy, New York, but they also have factories and sales houses in Rochester, New York, and in Leominster, Massachusetts, with sales and display rooms in many of the leading cities of the country. His first position was that of traveling salesman, in which he continued successfully for a period of nine years. During that time he gave ample demonstration of his perseverance, determination and ability. For some time there were assigned to him only small towns that other men would not make and difficulties of various kinds confronted him, but he succeeded in building up a good business for the house, and his capability and fidelity eventually won him promotion. On leaving the road he represented the house for eleven years as St. Louis representative and during part of that period had several salespeople under his care. He looked after all the details of the general business, besides superintending other interests, and became recognized as one of the most faithful and competent representatives of the house.

On the 16th of April, 1896, Mr. Carlin was married at Dayton, Ohio, to Miss Rose Welty. He is a member of the Mercantile Club and was one of the organizers of the Glen Echo Club, of which he served as a director for five years. He is not unknown in local military circles, for he served in the National Guard as member of a St. Louis company under Captain Lilley. In political matters he is practically independent, for he believes in voting for principles and men

rather than for party, and is thus identified with that independent movement, which is one of the hopeful signs of the times, showing that American men are aroused to the situation that the interests of good government are not best conserved by blind following of party leaders. In the management of his individual interests he has been actuated by a laudable ambition that has prompted him to work his way steadily upward, carving out opportunities where none have existed and using every legitimate chance to the best advantage.

JOHN ZAHORSKY, M. D.

John Zahorsky, scientist, physician, lecturer and author of medical literature, has been a representative of the profession in St. Louis since 1895. He was born October 13, 1871, in Mereny, Hungary. His parents, John and Amelia Zahorsky née Gura, came to America in 1872, and are now residing near Steelville, Missouri, the father having given his attention for many years to the occupation of farming. In the family were three sons, one brother of Dr. Zahorsky being a teacher, while the other is now a student in the engineering department of the Washington University. The ancestors of the family lived in a German town in Hungary and were among the colonists who emigrated from Saxony in the sixteenth century. While the paternal ancestors of the Doctor were mostly Hungarian, his mother's people were largely of the Saxon race.

Brought to America in his first year, Dr. Zahorsky attended the public schools near Steelville, Missouri, and after mastering the branches taught in the district schools, became a high-school student at Steelville. Later he pursued a literary course in the Steelville Normal and Business Institute and was graduated therefrom, in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He made preparation for a professional career as a student in the Missouri Medical College and won his M.D. degree in 1895. He has since pursued post-graduate courses in the Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1899, and in the New York Polyclinic in the same year. A few years during his youthful days were passed on the farm and he has always had the warmest attachment for country life since that time, enjoying its pleasures and its privileges to the fullest extent. In his school days he wrote considerable poetry and was chosen class poet of the graduating class. Very ambitious, he was more anxious to succeed in his studies than to find pleasure in the paths in which most youths delight to ramble, and thus he made an excellent foundation upon which to build the superstructure of his later success. His connection with the medical profession was not his initial step in the business world, however. The family lived in Cleveland, Ohio, between the years of 1872 and 1878 and he was therefore seven years of age at the time of the removal to the farm near Steelville, Missouri, where he lived from 1878 until 1888. During the two succeeding years he clerked in a store at Hawkins Bank, Missouri, and from 1890 until 1892 he was a student in the Steelville Normal and Business Institute, as previously indicated. He began the study of medicine under the direction of a friend of his youth, Dr. Charles Arthur, of Steelville, and pursued a three years' course in the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, entering upon the active practice of his profession immediately following his graduation in 1895.

From 1897 until 1900 he was assistant to Dr. E. W. Saunders, and in his practice at the present time he is specializing in the treatment of children's and infants' diseases, having always given much attention to this department of practice, in which he has been particularly successful. He has carried his investigations far and wide into the realms of scientific knowledge and his ability places him among the foremost of those who are confining their attention to children's diseases. Since 1897 he has been attending physician to the Bethesda Foundlings' Home, and from 1897 to 1902 he was attending physician to the Episcopal Or-

phans' Home. He has likewise, since 1900, been chief of the children's clinic of the Washington University hospital.

Dr. Zahorsky finds rest and recreation on his farm in Crawford county, Missouri, which he purchased some years ago and on which he spends his vacations. His professional duties, however, claim the greater part of his time and attention and he is prompted in all of his work by a humanitarian spirit that recognizes his obligations to those to whom he ministers. He has always delighted in research work in medicine and is the author of numerous valuable articles on children's diseases, which have been published in various medical journals. In 1905 he published a volume entitled, "The Baby Incubator," and in 1906 brought forth a second volume called "The Golden Rules of Pediatrics." From 1902 until 1907 he was editor of the St. Louis Courier of Medicine and is widely known to the profession throughout the country because of valuable knowledge he has given to the medical profession.

His work as a director of the St. Louis Pure Milk Commission in 1905 was in keeping with his professional efforts and attainments. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, with which he has been connected since 1897, and in 1896 he became a member of the Bethesda Pediatric Society, of which he was at one time president. Since 1900 he has been a member of the Missouri Medical Association and since 1901 of the American Medical Association. He has been engaged in medical teaching since 1897, in which year he became lecturer on prescription writing in the Missouri Medical College. He filled the position for two years and was then made lecturer on pediatrics. In 1900 he became lecturer on pediatrics in the medical department of Washington University and since 1905 has been clinical professor of pediatrics in the same school.

On the 27th of June, 1900, at St. Louis, Dr. Zahorsky was married to H. Elizabeth Silverwood, a daughter of Dr. W. F. Silverwood, of this city. They have two children: Theodore Saunders, born September 5, 1901, and Carrie Elizabeth, born February 2, 1906. Dr. Zahorsky is a member of the King's Highway Presbyterian church. It is well that Dr. Zahorsky feels intense interest in his profession, for the heavy demands which it makes upon his energies leaves him no time for social functions, even if he were inclined in that direction. His professional and scientific work, however, are to him a matter of deep pleasure and he has wrought along the lines of good a service proving of marked benefit to his fellowmen.

EDWARD A. CHENERY.

Edward A. Chenery, superintendent of the telegraphic department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad since May 15, 1903, is of English lineage, his birth having occurred October 17, 1859, while his parents were voyagers on the Atlantic en route for the new world. He is a son of George M. and Eliza Chenery. The father, following his arrival in the new world, engaged in the wool business in New Hampshire and in Michigan, but is now living retired, enjoying the fruits of his former activity.

Sent as a pupil to the public schools, Edward A. Chenery there pursued his education to the age of thirteen years and then at that early age started out in business life on his own account. He entered the service of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad as telegraph operator, continuing with that system until January, 1879, when he went to Texas with the Galveston, Houston & San Antonio Railroad. That relation was maintained until 1886, during which time he acted as telegraph operator, train dispatcher, car accountant and secretary to the general superintendent. He next spent about a year in the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as secretary to the superintendent of the Omaha division. In July, 1887, he became interested in the real-estate business in Omaha, where

he remained until June, 1888. The same year he came to St. Louis, accepting a position as superintendent of telegraph with the St. Louis Bridge Company, now the Terminal Railroad Association, there remaining until May, 1903, when he resigned to accept the position which he now fills. Each change that he has made has marked a step in progress in the business world and has been indicative of his developed business power. The place which he now occupies is one of large responsibility, involving an intimate and comprehensive knowledge of railway and telegraphic interests in all of their complexities. He is likewise the vice president of the St. Louis Real Estate Building & Loan Association. His varied experience has enabled him to correctly judge of the value of a situation and in the department of activity to which he has largely directed his efforts he is recognized as a man of sound judgment and keen discrimination.

On the 9th of December, 1896, in Indianapolis, Mr. Chenery was married to Miss May Thirza Sells, a daughter of M. Sells, a commission merchant of Indianapolis. By a former marriage Mrs. Chenery had a daughter, Thirza, who is the wife of Dr. J. P. Marshall, of St. Louis. Kenneth S. Chenery, the son, is a student in the Manual Training School. The family home is at No. 7207 Anna avenue in Maplewood—a pretty residence erected by Mr. Chenery. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he is interested in all matters of general progress. His activity has been of such a nature that it has brought him into broad relations with wide interests, doing away with all of the narrowing local ideas and keeping him in close touch with what the world is doing.

HENRY EVERS.

Henry Evers, president of the Evers Manufacturing Company, was born in Hanover, Germany, February 23, 1845, and was the eldest of five children, all of whom are yet living, of the marriage of F. W. Evers and Christina Doerner. The parents were both natives of Germany, and in the year 1854 the father brought his family to America, settling in St. Louis, where he engaged in the manufacture of tent poles, pins, etc., until his death in 1887. He was quite successful in his business. He gave stalwart allegiance to the republican party and took an active interest in its work, but never with desire for office for himself. His widow survived him until 1896.

Henry Evers, brought to St. Louis at the age of nine years, was educated in the schools of this city, as well as of his native town. When a youth of twelve years, however, he began clerking in a grocery store, in which he remained until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in defense of the Union cause as a member of Company C, Twelfth Missouri Infantry, serving for three years and seven months. He was in Sherman's army under the command of Generals Logan and McPherson, and after being mustered out in the latter part of 1864 he returned to St. Louis, where he took up woodworking in his father's factory.

Mr. Evers thus learned the business at which he continued until 1878, when he established his present enterprise, starting on a small scale, but developing what is today the largest exclusive tent pole factory in America. His trade extends throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. The business was started at Nos. 1441-1443 North Eighth street, but as the trade grew, demanding larger quarters, the company built their present plant at Nos. 1436-1442 North Eighth street. The business was incorporated in 1900 under the name of the Henry Evers Manufacturing Company, with Henry Evers as president; F. W. Evers, secretary and treasurer; Theodore J. Evers and Harry C. Evers, directors.

On the 19th of September, 1868, in St. Louis, Mr. Evers was married to Miss Sophia Evers, a native of Hanover, Germany, who came to America in 1866.



HENRY EVERS

Though of the same name they were not relatives. Of the six children born unto them five are living: Josie, the wife of Charles Kemper, of St. Louis; Frederick William; Julia, the wife of Julius Hengelsberg, of St. Louis; Harry C.; and Theodore J. Augusta, the first born, died in infancy. The family residence is at No. 2627 Madison street, Mr. Evers having purchased the property twenty years ago.

He is a member of the Citizens Industrial Association and interested in all that tends to further business activities here. He is connected with all the Masonic bodies, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and with various social organizations. He does not falter in his support of the republican party, yet has no desire for office. He belongs to the German Evangelical Lutheran church and to the Grand Army of the Republic, to the Turn Verein, and to the German singing societies, having the deep love for and interest in music so characteristic of the German race. He has been called to various offices in different lodges and social organizations and discharges with ability every duty that thus devolves upon him. His friends—and they are many—find him genial, and his cordiality and the spirit of good will which is so characteristic of him at all times and under all circumstances have made him popular.

RICHARD J. LOCKWOOD.

The commercial history of St. Louis in the nineteenth century presents no more creditable figure than Richard J. Lockwood, for many years engaged in merchandising here. He was born in Kent county, Delaware, September 6, 1808, and died in St. Louis, June 17, 1870. His parents were Caleb and Araminta J. Lockwood, the former a son of Richard Lockwood, who was a member of the convention that framed the original constitution of the state of Delaware and organized the state government. In 1829 the death of Mrs. Araminta Lockwood occurred, and in the spring of 1830 Caleb J. Lockwood, with his son Richard and two daughters, came to St. Louis, where the family home was established. The father was a substantial pioneer citizen here, who participated to some extent in matters of municipal progress and interest, serving as a member of the city council when there were but three wards in St. Louis.

Arriving in this city when a young man of twenty-one years, Richard J. Lockwood first became known in business circles in connection with the river trade. In 1836 he was a clerk on a river steamboat, and two years later became its master. His connection with the marine transportation ceased in 1842, when he established a shipchandler and grocery business, although he retained a financial interest in transportation lines. His mercantile interests were conducted originally under the firm style of Hill & Lockwood, which later became Lockwood, Voorhees & Company, Lockwood, Pierson & Company, and Lockwood & Wilder. Then under his own name Mr. Lockwood conducted the business until his retirement in 1870. His entire commercial career contained not a single phase that would not bear close investigation and scrutiny. His fellow citizens recognized in him a man of unassailable business integrity, while his energy carried him beyond small undertakings into extensive and important trade connections.

In 1845 Mr. Lockwood was married to Miss Jane Bernice Morrison, the youngest daughter of Major James Morrison of the old-time firm of Morrison & Lockland, and a sister of Mrs. George Collier and Mrs. William G. Pettus, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Yosti, of St. Charles. At her death, in 1848, she left one son, William M. Lockwood. In 1858 Mr. Lockwood was again married, his second union being with Angelica Peele Robinson, a daughter of Archibald Robinson, of Jefferson county, Virginia, and a sister of George R. and Archibald Robinson, of St. Louis. There were five sons and two daughters of this marriage: George R.; Richard R.; James Y.; Archibald R.; Jane M.; Charles A.; and Sarah Bell.

Mr. Lockwood was reared in the faith of the Methodist church. His paternal grandfather was a member of the first Methodist church erected in Delaware, and the maternal grandfather was a minister of that denomination. Mr. Lockwood, however, became a devout adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church, and his entire life was characterized by devotion to Christian teachings and principles. He exerted a strong and beneficial influence upon the public life of the community, and contact with him meant expansion and elevation. That he was regarded as one of the most prominent and honored of the early merchants and leading citizens of St. Louis is indicated by the fact that his portrait in oil has been given place among other distinguished and leading citizens of St. Louis in the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society.

GEORGE L. BLOOMFIELD.

George L. Bloomfield, auditor of the St. Louis Republic, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 3, 1848. His paternal grandfather, William Bloomfield, a native of New Jersey, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and was wounded in one of the skirmishes with Pakenham's army as he was approaching the city of New Orleans. A relative of the family on the paternal side was a patriot and soldier of the American Revolution, and another was governor of New Jersey in the early days of its statehood. The family had its origin in England, but has been represented in this country through many generations.

The father, Benjamin Bloomfield, also a native of New Orleans, became a bookseller, stationer and law publisher. Prominent in private and public life he served as auditor of United States customs at New Orleans for four years, and was United States commissioner, commissioner of the court of claims and notary public at Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, for many years and until his death. During the Civil war he served on the staff of General John Bankhead Magruder, of the Confederate army. His death occurred March 17, 1903, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Marcella Maxwell, died July 14, 1876. She was born in England, of Scotch-Irish parentage, but was an infant in arms when brought to this country, her people becoming prominent in New Orleans in the early '40s. On the maternal side Mr. Bloomfield is one of the heirs to the "Maxwell land grant," comprising about ninety-seven thousand arpents of land in Reynolds and Iron counties, Missouri, received from a Spanish land grant.

George L. Bloomfield in the acquirement of his education attended successively the schools of New Orleans, the Mississippi Military Academy at Pass Christian, Mississippi, the Delgado Academy at Havana, Cuba, and the Franklin Institute at Athens, Georgia, where he completed his education. Immediately after leaving school he was associated in business with his father for a few years and afterward became chief clerk of the tax department under his uncle, Thomas L. Maxwell, civil sheriff for the parish of Orleans, state of Louisiana. Subsequently Mr. Bloomfield became deputy clerk and minute clerk of the sixth district court for the parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans, and on severing his relations with official service he accepted a prominent position with the old New Orleans, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, now the Illinois Central Railroad Company at New Orleans, and was also contracting freight agent.

In 1878 Mr. Bloomfield entered the service of the federal government in the office of auditor of customs, and his ability and fidelity recommended him to promotions so that he became chief clerk in the office and eventually was promoted to the position of auditor of customs, in which capacity he served for many years, the work of the office being carefully systematized and executed with promptness and dispatch. His capabilities also led to his appointment as a member of the board of local examiners of the civil service, and chairman of the board when the civil service law of the United States went into effect in 1883. He remained

continuously on the board for sixteen years and was chairman almost the entire period, but resigned in order to give his undivided attention to his duties as auditor of customs. He was connected with that office altogether for twenty-five years in the subordinate and superior capacities, and while auditor of customs was for four years United States commissioner. Mr. Bloomfield resigned the auditorship in 1903 to remove to St. Louis to accept the proffered position of auditor of the Republic, and in this capacity has remained until the present time. He has served also as treasurer of the Republic, as assistant secretary and as director at various times.

In November, 1887, in St. Louis, Mr. Bloomfield was married to Miss Lillie F. Knapp, the eldest daughter of Colonel John Knapp, one of the owners and, at the time of his death, one of the publishers of the St. Louis Republic. In politics Mr. Bloomfield is a republican. Each change he has made in his business has been a forward step in the orderly progression which has characterized his business career, and his position is now one of large responsibility in his present connection with one of the leading publications of the country.

JOHN I. MARTIN.

When the spirit of envy is manifest, the envious seldom pause to think that the one whose success he grudges may have in former years been in a similar and even less propitious financial environment than himself. Those who today know John I. Martin as a prominent lawyer and as one to whom is accorded deference and distinction in public life, can hardly realize that when he left the public schools at the age of fourteen years, he began to earn his own living by driving a team for his father, who was engaged in the draying business. Such, however, was his start, and it has been by personal worth and merit that he has gained the enviable position which he now occupies in professional circles and public life.

His parents, William and Frances (Irwin) Martin, came direct from the north of Ireland to St. Louis, and in this city John I. Martin was born May 24, 1848. He pursued the usual public-school course between the ages of six and fourteen years, after which he began to provide for his own support in the manner above indicated. While thus engaged in teaming he devoted his leisure hours to the acquirement of further knowledge as a student in a commercial college and throughout his entire life he has been an interested and attentive observer of men and affairs, and from his observations has drawn logical and philosophical conclusions. As shipping clerk and salesman for a large grain and commission house he made his second step in the business world.

On leaving that position Mr. Martin engaged in merchandising on his own account and attained prominence as a man of affairs, while in political circles he also won recognition. In fact, from boyhood days he was deeply interested in the political situation of the country and in the vital questions before the public, and when but twenty-three years of age was elected to represent his district in the Missouri assembly. Two years later, in 1873, he received public endorsement on his term in a reelection, was again chosen to the office in 1875 and in that year was elected speaker of the house, acting as presiding officer of the twentieth general assembly. As presiding officer he displayed such ability and impartiality that at the close of the session the house tendered him a unanimous vote of thanks and presented him with a handsome solid gold Howard watch and chain and a gavel in token of the uniform favor which he had won.

In the meantime Mr. Martin had taken up the study of law, for which natural oratorical ability and a mind inductive and logical in its trend of thought well qualified him. He pursued his reading under the direction of Colonel R. S. McDonald, a prominent attorney of the Missouri bar, and in 1876 was admitted



JOHN I. MARTIN

to practice in the circuit court of St. Louis, while his admission to the United States supreme court came in 1879 upon motion of Hon. Montgomery Blair. His gift of eloquence, supplementing strong mentality, has gained him distinction as a jury lawyer, and the court records show that no man in the past quarter of a century has been connected with more cases of note than he. He prepares his cases with the utmost precision and care and never neglects to give due prominence to any point, while at the same time he keeps ever before court and jury the important point upon which the decision of every case finally turns. He is now senior partner of the law firm of Martin & Dickson, his associate in practice being Judge John M. Dickson. Mr. Martin has also on occasions occupied the bench in the court of criminal correction as a provisional judge, and his prompt rulings and decisions give evidence of superior ability. Few representatives of the bar have become so uniformly recognized as the champion of organized labor as has Mr. Martin. He has defended the interests of working men's organizations in the appellate as well as in the lower courts, and as attorney for assessment benevolent associations he made a splendid reputation in the great legal contest with the state insurance commission of Missouri in 1888.

It is a well known fact that the lawyer, especially he who gains distinction in practice before the courts, has figured more prominently in public life than any other representative of professional or commercial interests. The reason for this is not far to seek, as the training which qualifies one for success at the bar also qualifies him for the clear, forcible, logical and entertaining presentation of any cause which he may espouse or which he presents to the public. On occasions of social or political importance Mr. Martin has figured prominently. He is recognized as a leader in various fraternal organizations, including the Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, and various others. In all of these he has been called to official positions and his efforts in their behalf have contributed much to their success. He has been assistant judge advocate general for the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias of Missouri, and became chairman of the committee on statutory legislation for the Missouri Fraternal Congress, which position he still fills.

Mr. Martin has long been a central figure in political circles in Missouri as the champion of democracy, and in 1868 organized, and for years commanded, the largest uniformed political organization in the west. He has served on the city and state democratic central committees and done much effective work in behalf of the party along lines of organization. During campaigns he is frequently heard on the lecture platform and in behalf of democracy, under the auspices of the national and state committees, he has addressed the people of New York, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and other states upon the questions of vital interest. He was a prominent leader in the campaign of 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden was the presidential nominee, and in 1881 was a democratic presidential elector, on which occasion he was chosen as a messenger to convey the vote of Missouri to the electoral college at Washington. When the democratic national convention was held in St. Louis in 1888, he acted as grand marshal of the mammoth parade which was held, when fifty thousand men were in the line of march. In 1896 he was sergeant-at-arms of the democratic national committee and for the national convention held in Chicago and won most wide and favorable comment for the capable manner in which he discharged his duties on that occasion. He has acted as sergeant-at-arms for the past sixteen years and has been reelected for the succeeding four years. For many years he represented the state and city in the Deep Waterways conventions of the Mississippi valley and the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, being appointed by the governor of Missouri and mayor of St. Louis. He was sergeant-at-arms for the National Rivers and Harbors Congress which, by many of the eminent statesmen of the country, was regarded as second in importance only to the congress of the United States. In this connection he did much valuable service, and his official duties in this or-

ganization and as sergeant-at-arms in the national political conventions, brought him into contact with many of the most eminent men of the nation.

At a recent congress the following resolution was passed and a copy given to Colonel Martin: "Resolved, That the best acknowledgment and thanks of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress hereby be extended to Colonel John I. Martin of the United States of America, for his faithful services rendered as sergeant-at-arms of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, and that further thanks of the congress be extended him for his speeches made and work done in the development of the waterways of the United States." Mr. Martin is at present a member of the executive committee of the Upper River Improvement Association. He is a forceful, earnest speaker, his utterances show that he has closely studied the matter under question and considered it from every possible viewpoint, his reasoning is sound, his decisions logical, and his words have carried weight in many important cases.

One of his recent political addresses was made on the top of Pike's Peak on the 5th of June, 1908. On that occasion sixty or more tourists had made the ascent of the mountain on the cog railroad, and while at the top importuned Colonel Martin to address them. The great majority who ascended the mountain had scarcely breath enough left in the rarefied atmosphere to make a speech, but Colonel Martin responded, and among his closing words were: "My friends, standing upon this historic spot on this most famous mountain in the world, some time ago stood the great champion of human rights and human progress, educational and moral advancement, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, and I regret exceedingly that I do not possess some of his oratorical ability for this occasion, in order that, while we are viewing the unparalleled scenery in the heart of the Rockies, panorama of mountain and plain, the sunset from yonder golden hill at Cripple Creek, the Garden of the Gods, and the surrounding country, and contemplating the grandeur and marvelous development of the men of genius of this present age of electricity, of scientific progress and unprecedented activities, I could have you enjoy with reverential awe and patriotic, exultant American pride, the achievements of the men who have by patience, fortitude, indomitable will and courageous industry, surmounted every obstacle."

Colonel Martin has had military experience in command of the Shaw Guard, a prominent military battalion of St. Louis, which, under his direction, attained high proficiency in discipline and drill. He had the unfaltering loyalty of his troops, and was also prominently and favorably known to the officers and men of the militia of the state. For a number of years he was judge advocate of the First Brigade of the National Guard of Missouri, and has been active and earnest in building up the organization in this state. Military matters have always been of deep interest to him and the soldier has no warmer friend than Mr. Martin. When Missouri sent her troops to the front at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, Colonel Martin labored assiduously for the interests of the men assembled at Jefferson barracks, and again acted as chairman of the committee of leading citizens who had in charge the "welcome home" proceedings when the soldiers returned from the war. With untiring effort and energy, actuated in all that he did by a spirit of unfaltering patriotism, he labored night and day to make these demonstrations a success, receiving and entertaining in all some twelve thousand of the men who had responded to their country's call.

No movement relative to the interests of St. Louis and its upbuilding along political, social, material, intellectual or moral lines fails to receive his endorsement and support. When the convention was held in St. Louis, January 10, 1899, to fix the time and place of holding the centennial celebration of the Louisiana purchase, he was chosen as one of the delegates from Missouri to this convention, and was there made the chairman of the committee on credentials. Later his powers of oratory were frequently employed in behalf of the movement and he remained before and throughout the period of the exposition one of its most stalwart friends and champions.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Colonel Martin was married to Miss Clara E. LaBarge, a daughter of Captain Charles LaBarge, a pioneer river captain and steamboat owner. Their children are three in number: MacDonald, who is associated with his father in business; Clara E., the wife of M. C. Zederbaum, superintendent of construction in Chicago; and Frances O., the wife of William M. Drumm, national lumber inspector.

At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing Colonel Martin to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions. No plan or movement for the benefit of the city along lines of progress and improvement seek his aid in vain. The public work that he has done has largely been of a nature that has brought no pecuniary reward, and yet has made extensive demands upon his time, his thought and his energies. He holds friendship inviolable, and as true worth may always win his regard, he has a very extensive circle of friends, and his life demonstrates the truth of Emerson's statement that, "The way to win a friend is to be one." He has, perhaps, as many warm admirers among his political enemies as among those with whom he works in political lines. The soldier boy is ever his champion, while in fraternal circles he has the warmest regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

The world instinctively pays deference to a man whose success has been worthily achieved and gains his advancement through his ability and who throughout his business career bases his principles and actions upon the rules which govern strict and unswerving integrity. Such has been the record of Robert Johnston, now vice president of the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, owning and controlling one of the most extensive and successful mercantile enterprises of St. Louis.

He was born in Castletown, Kings county, Ireland, December 28, 1846, spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, John and Elizabeth (Colbourn) Johnston, the former a farmer by occupation. He pursued his education in the Model School of Parsonstown, Ireland, and was graduated in 1862. In that year he started in business life as an apprentice to the firm of Switzer, Ferguson & Company, drapers and silk mercers, following the advice of his parents in thus taking his initial step in the business world. For eight years he was identified with commercial interests in the land of his nativity and in March, 1870, sought the superior business opportunities of the new world where competition is great but where advancement is quickly secured.

Landing at New York city Mr. Johnston was employed in the metropolis by James A. Hearn & Son, from March, 1870, until September, 1872, during part of which time he acted as assistant superintendent. In the latter year he entered the employ of James McCreery & Company of New York, importers, jobbers and retailers, with whom he continued as superintendent of the department of window decoration until 1875. His business ability recommended him for promotion and he was then made assistant manager of the silk and velvet department in both the wholesale and retail establishment. In 1885, through further promotion, he assumed the entire management of both departments and in the interests of the business visited the foreign markets where these goods are produced or sold. During his entire business career he has given especial attention and study to fabrics, especially to silks and finer tissues, and few men have more intimate or correct knowledge of these lines of goods. In August 1899, he severed his connection with James McCreery & Company of New York and purchased a fifth interest in the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company of

St. Louis, with which he is still connected as vice president and merchandise director. He acted in the latter position until the reorganization of the company after the death of Mr. Scruggs when he was chosen vice president. He continues to make a close study of the finest goods handled in the establishment and few are more familiar with the products handled in the markets of the old world as well as in the new than Mr. Johnston. Thoroughness and system characterize his labors at all times and his excellent judgment concerning values has enabled him to place his orders so that the firms he has represented have benefited largely by his investments. Since entering business life as an apprentice he has followed those paths which have led to success, possessing ever an unassailable reputation, for in his career commercial industry and business enterprise have been well directed forces. In addition to his extensive interests in mercantile lines he is now the vice president of the General Roofing Manufacturing Company of East St. Louis.

Mr. Johnston was married in New York, August 9, 1872, to Miss Helen Armour Wilkie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and their children are: May, the wife of Dr. William Ferguson, of New York city; Helen L., the wife of Frederick R. Peters, of St. Louis; Edith A.; Robert; J. Wyndham; and Ruth A., all at home.

Mr. Johnston's political affiliations are generally those of the republican party but he has never hesitated to exercise his right of choice, especially for municipal or state officers in elections where no issue is involved, considering that character and suitability of the candidate are above party allegiance. He has given his endorsement and liberal support to many measures for the general good and has labored to advance the commercial interests of St. Louis through his coöperation with and membership in the Business Men's League. He is also a member of the St. Louis Club, the Burns Club and of the Caledonia Society, which he joined in 1904, serving as its vice president in 1906. He belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association and is a member of the West Presbyterian church, in which he is now serving as elder and as member of the board of trustees. He stands as a splendid example of a broad-minded man who has learned and assimilated the lessons of life. Not so abnormally developed in any direction as to be called a genius, he has steadily gained in strength, poise and capability, while his judgment and even-paced energy have carried him forward to the goal of success. He is a dependable man in every relation and in any emergency and his characteristics are a quietude of deportment, easy dignity, frankness and cordiality of address and a total absence of any esoteric phase. He possesses, moreover, the confidence and courage that come of accomplished personal ability and a habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

WILLIAM LEWIS NICHOLS.

William Lewis Nichols is cashier of the Grand Avenue Bank, which was organized in the fall of 1905 and has since continuously given evidence of its right to be classed with the substantial banking institutions of the city, for behind it are men of well known enterprise and progressiveness as well as of substantial financial standing. Mr. Nichols was born in St. Louis, December 9, 1869. Early records of the family state that the first American ancestor settled in Virginia in the year 1647 and that he was a professor in an educational institution there. Later representatives of the name went to Indiana where William Nichols, father of our subject, was born and reared. He came to St. Louis in 1865 and here entered banking circles, becoming well known in the St. Louis Commercial Bank, now the State National Bank, of which he was vice president at the time of his demise, about six years ago. He had figured in banking circles here for

almost forty-five years and throughout that entire period his name was a synonym for financial integrity and enterprise. His wife bore the maiden name of Austine Jolls.

At the usual age, William L. Nichols became a student in the public schools and finally was graduated from the manual training school. He also devoted a year to pursuing a general course in the Washington University. With a view of thoroughly acquainting himself with the iron business he accepted a position in a foundry, but not finding the work entirely to his liking or expectations he retired from that field and entered the Commercial Bank in a clerical capacity. He was advanced through all of the various positions, from that of messenger, duties involving larger responsibility being entrusted to him as he showed a knowledge of the business and a thorough understanding of what had already been committed to his care. He continued with the Commercial until its consolidation with the State Bank and was then with the latter for three years, serving as one of its paying tellers, at the time he withdrew from the institution. On the organization of the Germania Trust Company he became one of its tellers and remained with it during the life of the company. He next joined the Commonwealth Trust Company with which he continued for two years but seeking the broader scope for his labors that is furnished in an independent business venture he became one of the organizers of the Grand Avenue Bank, which opened its doors for business in the fall of 1905. Since that time it has removed from its original location at the corner of Grand and Easton avenues to Grand avenue and Olive street, where the bank is now housed in better and more commodious quarters. Mr. Nichols has been cashier from the beginning and the success of the institution is attributable in no small degree to his efforts. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.

In Chicago, Illinois, on the 22d of April, 1896, Mr. Nichols was united in marriage to Miss Eugenia Carr and they have three daughters, Eugenia, Minerva and Margaret. Mrs. Nichols is a granddaughter of Judge Carr, one of the first settlers and one of the distinguished residents of St. Louis, in whose honor Carr street was named. Mr. Nichols is enrolled as a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Legion of Honor. He is also a communicant of the Episcopal church and gives his political support to the republican party. While his business interests have claimed the major portion of his time they have not precluded that active participation in community affairs which indicates a public-spirited devotion to the general good and the recognition of one's obligations in matters of citizenship and in social relations. .

FRANCIS DRISCHLER.

Francis Drischler is a veteran of the Spanish-American war engaged in architectural lines in St. Louis as junior partner of the firm of Clymer & Drischler. He was born March 3, 1873, in New York and is a son of Francis and Marie Wienecke Drischler. The public schools of his native city afforded him his early educational privileges and later he was under private instruction in Belgium, Germany, and France, also acquiring that broad and comprehensive knowledge and culture which only travel can bring.

Mr. Drischler was married in New York, September 29, 1896, to Miss Ida Stier and they have one son, Carl Stier Drischler, and one daughter, Marian Drischler.

At the time of the Spanish-American war Mr. Drischler was sergeant of Troop A, Fourth United States Cavalry, and saw three years' active service in the Philippines, during which time he participated in various skirmishes, also in



FRANCIS DRISCHLER

the capture of San Isidro, Lawton's Northern Expedition, from October 11 to December 5, 1899, and General Schwan's Southern Expedition from January 3 to February 15, 1899.

After being honorably discharged from the army Mr. Drischler came to St. Louis in 1901 and has since been connected with the business interests in this city as an architect. For two and a half years he was employed as draftsman by the firm of Eames & Young, architects, and since January, 1904, has engaged in business on his own account, various substantial structures of the city standing as monuments of his enterprise and skill. He erected the Colonial Hotel and State Normal School of Springfield, Missouri, and also Loewen Hotel and theater at Enid, Oklahoma. On the 1st of July, 1908, he formed a partnership with Harry G. Clymer and from the beginning they have enjoyed a constantly increasing patronage, their business growing continuously in volume and importance. Mr. Drischler is a member of the American Institute of Architects. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a member of the Army of the Philippines, being commander of Camp Corporal L. B. DeWitt. He is likewise identified with the Masonic fraternity and in these various relations has found pleasant companionship, while the circle of his friends is constantly increasing with the growth of the circle of his acquaintances.

LOUIS PLOESER.

Louis Ploeser, as president of the J. B. Sickles Saddlery Company, is controlling large and growing manufacturing and mercantile interests. He was born in St. Louis, May 14, 1852, a son of Christian and Elizabeth Ploeser, nee Luft. The father was a native of Seheim, Hesse-Darmtsadt, Germany, coming to America in 1848 and was married in 1850. For some time he engaged in the manufacture of saddle trees, with which he supplied the government during the Civil war. He was appointed colonel of the Home Guard during the period of hostilities, and although he did not go to the front used his influence to uphold the federal government. He always took an active interest in politics, yet never sought, nor desired office as a reward for party fealty. His aid to his city, state and country was the spontaneous and free-will offering of a patriotic and public-spirited citizen.

Louis Ploeser attended successively the public school, German Institute and Jones Business College, being graduated from the last named with the class of 1868. Prior to that time, however, he had made his initial step in the business world, for in the vacation months of July and August, 1867, he was employed in the office of the circuit clerk of St. Louis. The following year, during the same period, he was office boy in the Fourth National Bank of this city, and in 1869 he secured a situation with Grimsley & Company, wholesale manufacturers of saddlery on Main street. In 1872 that firm retired from business and Mr. Ploeser entered the service of J. B. Sickles & Company in the same line of business, acting as traveling salesman until 1881, when the J. B. Sickles Saddlery Company was incorporated. The business had been established in 1834 at No. 509 North Main street, and in 1840 Mr. Sickles built a factory on Morgan and Twenty-first streets, just two blocks from the present location of the house. Following the incorporation of the business, Mr. Ploeser was elected vice president of the company, but continued upon the road as traveling salesman for five years, after which he entered the house to take charge of the buying of saddlery hardware, etc. He remained as vice president until 1897, when upon the death of the president, J. J. Kreher, he purchased his interest in the firm and was elected president and general manager.

The firm of J. B. Sickles & Company carried on business on Main street for forty-seven years but at the time of the incorporation a removal was made to

Eleventh street and Washington avenue, theirs being the first house to venture so far west on the latter thoroughfare. In 1891 they removed to Twenty-first street and Washington avenue, where the business was successfully conducted until the 20th of June, 1901, when the entire plant was destroyed by fire. A new, larger and more complete one arose Phoenix-like from the ashes and was ready for occupancy on the 1st of January, 1902. On the 15th of May, of the same year, the business was reorganized and the capital stock increased. On the 8th of October, 1906, they purchased the horse collar plant of the Sommers Brothers Manufacturing Company, on Broadway and Destrehan street, this being the largest and best equipped horse collar factory in the country. The company has an extensive output of various lines of harness and saddlery, saddlery hardware and summer and winter horse clothing, carrying the largest and most complete line of turf horse furnishing goods, riding equipments and stable requisites to be found west of New York city. The sales of the house have kept pace with the growth of the west until the business today is one of the largest exclusive saddlery establishments in the United States. As president of the company, Mr. Ploeser has as his associate officers: Henry Rohde, vice president; Adam Joerder, second vice president; C. A. Wuerker, secretary; and H. R. Ohlsen, treasurer.

On the 3d of October, 1888, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Ploeser was married to Miss Alice Kreher, and their children are: Sterling Louis and Chester Ralph. Mr. Ploeser belongs to the Presbyterian church and to the Business Men's League, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. There is nothing which serves to encourage and inspire young men of this country more than does the life record of such a man as Louis Ploeser, for it indicates what it is possible to accomplish when no fortunate environment encompasses the individual at the outset of his career. Obligated to provide for his own support from the age of sixteen years, through unabating energy he has acquired all that he has enjoyed and as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well.

WILLIAM MCGREGGOR CULP.

William McGreggor Culp, state oil inspector, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, August 8, 1864. His father, David W. Culp, is a native of Ohio, and has been a real-estate dealer and stock-shipper. In 1865 he came to Missouri and after residing for a time in Shelby county removed to Maryville, Nodaway county, but is now living in Wayne county, Illinois. He married Jennie M. McGreggor, also a native of Ohio. Both came from old families long connected with agricultural and stock-raising interests.

William M. Culp spent his boyhood days in Shelby county, Missouri, and supplemented his public course there acquired by study in the Maryville Business College, from which he was graduated in 1882. He then crossed the plains to Montana, where he engaged in the cattle business with the "L. O." outfit, making two trips. In 1885 he located in Kansas City, where he engaged in the produce commission business with Richard Butler & Company until 1892, when he came to St. Louis and there engaged in the real-estate and building business, in which he is still active to some extent. He is now president of the Rosa Realty Company, and owns property in this city. He is also a member of the firm of Shortal, Culp & Company, real estate and loans, and is interested in various other enterprises.

Mr. Culp is a staunch democrat, continuing as an active worker in the local and state ranks of the party since the age of eighteen years. He was one of the first to advocate the nomination of Folk for governor, and has been one of his most loyal supporters. He is a member of various local democratic organizations, but would never accept an elective office or appointment until appointed by Governor Folk as state oil inspector in June, 1905, and reappointed in June,

1907, for a second term of two years. He has long been a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and of the Jefferson Club. He is a lover of hunting, fishing and horseback riding, and the outdoor life proves to him not only a source of pleasure but also of great benefit. He is likewise much interested in agricultural pursuits and owns a farm near St. Louis, whereon he raises horses and cattle. He delights to retire to the farm, watching the growth of its crops and enjoying that close contact with nature, which proves attractive to every normal individual.

ALEXANDRE FERDINAND GODEFROY.

Alexandre Ferdinand Godefroy, proprietor of one of the finest hair dressing establishments of St. Louis, was born in Normandy, France, November 6, 1853, a son of Adolphe Alexandre Godefroy, a cultivator of St. Aubin. The mother bore the maiden name of Eugenie Juistine Avenel. The ancestry dates back to the crusaders' period.

Mr. Godefroy of this review was educated in France and was drafted for service in the French army, with which he was connected for a short time. Later he went to London, where he remained for several years, and then returned to France, where he served out the remainder of his military term. He then again went to London, where he entered the employ of a Mr. Carlie, a noted hair dresser, and in the year 1879 crossed the Atlantic to New York city. Subsequently he went to Chicago and entered the employ of Mrs. Thompson, a noted hair dresser of Chicago. There he continued for a year and afterward came to St. Louis, where he established himself in the same line of business in the year 1882 on Seventh and Pine streets. Subsequently he purchased the property at 3504-6 Olive street, where he established business, and was furthermore connected with enterprises of the same character in Chicago and Kansas City, drawing his patronage from the best residents of St. Louis. Aside from these business connections Mr. Godefroy is now interested in the manufacture of soap and toilet articles in the City of Mexico, where he established a business in July, 1906. He is also an inventor of several valuable hair dressing and other devices for aerial propulsion and visual and electrical transmission. He is likewise an inventor of railroad supplies and possesses notable mechanical skill and ingenuity.

On the 18th of September, 1882, Mr. Godefroy was married to Miss Elizabeth Jane Date, whose parents were natives of England, her father being a prominent tailor at Nether Stowey, England. Mr. and Mrs. Godefroy are parents of five children, of whom Adolphe Ferdinand and Charles Webb are still living. The others, Edom Herbert, Clovis and Azeline are all deceased. Mr. Godefroy belongs to the Franco-American Club and is a leader among people of his nationality in the city. He has remained in this country for thirty years, has found good business opportunities here and through their utilization has gained success in the commercial world.

MAJOR HENRY SMITH TURNER.

Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success, and when judged in this light Major Henry S. Turner was an extremely successful man. He stood as the highest type of American manhood and chivalry, his life characterized by a lofty patriotism, by unassailable business integrity and by unflinching devotion to all of the duties of home and friendship. He looked at life from the broad standpoint of the noble-minded progressive man who recognizes the duties, the obligations and the pos-



A. F. GODEFROY

sibilities that come to the individual and realizes that his life work is best who uses his talents to the utmost.

Major Turner was a native of Marengo, Virginia, born April 1, 1811, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 16th of December, 1881, when he passed away in St. Louis. He represented one of the old Virginian families founded in America by Thomas Turner, who in colonial days came from Parendon, Essex county, England, and settled in King George county, Virginia, where the family lived for two hundred years, or until Major Thomas Turner, father of Major Henry S. Turner, removed to Marengo, on the James river. A few years later during the early childhood days of his son Henry, he went to Fauquier county, Virginia, where he established a country estate, calling it Kinloch. Later one of his grandsons, J. Lucas Turner, gave the same name to his country home in the Florissant valley, whence it has become a common name in St. Louis. Major Thomas Turner won his title by active service in the Revolutionary war. He died at Kinloch in 1840 and was long survived by his wife, who passed away in 1866 at the age of eighty-two years. She bore the maiden name of Eliza Randolph and was a daughter of Robert Randolph, of Eastern View, Fauquier county, and a member of that distinguished Randolph family of Virginia. Her mother was a Carter and a sister of the mother of General Robert E. Lee. Various representatives of the family gained distinction in connection with the military history of the country. Two brothers of Major Henry S. Turner, members of a family of twelve children, became connected with the Union navy, one being Admiral Thomas Turner and the other Captain Charles Turner.

Under capable private instructors Major Henry S. Turner pursued his education at home to the age of nineteen years and then through the direct influence of President Andrew Jackson, to whom he applied in person, he was admitted to West Point as a cadet in September, 1830, and was there graduated in June, 1834, leaving upon the whole academic staff as well as upon his more intimate companions the same opinion as to his genuine, manly, chivalrous character, which was confirmed by his entire after career. Following his graduation he was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the First Regiment of Dragoons, then a new department of the United States service. He was on active duty with his regiment on the frontier, being quartered at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and in August, 1835, became second lieutenant, while in July, 1836, he was appointed adjutant at regimental headquarters. He served in that capacity until November, 1838, and in the meantime on the 3d of March, 1837, was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He left regimental headquarters to become aide-de-camp on the staff of General Atkinson and so continued until July, 1839, when he and two companions were sent by the war department to the Cavalry School, of Saumur, France, to study cavalry tactics and prepare a manual of instruction for that arm of the military service of the United States. Prior to 1830 there were no mounted troops, the army forces consisting of engineers, artillery and infantry. In 1833 a provision was made "for mounted rangers" for frontier duty, especially against the Indians, and in the following year the First Dragoons was organized. The lack of knowledge of cavalry tactics by regimental officers led the government to select several capable, energetic young men to go abroad for instruction in that line, and Major Turner spent two years in the military school in France, gaining intimate knowledge of the methods of war followed by cavalry troops in that country.

Soon after his return to America Major Turner was married and was then stationed at Fort Leavenworth, serving as adjutant to his regiment until June, 1846. In the meantime, however, he was on duty at Fort Gibson, Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis, and also acting assistant adjutant general of the Third Military Department, during which time he was attached to an expedition through the South Pass of the Rocky mountains.

When the United States again engaged in war Colonel Stephen W. Kearney had been appointed brigadier general in command of the Army of the West to suc-

ceed General Atkinson, deceased, and went on an expedition to New Mexico and California. Henry S. Turner had become captain of the First Dragoons in April, 1846, and was acting assistant adjutant general of this army, in which connection in the arduous campaigns he rendered brilliant and meritorious service that won him high commendation from his commanding officer. On the 6th of December, 1846, at San Pasqual, the American troops were attacked by a body of mounted Mexican lancers, but it was not until the enemy was routed that Major Turner's companions knew that he had sustained a painful wound, and he was again in the saddle in a skirmish at San Bernando the following day. On the 8th of January the American troops crossed the San Gabriel river and on the 9th of May met the enemy in a skirmish at Mesa. Captain Turner's gallant services in this engagement won him the brevet of major. The Army of the West returned to the United States by way of El Paso, Texas, in the summer of 1847, but too late to engage in the operations under General Scott near the city of Mexico, which was captured in September of that year. Major Turner, who was an important witness at trial by court martial of General Fremont, was detained in attendance at that court at Washington, D. C., until the treaty of peace in 1848. In July of that year Major Turner resigned and resumed the pursuits of civil life, establishing his home about nine miles from St. Louis. He there conducted agricultural pursuits until 1850, when he was appointed assistant United States treasurer in this city, filling the position until 1853, when he became a factor in banking circles here, being associated in a banking enterprise with James H. Lucas and General W. T. Sherman until 1857. During that period he and General Sherman, who was then a captain, spent much of their time in San Francisco in the management of a branch of the bank of Lucas, Turner & Company. At the dissolution of the partnership in 1857 Major Turner again took up his abode upon his farm, but in 1863 was elected president of the Union National Bank and in 1869 resigned that position to accept the presidency of the Lucas Bank. He remained at the head of the institution until 1874, when his extensive property interests demanded his entire attention and he retired from banking circles. He had in the meantime made investments in real estate as opportunity offered until his holdings were very large and demanded his undivided attention.

While Major Turner devoted many years of his life to the military services of his country, he did not consider that he had no further duty when he had put aside the accoutrements of war, and in many ways in a civil capacity promoted the interests of the city, state and nation. In 1858 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the Missouri legislature and at the close of his first term declined to again become a candidate. In 1874 when the exigencies of the time demanded that men of business ability and unquestioned patriotism should fill the municipal offices, he consented to become a member of the common council and served for two years or until the crisis was tided over. He had no ambition, however, for political preferment, yet the weight of his influence was always given on the side of public progress and improvement. Such was the confidence reposed in his business integrity and honor that he was repeatedly selected to take in charge important private trusts. He was the executor for some of the largest estates that have been administered in St. Louis.

On the 1st of February, 1841, in St. Louis, Major Turner was married to Miss Julia Hunt, a daughter of Captain Theodore Hunt, of the United States navy. They became parents of seventeen children. His third son, Wilson P. H., for whom the youngest son was named, joined the Confederate army in August, 1861, and was killed at the second battle of Manassas, August 29, 1862, at the age of eighteen years, under the command of General Longstreet. Ten children survived him, namely: Captain Thomas T. Turner; Mrs. William Hill Lee; Charles H.; J. Lucas; Nannie; Mrs. George M. Pascal; Henry S.; Mrs. Charles H. Hevl; Wilson P. H.; and Mrs. Charles Nimigerode.

Major Turner was a convert to the Catholic church and his funeral oration was pronounced by Bishop Ryan. His was that clear, unblemished character

which would neither inflict nor submit to an injury. He was inflexible in pursuing a course which he believed to be right and prompt in reparation of any wrong. Actuated in all that he did by high and honorable motives, his everyday life commanded for him the respect and good will of all with whom he came in contact. He was a gallant, chivalrous, zealous and energetic soldier, an affectionate and devoted husband and father, a loyal, generous, sympathizing friend and a patriotic citizen. His manner was a harmonious blending of courtesy and dignity, and he received from his fellowmen the respect which the world instinctively pays to genuine worth.

WILSON P. H. TURNER.

Wilson P. H. Turner, president of the Turner Real Estate Company, was born at Normandy, St. Louis county, Missouri, October 28, 1865, a son of Major Henry S. and Julia (Hunt) Turner. He is the third in order of birth of the four survivors of a family of ten children. His boyhood was passed in this county and he completed his education in Washington University, after which, at the age of nineteen years, he secured a clerical position in the Bank of Commerce, spending two years in that institution. He then turned his attention to the real-estate business, with which he has since been connected, and in January, 1890, took charge of the Turner estate, to which he has since devoted his attention, also acting as trustee for many individuals. His name is an honored one on commercial paper and in financial circles. He has many interests in St. Louis, among which are large real-estate holdings, and his management of the property under his control is an indication of his superior business discernment and enterprise. He maintains a winter residence in the city on Lindell boulevard, while he has a beautiful country home at Normandy, which is a part of the old family estate.

On the 17th of January, 1887, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Maud Valle, who died in January, 1900, a daughter of Jules F. Valle, a representative of one of the old French families of St. Genevieve, prominent in the social circles of this city. Mr. Valle was for some time president of the famous Iron Mountain Company. Mrs. Turner's death left two sons and a daughter: Henry, twenty years of age; Isabel Austes, nineteen years of age; and Pelham, a young man of seventeen years.

The family are communicants of the Catholic church and Mr. Turner is identified with the most prominent clubs of the city, including the St. Louis, Racquet, University, St. Louis Country, the Florissant Valley Country and the Cuivre Hunting Clubs. He is an enthusiast in all manly outdoor sports and is a lover of music and literature, holding membership with the Apollo and Symphony Clubs. Nature and culture have vied in making him an interesting and entertaining gentleman, and thus the circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

WILLIAM B. COWEN.

William B. Cowen, vice president of the National Bank of Commerce, has been connected with that institution throughout the entire period of his association with business interests. He entered the bank on the 1st of October, 1878, and the stages in his orderly progression are easily discernible, being marked by a recognition on the part of his employers of his ability and faithfulness, winning him advancement until he stands second among the executive officers, having in



WILLIAM B. COWEN

charge the management of one of the largest and strongest financial institutions of the west.

Mr. Cowen was born in St. Louis, May 28, 1861, a son of Alexander H. and Maria (May) Cowen. The father, a native of England, came to St. Louis in 1848 from Kingston, Jamaica, and in this city engaged in the merchandise brokerage business, handling southern products. He died December 8, 1890, while his wife, a native of Ireland, survived until the 22d of May, 1906.

In early youth William B. Cowen attended the Catholic parochial schools, afterward continuing his studies in Miss Byrne's private school and later passed through consecutive grades in the public schools until he became high-school student. Putting aside his text-books to accept a position in the Bank of Commerce, on the 1st of October, 1878, he became a clerk in that institution. Gradually he has worked his way upward as he has mastered the banking business and in 1898 he was made assistant cashier, in which position he continued for about ten years, when in February, 1908, he was elected vice president of the National Bank of Commerce. Mr. Cowen is a man of decision and in business expression is short, direct, decisive and substantial. His views do not need elaboration as he has the faculty of making his statements so graphic, concise and transparent that they are easily comprehended. While he seems to arrive at conclusions quickly, it is because he has pondered over the question previously, not because he knew that he would be called on to meet it but because he desires to inform himself concerning every phase of the business and to prepare for any contingency that may arise. His position upon any question of vital importance is never an equivocal one, for he stands firm in support of what he believes to be for the best interests of the business or of the general public. One of the elements in his success is his capacity for giving infinite attention to details, without which no man can fully master any enterprise. The Bulletin of Commerce characterized Mr. Cowen as "quiet, unostentatious, sagacious, candid, quietly aggressive, always out of the public clamor, a man of high ideals and unassailable morals, whose personality can creditably stand the closest analysis."

Mr. Cowen is well known in social and club circles. He belongs to the Country, the Racquet, the Missouri Amateur Athletic and the Amateur Athletic Clubs of St. Louis, being one of the organizers of the last named. He is also a member of the Cathedral Chapel. In matters of citizenship he stands with the foremost of those who are active in creating a greater St. Louis and in laboring for success along all those lines which are beneficial to the city in substantial upbuilding and improvement.

ALBERT D. CUNNINGHAM.

Albert D. Cunningham, secretary of the board of trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden, was born in Morganfield, Kentucky, October 11, 1848, a son of the Rev. John W. and Samantha (Ingram) Cunningham. The public schools of his native state afforded him his educational privileges and he began his business career in a dry-goods store in Owensboro, Kentucky. He was afterward employed in a book store in Louisville, Kentucky, and subsequently was associated with the Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, Tennessee. He removed from that city to St. Louis in 1869 and was connected with the Southwestern Book & Publishing Company until 1874. The following year he was manager of the Belvidere Hotel at St. Louis and in 1876-7 was cashier of the Gray, Baker Book & Stationery Company. During the two succeeding years he was publisher of the St. Louis Grocer and from 1880 until 1889 was secretary and treasurer of the Belcher's and St. Louis Sugar Refining Companies. In the latter year he became secretary of the board of trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden and business manager of the estate of the late Henry Shaw, devised to the trustees for the support of the Missouri Botanical Garden. This institution

commonly known as Shaw's Garden, contains one of the finest botanical collections of the entire world and forms one of the most attractive features to sight-seers in St. Louis, as well as a source of great pleasure to all interested in the study of botany or in the beauty of plants and flowers.

In religious faith Mr. Cunningham is a Methodist and in political belief a republican. He served as a non-commissioned officer of the engineer corps of the Missouri State Militia. He has always been prominently connected with almost every movement for the advancement of musical interests in St. Louis and for many years he was a church and concert singer and later for eight years was secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis Choral-Symphony Society. While aggressive in business he is personally most modest and unostentatious. He prefers to be a good listener rather than a talker and stands at all times for actualities, having no use for pretensions. In conversation he is clear, direct, simple, effective, yet brief. In both temperament and feeling he is thoroughly representative of the ideas of progress in these days when men are called upon to act quick and think quicker. He meets all men on an equal footing in his courtesy and shows no distinction between the man highest or lowest in the scale of human effort. Nothing can shake his convictions when he believes he is right and yet he is always amenable to argument and to reason. No more capable incumbent of the position which he has filled for almost twenty years could be found nor one who more uniformly commands the respect of his fellowmen.

ISAAC ELKAS.

The men who are today leaving their impress upon the world's progress are men who are using their brains and hands in the world's work, and the individual who advances is he who has so developed his latent talents as to enable him to pass on the highway of life others who, perhaps, started out ahead of him. Prompted in all of his business career by the laudable ambition of one day reaching the goal of prosperity, Isaac Elkas has labored continuously and energetically until he has become manager for the St. Louis Electric & Machine Company, occupying this position since March, 1902. He was born in May, 1881, in Leota, Mississippi, his parents being Louis and Kitty Elkas. The father is a broker and grower and is the owner of considerable valuable property in Washington county, Mississippi. He was at one time a very prominent business man, very closely associated with commercial interests as the owner of several stores. The family is of German lineage, the ancestors living many years ago at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Isaac Elkas, reared in his parents' home, was a pupil in the public schools until he had passed through successive grades and was graduated from the high school of St. Louis with the class of 1884. He then pursued a three years' course in engineering at the University of Illinois. At that time he gave up that line of work and became connected in business as manager of his father's interests, remaining with him for three years. On the expiration of that period he returned to St. Louis and organized the company, of which he is now the manager and one of the directors. The business is carried on under the name of the St. Louis Electric & Machine Company, and he also represents the Sprague Electric Company of New York city, being the St. Louis manager of the apparatus department of their plant, which was established for the manufacture of electric machines and accessories.

In December, 1903, Mr. Elkas was married to Miss Becky Mayer, a daughter of A. B. Mayer, who was very prominent in the manufacture of fertilizer and was also active in the building and dedication of the St. Louis Eads bridge. His death occurred in 1900. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Elkas have been born two daughters, Dorothea and Katherine, who are the light and life of the household

at No. 5218 McPherson avenue. Mr. Elkas belongs to several clubs and is well known as a supporter of democratic principles. His life has been that of an active and enterprising business man. When he was twelve years of age and attended the high school he was conducting a newspaper called the *Fulton Advertiser*. His entire life has been characterized by undaunted industry and determination, qualities which are too often lacking in those who desire success but who are not willing to pay the price of concentrated personal effort.

RALPH MARTIN APPEL.

Among its many gifted and progressive young men St. Louis can boast of none more promising than Ralph Martin Appel, whose talents and enterprise have won for him an enviable distinction in the business life of the city. He is a native of Sister Bay, Wisconsin, where he was born November 6, 1887. After receiving his education, chiefly in Chicago, where he displayed remarkable industry and aptitude for study, he embarked in mercantile work and successfully accomplished every task that his duties involved. His exemplary habits and pleasing personality have always attracted attention and gained for him the esteem and confidence of his employers and acquaintances.

For a number of years Mr. Appel has been connected with the Bell Oil Company, of St. Louis, in various capacities, in all of which he has shown marked ability. He first entered the service of the company when it was located in Chicago and when the business was removed to this city he followed and by gradual advances due strictly to merit, he now occupies one of the most responsible positions in the office. Though young in years Mr. Appel is old in business experience and with advantages such as he possesses the future holds for him the promise of fame and fortune.

HENRY G. SCHNECK.

Henry G. Schneck, a member of the Mills, Schneck & Powers Tailoring Company of St. Louis, was born in Washington, Franklin county, Missouri, February 4, 1861. His parents were Jacob and Margaretha (Freishlag) Schneck. The father, who was a cabinetmaker by trade, emigrated from Schwabia, now German territory, in 1850, and in 1853 settled in St. Louis, where he remained for about two years. He then removed to Washington, Missouri, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1882, at the age of sixty-three years, his remains being interred in the cemetery there. His widow died in St. Louis in 1897, having made her home here with a daughter for several years prior to her demise.

Henry G. Schneck was a pupil in the Washington (Mo.) public schools and afterward attended the Johnson Commercial College of St. Louis to the year of his graduation—1882. His first employment was in a gunsmith shop, where he remained for a period of six months and then came to this city, thinking to find in its complex and varied business conditions better opportunities for advancement. He entered the employ of Mills & Averill, proprietors of the largest tailoring establishment in the west, and remained with that house through successive promotions, which came in recognition of his worth, ability and fidelity, from February, 1878, until February, 1905. He thoroughly mastered the business in all of its branches and on severing his connection with that house, with which he had remained for more than a quarter of a century, he established business on his own account at No. 610 Washington avenue under the firm name of Mills, Schneck & Dunklee. The third partner, however, died three months after the

organization of the firm and the business was then carried on under the style of Mills-Schneck Tailoring Company until August, 1907, when the name was changed to the Mills, Schneck, Powers Tailoring Company. They are now located at 705 Washington avenue, and theirs is one of the leading establishments of the kind in St. Louis, a large and constantly increasing business being conducted along modern business lines which keep them in touch with the advanced ideas of the trade.

Mr. Schneck is a supporter of the republican party, always exercising his right of franchise for its candidates. He is an exemplary Mason and has attained the Knight Templar degree in the craft.

He was married in St. Louis to Miss Emma M. Benda, on the 7th of April, 1885, and they now have three children: Harry Benda, who is a member of the navy and is making the trip around the world; Guy and Ruby, at home. The Benda family are old residents of St. Louis, having been located here for over thirty years. In an analyzation of Mr. Schneck's life work and what he has accomplished, it is evident that his success is attributable in large measure to the fact that he has always continued in the same line in which he embarked as a young tradesman, gaining thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business in every department, so that when he started out upon his own account he brought wide experience and sound judgment, as well as unabating energy, to bear upon the upbuilding of an enterprise, which is now an extensive and prosperous one.

THOMAS TURNER FAUNTLEROY.

Thomas Turner Fauntleroy is the third son and child of Hon. Thomas Turner Fauntleroy and Bettie S. Fauntleroy. He was born at the old colonial town of Winchester in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, February 23, 1862. On his father's side he is directly descended from Moore Fauntleroy, who came in 1636 from England to Virginia and settled at the mouth of the James river near Norfolk. Moore Fauntleroy was a lineal descendant of Nicholas Fauntleroy, who owned an estate near Alveston, Dorsetshire, England, in 1391, which for many centuries was known as Fauntleroy's Marsh. This Moore Fauntleroy was a member of the governor's council and a colonel of Rangers, a name given to the militia by the infant colony of Virginia to protect its people from the incursions of the savage Indians. About 1648 he bought two thousand acres of land from the chief of the Indian tribe known as the Rappahannocks, in which is now Richmond county, Virginia, near the mouth of the Rappahannock river. On this estate he built a large mansion of bricks made in England and brought by ship to Virginia. He gave the name of Naylor's Hold to this plantation, a name it bears to the present day. The Fauntleroy's, like most of the Virginians, were among the first at the opening of the Revolution to join the patriots in resisting the encroachments of the crown upon the liberties of the colonists. In 1796, attracted by the remarkable beauty and fertility of the Shenandoah valley, out of which the warlike and bloodthirsty Shawnee Indians had but a few years before been driven, a lineal descendant of Moore Fauntleroy named Joseph, and Elizabeth, his wife, with their seven sons and one daughter, removed from Richmond county to what is now Clarke county, Virginia, and took up a large tract of land upon the banks of the Shenandoah river.

The third son of this Joseph, named Thomas Turner Fauntleroy, here grew to man's estate. While at school he had run away to join the American army in the war of 1812, in which he secured a commission as a lieutenant when only a boy of seventeen. On reaching manhood, he began the practice of law at Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier county, Virginia. In 1823 he represented that county in the Virginia house of delegates. In 1836 he was commissioned by President Andrew Jackson major of the Second Dragoons in the regular army of the United States. He served through the Seminole war in Flor-

ida. In 1847 he was commissioned lieutenant colonel by President Andrew Jackson, and commanded all the cavalry of the American army, when General Scott made his triumphal entry into the city of Mexico at the end of the Mexican war. In 1850 he was transferred to the First Dragoons and commissioned its colonel by President Jackson. In 1851-52 he was in command of Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, Missouri. He retained his colonelcy in the regular army until 1861, when he resigned and was commissioned by Governor Letcher of Virginia brigadier general, and entered the Confederate service and was put in command of the fortifications around Richmond. He married Anne Thruston Magill, daughter of Colonel Charles Magill of the Revolutionary army and granddaughter of Charles Mynn Thruston, colonel of the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment of the line and known in the Revolutionary army and history as the "Fighting Parson of the Shenandoah Valley," because he had left the Church of England, of which he was a priest, to enter the patriotic army.

The second son of this Thomas T. Fauntleroy and of the same name was born at Winchester, Virginia, in 1823. He graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1844. In 1846 he was elected commonwealth's attorney of his native county of Frederick. In 1857 he represented this county in the house of delegates and again in 1877. In the latter year he was also elected secretary of the commonwealth of Virginia. From 1883 until 1895 he served as one of the judges of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia.

In the successive steps in the career of Thomas Turner Fauntleroy, of St. Louis, which marks his orderly progression we note that his early education was obtained in Shenandoah Valley Academy at Winchester, Virginia, a classical school of great note in that section. He prepared for a professional career as a law student in the University of Virginia during the sessions of 1881, 1882 and 1883. Rightly valuing the opportunities of the great west and with laudable ambition for a progressive and successful career at the bar, he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, October 12, 1883, and there began practice. He was not long in winning a notable name and place for himself among the representatives of the legal fraternities of that city, where he remained until the summer of 1896, when he came to St. Louis, hoping to benefit his wife's health by a removal to a milder climate. Here for twelve years he has continued in the practice of law and since the 1st of January, 1903, has been associated with Shepard Barclay and George H. Shields in the firm of Barclay, Shields & Fauntleroy.

Mr. Fauntleroy was married in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 3d of June, 1900, to Bessie Stuart Lee. Of their children, Mary Lee, born in March, 1892, died July 16, 1893. The surviving children are Bessie Lee and Janet Rankin, twins; and Margaret Guion. The parents are Presbyterians in religious faith and in social lines Mr. Fauntleroy is connected with the Mercantile and Noon-day Clubs.

GILBERT BURNET MORRISON.

Gilbert Burnet Morrison, principal of the William McKinley high school, was born in Rutland county, Vermont, April 21, 1852. His father, John Morrison, was a stone cutter and came from Scotland to this country in about 1850 and settled in Vermont. His mother, Mary Burnet Morrison, was a woman of culture and education, and a descendant of Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, the history of whose life and writings she loved to read and dwell upon. She was a great admirer of the bishop's character and named her only son after him. When Gilbert was four years of age his father died from the effects of an accident in the Rutland marble quarries. Shortly afterward his mother moved to New York city. From this time, about 1857, Gilbert's life was one of hard work and hard study—hard work to earn at various occupations the necessities



GILBERT B. MORRISON

of life, and hard study under the guidance of his mother to acquire the elements of an education. At his mother's death, when he was twelve years of age, he had received from her a good start in his education and was advanced considerably beyond children of his age who had attended school. From this time he was chiefly self-taught. Strong of constitution and apt to learn, he pursued his studies while gaining a livelihood, receiving the aid of private tutors when he found special difficulties. His mind inclined toward the physical sciences, which he pursued with success. He fitted up a laboratory of his own, in which he worked out experimentally the elementary principles of physics and chemistry. He worked at various occupations, but it was to his labor for three years in mechanical shops and later on the farm in New York, that he attributes much of his success, for here he came in contact with the forces of nature. It is to his hard experience in mastering his studies while in actual contact with the world that he attributes his success as a teacher. He often assisted schoolboys in their studies and marveled at their impractical way of looking at things. It was while coaching boys for college that he decided to become a teacher, though it took several years of hard work to realize his ambition.

In 1876 he began teaching in country schools of Missouri. In 1878 to 1879 he taught in Brown county, Kansas. Here he met Miss Jean Earnest, also at that time a teacher in the county schools, whom he married at Hamlin, Kansas, November 8, 1879. Shortly afterward he returned to Missouri. He was principal of the Barry (Mo.) public school from 1880 to 1881. In 1882 he was made principal of the Liberty (Mo.) public schools. While in charge of these schools he edited and published "The Educational Advance," a vigorous and aggressive educational magazine, in which he put forth the educational ideas of reform methods which for a number of years so strongly moved him. His work in Liberty attracted wide and favorable attention, and in 1884 he was called to Kansas City, Missouri, to teach the sciences in the Central high school of that city, a position which he held for fourteen years.

During the growth of the high schools of Kansas City he planned and equipped the laboratories and introduced the working laboratory method of teaching science. Up to this time science had been taught in Missouri only by the text-book and by demonstrations by the teacher. Mr. Morrison secured the confidence of the board of education and a laboratory workshop was fitted up for him in the school, in which he, with the assistance of his pupils, made nearly all the apparatus needed for the laboratory. It was in this shop that the foundation was laid for manual training in the public schools of Missouri. Aside from his classwork Mr. Morrison carried on considerable research work. After the discovery of the X-rays by Roentgen he conducted the first successful experiments with them west of the Mississippi river, and his results were given in a lecture before the Jackson County Medical Society and published in the "Medical Index."

As one of the pioneers of the manual training movement he encountered opposition which resulted in many sharp conflicts with the more conservative elements, but his vigorous articles in the city papers and in educational journals resulted in the building of the Manual Training High School of Kansas City, Missouri, the first public school of its kind in the state.

It was about this time that Mr. Morrison became acquainted with Calvin M. Woodward, of St. Louis, whose work for better methods and for manual training had strongly attracted him. It is to Dr. Woodward's sympathy and friendship that Mr. Morrison attributes much of his success of recent years.

In 1895 Mr. Morrison was chosen by W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, to prepare a paper on "The Bell and Lancaster System—What There Is in It for the Schools of the South." It was read before the Southern Educational Association at Hot Springs in 1896. Another address on the "Heating and Ventilation of School Buildings" was given before the same

association at Galveston, Texas. An account of this meeting and some reflections on the education and people of the south was reported to the *Kansas City Journal* in an article which was extensively copied by several educational journals. It was after the publication of this report that Mr. Morrison was asked by the board of education of Kansas City, Missouri, to plan a high school for that city, containing manual training correlated and coördinated with a full academic course; and as a further preparation for the task he was sent on a tour of inspection to other cities. On his return he presented an exhaustive report, together with a proposed course of study and exercises, and plans for a new building. All of these were adopted without modification and the manual training high school of Kansas City is the result. In seven years this school reached an enrollment of eighteen hundred pupils and it is still the largest in point of numbers in the state.

While in Kansas City, Mr. Morrison wrote a book on the "Ventilation and Warming of School Buildings," published by Appleton's in the International Education Series; presented a paper, "Some Thermal Determinations in the Heating of Buildings," at the Columbus meeting of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science"; wrote monographs, "The School Buildings of the United States," for the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition (silver medal), and "Schoolhouse Architecture and Hygiene" for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (gold medal).

He has for many years been a student of Herbert Spencer and a great admirer of his Synthetic Philosophy. He wrote a review of Spencer's *Education*, which appeared in the "Educational Advance"; presented a paper on "Does the High School Prepare for College and for Life?" at the Los Angeles meeting of the National Education Association and published in the proceedings of 1899. While science and education is his work, Mr. Morrison gives his leisure moments to literary study as a recreation. A close student of human nature, he finds great pleasure in writing analyses of the characters of Shakespeare, some of which have been published in pamphlet form. In consideration of his scientific and literary work and his educational service to the state of Missouri, he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Washington University of St. Louis, in 1903.

Mr. Morrison has been very successful in securing the coöperation of his assistants and it is to this power in securing the aid of others in furthering his plans that much of his success is due. How he is regarded by them may be seen by an engraving on a silver cup presented to him by the teachers of the Kansas City schools when he left there: "To Gilbert B. Morrison, Our Principal, by the Teachers of the Manual Training High School, as a token of their love for him and their appreciation of his preëminent qualities of force, courage and justice."

In 1904 he was called to St. Louis to organize and open the new William McKinley high school. This school, like others of its kind which have since been built in this city, possesses characteristics which Mr. Morrison had advocated by tongue and pen for many years, chief among which is its cosmopolitan character, embodying in one correlated whole all of the subjects, academic, commercial and manual, which time has proved their right to a place in the high school course—a plan that secures great individual variety of work and at the same time great social unity.

Mr. Morrison is also widely known by his war on secret fraternities in high schools, which has during the last ten years been waged by school authorities against this undemocratic tendency on the part of the youth of this country. He began this battle single-handed ten years ago in Kansas City, Missouri. During this period hundreds of schools have put these societies out and several supreme court decisions have been handed down against them, and two state legislatures have passed laws prohibiting their organization. He was chairman of a com-

mittee appointed by the National Education Association to investigate them and wrote the report which has been the chief instrument in securing decisions against them. The McKinley high school has ever been free from these secret organizations and other forms of snobbishness.

While in St. Louis, Mr. Morrison has contributed to many educational magazines and has several times been called to other cities to address teachers' associations. "The Scope and Content of the District High School," now published in pamphlet form, was first delivered to the Teachers Association of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1907. During the present year, 1908, he has written a series of four articles which are published in the "Manual Training Magazine," on the "Organization of Manual Training in the High School."

These articles set forth the aims, purposes, methods and probable future of manual training and industrial education in the public schools. They also describe and illustrate by cuts and tables the work that is being done in St. Louis.

Mr. Morrison is an active member of the National Education Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; National Geographical Society; National Association of Science and Mathematics; Missouri State Teachers' Association; charter member of the American Hygiene Association; member of the National Council of Supervisors of the Manual Arts; Academy of Science of St. Louis; and for the present year, 1908, president of the Department of Secondary Education of the National Education Association.

Mr. Morrison lives with his family at Webster Groves, St. Louis county, Missouri. He has two daughters, Jean and Eva. The former is a graduate of Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, New York, and is now teaching domestic science in the St. Louis schools. The latter is attending the McKinley high school. Mr. Morrison is at present president of the Tuesday Evening Club and a member of the Webster Groves board of education.

BERNARD M. VERDIN.

Bernard M. Verdin, who occupied an honorable position as a representative of the lumber trade and gained the respect of his fellowmen by reason of his fidelity to manly principles, was born in St. Louis, August 30, 1852. He attended the St. Louis University and Jones Commercial College, and thus with liberal educational advantages was well qualified for life's practical and responsible duties. Putting aside his text-books, he entered into business with his father, James Verdin, who had established a lumbyard, and in that line of trade Bernard M. Verdin continued until 1894, carrying on both a wholesale and retail business. His trade relations were extensive, making him one of the leading representatives of the lumber business in St. Louis. His plant was located at Twelfth and Mullanphy streets and few men were better judges of lumber or were in closer touch with the trade in all of the subsidiary interests of shipment and sale which bear upon the success of an enterprise of this character. Moreover, in all of his trade relations Mr. Verdin was strictly reliable, never winning his success at the sacrifice of others' rights or opportunities. As he prospered in his undertakings he also purchased considerable property in the west end and was very active in developing that part of the town, contributing in large measure to its upbuilding and improvement.

In 1877 Mr. Verdin was married in this city to Miss Josephine Harris, a daughter of Andrew and Marguerite (Price) Harris, who came from Kentucky at an early day. Her father was a river pilot and captain and spent the remainder of his life in this city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Verdin were born seven children, of whom four are yet living. Irene first married F. W. Lemp, by whom she has one daughter, Irene, and for her second husband married L. B. Langan, now deceased, by whom she has a son, Leon V. Pauline is the wife of John H. Wood.



BERNARD M. VERDIN

of Chicago, and has one son, John H., Jr. James Harris and Josephine complete the family. Mrs. Verdin still makes her home in St. Louis and is well known socially here, having many warm friends. In 1896 she was called upon to mourn the loss of her husband, who passed away on the 1st of December of that year. He was a member of the Catholic church, but was not sectarian in his charities, being always ready to lend a helping hand wherever aid was needed. The poor and needy found in him a faithful friend and remembered him with gratitude, while those who met him in social and family relations cherish and honor his memory.

HENRY L. POLLVOGT.

Henry L. Pollvogt is conducting a prosperous and growing business in mantels under the firm name of the Hornet Mantel Company. An analysis of his life record shows that his success is not due to any unusual attributes but to his careful adjustment of the business interests under his control and his wise use of the opportunities which have come to him. His life record began in St. Louis, May 30, 1862, his parents being Henry and Frances (Witte) Pollvogt, who were natives of Germany, whence they came to the new world in 1857, settling in St. Louis. In this city they were married and unto them were born two sons and two daughters. The father became a lumber dealer and in the control of his business affairs provided for the needs of his family. He died in 1893, but is still survived by Mrs. Pollvogt, who is enjoying good health and now makes her home with her son Henry.

When age qualified him for entrance into the public schools, Henry L. Pollvogt began his education and later became a student in Johnson's Commercial College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882. As his parents were people of very moderate financial means, it was necessary that he provide for his own support from the age of fourteen years and, starting out to seek employment, he at length obtained a position in a wholesale cigar factory, where he remained for two years. When sixteen years of age he was appointed a salesman, selling cigars to the general trade, at which time he was probably the youngest representative of this line of business in the city. He was quite successful, however, and gained a liberal patronage for the house which he represented. After the firm dissolved, he took up the trade of harness and saddlery making, which he mastered, both in principle and detail. He was in the employ of the Jacob Strauss Saddlery Company, then located at No. 507 North Main street, and remained with them for two and a half years. It was with the money that he saved during that period that he met the expenses of a commercial course, for he realized that education is an essential factor in business success and he therefore continued his studies until he was qualified by liberal training for the duties of a commercial career. On leaving college he accepted a clerical position with a lumber company and became thoroughly acquainted with the lumber trade during his year's connection with that house, with which he remained as general bookkeeper until the firm retired from business. He then made application to the Simmons Hardware Company for a position and in 1884 entered upon a seven years' connection with that house. In the meantime he was imbued with the laudable desire to engage in business on his own account and, watchful of favoring opportunities, he at length became connected with the mantel business under the firm name of the Hornet Mantel & Cabinet Company. Mr. Pollvogt is sole proprietor of this business, which is today the largest in the country. His house is known throughout the United States and to every part of the Union his trade extends. His success is due to several features, one of which is the careful organization of the business so that maximum results are secured with a minimum expenditure of time, labor and material. The finest produc-

tions known to the trade are sent out by this house, which is carrying on business at Nos. 1112 to 1120 Market street. The methods of the house are above reproach, not only because of the excellence of the products which they handle but also by reason of the straightforward business principles employed.

Mr. Pollvogt was married in St. Louis to Miss Anna Koppelman and unto them have been born five children: Eleanora, Arthur, Florence, Mamie and Elsie. Her father is today one of the oldest furniture dealers in St. Louis, having been in business here for the past half century. He stands as one of the most prominent representatives of commercial life in this city and the family is one of high social standing. Mr. Pollvogt is a member of the Bethlehem Evangelical church. The onerous and responsible duties of a constantly growing business have never prevented him from taking an active and helpful part in work of a public nature that affects the moral, intellectual and material progress of the community.

WILLIAM FRANCIS CARTER.

With a large clientele, that stands as indisputable evidence of his power at the bar, William Francis Carter has also become recognized as a prominent factor in financial circles, succeeding to the presidency of the Missouri Lincoln Trust Company on the 12th of November, 1907. Born in Farmington, Missouri, October 30, 1867, few men of his years are called to a position of such large responsibility as he assumed in taking upon himself the direction of financial interests in this position. His parents are William and Maria (McIlvaine) Carter, the former well known as a lawyer. The family came from Virginia to Missouri and William Carter gained eminence in his chosen profession in the southeastern portion of the state. For many years he was on the circuit bench and his opinions were regarded as models of judicial soundness. The McIlvaine family came from Kentucky, making settlement in Washington county, Missouri, and the grandfather, Jesse H. McIlvaine, was a member of the board of the Iron Mountain Railway. In ante-bellum days, he also represented his district in the state senate for a number of years and was a warm admirer and faithful political follower of Thomas Benton. He was a brother-in-law of Governor Dunklin, while one of his sisters became the wife of Senator Yell, of Arkansas, and who fell in the battle of Buena Vista. Jesse McIlvaine Carter, a brother of William F. Carter, is now connected with the United States army, being stationed at Walla Walla, Washington, with the rank of captain in the Fourteenth Cavalry. Another brother, Thomas B. Carter, is an electrical engineer and was formerly supervisor of city lighting in St. Louis. Edwin F. Carter, a third brother, is in charge of the contract department of the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri.

With an ancestry that has been an inspiration, William Francis Carter has made a record in keeping with the history of his forebears. He was educated in Washington University and in the law department of the University of Michigan, where he completed his course by graduating in 1890. In June of the same year he was admitted to the bar at Marble Hill, Missouri, where he practiced for two years and then sought the broader opportunities afforded through the complex interests of city life by removal to St. Louis, where he has since built up a large clientage, figuring prominently in much of the litigation that has constituted the work of the local courts. His addresses before the court are characterized by perspicuity and often by a terseness that seems to put almost into a single sentence the very essence of his case, presenting it with a clearness that could not be attained in an extensive elaboration. He has also become recognized as a most forceful factor in financial circles and was a director of the Scruggs-Barney-Vandevoort Dry Goods Company, associated with

the Missouri Lincoln Trust Company, for two years by reason of his being executor of the R. M. Scruggs estate. On the 12th of November, 1907, he was elected to the presidency of the Missouri Lincoln Trust Company to succeed Dr. Pinckney French, and aside from this, he is a stockholder in several other business enterprises and corporations. He has never sought the honors nor distinction that may be gained in political lines and in fact is more closely identified with the independent movement that is now manifest in politics rather than with any party.

Mr. Carter was married at Ferguson, Missouri, November 15, 1893, to Miss Grace Thoroughman, a daughter of Colonel Thomas Thoroughman, and they have one son, Emmet, aged thirteen years. In reviewing the record of Mr. Carter it is easy to discern the steps in the orderly progression which marks his life. He is one of the most self-masterful because one of the best balanced of men, not given to extremes and yet not without that contagious enthusiasm, which is a promotive element in many public interests.

FRANK ST. GEMME.

Among the younger and more enterprising business men of St. Louis is Frank St. Gemme who, since March 15, 1905, has been the vice president of the Frank & St. Gemme Manufacturing Company. He was born at Prairie Du Rocher, Randolph county, Illinois, October 4, 1877, his parents being August and Lucy St. Gemme, the former a cabinetmaker of this city. The family is of French lineage but has been represented in this country through seven generations. The grandfather of our subject was a planter at Frederickstown, Maryland, and owned many slaves.

Frank St. Gemme was a pupil of the parochial school of his home town and in the public schools of St. Louis therein continuing his education to the age of sixteen years. Immediately after leaving school he entered upon an apprenticeship in the tin shop of John Andrew, at Carondelet, remaining with him for about fifteen months, after which he devoted three months to the upholstery business. On the expiration of that period, however, he returned to the trade in which he had formerly worked and followed that pursuit in various places until he became associated with William Frank, organizing the present firm of Frank & St. Gemme. They have been very successful, owing to the broad experience, practical workmanship and pronounced skill of the partners, whose personal understanding of the business enables them to carefully direct the labors of those whom they may employ. They now have a well equipped plant, provided with all facilities for the successful conduct of the business along legitimate lines of trade.

Mr. St. Gemme was married in St. Louis, October 4, 1900, to Miss Cora Anna Denoyer and they reside at No. 1816 Benton street, the warm-hearted and pleasant hospitality of their home being greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. St. Gemme votes independently, nor does he seek nor desire public office, preferring to concentrate his attention upon his business interests, in which he is meeting with signal success.

FRANKLIN P. HUNKINS.

Franklin P. Hunkins, president and treasurer of the Hunkins-Willis Lime & Cement Company, has arrived at that place where he is able to take a calm survey of life and to judge accurately of its opportunities and the possibilities presented in the business conditions of the present age. His labors have been

discerningly directed along well defined lines and have carried him into important commercial relations.

A native of Illinois, Mr. Hunkins was born in Galena on the 15th of July, 1850, his parents being Darius and Ann (McCarthy) Hunkins. Reared in his native city, he obtained his preliminary education in its public schools and afterward attended college in Racine, Wisconsin. After leaving school he entered business life in a clerical capacity in the St. Louis office of the Northern Line Packet Company of St. Louis, a company controlling the line of steamers running between St. Louis and St. Paul. For two years he remained in that business connection, but anxious that his labors should directly benefit himself, in 1875 he organized the firm of Thorn-Hunkins to engage in the lime and cement business. Under the original firm style operations were continued until 1889, when the business was incorporated as the Thorn & Hunkins Lime & Cement Company, and this was succeeded in 1896 by the Hunkins-Willis Lime & Cement Company, wholesale manufacturers of lime and cement. Mr. Hunkins is the president and treasurer of this company which is today conducting an extensive business, having a well equipped plant, while the output is now very large and has a ready sale on the market. The business methods of the house are regarded as thoroughly reliable and the business policy commends the company to a generous share of the public patronage.

On the 18th of October, 1877, in St. Louis, Mr. Hunkins was united in marriage to Miss Fannie A. Blaetterman and unto them have been born two daughters and two sons, Stella, Darius S., Ethel and Everett. The family attend the Presbyterian church in which Mr. Hunkins holds membership, and his political faith is that of the republican party. He is a member of the Mercantile Club and is interested in all matters of progressive citizenship, many movements having profited by the weight of his influence and his generous support. What he has accomplished in the business world is the visible expression of a life of well directed enterprise, in which no opportunity has been neglected and no advantage heedlessly passed by.

CHRISTIAN H. PRIOR.

Christian H. Prior, senior member of the firm of Prior & Hartig, real estate and loan agents, doing business at No. 616 Chestnut street since 1902, was born in St. Louis, September 10, 1865. He is a son of Frederick G. and Marie Prior, both natives of Osnabruck, Germany, whence they came to the new world, for a belief that he might enjoy better business opportunities in this country led Frederick G. Prior beyond the Atlantic. He was a member of the Home Guard during the Civil war and for many years was a soda water manufacturer in this city but retired in 1890 to enjoy well earned rest, his former toil and enterprise having supplied him with a capital sufficient to care for him in all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life during the sixteen years which followed his retirement ere he was called to the home beyond.

Christian H. Prior was for four years a pupil of the public schools of St. Louis and afterward attended the Eiser German Institute for four years. He also spent two terms in Greer's Commercial College and thus with good training for the business world he entered commercial circles as an office boy with the firm of Ponath & Buse, real-estate dealers, predecessors of the Ponath & Ingals Company. He continued with them for four years and for two years was employed at a salary of ten dollars per month, while when he severed his connection with them he was receiving fifty dollars, having been appointed book-keeper and cashier after three years' service. He afterward engaged as book-keeper and cashier with Charles Vogel, remaining in that capacity for sixteen and a half years, during which time he handled millions of dollars without los-

ing a single cent or without ever having needed to give bond. On the expiration of that period he severed his business connections with the firm, but not his friendship, and started in business on his own account at No. 1009 Chestnut street. Six months later he removed to his present address at No. 616 Chestnut street, where since 1903 he has conducted a real-estate and loan business under the firm style of Prior & Hartig. He has intimate knowledge of the real-estate market, the property for sale or purchase and is thus enabled to promote the interest of his clients in making judicial investments.

In April, 1898, Mr. Prior was married to Miss Edua Shield, the wedding being celebrated in this city. They occupy an attractive modern residence at No. 2011 Herbert street which Mr. Prior inherited from his father. He is a blue lodge Mason and in politics is a pronounced republican, feeling that the safety and welfare of the country depend upon the adoption of republican principles. He belongs to the Church of the Holy Ghost of the German Evangelical denomination.

WILLIAM MORDECAI COOKE.

Among the eminent men of St. Louis of the early days was William Mordecai Cooke, whose life record reflected honor and credit upon the state which honored him. While it is true that his "were massive deeds and great," they also but represent the fit utilization of the innate talents which were his. He achieved distinction at the bar, in public life and on the field of battle and was none the less esteemed for those sterling traits of character which won him warm friendships than for the conspicuous acts of his life which gained him honor and prominence.

The birth of William Mordecai Cooke occurred at Portsmouth, Virginia, December 11, 1823, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 14th of April, 1863, when he passed away at Petersburg, Virginia. He was a son of Mordecai and Margaret (Kearnes) Cooke and was a representative of the American branch of the family in the sixth generation. The ancestors can be traced back to Mordecai Cooke, who patented lands in Virginia in 1650. He had come from England in the early part of colonization in the new world and was known among colonists as "one of the staunchest of the king's men." He was an intimate personal friend of Sir William Berkeley, colonial governor of Virginia, and established his home at what became known as Mordecai's Mount in Gloucester county. The family through successive generations figured prominently in the public life of the Old Dominion. His son, also bearing the name of Mordecai Cooke, was sheriff of Gloucester in 1698 and justice and burgess in 1702 and 1714. He was the father of Mordecai Cooke III, who was a student at William & Mary College in 1738. He married Miss Booth and the eldest of their children was Mordecai Cooke IV, who in 1781 wedded Elizabeth Scrosby. Their second son, Mordecai Cooke V, born in 1784, was the father of William Mordecai Cooke of this review. He was for many years a member of the Virginia legislature and was well known throughout that state as a gentleman of high social standing. He wedded Margaret Kearnes and they became parents of eight children, the sixth in order of birth being William Mordecai Cooke, who was reared amid the refining influences of a cultured southern home and afforded the best educational and social advantages.

Having prepared for college under the direction of a private tutor he became a student in the University of Virginia, where he manifested special aptitude in his studies. Throughout his entire life he was a man of scholarly tastes and in college he laid the foundation for a broad and liberal culture. At the age of seventeen he had completed the university courses in mathematics and natural philosophy; at eighteen, the course in literature, French, moral philosophy and chemistry; at nineteen, the course in political economy; and at twenty, the



WILLIAM M. COOKE

law course. After winning the Bachelor of Law degree in the university Mr. Cooke determined to enter upon his professional career in the west and arrived in St. Louis in 1843. Here he at once began practice and soon gained recognition as one of the ablest among the younger members of the bar, but after a brief period he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, in 1849 and there soon gained distinction as one of the eminent lawyers practicing at that court. He was elected judge of the common pleas court of that district and his decisions on the bench were characterized by the utmost fairness and impartiality and by a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence.

In 1854, however, Judge Cooke again became a resident of St. Louis and the court records of that period bear testimony of the eminent position which he occupied in legal circles. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community. Of a family conspicuous for strong intellects, indomitable courage and energy he entered upon his career as a lawyer and such was his force of character and natural qualifications that he overcame all obstacles and wrote his name upon the keystone of the legal arch. His opinions are fine specimens of judicial thought, always clear, logical and as brief as the character of the case permitted.

But while Judge Cooke gained distinction as a practitioner in the courts he was also interested in the great problems of government which the nation was facing. He represented a family that had always taken an active interest in affairs of state and nation and was admirably fitted by nature as well as by education and professional training for active participation in public life. He took up the discussion of questions of moment with avidity and fearlessly announced his views, supporting his position by intelligent arguments. From the year 1845 the slavery question was one of heated controversy throughout the state and in that year the legislature passed the famous "Jackson resolutions," which were at once assailed by Colonel Thomas H. Benton in a most aggressive manner and with the marked ability which he always displayed in debate. Old party lines were largely obliterated and new ones formed as a result of this controversy and the people arrayed themselves into Benton and anti-Benton factions. Judge Cooke's position was never an equivocal one and in hearty support of political doctrines advocated by John C. Calhoun he took a firm stand in opposition to Benton and the policies which he advocated. He was also strong in his political opposition to Francis P. Blair, Jr., and yet the two men always entertained for each other the warmest personal regard.

When it was realized that the question of slavery and all of the attendant issues which it brought forth could not be settled at the polls nor by discussion on the platform, but would be submitted to the arbitrament of arms, Judge Cooke became one of the leading representatives of the southern cause, and in March, 1861, was sent by Governor Jackson as a commissioner to the president of the Confederate States. When he had fulfilled his mission he returned to Missouri and entered the Confederate military service, becoming an aide on the staff of Governor Jackson, in which capacity he participated in the battles of Boonville and Carthage, while at the battle of Oak Hill he was aide-de-camp to General Sterling Price. Following that engagement he was sent with General John B. Clark to Richmond to confer with President Davis and was soon afterward elected a member of the Confederate congress. As special commissioner from Missouri and later as congressman he was brought into intimate relations with the Confederate president and remained one of his most trusted friends and admirers throughout his life. He died while serving as a member of congress and even those who differed with him politically recognized that the country had lost a great and good man.

Hon. George G. Vest, United States senator, in speaking before the Confederate congress, said of him: "I have known Judge Cooke intimately in every relation of life, public and private, civil and military. He was a gentleman by

birth, education, habit and instinct. A more unselfish spirit never existed upon earth. Loving and tender as a woman in all social and domestic relations, he was yet firm and inflexible in opposition to what he conceived wrong, or in defense of the right. With a fine and cultivated classic taste, thoroughly read in English and French literature, he had every quality and requirement calculated to adorn and fascinate society. As the shadows of death gathered upon his brow he met his fate with the calmness which always attended him. He died a member of the Roman Catholic church and with a firm reliance upon the promises of the Bible."

Judge Cooke had been married in 1846 to Miss Eliza von Phul, a daughter of Henry von Phul, of St. Louis, and their children were: Margaret Kearnes, Rosalie Genevieve, Henry von Phul, William Mordecai, John Rutherford, Sophie, and D'Arcy Paul Cooke. To his family Judge Cooke was most devoted, and while the public made great demands upon his time and energies, he ever found opportunity for the pleasures of his own fireside and the careful training of his children. When death claimed him his remains were laid in Calvary cemetery in St. Louis. He held distinctive precedence as an eminent lawyer and statesman, a valiant and patriotic soldier, and as one who occupied a most unique and trying position during one of the most exciting epochs in the political history of Missouri, in which connection he bore himself with such signal dignity and honor as to gain the respect of all.

WILLIAM FRANK.

William Frank, president of the Frank & St. Gemme Manufacturing Company, has been in control of this business as its chief executive officer since March 17, 1905. He was born in St. Louis, April 3, 1868, and is a son of August and Theresa Frank. The father was a mechanical engineer who emigrated from Germany to the new world in 1840. He is now deceased but the mother still survives. Until his fourteenth year, William Frank attended the public schools and then began preparation for his business career as an apprentice to the manufacture of brass musical instruments. He was employed in that capacity from April 9, 1884, until 1887 and after leaving that employ, he took up the printing business with the firm of Beebinger & Harrington on Third and Market streets. After a year and a half, however, he again became connected with brass work, entering the employ of N. O. Nelson in the manufacture of plumbers' supplies. For a year he continued with that house and afterward worked in the brass shops for the purpose of getting a general idea of different lines of work. Five years were thus spent, after which he returned to the works of N. O. Nelson, occupying the position of assistant foreman for a time, while later he was promoted to the place of master mechanic. His connection with that firm continued for five years, when in 1896 he resigned to become foreman with the Stempel Fire Extinguisher Company. There he remained for about two years and then took a position with the Wagner Electric Company as electric instrumentmaker, representing that house until 1899, when he joined Frank St. Gemme in the present business. During the time he was with the Stempel Manufacturing Company he was working on a mechanical fire extinguisher, manufactured in accordance with a patent which was secured about the time he left the Wagner Manufacturing Company. He possesses considerable inventive ingenuity and mechanical skill and in fact is recognized as an expert workman in mechanical lines, his own ability, therefore, well qualifying him to direct the labors of others and to produce well formulated plans that have constituted resultant elements in success.

For eighteen years Mr. Frank has been a member of the Knights of Pythias and he also belongs to Tower Grove Turn Verein and the Travelers Protective Association. In politics he votes independently and is always able to support his

position by intelligent argument. As has been truly remarked after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character and this is what Mr. Frank has done. He has chosen those things in life which are worth while and his determination and activity in business have brought to him a satisfactory reward for his labor.

JOSEPH DICKSON, JR.

Joseph Dickson, Jr., was born April 12, 1876, in St. Louis, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Robertson) Dickson. The public schools constituted the medium whereby he acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the Washington University from 1894 until 1896, in the Harvard Law School from 1896 until 1898 and in the St. Louis Law School in 1898-9. Having thus qualified for the profession, he began the practice of law in St. Louis and in 1901 became the third member of the law firm of Dickson, Smith & Dickson, as the associate of his father, Joseph Dickson, and of Eleneious Smith. The firm afterward became Dickson, Jeffries & Dickson, Mr. Smith being succeeded by S. B. Jeffries, and at the present time the firm is Dickson & Dickson.

On the 27th of November, 1901, Joseph Dickson of this review was married in his native city to Miss Sydney Frances Boyd, a daughter of W. G. Boyd. They now have one child, Mary Frances Dickson, born August 21, 1902.

Mr. Dickson is a welcome member at the St. Louis, Noonday, Racquet and Missouri Athletic Clubs of St. Louis and the Harvard Club of New York. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but aside from a citizen's interest in the questions and issues of the day he confines his attention to his profession rather than politics, and in the practice of law is becoming well known as an able working member of the bar, who carefully prepares his cases and has the ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time. He possesses, too, an excellent presence, an earnest, dignified manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and ability to apply its principles accurately.

WILLIAM ROEVER.

William Roever was born September 17, 1830, in Neustadt in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 11th of June, 1898. He was a son of Louis and Marie (Lüdeking) Roever. The father was a wealthy soap manufacturer of his native land and in 1837 came to America because of his ideas concerning republican government. He was a believer in freedom and would not allow his sons to swear allegiance to any king. He therefore sought the liberty and opportunities of the world's greatest republic. He came of a family prominent in military and educational circles in Hanover and was a man of strong mentality and broad and liberal views.

William Roever was but seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to the new world. His education was acquired in private schools of St. Louis. His first business experience was gained as an employe of a St. Louis brush manufacturer. He afterward engaged in clerking for a year in a store in Belleville, Illinois, and then entered the employ of Woods-Christy & Company, proprietors of a wholesale dry-goods house, with which he remained for several years. On the expiration of that period he joined his brother Frederick in business and so continued until 1860, when he returned to Europe to visit the land of his birth.



JOSEPH DICKSON, JR.

At the time of the opening of the Civil war Mr. Roever again came to the United States and recruited a company of home guards, of which he was commissioned captain. He participated in the capture of Camp Jackson in May, 1861, and served as captain of his company throughout the period of hostilities. When the war was over and the preservation of the Union was an assured fact, he entered the wholesale house of Dodd, Brown & Company, with which he was connected until 1871. In the previous year he was given a leave of absence and spent four months abroad with his wife. He then returned to his former position, but ill health compelled him to give up the position in 1871 and for two years thereafter he lived in Europe for the benefit of his health. In 1874 he returned and became interested in the manufacture of shoes at Jefferson City, but in a short time retired from business and in 1876 erected a residence at No. 3628 St. Louis avenue. He was not again engaged in business throughout the remainder of his life, but enjoyed well earned rest in honorable retirement.

On the 12th of November, 1867, Mr. Roever was married to Miss Sophie Deppe, a daughter of Henry and Fredericka (Peters) Deppe, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father, who was born in 1815, left Germany when fifteen years of age and after traveling in the south, settled in St. Louis, where he engaged in the hardware business, being one of the first merchants in that line in the city. He died of cholera in 1849. To Mr. and Mrs. Roever have been born three children, Sophia Eugenia and Frederick Louis and William Henry, twins. Frederick Louis, however, died in 1892. William Henry Roever is now professor of mathematics in Washington University. He is a graduate of that school and won his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Harvard. In St. Louis he married Miss Minnie Hamilton, a daughter of Alexander Hamilton, and they have two children, William Alexander and Frederick Hamilton.

At the time of his death Mr. Roever was the oldest living charter member of Cosmos Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was one of the earliest members of the Germania Club. Reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, where true value is placed upon mental equipment and intellectual progress, he remained throughout his life a broad-minded man, interested in questions of vital importance, and his influence was ever on the side of reform, progress and advancement.

AUGUST ZACHER.

August Zacher, arriving in St. Louis empty handed when about twenty-one years of age, was for many years connected with the jewelry trade of the city and was regarded as the most expert watchmaker here. He was born July 24, 1845, in Berlin, Germany, and passed away on the 18th of December, 1894. His parents were Joachim and Emilie Zacher, of Berlin. The son was a pupil in the public schools of his native city to the age of fifteen years, when he began learning the watchmaker's trade under the direction of his brother, who at the time was considered the finest watchmaker in the German capital. August Zacher gained comprehensive and thorough knowledge of the trade under his guidance and himself became an expert in that line.

The reports which reached him concerning higher wages and more rapid advancement in business circles in America led him to seek a home on this side the Atlantic and in 1866 he bade adieu to friends and fatherland and sailed for the new world. He made his first location in St. Louis, where he entered the employ of a Mr. Haerbermann as a watch salesman and repairer. After a brief period he became an employ of a Mrs. Boehmer at No. 511 Franklin avenue in the capacity of watchmaker and repairer, continuing there for several years. He was next employed by E. H. Kortkamp, who for thirty-five years conducted a jewelry establishment at No. 514 Franklin avenue. Here he continued as a

watchmaker and repairer until the death of Mr. Kortkamp, when he entered into business with his brother-in-law, Otto H. Kortkamp, and remained as one of the owners of a leading jewelry establishment up to the time of his demise. He was regarded as the most expert watchmaker in the city of St. Louis and always had charge of that branch of their business. He possessed the superior mechanical skill and ingenuity required to handle the delicate parts of a watch and his adjustment was so perfect that he is said to have had no equal in this line of work in the city.

On the 19th of June, 1889, Mr. Zacher was married in St. Louis to Miss Emelia Kortkamp, a daughter of E. H. and Bertha (Steidemann) Kortkamp her father having been one of the oldest and most prominent jewelers of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Zacher became the parents of a daughter and son, Lillian E. and Clarence F., both of whom are still attending school. Mr. Zacher's study of the political issues and questions of the day resulted in his stalwart support of the republican party and its candidates. He held membership in the German Evangelical church and was also a very prominent and active member in the Liederkrantz Society, the Central Turn Verein and the Franklin Council of the Legion of Honor. He believed firmly in the broad humanitarianism upon which the last named organization is based and throughout his life his guiding principles were such as command confidence and respect in every land and clime. He learned to correctly value life and its opportunities, not only in his business relations, but in the chances for character development, and his many good qualities made him an honored and valued resident of St. Louis.

REV. FRANCIS V. NUGENT, C. M.

Rev. Francis V. Nugent, who since 1903 has acted as pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's church and has also been director of the missions of the western province of the Vincentian Fathers, was born in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, January 16, 1855. He was there reared and began his education in St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Subsequently he attended St. Vincent's Seminary at Germantown, Pennsylvania, and on the 1st of November, 1881, entered the Congregation of Mission. On the 2d of May, 1884, he was ordained to the priesthood from St. Vincent's Seminary by Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Following his ordination he was for ten years associated with St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau, the last five years of this time acting as president of that institution.

In 1893 Father Nugent was appointed to the pastorate of St. Joseph's church in New Orleans, where he remained until 1897, in which year he was made president of Kenrick Seminary of St. Louis, being thus engaged until 1903. In the latter year he was called to the pastorate of St. Vincent de Paul's church and at the same time was made director of the missions of the western province of the Vincentian Fathers. St. Vincent's church, St. Louis, was founded in 1818. The Vincentians have resided continuously in this city since their American founder, Father De Andreis, took up his residence here in that year. At that time there was only one church in what was then a small frontier town. In 1839 the present St. Vincent's parish was assigned to the Congregation of the Mission. The first St. Vincent church was located on the square bounded by Eighth, Ninth, Marion and Soulard streets, and the present edifice, which was erected in 1844, in Roman style of architecture, is today one of the most beautiful in the west. St. Vincent's was first organized as a mixed parish of English and German and still maintains that character. It was for years the only parish between Chouteau avenue and Carondelet, this territory now supporting twenty-six churches. In 1844, the same year in which the church was erected, the Sisters of St. Joseph opened a parochial school at St. Vincent's.

Since 1851 the Christian Brothers have instructed the boys, while the Sisters of St. Joseph have charge of the girls' school, the present pupils being the grandchildren of the men and women who were pupils under their predecessors sixty years ago. The present attendance varies from five to eight hundred pupils. The old Soulard mansion, which still stands on the northwest corner of Ninth and Marion streets was for many years occupied by the priests until the new parish house was built in 1858.

SIMEON T. PRICE.

Simeon T. Price, engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis since his admission to the bar in 1874, with more than local fame in the courts as a trial lawyer, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, May 2, 1849, a son of Cosby and Mary J. Price. He was ten years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Missouri, his youth being passed in Lexington, this state, while following his mastery of the common branches of English learning as taught in the public schools, he pursued an academic course in the William Jewell College of Liberty, Missouri. Hoping to find the practice of law both a congenial and a profitable avocation, he matriculated in the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor and is numbered among its alumni of 1874.

Almost immediately after his graduation Mr. Price located for practice in St. Louis and during the intervening period, covering a third of a century, he has done notable work in the local courts, where he has given proof of his systematic, thorough labor in the office by his clear and forcible presentation of his case in the courts. While his practice has been of a general nature, he has gained recognition as an able trial lawyer and as one whose knowledge of corporation law is comprehensive and exact. He has been the legal representative of various corporate interests and is particularly loyal to his clients, to whom he gives the benefit of his unwearied industry and broad learning. Neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success, however, permits him to disregard the fact that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law and its righteous administration.

The pleasant home life of Mr. Price took its root in his marriage on the 10th of November, 1880, to Miss Emma M. Partee, of Memphis, Tennessee, and they now have two children, Simeon T. and Mozelle M. Fraternally he is connected with the Royal Arcanum, the Legion of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he belongs also to the Second Baptist church. He is a member and ex-president of the Kentucky Society and is vice president of the St. Louis Alumni Association of Michigan University. He is ever able to support his political position by intelligent argument and has been a helpful worker in the campaigns for the democratic party yet has allowed no political or other interests to interfere with the allegiance which he gives to his clients' interests.

FELIX ERASTUS ANDERSON.

Felix Erastus Anderson, assistant to the president of the Terminal Railroad Association, was born January 23, 1869, at Cedar Hill, Tennessee, a son of the Rev. Jerome B. and Emily F. Anderson. Reared amid the refining influences of a cultured home, where education is rated at its true value, he was afforded good opportunities in this direction and supplemented his public-school course by study in Giles College at Pulaski, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the class of 1883. On the 1st of June, 1885, he entered the railroad busi-

ness as agent for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company at Woodward, Alabama, and was promoted to the position of Stenographer in the Superintendent's office of the same company in the fall of that year. There he remained until April, 1887, when he was made secretary and chief clerk to the superintendent of the Central Railroad of Georgia at Savannah. He continued in that position from April, 1887, until the 1st of October, 1891, when he became secretary to the superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained until February, 1892. During the succeeding four years he was chief clerk to the superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company at St. Louis, and from February 1, 1896, to October, 1907, was chief clerk to the president and general manager of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, and succeeding promotions brought him to his present position as assistant to the president. His successive promotions indicate his growing knowledge of the railroad business and his increasing efficiency as assistant to those having executive authority and in control of administrative direction. He is today a well informed railroad man and one whose service is of much value in a position of large responsibility.

On the 2d of June, 1906, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Martha Currie Martin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Martin, of Lexington, Kentucky, and they occupy an enviable position in the social circles in which they move. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, the University Club and the St. Louis Field Club, and is a man of high ideals as manifested in all of his social and business relations.

ALFRED ALLEN PAXSON.

Alfred Allen Paxson, now engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, has also made a creditable record as a jurist, having served for four years as judge of the second district police court and as special judge on various other occasions. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of Winchester, Scott county, Illinois, where he was born on the 10th of December, 1844, of the marriage of Stephen and Sarah (Pryor) Paxson. In the mastery of those branches which constituted the public-school curriculum he qualified for the profession of teaching and in following that calling acquired capital sufficient to enable him to meet the expenses of a collegiate course, which he entered upon in the fall of 1864, matriculating as a freshman in the Illinois College at Jacksonville. He pursued a four years' classical course and stood first in scholarship in his class at the time of his graduation in 1868.

In that year Mr. Paxson joined his parents, who in the meantime had become residents of St. Louis, and while acting as clerk and bookkeeper for his father, who had charge of the American Sunday School Book Depository, he devoted to the study of law those hours which, termed "leisure," are usually given to social pleasure and entertainment. Two years thus passed, during which time he attended courses of lectures at the law department of Washington University and on passing the required examinations, he received from the university the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1870. Immediately afterward he was admitted to the bar and remained in practice in St. Louis until 1873, when impaired health made it necessary that he seek a change of climate and he located in Texas. During the four years of his residence in that state, he built up an extensive practice, connecting him with the litigation in both the criminal and civil courts of the state. He was appointed district attorney by Judge M. H. Bonner, since a member of the supreme court of Texas, and as public prosecutor discharged his duties with strict impartiality. He also became recognized as an influencing factor in the educational affairs of the state and served for a time as county superintendent of public schools.

His sojourn in the south having restored his health, Mr. Paxson returned to St. Louis in 1877, and continued in the general practice of law with a constantly increasing clientage until the spring of 1891, when by appointment he went upon the bench of the second district police court, serving for four years. At different times he has indicated that his is, in a marked degree, a judicial mind by the service which he has rendered as a special judge. He has demonstrated his power to arrive at an impartial view of a question by looking with unbiased judgment upon both sides and thus arriving at an equitable decision. He gives to his clients and to the profession unqualified allegiance and ripe ability and is regarded as an able, faithful and conscientious minister in the temple of justice.

Judge Paxson's position on political questions is never an equivocal one, for he is known as a stalwart advocate of the democracy. He has also a wide acquaintance in the Odd Fellows society and the Legion of Honor, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Evangelical Lutheran church. Attractively situated in his home life, he was married October 8, 1873, to Miss Julia L. Hart, of St. Louis, whose father, Colonel H. E. Hart, commanded the Twenty-second Regiment of Illinois Infantry until he gave his life in defense of his country in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Paxson have two daughters and two sons: Nellie, Harry, Pryor and Ruth Paxson.

HENRY C. OTTENSMEYER.

Henry C. Ottensmeyer was born in the province of Prussia, December 23, 1851. His father, Henrich, was a chemist and occupied quite a prominent position in the business world in which he moved. The son was sent as a pupil to the public schools, where he pursued his studies to the age of fourteen years. The succeeding two years were passed in the fatherland, and at the age of sixteen he came to America, landing at New Orleans, where he made his way northward to St. Louis, and here made his initial step in the business world as an employe in the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, where he continued for about four months. He was afterward in the employ of Dr. Hartford on his farm in Ferguson, St. Louis county, and when he left that service he began learning the blacksmith trade under the direction of Mr. Allsmyer, of St. Louis. For a year he remained in that employ, when the business was closed out and Mr. Ottensmeyer was forced to seek employment elsewhere. He continued to serve others for some time, or until his industry and careful management brought him sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account. Since 1887 he has engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons and in the intervening time, covering twenty-one years, he has built up a business of considerable proportion. He now has a well equipped plant supplied with modern improved machinery and his output finds a ready sale on the market because of its excellence, his reasonable prices and his earnest desire to please his customers.

In September, 1882, in St. Louis, Mr. Ottensmeyer was married to Marie Schmelzinger, whose father was a prominent soldier. In his religious faith Mr. Ottensmeyer is protestant, connected with the church of St. Peter and St. Paul. In politics he is a republican and is a member of the St. Louis Turn Verein. He was also connected with the Fishing Club, an association which indicates much of the nature of his recreation.

The German-American element has long been recognized in our American citizenship. The sons of Germany have brought with them to the new world the salient characteristic of industry, which has long constituted a potent force in the civilization of the world. In America they have been active in promoting agricultural and industrial interests, and they have the perseverance to continue in a given line until success is achieved. Mr. Ottensmeyer is a worthy son of the



II. C. OTTENSMEYER

fatherland and is equally loyal in his devotion to the land of his adoption. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the United States, for he has here found the opportunities which he sought, and in this country, where labor is not hampered by caste or class, he has steadily worked his way upward.

AUGUST D. MATTFELDT.

August D. Mattfeldt, successfully conducting a hardware store in the eastern section of St. Louis, his native city, was born in 1857. His father, A. D. Mattfeldt, arrived here in 1848, following his emigration from Germany. He was a tinner by trade and established his home on Main street between Clark avenue and Elm street when the city limits extended to Chouteau avenue on the south, Twelfth street on the west, the river on the east and to Washington on the north. In 1869 the father opened the place in which August D. Mattfeldt is now carrying on business at No. 406 South Second street. This was the principal business street in the city at that time. There were no railroads here but wagon trains started out from St. Louis for points in the west and products were shipped by boat down the river. The father was residing in St. Louis during the memorable fire of 1848 which almost destroyed the city. During the early period of his residence here he received three dollars per week, which was considered an excellent salary for that time. In 1857 he established a tin business on his own account and in 1869 extended the scope of his labors by adding a hardware department. As the years went by he prospered in his undertakings and built up a business of considerable magnitude that yielded to him substantial profits. He died on the 28th of September, 1890, at the age of seventy years and ten months, while his wife passed away April 22, 1870. She bore the maiden name of Henrietta Eisleben, and they were married in St. Louis about 1851. Their family numbered but two children, Henry and August D., both of whom learned and followed the tinner's trade.

August D. Mattfeldt, reared in this city, acquired his education here, dividing his time between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and such tasks as were assigned him by his father. In his youth he assisted his father in the conduct of the hardware and tin business and in October, 1890, succeeded him as proprietor of the store, conducting a retail and jobbing business, in which he has been quite successful. He thoroughly understands the trade, carries a full line of goods and his stock is at all times attractive and reasonably priced. He is well known in local political circles as a stalwart advocate of the republican party and, though he has never sought or desired office, he is deeply interested in the success of the party and does all in his power to further its growth and win its victories.

BRECKINRIDGE JONES.

Breckinridge Jones, president and counsel of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, October 2, 1856, a son of Daniel William and Rebecca Robertson (Dunlap) Jones, whose marriage was celebrated October 18, 1842. The mother was of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1735 her ancestors settled in the valley of Virginia and were numbered among Kentucky's hardiest pioneers. In fact the ancestors of Mr. Jones on both the paternal and maternal side were represented in Kentucky before the admission of the state into the Union.

Daniel W. Jones was a merchant and extensive farmer of central Kentucky until the Civil war. After the close of hostilities he went to New York city

accompanied by his family and there engaged in the banking and brokerage business for two years. During that period the family settled at Staten Island and Breckinridge Jones had the opportunity of attending George C. Anthon's well known school in New York. In 1867 the family returned to Kentucky, where the father lived retired.

Continuing his education in the schools of his native state, Breckinridge Jones was in due course of time graduated from Center College at Danville, Kentucky, in 1875. He engaged in teaching school in Lawrenceburg, that state, through the succeeding year and gave his energies to the mastery of legal principles from 1876 until 1878. He further qualified for the bar as a student in the St. Louis Law School in 1878-9 and in the summer school of the University of Virginia in the latter year. Mr. Jones then located for practice in St. Louis and continued an active factor at the bar here until 1890. He was accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage and became recognized as a prominent factor in other lines. Since 1890 he has occupied the presidency of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and is now counsel. In his position of administrative control and legal direction he finds that his time is fully occupied, while the company profits by his labors and wisdom which are manifest in the success attending this important financial enterprise.

In matters of public concern Mr. Jones has also been prominent. He has been an influential factor in democratic circles and in 1883 was elected from St. Louis a member of the Missouri house of representatives. He also served as a member of the board of directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He belongs to the Christian church and in more specifically social lines is connected with the St. Louis, Noonday, Country and University Clubs. In formulating, determining and giving shape to his own character he has been guided by high ideals and worthy purposes that have led to business successes and at the same time have made him a factor whose valuable aid has not been without its results in community life.

JOSEPH ALBERS.

Joseph Albers is superintendent of the Mound City Paint & Color Company and is conducting business at No. 200 Howard street, where he has continued since 1891. His birth occurred in Westphalia, Germany, January 31, 1860, his parents being Theodore and Elizabeth Albers. The father was a miller by trade but afterward engaged in the sugar refining business.

Joseph Albers was only six years of age when brought to this country and since that time has been a resident of St. Louis. He attended St. Liborius and St. Joseph's Catholic schools but at the age of twelve years started out in business for himself, though he later attended the public night schools for several years. He has depended upon his own resources since the age of twelve and whatever success he has achieved is attributable to his persistent, earnest and noble effort. He entered the employ of Busher & Wolcowitz Paint & Color Company, doing work in the factory, where he soon proved that he was diligent and industrious. Gradually he was promoted, working his way upward, step by step, to an important position. No higher testimonial of his capability and trustworthiness could be given than the fact that he was long retained in the services of this house. Even after a change of ownership occurred, the business becoming the property of the Mound City Paint & Color Company, he remained and had the credit of a record of continuous service for thirty-six years. He is today the superintendent for the Mound City Paint & Color Company and his business record is a most creditable and honorable one.

In January, 1886, Mr. Albers was married in St. Louis to Miss Elizabeth Bunting, and they have a daughter Lizzie, who is attending the public schools.

Mr. Albers owns and occupies a nice residence at No. 4308 Chouteau street, and also owns a flat building. He is a member of the Catholic church, is an independent voter and finds his recreation in hunting, fishing and baseball. The terms "progress" and "patriotism" may be considered the keynote of his character for throughout his life he has labored for the improvement of every business and public interest with which he has been associated and at all times has been actuated by fidelity to his country and her welfare.

XENOPHON P. WILFLEY.

Xenophon P. Wilfley, a practitioner at the St. Louis bar, was born March 18, 1871, in Audrain county, Missouri, his parents being J. F. and Sarah P. Wilfley. Upon his father's farm his boyhood days were spent and ambitious for further educational opportunities than were offered by the common schools of his native county, he attended Clarksburg College, at Clarksburg, Missouri, and afterward entered Central College at Fayette, Missouri, where he completed his course by graduation in 1895. The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred upon him and for a year thereafter he taught in Central College, while for three years he was a teacher in the Sedalia (Mo.) high school. He regarded this, however, merely as an initial step to further professional labor and as opportunity offered he prepared for the bar, being graduated from the St. Louis Law School in 1899. Immediately after his admission to the bar he formed a partnership for the practice of law with his brother, L. R. Wilfley, an association that was continued until April, 1900, when his brother was appointed attorney general of the Philippine Islands. Since that time X. P. Wilfley has practiced alone and has been accorded a gratifying clientele. His practice is largely composed of corporation work. He has conducted some important litigation that has tested his ability and by the conduct of his cases has won the admiration and respect of his fellow members of the legal fraternity.

In politics Mr. Wilfley is a stalwart democrat and takes an active interest in the political situation of the country. He has supported his principles in public address in various campaigns but the honors and emoluments of office are not strong enough to lure him from the strict path of his profession. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, his membership being with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Southern Methodist church and his life is actuated by high purposes and ideals, which is manifest in his social as well as his professional relations.

Mr. Wilfley was married to Miss Rosamond Guthrie, of Mexico, Missouri, October 28, 1908.

FRANK E. SHELDON.

Although obstacles and difficulties have made rough the path toward prosperity for Frank E. Sheldon, he stands today among those who have reached the heights commanding broad outlook over the business world, while in the southwest he controls no inconsiderable share of commercial and industrial interests. Persistently and with indefatigable energy he has toiled upward, learning the fact that when there seems to be a lack of opportunity in one direction, chance and effort may provide a way in another. There has been no time in his life for idle repining and, on the contrary, he has always been a man of marked energy, a man of action rather than of theory, who obtains genuine pleasure from the successful working out of the intricate problems of the business world. It is



XENOPHON P. WILFLEY

not alone the prosperity but the gaining of the prosperity that gives him pleasure and he has become recognized in business circles as a man of the keenest discernment and most sound judgment.

The family of which he is a representative was established in America by two brothers, whose descendants are now numerous. These brothers became residents of Billerica, Massachusetts, a little New England Village named for the ancient English village of Billericay. While the family was represented in Massachusetts through succeeding generations for many years, Oren Sheldon, father of Frank E. Sheldon, was born in New Hampshire and in that state married Jane Wight, a representative of one of the old New Hampshire families that traces its ancestry back to the Isle of Wight, England. The Sheldons had some blood connection with the royal family and the ancestry is not unknown to heraldry.

The birth of Frank E. Sheldon occurred in Billerica, Massachusetts, July 15, 1861, and his education was acquired in the public schools there and in McCoy's school, a private educational institution at Lowell, Massachusetts. His time was busily occupied outside of school hours with various tasks assigned him upon the home farm and in miscellaneous work that in New England is usually performed by the occupants of the farm, including painting, the building of dry-goods boxes and carpentering. The business opportunities of the east did not prove attractive to Mr. Sheldon, however, and when eighteen years of age he bade adieu to home and friends and started for the west. At that time St. Paul, Minnesota, was largely a frontier city and Mr. Sheldon eagerly availed himself of the opportunity of securing work in a printing office, for he arrived in the west with a cash capital of but thirty-five dollars. He was afterward employed in a lawyer's office and gradually he worked his way upward, utilizing every opportunity that would bring him a broader outlook and larger financial returns.

In the spring of 1880, hearing of the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad, he secured a position in a survey party under Colonel Dodge, chief engineer on the Yellowstone division. He was afterward made chainman and while he performed each task assigned him in capable manner he further increased his efficiency by using every chance possible to obtain a wider and more comprehensive knowledge of engineering. Gradually he advanced in efficiency and in 1881, when the Canadian Pacific Railroad was being extended into western territory, he applied for a position under General Rosser, with the result that he was made a member of the first exploration survey under Major Rogers. This party discovered Kicking Horse Pass and after considerable preliminary survey work they returned the following winter overland and on foot and with a wagon train, covering about twelve hundred miles, which entailed many hardships.

Mr. Sheldon became an engineer in charge of construction, when in the spring of 1882 the work of actual building was being extended westward. He remained for five years in that position while the Canadian Pacific was being built across the country, forming another of the great transcontinental lines. Those who have traveled over the road will recognize somewhat of the arduous work necessary for its construction and must know that the engineer in charge was considered most capable and efficient, for it winds back and forth over the mountains and through the passes, crossing districts, which to the uninitiated would seem to offer no opportunity for railroad building. In Kicking Horse Pass, Mr. Sheldon had been one of the exploring party to devise the best means to overcome the problems of railroad construction involved in the wonderfully broken topography of that neighborhood and returned to direct the labors of the workmen in the actual accomplishment of the task. Here he conquered the eastern slope of the Selkirks and constructed a loop of the Canadian Pacific, which is regarded as one of the best examples of American engineering ingenuity. The hours which are usually termed leisure and which were devoted by Mr. Sheldon to study when he was serving as rodman were now bearing fruit in the financial

success and the reputation which he made for himself in the building of the Canadian Pacific.

From this point on in his life record Mr. Sheldon has been connected with the lumber interests of the country, for with the capital which he had acquired through his engineering feats he embarked in the lumber business under the firm name of George E. Snell & Company, opening a wholesale and retail yard on West Seventh street in St. Paul for the sale of white pine and hardwood lumber. His associate in this enterprise was an old friend and companion of his surveying days who, leaving the field of civil engineering, had become connected with the lumber trade in a clerical capacity. From the sale of lumber, Mr. Sheldon branched out into other fields of the trade, taking up the work of lumber manufacturing early in 1892 in association with his brother, W. O. Sheldon, under the firm style of the Lawrence County Lumber Company, operating a plant at Summertown, Tennessee. Not long after financial difficulties involved the entire country and the new enterprise, under the name of the Lawrence County Lumber Company, felt the financial stringency but struggled on for two or three years before the business was closed out. Frank E. Sheldon, who had had charge of the marketing of the company's product, had in this way made the acquaintance of lumber buyers in the middle Mississippi valley, including T. H. Garrett, of St. Louis, a prominent lumberman of this city.

Mr. Garrett had been an occasional purchaser from the Sheldon company and each gentleman recognized in the other certain business qualifications, which he admired and regarded as valuable assets in a business career. Their mutual interest, therefore, led to a combination of financial interests, which on the 1st of March, 1905, resulted in the organization of the T. H. Garrett Lumber Company. The association yet continues and from the beginning passed on to broad fields of activity until it is today one of the most successful and prosperous of the St. Louis enterprises. In 1901, in connection with others, Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Garrett organized the Grant Lumber Company, Limited, of Selma, Louisiana, of which Mr. Sheldon became secretary and treasurer, and also occupied a similar position with the allied company operating under the name of the Louisiana Railway Company and having headquarters at Selma. The business at that point was successfully managed until early in the year 1908, when an interest was sold to the William Buchanan interests and now continues under the name of the Grant Land & Lumber Company of Texarkana, Arkansas.

The lumber business of St. Louis, however, does not comprise the full extent of Mr. Sheldon's interests, for he is connected with the Keystone Mills Company, of Waukegan, Texas, the Enterprise Lumber Company, Ltd., at Alexandria, Louisiana, and is also a director of the Grant Land & Lumber Company, the Grant Timber & Manufacturing Company, the Louisiana Railway Company and various other lumber companies. He is a director of the Boatmen's Bank, one of the strongest and ablest managed financial institutions in St. Louis.

On the 29th of September, 1892, occurred the marriage of Mr. Sheldon and Miss Jennie Maude Hammett, of St. Louis. Politically he might be termed an independent republican, for while he believes firmly in the principles of the party and supports it on questions of national importance, he does not feel bound by party ties to the extent of voting for its candidates at local elections where no political issues are involved. On the contrary, he is closely identified with that movement toward a higher politics which eschews machine rule and labors for community interests with a singleness of purpose that seeks only the general welfare and the benefit of the city at large. He is interested in many scientific subjects and his reading also includes the best writings of other character. While the circle of his acquaintances is select rather than large, there is nothing of the recluse about him and few men have keener appreciation for true worth and upright character. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club, is fond of horses and outdoor sports.

He never abuses nature's laws nor neglects to give that full exercise to physical and mental powers which produce their best development. He is pre-eminently a man of energy, but of energy well directed and wisely applied. He has never wasted his strength on attempting to overcome insurmountable obstacles nor to occupy an untenable position, for when he sees such before him he seeks out another course, knowing that there is more than one road to success and that the essential requirements are unfaltering energy and ready adaptability.

CHARLES A. NIEMEYER.

Substantial expansion of his business interests places Charles A. Niemeyer in control of an extensive enterprise, and investigation into his record shows that the business policy he has followed has ever commended him to the generous support of the public and to the confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries. He is the president of the Vane-Calvert Paint Company, which, as the years have passed, has absorbed various enterprises of this character until it is now an extensive commercial concern.

Mr. Niemeyer is a native of Lebanon, Illinois, born in December, 1873. His parents were Louis and Marie Niemeyer, the former a country merchant carrying a general stock of goods. As the name indicates, the family originated in Germany. At the usual age Charles A. Niemeyer was sent to the public schools, where he continued his studies until his fourteenth year, after which he spent two terms in McKendree College. His education completed, he came to St. Louis to enjoy the broader business opportunities afforded by the city and here entered the retail dry-goods business of Herman Pockels on Jefferson and Gravois streets. There he remained for eight years, and during that time attended the College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1894. He remained in the store, however, for about two years after his graduation, and in 1897 purchased the business of the Gempp Drug & Paint Company, at which time he organized the Niemeyer Drug & Paint Company on South Broadway. He still owns this business, but has extended his efforts to other lines and is today managing large and important commercial interests.

In 1898 he bought out and reorganized the Vane-Calvert Paint Company, of which he has since been the president. In 1901 they bought out the Buehler, Phelan Paint Company, consolidating it with the interests conducted under the name of the Vane-Calvert Company. In 1904, by purchase, they also absorbed the business of the Wieder Paint Company, and in 1908 the Vane-Calvert Paint Company furthermore purchased the plant of the Haas Soap Company. Of the latter Mr. Niemeyer is also the president. As the years have advanced his business ability has been developed and he has learned to so systematize his interests and control his affairs that there has been no useless expenditure of time, labor or material. He also has the power to unify various interests, bringing them into a harmonious whole, and thus he has made steady progress in a business career that at all times has been honorable by reason of the fact that he has sought his success along progressive lines without overstepping the bounds of commercial integrity and honor.

Mr. Niemeyer was married in St. Louis, in April, 1905, to Miss Julia Dieckman, a daughter of J. H. Dieckman, of the firm of Wernse & Dieckman, who has also been a member of the Stock and Merchants Exchanges and a member of the board of education. Mr. and Mrs. Niemeyer reside at No. 4257 Maryland avenue in a handsome dwelling which he erected and he is famed for his cordial and warm-hearted hospitality. Mr. Niemeyer is a member of the Union Club and the Missouri Pharmacists Association. He takes no especial credit to himself for his achievements, believing that it is the duty of each individual to use his talents to the best advantage, but the consensus of public opinion



CHARLES A. NIEMEYER

establishes his standing as a liberal and progressive business man who has been a potential factor in the lines of commercial activity to which he has directed his energies.

PETER JOSEPH PAULY, SR.

Peter Joseph Pauly, Sr., president of the Pauly Jail Building Company, has been identified with the business interests of St. Louis for more than half a century and still remains as the active head of the enterprise which he established. Valued from the standpoint of early youth Mr. Pauly might seem an old man but although the snows of many winters have whitened his head, in spirit and interest he seems yet in his prime. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness or inactivity and it need not suggest as a matter of course helplessness or want of occupation. On the contrary there is an old age which grows stronger mentally and morally as the years pass, giving out of its rich stores of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others. Such is the case with Mr. Pauly who is today a vigorous, energetic and honored representative of building interests in St. Louis, enjoying the respect of his colleagues and the admiration of all who know him.

A native of Miesenheim Rhein, Germany, Mr. Pauly was born May 23, 1832, his parents being Christian and Catherine (Holzhauer) Pauly. He obtained his education in the schools of the fatherland to the age of fourteen years, when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world, the family home being established in St. Louis. He was self-instructed in English and in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons. In early life he learned the trade of blacksmithing at the Gaty Foundry in St. Louis and applied himself with such earnestness to his work that he soon mastered the trade and became expert in that line. He was then joined by his brother, John Pauly, in the organization of the firm of P. J. Pauly & Brother, steamboat blacksmiths. They continued the business from 1856 until 1870, when the decline of steamboating led to their adoption of another field of activity, since which time they have made a specialty of jail and prison building. In 1885 the Pauly Jail Building Company, of which Peter Joseph Pauly is president, was incorporated and Mr. Pauly, although he has now passed the seventy-sixth milestone on life's journey, still remains at the head of this enterprise, in the control of a business of considerable magnitude and importance.

On the 9th of October, 1853, Mr. Pauly was married to Miss Catherine Hahn, who was born in St. Louis county in 1836. They celebrated their golden wedding on the 9th of October, 1903, and are still living in 1908 in good health. Their mutual love and confidence has increased as the years have gone by and they have ever maintained a pleasant home to which their children delight to return. They have reared a family of two sons and three daughters: Peter J., Jr.; Josephine; Mary V.; the wife of Dr. William J. Pohrer; John W.; and Katie E.

During a residence of more than half a century in St. Louis, Mr. Pauly has taken an active and helpful part in many public affairs, giving his support to movements which have proved very beneficial in the city's development. He was one of the old volunteer firemen, belonging to St. Louis Company, No. 4, and is now a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Historical Society and also of the Missouri Historical Society. His memory goes back to the time when the city was but a progressive town with limited boundaries and of but comparatively little industrial or commercial importance. He tells many interesting tales of the days when he served as a volunteer fireman and recalls entertaining reminiscences of life here a half century ago. He has always been interested in political questions and is a democrat of the more progressive school. In 1871 he was

chosen to represent his district in the state legislature and whether in office or out he has been loyal to the best interests of the commonwealth. One of the proudest achievements of Mr. Pauly's life was the passing, in 1872, of the bill giving Forest Park to the city. Against the opposition of the holders of the land and of politicians, Mr. Pauly fought for this bill and forced its enactment as he could foresee the wonderful future of the city and its need of a national recreation place and beauty spot. His religious faith is indicated in the fact that he is a communicant of the Catholic church. No citizen of St. Louis enjoys more fully the respect and esteem of those with whom they have come in contact than does Peter J. Pauly, Sr., and none are more loyal to the interests of this land than this adopted son, who came from Germany to the new world more than six decades ago.

LOUIS STUMPF.

Louis Stumpf is largely identified with the commercial interests of the city as president of the Louis Stumpf Grocery Company, located at 1005 Vandeventer avenue. He is one of the best known and most reliable men in this line of trade in the community. He has practically been engaged in the grocery business during his entire life and has risen to his present prominent position in the commercial world on the strength of his own innate resources. He is in every sense of the word a self-made man and one whose industry, practical economy and excellent business judgment have promoted him to the responsible place he holds in financial circles today.

Mr. Stumpf was born in Baden, Germany, in 1839. When a lad he was sent to the common schools of Munich. Here he remained until nine years of age, when he came to America with his father, Christian Stumpf, in 1851. His parents located in St. Louis. The elder Mr. Stumpf resided on the east side of South Broadway between Convent and Rutger streets. By trade he was a pattern-maker and in this line of work was one of the pioneer tradesmen of the city. His excellence as a mechanic was duly conceded and his workmanship was of the most skilled nature. Among other things he owned the distinction of having constructed the pattern for the first locomotive wheel turned out in the city of St. Louis. For sometime he was in the employ of Palm & Robinson at Third and Chouteau avenue. This was the first locomotive works operating in the city. Upon leaving this firm he was employed at different times with the leading foundries of St. Louis and was recognized on all occasions as a master at his trade. He made a specialty of car work and in this line was conceded to be among the best in St. Louis of his time. From 1861 to 1866 he served as a soldier in the United States army. In many respects he was a remarkable character and in mechanical lines an admitted genius. He had but one child, Louis Stumpf, the subject of the sketch.

Upon locating in the United States Louis Stumpf continued his education in the old Clark school, at which time Dr. Leavy was principal. Upon completing the course of study he entered the high school, from which he graduated, and subsequently completed a course of study at Jones Commercial College. Immediately upon leaving school he assumed a clerkship in a grocery store at a salary of eight dollars a month, his initial step in the business world being taken when he was sixteen years of age. In 1866, when he was twenty-seven years of age, he started in business for himself, and his first store was located at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Morgan streets. Remaining there for seventeen years, he then removed to the northeast corner of Channing and Olive streets, where he greatly enlarged his business, and conducted it with special pecuniary advantage until 1885, at which time he had accumulated sufficient means to purchase his present site at the northwest corner of West Belle place and Vandeventer avenue. His

business rapidly increased until 1903, when he razed the old building on Vandeventer avenue and erected the present commodious structure. The lot on which the new building stands is fifty feet front on Vandeventer avenue. The present firm was incorporated June 28, 1888, with Louis Stumpf, president; Peter C. Von Ahnen, vice president; and L. C. Stumpf, secretary and treasurer, the latter having succeeded W. J. Kawein. Mr. Stumpf's progress in the commercial world has been remarkable. He began life with little or no means and with few educational advantages. However, his progressive spirit, practical economy and keen business judgment enabled him to overcome all deficiencies and make his way to his present position of financial worth. He now owns the reputation of being one of the most successful men in the grocery trade in the city of St. Louis.

On the 1st of January, 1867, Mr. Stumpf was united in marriage to Miss Annie Elizabeth Webber. Her father was one of the party who assisted in erecting General Grant's log house, known as Grant's cabin. Mr. and Mrs. Stumpf had four children: Louis C., who married Jennie E. Rehfeld for his second wife and has one son, Paul; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Dr. A. H. Sippy and has one son, William Louis Vaugh; Caroline E., who is the wife of Carl Stoffregen, of the firm of Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Company, and has a daughter, Elizabeth Augusta; and Edward H., deceased. The family residence is at No. 4017 Morgan street, and they are members of Dr. Rhodes' Lutheran church.

Mr. Stumpf gives his political support to the republican party. He has the distinction of having been president of the first Retail Grocers Association established in St. Louis, in which organization he officiated for several years and is now president of the West End Grocers Club. His favorite recreation is fishing. Mr. Stumpf is one of the best known men in his line of business in the city and his enviable prosperity is due exclusively to his own unwearied application, hard work and enterprise.

JOSEPH A. RUHL.

Joseph A. Ruhl is a wholesale clothier, who for twelve years has been in business in St. Louis. He was born October 31, 1855, in Columbus, Ohio, and is a son of Anthony and Caroline (Engler) Ruhl. The father, a farmer, enjoyed the entire respect of the people among whom he lived, and was a man of genial personal worth as well as of good business ability.

In the country schools Joseph A. Ruhl acquired his education, and in the business world he has worked his way upward to his present high standing in the community through his own efforts. His habits have always been temperate in every relation of life, for his is a well balanced nature, which has learned to correctly value life's opportunities and conditions. In his early youth he worked on a farm and came to know the true worth of industry and perseverance. Thinking to find other opportunities more congenial and profitable than his work of the fields, he became connected with the wholesale clothing business, being first employed as stockkeeper in a wholesale clothing house, while later he became house salesman. Subsequently he went upon the road as traveling salesman and in 1887 removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he established a business on his own account. He felt that his careful expenditure, industry and business experience now justified him in starting upon an independent business venture, and the wholesale clothing enterprise which he established in Omaha proved a successful one. He came to St. Louis, Missouri, on the 22d of April, 1895, and began business here at the corner of Eighth street and Lucas avenue under the firm name of Gilmore & Ruhl. Later, the business was reorganized as the J. A. Ruhl Clothing Company and a large trade is now enjoyed by the house. Their business methods are unassailable, and along modern commercial lines they are



JOSEPH A. RUHL

winning success, which is the merited reward and logical sequence of earnest personal effort.

In 1880 Mr. Ruhl was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Zimmer, a lady of prominent family connection in Columbus, Ohio. Their children are John A., Charles J., Lucille, Agnes, Catherine, Marie and Marguerite. The family are communicants of the Catholic church and Mr. Ruhl extends his political support to the democratic party. He is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community and lends his active aid and influence to many measures for the public good. While he has resided in St. Louis for only a comparatively brief period, he has, during this time, gained the unqualified respect of his colleagues in the business world, and has built up an enterprise, which is a factor in the commercial activity of the city as well as a source of substantial income to himself.

GEORGE W. LUBKE.

George W. Lubke, who by the profession has been termed one of the best judges that has ever sat upon the circuit bench of St. Louis, and who has won an equally creditable reputation in practice before the courts, was born in this city on the 22d of February, 1845. - His parents, William and Katherine (Penningroth) Lubke, were both natives of Hanover, Germany, but crossing the Atlantic in early life became acquainted in Louisville, Kentucky, where their marriage was celebrated. Attracted by the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Lubke made the long and arduous journey across the hot stretches of sand and through the mountain passes to the Pacific coast in 1849. He had been gone but a brief period when his wife and other members of the family were stricken with cholera, which was then epidemic, and George W. Lubke was thus left an orphan at the age of four years. He was taken to live with relatives in Washington county, Illinois, and there began his education in a private school connected with the German Evangelical church. Later he returned to this city and continued his studies in the public schools and private academies of St. Louis, thus gaining a broad general knowledge to serve as a strong foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional learning. He began the study of law with the Hon. Henry Hitchcock, as his preceptor and after thorough preliminary reading was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1864. About that time Mr. Hitchcock was appointed assistant adjutant general in the Union army and assigned to duty as judge advocate on General Sherman's staff. Mr. Lubke, then nineteen years of age, joined the Eleventh Missouri Militia and soon afterward saw active military service under command of General Smith in repelling the invasion of General Sterling Price into Missouri.

With the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Lubke entered upon the practice of his chosen profession and no dreary novitiate awaited him, for he soon gained recognition as a young man of strong mental powers, with ability to successfully solve the intricate problems of the law. A liberal and important clientage was accorded him and he was connected with much of the active work of the courts. The profession and the public recognize his ability and in 1883 he was elected judge of the St. Louis circuit court. In the discharge of his duties he gained high and well merited reputation, his decisions being models of judicial soundness, being based upon the equity and the law applicable to the points involved. Few attorneys ever took exception to his ruling and he recognized the fact that not only justice, but often the higher attribute of mercy, he held in his hands. Since his retirement from the bench, Mr. Lubke has enjoyed a large and distinctively representative clientage in civil law, specializing in corporation practice.

In 1868 occurred the marriage of Mr. Lubke and Miss Henrietta Luttercord, a daughter of a prominent merchant of St. Louis. Their son, G. W. Lubke,

Jr., born December 16, 1869, has gained considerable distinction in legal circles. After attending the public schools of this city Mr. Lubke, Jr., continued his education in Smith's Academy, in the Washington University and in the State University of Missouri at Columbia. He pursued his early professional reading under the direction of his father and completed a law course in the Washington University, after which he was admitted to the bar in February, 1891. He fully sustains the unsullied reputation that has always been associated in legal circles with the name of Lubke. He is, moreover, widely known for the active and efficient work which he has done in connection with various charitable institutions of the city and as a leading representative of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of Missouri. He was married in 1892 to Miss Berenice Woods, a daughter of D. W. Woods, treasurer of the Post Dispatch Publishing Company. Both father and son are known for their close adherence to a high standard of professional ethics and they stand today as splendid representatives of our best type of American manhood and chivalry.

JULIUS A. BERNINGHAUS.

Julius A. Berninghaus, assistant cashier of the Mechanics American National Bank, was born in St. Louis, October 5, 1878, a son of Edmund O. Berninghaus, who on leaving his native land of Germany became a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. Following his removal to St. Louis, he became identified with its industrial interests as a patent box manufacturer. He married Augusta Helgenberg, who died in 1901, while his death occurred in 1904.

The public schools of St. Louis afforded Julius A. Berninghaus his educational privileges, his studies being pursued while he was spending his boyhood days under the parental roof prior to his fifteenth year. At that time he entered business life as messenger boy in the Mechanics American Bank, where he has remained continuously since 1893, advancing step by step through successive promotions with their added responsibilities and duties until in 1902 he reached his present position of assistant cashier. His record is another indication of the fact that native talents, developed through exercise, can produce a continuous alertness, which enables one to grasp every opportunity which comes and use each advantage that the passing moment brings.

Mr. Berninghaus was married in St. Louis on the 31st of March, 1903, to Miss Mabel Benedict and they are pleasantly located at No. 3944 Russell avenue. Mr. Berninghaus is well known in various membership relations, belonging to the St. Louis Creditmen's Association, the Mercantile Club, the Century Boat Club and the St. John's Methodist church. These indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his life and those who know him find him a genial, pleasant companion and one worthy of their highest respect.

HERMAN GRIMME.

Herman Grimme, whose life has been one of continuous activity in which has been accorded due recognition of labor until he stands among the substantial citizens of St. Louis, is now conducting a house and sign painting business. He was born in the city of Bückeberg, in the principality of Schaumburg, Lippe, Germany, April 9, 1852, a son of Christian and Minna Grimme. The father, who was a shoemaker, died in 1868. The son pursued his education in the schools of Germany to the age of fourteen years and at once began learning the painter's trade, serving a four years' apprenticeship. He was afterward employed as a journeyman in various places in the fatherland and in 1873 emigrated to the

new world, landing in Darien, Georgia. He had to run away from the ship as he was employed as a cabin boy, and in order to effect his escape he swam across the river. After performing this feat he found that he had no coat nor hat and therefore was obliged to return for those articles of clothing. The river was full of alligators so that swimming was somewhat dangerous, but he displayed his determination and safely accomplished his self-imposed task.

For one summer Mr. Grimme was employed in Savannah, Georgia, and then went to Baltimore, where he had relatives living. For about three years he worked in that city and on the expiration of that period went to Washington, D. C., where he continued for three years, and during that time conducted a painting business on his own account for two years. Thinking to enjoy still better business opportunities in the middle west, he came to St. Louis in 1880 and secured a situation with August Becker, a fresco decorator, with whom he continued for a year. He also spent one year in the employ of F. L. McGinnis on Seventh street, but ambitious to engage in business on his own account he severed that connection and opened an establishment of his own at the corner of Ninth and Locust streets. There he remained for two and a half years, after which he removed to No. 104 North Twelfth street and admitted T. Doellmer to a partnership. This business connection was maintained for twelve years and was then dissolved by mutual consent. From 104 North Twelfth street Mr. Grimme removed to 107 North Twelfth street and later to his present location at No. 1012 Chestnut street, here continuing since 1904. As the years have passed his business has steadily increased until he now has an extensive patronage as a house and sign painter, enabling him to employ a number of workmen. His business is gratifying, as it has come to him in recognition of his merit in this line.

Mr. Grimme was married in St. Louis in October, 1893, to Miss Elitha Malcomis, and they now have four daughters and a son: Matilda, attending the high school; Rudolph and Clara, who are also in school; and Frieda and Lydia, at home. Mr. Grimme is a member of the Liederkrantz Club and of the Ethical Society. He is liberal in thought, both in his religious and political connections, that is, he does not consider himself bound by the narrow ideas of sectarianism, creed or dogma, or by party allegiance in politics. He believes rather in the individual working out his own life in accordance with the high ideals which he may set up for himself.

HENRY KOTTHOFF.

Henry Kotthoff, deceased, whose name was an honored one on commercial paper because of the success which he achieved and the straightforward and conservative policy which he followed in the conduct of his interests, was born in Osage county, Missouri, February 25, 1857, and passed away on the 4th of July, 1898, when forty-one years of age. His parents were Casper H. and Marie Kotthoff, also of Osage county, Missouri. The father was a prominent, successful and influential farmer. During the period of the Civil war his place was raided and all of his stock was taken by soldiers. One fine black horse was taken and later was used by General Marmaduke, who kept it for his private use.

Henry Kotthoff pursued his education in the country schools to the age of seventeen years and received a teacher's certificate in Osage county. He believed, however, that the city offered better business opportunities, and when eighteen years of age he came to St. Louis. That his choice was a wise one is indicated in the success which crowned his efforts as the years went by. He gained a place of enviable distinction in commercial and financial circles, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. He followed where dis-



HENRY KOTTHOFF

criminating judgment led the way and seemed to have accomplished, at any one point of his career, the full possibilities of successful accomplishment at that point. For a long time he was connected with the wholesale jewelry business in the old Lindell Hotel, under the firm style of Reinhard, Dinkelmann & Company. As the years passed he branched out into other fields of activity, made extensive investments in real estate, and was the owner of much valuable property here. He became secretary of the Merchants & Mechanics Building Association, which he organized in connection with his brother-in-law, John H. Dinkelmann. He was also secretary of the Tuscan Building Association, which a few years later was reorganized under the name of the Reliable Investment Company. His operations in these connections were very extensive and were features in the growth and upbuilding of the city, as well as his individual success. He was also one of the promoters of the Benton Law School, which is now one of the best educational institutions of this character in the city.

On the 7th of June, 1884, Mr. Kotthoff was united in marriage to Miss Delia E. M. Dinkelmann, a daughter of Francis H. and Johanna D. (Lahman) Dinkelmann, of St. Louis. Two children graced this marriage: Franz H. C., who died when about five years of age; and Delius Henry, who was born February 11, 1894, and is now attending the Central high school, being a member of the class of 1911.

In his political views Mr. Kotthoff was a stalwart republican, believing firmly in the party principles and yet never anxious for office. He belonged to Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and likewise held membership relations with the Royal Arcanum. Those who met him socially greatly appreciated his genuine personal worth, and genial qualities. He was very sympathetic, tender hearted and generous, always spoke well of others and was exceptionally cool and calm, never getting excited and seldom becoming angry. Those who met him in business life recognized in him a forceful man of marked individuality, whose strength of character lay in his undaunted enterprise and thorough reliability.

GEORGE BOTHE.

George Bothe is now largely living retired, although he still retains the presidency of the Cass Avenue Bank. In former years he was closely associated with the productive industries and with building operations, contributing in substantial measure to the improvement and progress of various sections of the city. Born in Oldenberg, Germany, in 1841, he was a son of Bernhard and Catharine Bothe, who spent their entire lives in Germany. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native town and there learned the carpenter's trade, serving a regular apprenticeship. He was also, in accordance with the laws of the land, a member of the German Militia, with which he was connected for two years. The opportunities of the new world proved an attraction to him that he could not resist and in 1866, bidding adieu to friends and fatherland, he sailed for New York. From that point he made his way direct to St. Louis and for a brief period was engaged in the carpenter's trade. He afterward formed a partnership under the firm style of Bothe & Rathermann as builders and contractors and for thirty years continued in that business. Today in the city there stand many substantial structures of his skill and enterprise. The firm secured and executed the contract for the Wainwright brewery, the Columbia brewery and a number of large additions to other breweries. They also built some of the finest residences in West St. Louis and conducted an extensive and profitable business, their partnership continuing until 1903 with mutual pleasure and profit. In that year, however, Mr. Bothe withdrew from building operations and has since lived practically retired. Indolence and idleness, however, are utterly

foreign to his nature and he feels better content to have the supervision of some business interests. Therefore in the spring of 1906 he assisted in organizing the Cass Avenue Bank and was elected its first president, which position he still holds. This institution is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and the directors are Jacob F. Hellrung, Otto Ande, Dr. J. Jacobson, William B. Biermann, Theodore H. Sonnenberg, William Goessling, Edward Garver, H. A. Luecking, Dr. Huelske, William Protzmann and Louis E. Dehlendorf, the last named being cashier. Mr. Bothe is also a stockholder in several other important business concerns of the city, which have felt the stimulus of his sound judgment and business enterprise and have profited thereby.

Mr. Bothe was married in St. Louis and had several children but the wife and children are all now deceased. He is a member of several societies and is a prominent representative of the German-American citizenship here. Throughout his business career he has been watchful of opportunity, has improved his chances and has gained public patronage in recognition of business methods, worth and reliability. For many years he figured prominently as a man of affairs and now well deserves his retirement from the more active duties of a strenuous business career.

AUGUST ROOCH, M.D.

Dr. August Rooch, who for a half century engaged in the practice of medicine in St. Louis and during the period of the Civil war served for two years as a surgeon in the Union army, was born in Brunswick in 1828. After qualifying for the drug business he came to St. Louis, being at that time about eighteen years of age. Here he took up the study of medicine as a pupil in the old McDowell College and began practicing in this city, remaining in active connection with the medical fraternity here for over fifty years. He did not take up any particular branch of medicine but believed in the general practice and throughout the period of his professional service he kept in touch with the progress made by the leading physicians whose investigations and research brought to light valuable truths affecting the methods of medical and surgical practice. In all the years he remained a student of his profession and that his ability was widely recognized is indicated in the liberal patronage that was accorded him.

In 1865, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Dr. Rooch was married to Miss Louise Brendecke, a daughter of Dr. Frederick Brendecke, who was a prominent scientist and chemist of that city. Dr. and Mrs. Rooch became the parents of eight children, of whom six are yet living: Matilda; Johanna, who is the wife of Dr. Hugo Summa; Elsie, now the wife of F. W. Doll, of Cincinnati; Edward, a resident of Cincinnati; August R., of St. Louis; and Lillian, at home.

At the time of the Civil war Dr. Rooch put aside all professional and personal considerations that he might aid his country. He was always a warm advocate of Union policies and for two years he served as a surgeon in the Fifteenth Missouri Regiment, giving ready and valuable professional aid to the sick and wounded, many a poor soldier having reason to bless his memory for what he did in their behalf. Dr. Rooch was especially fond of music and possessed much musical talent. He played a great deal and thus contributed to the entertainment of his friends and to his own enjoyment in his quiet hours. He was a member of the old Germania Lodge and of the Liederkranz and professionally was connected with the St. Louis Medical Association. He belonged to the Ethical Society and at all times was actuated by a spirit of broad humanitarianism in his relations with his fellowmen. In politics he was independent, casting his vote for men and measures rather than for party. He always took a keen interest in the growth of the city, coöperated in many movements for the public good and to charity he gave liberally, while in a private capacity he did much for his fellowmen, his

benevolent spirit reaching out in helpfulness to all who needed aid. He built a fine home in North St. Louis forty-three years ago and the old home is now used by the public schools of St. Louis. He was a lover of home and family and, while he was loyal in his citizenship and faithful in friendship, his best traits of character were reserved for his own fireside. He passed away January 13, 1908, when about eighty years of age and thus was brought to a close a life of great activity and usefulness.

WALTER JAMES HOLBROOK.

Walter James Holbrook is the president of the Holbrook-Blackwelder Real Estate Trust Company and has been termed "the busiest man in St. Louis." An understanding of the important character of the investments which he places as well as the immense volume of his business indicates that the term has been well applied. The history of his rise to a position of business prominence is most interesting. He who studies the signs of the times and the forces that have contributed to the country's greatness recognizes the fact that those who have aided most largely in the development and upbuilding of their respective localities are those who have become strong and forceful men by reason of the development of their natural powers through the stimulus of necessity and opposition. It is not the men who are born to affluence that are ruling the world today but those whose early lack of advantages have caused them to exercise and thus develop their native powers, becoming strong as they recognize their ability to meet and conquer the conditions of business life.

It has been along such lines that Walter James Holbrook has gained distinction as one of the most forceful business men of St. Louis. He was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, October 14, 1861, a son of Charles A. and Eunice A. (Bailey) Holbrook, both of whom are now deceased. The Holbrook and Bailey families were of English origin although established in Connecticut during the early colonization of the new world, the paternal ancestors having come from Weymouth, England, about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Walter J. Holbrook was educated in the public schools of Lebanon and lived upon a farm until eighteen years of age when as a clerk he entered the general mercantile store and Colchester Savings Bank at Colchester, Connecticut, which were conducted by J. N. Adams, the owner of the former and the treasurer of the latter. After four years in that employ Mr. Holbrook purchased an interest in the business and the firm of Adams & Holbrook was then formed and continued until 1885, when the junior partner sold out and came to the west attracted by the opportunities of this great and growing section of the country.

He settled first in Wichita, Kansas, where he engaged in the real-estate business until the fall of 1892, when he came to St. Louis, organizing here the Holbrook-Blackwelder Realty Company, which in 1900 was incorporated as the Holbrook-Blackwelder Real Estate Trust Company, of which Mr. Holbrook has since been the president. The business was organized with a capital of five thousand dollars and has through the energetic and judicious management of Mr. Holbrook become the largest real-estate concern west of New York city, today having a capital and surplus of a million and a half dollars. The business has been confined almost entirely to real-estate transactions and investments within the city of St. Louis and they have long since established a reputation for sound judgment in local investments that has secured them the patronage of the largest investors in this city. They do an annual business of from fifteen to twenty-five million dollars and own a large amount of valuable property in St. Louis, among which is the eight-story business block, in which their office is located.



W. J. HCLBROOK

Aside from this Mr. Holbrook is interested in various financial and commercial institutions of the city and is a director of the Title Guaranty Trust Company. His success is attributable entirely to his own labors. He has studied closely the real-estate market, has noted the trend of the times in business lines foreshadowing growth and development and has thus been enabled not only to make good investments for himself but also to care for the interests of investors in such a manner that his patronage has constantly increased in volume and importance. The business of the Holbrook-Blackwelder Real Estate Trust Company is today a splendidly systematized organization conducted along legitimate lines of trade, whereby the city's interests are being conserved, while the welfare and prosperity of the company and its investors are also promoted.

Mr. Holbrook is a member of the First Congregational church and also has membership relations with the Real Estate Exchange, the Merchants Exchange, the Business Men's League, the St. Louis Club, Mercantile Club, Noonday Club and Racquet Club. His manner is one of quiet reserve and courteous dignity, while the salient traits of his character as well as his splendid achievements have gained him the respect and admiration of all who know aught of his career. A man of great natural ability, his success in business from the beginning of his residence in St. Louis has been uniform and rapid.

ALFRED JAMES DAVIDSON.

There is no other business enterprise which demands such capability and thorough trustworthiness as do the railroad corporations and there is no more incontrovertible evidence of worth and fidelity than the fact that a man has been advanced through successive promotion in railroad service to a position of responsibility, administrative direction and authority. Such has been the business record of Alfred James Davidson, now president of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company. There was no environment or incident to make his early life different from that of the great majority of American boys.

He was born April 14, 1863, in Decatur, Illinois, of the marriage of Alfred B. and Nellie (Mitchell) Davidson, and passing through consecutive grades in the public schools was at length graduated from the high school at Lexington, Illinois, with the class of 1880. It was thus incumbent that he should take his place in the business world and he entered the railway service as station master at Lexington for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. During the year in which he filled that position he devoted all his leisure moments to the study of telegraphy and gained a knowledge of the business that secured his appointment to the position of night operator. Later he was promoted to day operator and finally was made station agent. In 1884 he became foreman of the transfer platform for the Cotton Belt Railroad at Birdpoint and his next assignment was at Waco, Texas, with the triple duties of operator, bill clerk and baggage master. Later during two years he filled the positions of train dispatcher, clerk in the division superintendent's office and general freight office of the Cotton Belt, being associated with that road until 1888, when he withdrew to accept the position of chief train dispatcher of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad at San Antonio, Texas. Two years later he was appointed train master of that line, and in 1893 was appointed division superintendent for the northern division of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, with headquarters at Fort Worth, Texas, where he remained for four years.

In 1897 he was made superintendent of transportation for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, with headquarters at St. Louis, and in 1901 was promoted to the general superintendency of the road, while on the 5th of April, 1904, he was elected to the presidency of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Evansville & Terre Haute

and the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad Companies. Thus he has gradually mounted higher and higher in railroad service until he today occupies a position demanding capable, administrative ability, keen discernment and the power of assimilating complicated and often seemingly adverse forces and shaping them into unity and harmony. In addition to his railroad interests he is a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company of St. Louis.

Mr. Davidson was married February 14, 1891, at Yoakum, Texas, to Miss Pearl E. Elliott. He is known in the social circles of the city as a member of the St. Louis, Noonday and Missouri Athletic Clubs and is a member of the Methodist church. His record is one which contains valuable lessons concerning perseverance, energy, determination and fidelity, his eminent position in railroad circles being attributable entirely to these qualities.

JAMES P. DUNCAN.

James P. Duncan, assistant treasurer of the Buxton & Skinner Stationery Company, has made steady advance in his business career to his present position, and his life history does not lack interest to his many friends who have noted his continuous progress and rejoice in his success.

Mr. Duncan was born in Sidney, Ohio, a son of John and Margaret (Fulton) Duncan. On the paternal side he is of Scotch-Irish descent and his ancestors fought under Bruce. His grandfather, James Duncan, was born in the north of Ireland and on coming to the new world settled in Erie county, Pennsylvania, at an early day. There he cleared and improved a farm, on which he made his home until called to his final rest at the ripe old age of ninety-one years. He was a successful man of affairs and stood high in the community. His farm is still owned by his descendants. In his family were several children who scattered over the middle west, one of these being John Duncan, father of our subject, who finally located in the beautiful little town of Sidney, Ohio. For a time he was engaged in merchandising and was treasurer of his county many years. He was also interested in farming and the breeding of fine stock.

Our subject's maternal grandfather was Benjamin Fulton. Old records concerning the history of the Fulton family in Ireland make mention of the origin of the name. They show the name to have originated from that of an office. In the earlier days of monarchical rule in Great Britain the king held large reservations of land and had wardens to care for the game and domestic animals kept on the reservations. Among these was a fowler and the settlement formed by him and his family attendants became Fowlerton, which later was abbreviated to Fowlton and afterward became Fulton. Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, was a brother of Abraham Fulton and belonged to the branch of the family from which Mr. Duncan is descended. The maternal ancestry is traced back to Abram Fulton, who was the fourth son in a large family. He married Mrs. Jane Coe Lamb, whose first husband, Matthew Lamb, was killed by Indians, leaving two children, John and Rachel Lamb. The widow afterward gave her hand in marriage to Abram Fulton, who was born near the town of Derry, in County Derry, Ireland. He was probably between fifty-five and sixty years of age at the time he came to America, sailing from Derry for New York, but owing to misfortune the vessel was sixteen weeks in making the voyage across the ocean and eventually dropped anchor in the harbor of Baltimore, Maryland. The family settled first in the region midway between Mount Pleasant and West Newton in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and Abraham Fulton, of the second generation in America, took up his abode on a farm near Derry, Pennsylvania, between the years 1770 and 1780, purchasing from the government two hundred and sixty-one acres of land, while later he purchased fifty-seven acres from John McReady. Previously he and his brother Robert purchased land in Indiana

county, Pennsylvania, where they lived for two years, their mother and sister Margaret keeping house for them. Later they sold their property there and removed to a farm near Derry. The patent was taken out entirely in the name of Abram Fulton and was dated 1780. In his family were the following children: Henry, Joseph, Abram, Moses, James, Robert, Benjamin, Margaret, Elizabeth and Jane. The parents were both members of the Presbyterian church, in which Abram Fulton served as an elder for many years. They suffered many hardships and privations, owing to the fact that their home was located on the frontier. The Indians were still numerous in the neighborhood and sometimes displayed active hostility, the Fultons being driven from their home by the red men. Abraham Fulton was only nineteen years of age when he came to America and he died in 1835 when about eighty-five years of age. His wife passed away in 1826, when seventy years of age. Their eleven children were all consistent members of the Presbyterian church and the eight sons were all elders, unless Abram was an exception. All but two of the family died in old age, passing away in the faith of the church.

Benjamin Fulton, a son of Abraham Fulton, lived for some time in Ohio near Canal Fulton and afterward removed to Shelby county, settling near Sidney. It was in 1838 that he took up his abode there, living on one farm until his death, which occurred in 1843. He had eight children: Robert, Jane, Sarah, Joseph, Abraham, Margaret, Isaac and Eliza, and of this family Margaret became the wife of John Duncan and the mother of our subject.

James P. Duncan spent his early boyhood to the age of sixteen years in his native town, where he acquired a high-school education. When sixteen years of age he accepted a position as clerk in a general store in Sidney, which position he held for three and a half years. On the expiration of this period he fitted himself more acceptably for his business life by a course in a prominent school in Poughkeepsie, New York. After his training there was completed he secured a position in the wholesale establishment of Cal Barker, of Toledo, Ohio, remaining there for two years. His life has been one of sterling integrity and unquestioned honesty. Owing to this fact he has gradually risen in positions of trust to the one he now fills and as a consequence left his situation with Mr. Barker to become the deputy county treasurer in the city of his birth—Sidney, Ohio. In 1879, at the solicitation of R. D. Patterson, the senior member of R. D. Patterson & Company, he came to St. Louis to take charge of the office work of that company, which was engaged in the book and stationery business and was one of the oldest and best known firms of St. Louis until recent years. After Mr. Duncan had been in the employ of the company for about five years he assisted in its incorporation and was made secretary and treasurer, which position of responsibility he held until the business was sold to the Buxton & Skinner Stationery Company. A few months afterward he accepted a position with the Buxton & Skinner Stationery Company and later became assistant treasurer, which position he now holds. In this connection he has entire charge of the credits and finance of the firm, which is a high attestation of their appreciation of his fitness for that responsible position.

In business and private circles Mr. Duncan is universally admired. His life has been characterized by faithfulness, devotion to duty and sterling integrity, and he has occupied positions of increasing responsibility due to these facts.

Mr. Duncan's home is at No. 5886 Clemens avenue. In 1881 he was married to Miss Candace E. Cole, of Vermont, the daughter of A. B. and Miriam (Hitchcock) Cole, one of the oldest and best known families of the east. The founder of the family in America came from England, settled in Rhode Island at what became known as Coletown, but the name has since been changed to Warren. A. B. Cole's grandfather, Curtis Cole, was a shipbuilder at the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, but on account of privateering that industry was broken up and he enlisted in the Continental army as an ensign. At the time of his discharge he was serving as major, as shown by the original papers

now in possession of his grandson. After the war he removed to Washington county, New York, which was the birthplace of A. B. Cole. For a number of years the latter lived in Ohio, but finally returned to New York, being president of the First National Bank at Greenwich for many years. His wife was a talented speaker, editor and writer of her day, who had much to do with changing the laws that governed the property rights of women.

Mrs. Duncan has been a most aggressive leader of Christian work in St. Louis and in this Mr. Duncan has heartily coöperated as he has had opportunity. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have been born four children: Robert C., James H., Andrew C. and Miriam M. The eldest son is a graduate of Washington University and is now an architect, while James is a senior in the university and Andrew is in the senior year of the Manual Training School. The daughter is attending the public schools. The sons are three manly young men with high ambitions that promise a worthy future.

Mr. Duncan is an independent democrat, voting usually in support of the principles of the democratic party and yet not feeling himself bound by party ties. While living in Sidney, Ohio, he served as deputy county treasurer, but otherwise has never sought nor filled political office, preferring to concentrate his time and energies on business affairs. Following in the footsteps of his ancestors in religion, he is a Presbyterian and a lover of the good, the true and the beautiful.

FLOYD W. BENNETT, M.D.

Dr. Floyd W. Bennett is one of the younger members of the medical fraternity of St. Louis whose age seems no bar to his progress, for he has won a reputation that many an older physician might well envy. He was born in Springfield, Missouri, and is a son of W. P. and Alice M. Bennett, the former a farmer by occupation. His ancestry in both the lineal and collateral lines has been distinctly American for many generations. His parents and his paternal grandparents are now living in Elwood, Missouri, but his maternal grandfather is now deceased. His uncle on his mother's side, Dr. Fletcher D. Mooney, was a prominent St. Louis physician and was professor of abdominal surgery in the Beaumont Medical College, but is now deceased.

Dr. Bennett completed his literary education in Drury College of Springfield, Missouri, where he was graduated on the 10th of June, 1901. Always fond of athletics, he gained considerable reputation in that direction, playing halfback on the football team of Drury College for four years, while during his senior year he won a loving cup as the best all-round athlete and broke the college record in pole vaulting. He also tied the Missouri State University record for pole vaulting. From early youth it was his desire and intention to become a member of the medical profession and his reading and studies were directed to this end, his literary course being supplemented by study in the medical department of the St. Louis University. Following his graduation, on the 8th of May, 1905, he located in St. Louis for practice, and is steadily accomplishing what he undertook to do—win for himself a creditable place in professional circles. He realized that earnest, thorough and comprehensive study constitutes the basis of professional success. He practices along the most modern lines of scientific investigation and research and shows the most careful discrimination in the administration of remedial agencies. He is making steady progress and keeps in touch with the general advancement of the profession through his membership in the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

On the 4th of February, 1905, Dr. Bennett was married in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Pearl I. Fleming. They are well known, having a large circle of

warm friends in the city where they maintain their residence. While in college Dr. Bennett had military training with the Drury College cadets and this is manifest in his bearing. He also became a member of the Sigma Chi and his fraternal relations are with the Modern American Fraternal Order, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

HUGH KIERNAN WAGNER.

Hugh Kiernan Wagner, a patent lawyer of national reputation, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 29, 1870. He was the youngest child and only son of Hugh Kiernan and Mary Ann (Elliot) Wagger. His father was a man of intellect and culture, and his mother a woman of exceptionally noble character and superior mental qualities, and Mr. Wagner inherited rare advantages of mind and character, though no other fortune. He discontinued his school studies at the age of fifteen, while attending the Central high school of St. Louis. Upon leaving school (in 1886), he began his business career as a railroad clerk. His ambition, however, led him to seek a broader and higher sphere of activity, and, in 1892, he began to study law, with the intention of ultimately making a specialty of patent law. In October, 1897, he was admitted to the bar. In August, 1899, having previously had nearly eight years' experience in patent, trade-mark, and copyright law, he engaged in the practice of same independently and in his own name. He is enthusiastically interested in his work in that vocation, and this probably accounts for the fact that in it he has been preëminently successful. His business methods are characterized by lofty ethical standards, and all his work is marked by consummate carefulness and accuracy.

In addition to his practice of law, he has, since the spring of 1901, been a lecturer in the Benton College of Law, of St. Louis, for five years imparting instruction on the subject of Domestic Relations, for four years, Equity Pleading, and, since 1905, on the subject of Pleading in general, including common law, equity and code pleading, and procedure in same. He has, also, lectured at the same law school on Argumentation, Legal Ethics, and Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law.

He is a member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States; of the supreme court of the District of Columbia; of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia; of the supreme court and all other courts of Missouri; of the United States circuit and district courts at Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, California; Mobile, Alabama; Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; St. Louis, Missouri; and elsewhere; of the United States circuit court of appeals; and of various other courts. He is a member of the American, Missouri and St. Louis Bar Associations; of the American Association of Law Libraries; and of the St. Louis Law Library Association. He is a foreign member of the Institute of Patent Engineers, of Paris, France, and non-resident member of Patent Law Association of Washington, D. C., and of Chicago Patent Law Association.

He was married June 7, 1893, to Annette Elliott Hill. Two sons, Elliott Goodwyn, born January 12, 1895, and Paul Brookes, born January 30, 1898, complete the family.

Notwithstanding the absence from his career of a collegiate course, Mr. Wagner has, by means of private study, acquired not only a liberal but thorough education, being eminently scholarly not only in his tastes but also in his attainments and capabilities. His mind is highly analytical, which gives him penetrating insight into men, affairs and the most difficult and complex problems, while the comprehensiveness of his vision and information renders his judgments sound, accurate and wise. He possesses unusual literary talent, including not only discriminating taste but also ability to write with marked perspicuity, animation and originality of expression. Not alone in his writings and in



HUGH K. WAGNER

prepared addresses, but also in conversation and other extemporaneous speaking, he constantly evinces a remarkable gift of ready, apt and striking illustration, and all his utterances, oral as well as written, are replete with classic allusions and references. He has written extensively on theological and Biblical themes, and leading theologians and scientists have paid tributes to the quality of his theological thoughts and writings. He is a born teacher, and, in addition to his long experience as a law lecturer, he has at different times and for extended periods conducted large Bible classes composed of adults of both sexes, using the expository method of instruction and unfolding the meaning of the Biblical writings in a most interesting, convincing and enlightening manner. Besides his theological writings, he has written numerous published magazine articles and pamphlets on legal and other topics, including a monograph on a point of ecclesiastical law and the law of religious societies. He has written one book of 896 pages.

His executive and other abilities have made him a valuable member of every organization with which he has been or is connected, and he has cheerfully performed important labors for many of them. He is a director of Associated Advertising Clubs of America. As chairman of the legislative committee of that organization, he drafted a number of laws prohibiting false, fraudulent, misleading and otherwise pernicious or objectionable advertisements, some of those laws having been adapted for enactment by state legislatures, and the latest being designed for national legislation. The last-mentioned bill is now pending in congress and will doubtless ultimately be enacted into law.

In politics he is a staunch republican and was one of the earliest members of the St. Louis Republican Club. He is prominently identified with the republican organization and is vice president of Young Men's Republican Auxiliary of St. Louis.

In addition to the organizations mentioned above, he is a member, also, of the St. Louis, the Glen Echo Country, Normandie Golf, Mercantile, Missouri Athletic, Century Boat, Contemporary, Apollo and Amphion Clubs; of St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association; of the Civic Federation; St. Louis Public Museum; St. Louis Symphony Society; and Knights of Columbus Choral Club; of St. Louis Advertising Men's League; of Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M.; Tuscan Hall Association; and Kilwinning R. A. Chapter, No. 50; and of the Mercantile Library Association; Washington University Association; and National Geographic Society and other organizations.

ALFRED CHARLES FREDERICK MEYER.

The name of Meyer has long figured prominently in financial circles of the city and the subject of this review is now well known as cashier of the South Side Bank. Numbered among the native sons of St. Louis, he was born August 6, 1873, of the marriage of John Philip Meyer and Wilhelmina Kueck. The father, a native of Oldenburg, Germany, was born November 11, 1833, and came to America in 1852, when nineteen years of age. He settled first in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he resided until 1855, and then came to St. Louis. Here he engaged in the export flour and grain business as senior partner of the firm of Meyer & Guye, and for many years they were among the largest operators in this line on the St. Louis market. Mr. Meyer was also vice president and one of the directors of the German Savings Institution for a number of years and was vice president of the Merchants Exchange Bank at the time of his death. His business ability carried him into large undertakings and he became a leading factor in financial circles of the city. His death occurred August 19, 1879. His widow, a native of Bremen, Germany, was born June 5, 1840, and has been very active in a personal way in the work of several German charitable organizations.

At the usual age Alfred C. F. Meyer became a student in the public schools of St. Louis and passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school. He then continued his studies in a private school at Wiesbaden, Germany, and in 1893 entered the law department of the Washington University, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree in the class of 1895. He then entered practice with Rudolph Schulenberg under the firm name of Schulenberg & Meyer, which connection was continued until 1904, when he withdrew from that relation to take charge of the South Side Bank of St. Louis, being elected cashier and director. The splendid reputation which his father made in financial and banking circles is being fully upheld by the labors of Mr. Meyer of this review, who brings keen discrimination to bear upon the solution of all financial problems, and his capable control of the affairs of the South Side Bank show that it has become one of the strong moneyed institutions of that section of the state. He is also a director of the St. Louis Fire Insurance Company and a director of the Coöperative Coal & Mining Company, owning and operating extensive properties at Breese, Illinois.

On the 15th of January, 1898, Mr. Meyer was married to Miss Christine Arnold, a daughter of Henry and Anna M. (Haas) Arnold. Her father was for many years secretary of the J. G. Haas Soap Company, but is now retired. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, four in number, are: Alfred Arnold; John Philip; Margaret Arnold, who was born July 16, 1902, and died September 26, 1906; and Frederick.

In his political views Mr. Meyer is a republican. He attends the Unitarian church and is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association, the Union Club and the Liederkranz Club. He is also a member and one of the organizers of the Cedar Crest Country Club, having its club house on the Meramec river in Jefferson county. He belongs to the Altenheim Club and is fond of literature. These different associations indicate much of the character of his interests and activities. He possesses one of the fine collections of coins in this part of the country, but with all of his varied interests he is preëminently a business man, kind energetic and determined. In his social relations his friends find him genial and he enjoys in full measure the high regard of those with whom he comes in contact.

OSCAR F. POTTER, M.D.

Dr. Oscar F. Potter, who for almost a half century was continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, but is now living retired, was born in Watertown, New York, October 13, 1829. The ancestry is almost distinctively American in its lineal and collateral lines and there has never been a Potter known as a defaulter or a debtor. The family was founded in America by two brothers, Anthony and Vincent Potter, who came from England in 1648. Vincent Potter, the direct ancestor of our subject, was one of the signers of the death warrant whereby King Charles I was executed. The brothers settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, and later removed to Brookfield, that state. A very prominent member of the family was one Captain John Potter, who took an active part in the Revolutionary war and rendered valuable military aid in the war of 1812. He was the great-grandfather of Dr. Potter and other members of the family were also loyal advocates of the American cause. Anthony Potter, the emigrant ancestor, married Elizabeth Whipple, of the family to which belonged William Whipple, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the veins of Elizabeth Whipple there flowed some Indian blood. The grandmother of Dr. Potter in the paternal line was a Warren and a direct descendant of the Warren who came to America in the Mayflower. Her father was a soldier in the battle of Lexington, the first engagement of the Revolutionary war.

and was closely related to General Joseph Warren, who was killed at Bunker Hill.

Levi Warren Potter, father of Dr. Potter, was a native of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, born in 1803 and died in 1840. He was for years well known in military circles, serving for a long period in the regular army, while later he became captain of the state troops in New York. He learned the millwright's trade and later was engaged in milling, also superintending the construction of some lighthouses at Sacket Harbor. It was while his wife was visiting him at Watertown, New York, that Dr. Potter was born. Mrs. Potter was also a native of Massachusetts. In 1832 L. W. Potter took up his abode at St. Louis. Finally he settled at Lebanon, Illinois, and was widely known as a capable financier and a man of means. He was prominently connected with the business interests of St. Louis during his short residence here. He entered large tracts of land in Illinois and requested that his son, Dr. Potter, should hold it until it reached a certain price. He died at a comparatively early age, passing away in 1840.

Dr. Potter was but eleven years of age at the time of his father's death and his uncle, Elbridge G. Potter, became his guardian. He was a favorite with his uncle and after he had attained his majority he was given full charge of his property. He pursued his more specifically literary education in McKendrie College at Lebanon, Illinois, and prepared for his profession as a student in the Missouri Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1856. He had previously practiced in 1849 during the cholera epidemic, and in 1856 he opened an office at Fourth and Lucas streets in St. Louis. While the practice of medicine has been his real life work, he has traveled broadly, visiting the principal European countries and all parts of the United States. He has in a measure investigated the methods of leading physicians and surgeons in the old world and in his practice has constantly broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency. For many years he was a member of the faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, was also dean of the faculty and for years edited the St. Louis Medical Reporter. He thus became very widely known in professional circles, gaining a position with its prominent leaders and most able representatives. He continued in practice until 1900 and then because of advanced age retired from active professional duties.

Dr. Potter was married April 2, 1874, to Miss Alice LaFontain Mayerton, of New Orleans. He has long been recognized as a man of liberal culture gained through travel and broad reading. He possesses also a most natural courtesy and unfeigned cordiality and his social qualities, as taken in distinction from his professional ability, have made him popular and honored.

CHARLES D. BOYNTON.

Charles D. Boynton is a native of the middle west and the spirit and energy which has been the dominant feature in the upbuilding of this section of the country is manifest in his life. He was born in Sycamore, Illinois, on the 10th of August, 1862, his parents being Charles Oaks and Lucetta (Stark) Boynton. His father was a native of Vermont and one of the pioneers of Chicago.

At the usual age Charles D. Boynton entered the public schools and passed through successive grades until he entered Racine College of Wisconsin. He afterward attended the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, New Jersey, and while in college he became a member of one of its leading fraternities, the Alpha Tau Omega. In 1886 Mr. Boynton gave his attention to the management of a bank at Arcadia, Iowa, and successfully controlled its affairs, giving evidence of his sound business judgment and discrimination. Later he went to Durango, Mexico, and Austin, Nevada, where he was connected with banking and mining interests and other enterprises until 1901. That year witnessed his



CHARLES D. BOYNTON

arrival at Carroll, Iowa, where he bought control of the First National Bank. After conducting it for a period, however, he disposed of the banking business and for several years operated in real estate there.

He removed to Cape Girardeau, where he assumed the management of the large timber interests formerly owned by his father, who died in the year 1900. Charles D. Boynton conducted the business for the estate until 1906, when he incorporated the Boynton Land & Lumber Company and extended his efforts by purchasing the business of other lumber companies so that his enterprise became one of considerable scope and importance. In the same year he removed to St. Louis to establish a general office for handling the product of his milling interests in the southwest. He owns thousands of acres of standing timber near Boynton, Arkansas, and at that place has sawmills, a store, railroad, etc., in fact owns the entire town. Employment is given to one hundred and fifty men by the Boynton Land & Lumber Company and to seventy-five more by the Boynton Stave & Heading Company, and the business has reached extensive and profitable proportions. Mr. Boynton is also a director of the International Bank of St. Louis.

In 1891 Mr. Boynton was married to Cora B. Farrer, of Sycamore, Illinois. He belongs to the Mercantile Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is inclined to support the Jeffersonian democracy, yet is independent in politics and votes regardless of party ties. He is entitled to membership with the Sons of the American Revolution and his mother was the organizer of the General John Stark Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Such in brief is the history of Charles D. Boynton who, not yet in the prime of life, has become a recognized factor in lumber circles in the southwest. Although he was fortunate in that he received assistance from his father's estate, in the control and management of his interests and in the development of his business affairs he has shown keen ability and far-sightedness. The work which he has undertaken is bringing excellent financial results, this fact indicating his capable management and powers of executive control.

GEORGE R. HOGG.

George R. Hogg, president of the Hogg-Harris Lumber Company, at 1521 Wright boulevard, a well known concern doing an extensive domestic business, was born in Hannibal, Missouri, September 14, 1865. He is of sturdy Scotch origin, his father, John Hogg, having been a native of Scotland, whence he came to America when but a young man. He is a member of a family who is proud of its direct descent from James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd of Scotland. The elder Mr. Hogg served in the Union army throughout the Civil war, and after the war he settled in Missouri, where he was accounted among its pioneers. For many years he followed railroad contracting. He was a public spirited man and was remarkably active in building up the town of Hannibal. His wife, Jemima (Thompson) Hogg, was also a native of Scotland, and a daughter of William Thompson, who was a prominent shipowner and emigrated to America with his daughter when she was quite young. For a number of years he operated a line of ships sailing out of Perth, Scotland.

In the public schools of Hannibal, George R. Hogg received his preparatory education. Later he entered the Welsh academy, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-one years. He then started in the lumber business as salesman, continuing in this position until the company with which he was employed went out of business. He next engaged as a traveling salesman for the C. J. Carter Lumber Company of Kansas City and continued in the employ of this concern for a period of two years, at the end of which time he opened a sales office for William Buchanan, one of the largest pine lumber manufacturers in the

south. He remained as manager of the office for a period of five years, during which time, through his application to business, he added greatly to the volume of the firm's trade. Resigning this position, he established the Hogg-Harris Lumber Company in 1900 and in 1902 the company was incorporated. The firm conducts sales offices for several lumber mills of the south, the stockholders of the company holding individual interest in these enterprises. Mr. Hogg is a man of ability and through his unwearied application and sound business judgment the interests of the firm are rapidly assuming large proportions.

The marriage of Mr. Hogg to Antoinette Blood, of St. Louis, was solemnized in 1907. Their children are Frances Margaret and George R., Jr. In politics Mr. Hogg is a republican but his pressing business affairs prevent him from taking active interest in politics beyond casting his vote in behalf of the candidates of his party. He is a member of Delmar Lodge, Royal Arcanum, and also belongs to the Mercantile Club and the Order of Hoo-Hoos.

GERHARD DAMMER.

Gerhard Dammer, now living retired, was born in Hanover, Germany, August 13, 1848, and his parents, Gerhard and Meta Dammer, were also natives of the same place. As a boy the subject of this review became a pupil in the schools of his native land and when about sixteen years of age made the long voyage across the Atlantic to the new world. Becoming a resident of St. Louis, he was here employed at the shot tower, remaining there almost continuously for a third of a century. He subsequently spent a few months in the rolling mill of the Niedringhaus Smelting Company and was afterward in the Louisville & Nashville depot. His next position was in a smelter at Chiltenham, where he was engaged in smelting lead ore. On leaving that position he was employed in Petring's wholesale grocery at Eighth and Spruce streets for three years, and in 1904 he retired from business life on account of ill health.

In 1875 Mr. Dammer was married to Miss Elise Mattheis, and they are the parents of two daughters: Meta, now a music teacher in the Jefferson school; and Olivia, an accomplished musician at home. Mr. Dammer has always been an ardent republican in politics and takes a deep interest in the success of his party. Socially he is a member of Compton Hill Council, No. 555, Royal Arcanum. In 1886 he built a six tenement block at 1638-42 Texas avenue and has since lived there. He has led a busy, active and useful life until recent years and through his own labor acquired the competence that now enables him to live retired.

FRANK A. THOMPSON.

To an observer, interested in the welfare of humanity at large, and of individuals in particular, there is always a measure of satisfaction in noting a young man starting out in life upon the highway to prosperity animated by proper motives. As one feels a sense of depression at the failure of another, so also does he experience a sense of uplift at the success of any one. It makes no difference whether or not he be foreign to his acquaintance. So many in the world, anxious to get along, are apparently on the outlook for an opening, but it seems as often as that opening is found, entrance is for some reason denied them. In such instances, when the purpose is laudable, one is impressed with a sense of regret. How different the impression upon seeing a young man, who is just launching out into the world, progress at every step, constantly augment his affairs and manifest that stamina and ambition which challenges opposition and exhibits a firm resolve to go forward. It is refreshing. It dispels the darkness of pessimism

and should serve as an impetus and inspiration to those who are lagging, and convince them of the truth that in order to succeed one must have a fixed purpose, to attain which he must be thoroughly qualified, be confident in his ability and strive continuously. As a young man Frank A. Thompson is a prominent attorney and is evidencing that aggressiveness and enterprise, coupled with excellent ability, which has already placed him in the foremost rank in his profession. He was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, October 4, 1880, at the head of Florissant valley, one of the most fertile districts in the state. Here his father, Frank A. Thompson, Sr., and his mother, Kate Edmondstone Thompson, were born and were extensive landowners. His ancestors for many generations were among the most prominent and highly respected citizens of this community. His grandfather and also his great-grandfather were among the early pioneers of St. Louis county.

Frank A. Thompson, Jr., received his early education in the district school of St. Louis county and later he became a pupil at the Central high school in St. Louis, graduating from that institution in 1898. On completing a course of study at the University of Missouri, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1904 and was admitted the same year to the practice of law in St. Louis. Although but young in the legal profession, his ability has won him wide popularity. Aside from the practice of his profession, he takes an active interest in politics. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the democratic party and was nominated for congress in the tenth district at the democratic primaries in August, 1908. He is a member of both the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations and also a member of the board of directors of the State Bank of Wellston. Mr. Thompson is a man of rare intellectual abilities and legal learning. His career is fortunately in its inception and promises to develop into one of rare distinction.

JOSEPH M. CHISWELL.

Joseph M. Chiswell, a member of the firm of Chiswell & Jaeger, proprietors of a well equipped jewelry establishment, was born in Cambridge, Saline county, Missouri, April 6, 1863. His father, Joseph Newton Chiswell, was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, and was of prominent family connections, representing one of the old and leading families of Maryland that was founded in this country by English ancestors in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The original family residence, which was erected about one hundred and thirty years ago, is still being occupied by relatives of Mr. Chiswell. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Fannie Hickman.

Reared under the parental roof, Joseph M. Chiswell pursued his education in a boarding school at Boonville, Missouri, from which he was graduated in the month of June, 1880, on completing a general course. After coming to St. Louis he became connected with the government survey and in that capacity went to Montana, doing work along the Missouri river. He became well known to the different tribes of red men along the river and had many exciting experiences while with them on their hunting, fishing and trapping expeditions. He was always on very friendly terms with the head men of the different tribes and they trusted him because of his fair treatment.

After completing his term of service with the government Mr. Chiswell returned to St. Louis and entered the service of the firm of Langan & Taylor as manager, remaining with them for ten years. No higher testimonial of efficient and faithful service could be given than the fact that he remained so long in this employ. His careful expenditure during that time brought him capital sufficient



JOSEPH M. CHISWELL

to enable him to engage in business on his own account and on severing his connections with the firm of Langan & Taylor he entered into partnership with Mr. Jaeger in the jewelry business, in which they have met with remarkable success, having now a well appointed store, attractive in its arrangement and supplied with a good stock. As Mr. Chiswell has prospered in his undertakings he has also made judicious investments in real estate in the city and county and is now the owner of considerable valuable property.

On the 26th of April, 1892, Mr. Chiswell was married to Miss Ada Gwinn, whose father was a farmer. Their home is at South Kirkwood on the Watson road and is a spacious residence with attractive grounds, comprising eleven acres. This country home is named in honor of his wife, Gwinn Dell. In his political views Mr. Chiswell is a democrat, while his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He is highly esteemed in the business world not alone by reason of the prosperity which he has achieved but also owing to the straight-forward business methods he has followed and the generous assistance and friendly counsel which he has given to young men who are striving to gain a foothold on the road to success.

JACOB CRAIG VAN BLARCOM.

Jacob Craig Van Blarcom, who for thirty-eight years was a representative of banking interests of St. Louis, and president from December, 1905, of the National Bank of Commerce, that today conducts the most extensive banking business in the west with the exception of a single Chicago bank, attained his place of honor in the business world through his own efforts. It is a well known fact that success depends partly upon opportunity, but the reason of the great majority of failures is that the individual does not recognize his opportunity when it is presented.

“There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune,”

and that which differentiates the career of the successful man from him who meets failure is the fact that he is found equipped for the turn of the tide. This statement finds verification in the life of Jacob Craig Van Blarcom, who at a somewhat critical period in the history of business was ready to fill a vacancy in the ranks decimated by a cholera scourge.

He was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, June 1, 1849, his parents being Jacob Van Riper and Euphemia (Dixon) Van Blarcom. Descended from Holland ancestry, the establishment of the family in New Jersey dates from the year 1621 and at an early period a settlement was made by the Van Blarcoms in Bergen county. There the boyhood and youth of Jacob Craig Van Blarcom was passed and the schools of Paterson gave to him his early educational opportunities, while later he attended Rutgers College, of New Brunswick.

Believing that better business opportunities might be found in the west, his arrival in St. Louis was followed by his securing a position in the employ of Peterson, Hanthorn & Company, wholesale saddlery, hardware and leather merchants. He bent every energy not only to the duties which devolved upon him, but to the mastery of the business, acquainting himself with everything bearing upon the trade, so that in the fall of the year, when cholera was making such inroads upon the ranks of young men, creating vacancies in the commercial houses of the city, he was sent out to represent the house as a traveling salesman. He took the place of a salesman who refused to go into the fever-stricken cities of the south and his promotion followed. Thus came the turn in the tide of his affairs and from that time forward his course was characterized by an orderly progression that brought him into large undertakings and responsibilities. In

his new position he soon demonstrated his excellent qualifications for the work and continued with the house until 1870, when, at the age of twenty-one years, he was invested with power of attorney to liquidate all the firm's business and close up its affairs.

This task accomplished, there again came to him an opportunity which he eagerly embraced. In July, 1870, he was elected head accountant of the Bank of Commerce and through successive positions was promoted from time to time until, at the age of twenty-eight years, he became cashier of the bank in January, 1877. His connection with the position continued for several years and thus he passed on to a place of executive control in which he subsequently bent his energies to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. He was afterward chosen vice president and in 1905 succeeded to the presidency. He studied the specific needs of the institution along the distinctive lines of his life work and his was an active career, in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results. The bank, under his guidance and that of the other officers, adhered to the principle that the banking institution which most carefully safeguards its business in order to protect its depositors is the bank that most merits and receives the public confidence. It is evidence of the public approval of the bank's conservative management and sound business principles that this bank, during Mr. Van Blarcom's connection therewith, advanced from the rank of fourteenth to that of first among the banks of St. Louis in amount of deposits and volume of business annually transacted and that with the exception of a single bank in Chicago it is today the largest in the west.

One who knew him well said, "Mr. Van Blarcom was a picturesque and potential feature in the banking business to the south and west. He was considered one of the best informed and most virile financiers in the United States, combining with remarkable insight and wide experience, great courage and determination. He seemed to have perfect command of important problems, was quiet and decisive no matter how great the question he was called upon to solve. He was an excellent judge of man and was, therefore, able to draw around him a corps of assistants whose ability he recognized and therefore sought their coöperation. Moreover, there was not a man in the bank who did not entertain for him affection as well as true respect and admiration. It was largely due to the fact that he showed to the various employes of the bank great kindness and consideration and was willing to assist them with instruction and advice. One day while driving along the street where the bank employes were playing ball he lifted his hat to them. It was seemingly a trivial thing, but it was an indication of the character of the man who regarded those in his service as individuals and not as parts of a highly organized machine, and all of the bank employes recognized this fact. He was just as accessible in later years when there were more than three hundred bank clerks as he was in early days when hardly thirty were employed.

Mr. Van Blarcom, aside from his banking interests, was connected with various other business concerns, which benefited by his helpful spirit, his keen insight and his active coöperation. He assisted in organizing the Missouri Electric Light & Power Company and the Missouri Edison Company and was interested in the Wagner Electric Company. Some years ago he became a financial factor in the Mexico Central Railroad with Clay Pierce and other St. Louis capitalists and afterward assisted in financing the Tennessee Central Railroad, of which he was president until a short time prior to his death. He was also vice president of the Burlington Elevator Company, director in the St. Louis Car Wheel Company, the St. Louis Portland Cement Company and the Phoenix National Bank of New York.

In January, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Van Blarcom and Miss Mary Fairfax Gamble, of Bloomington, Illinois, who for a number of years has been one of the society leaders of this city.

In his social relations Mr. Van Blarcom was connected with the St. Louis, Commercial, Log Cabin, the Cuivre Hunting and Noonday Clubs, of this city, and the Merchants Exchange, and his name was also on the membership roll of the New York Club, the Union Club, the Adirondack Club, and the Holland Society of New York city, in the rooms of which he was welcomed by many friends during his visits to the metropolis. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Colonial Wars. As his financial resources increased Mr. Van Blarcom realized fully the responsibilities and obligations of wealth and gave generously of his means in support of benevolent institutions and in 1906 was treasurer of the committee which raised a large fund in St. Louis for the San Francisco earthquake sufferers.

Deeply interested in community affairs, he safeguarded the interests of St. Louis as he did his private business interests, although he never sought official management in any particular bearing upon municipal progress. That he was public-spirited, however, is a fact of which there is not the least shadow of a doubt, for his interest in the city and its welfare was manifest in many tangible ways. He stood as a high type of the representative American citizen and business man who is worthy of and receives the admiration and respect of his fellowmen, whether at home or abroad.

He passed away at his summer home, Little Moose Lake, in the Adirondacks, near Old Forge, New York, August 24, 1908. It was a uniform expression among the heads of other banking institutions when the news of his demise was received that it meant a large loss to the banking fraternity of the city. His opinions were received as authority on banking matters throughout the entire country and at all times commanded the full confidence and admiration of his colleagues and associates in financial circles.

At his death the Clearing House Association of St. Louis, by unanimous vote, passed the following resolution: "Beginning in 1884, he served this association continuously for twenty-three years, either as a member of the committee of arbitration, member of the committee of management, vice president or president. In the turbulent times of the financial panic of last fall he was recalled to the committee of management, of which he was a member at the time of his death. His thorough and accurate knowledge of both the theory and practice of banking, his broad grasp of affairs, his sterling character, his mature judgment, his quick decision, his marked personality, his familiarity with business interests and conditions, not only in this city, but also throughout the territory tributary to this center, all contributed to make his judgment valuable and his influence powerful in this association. He was equal to emergencies and always ready for them, his conclusions being swift and accurate in abnormal as well as normal times. Easily a leader in any field, he was president of the largest bank in this association. In profound sorrow we record this tribute to a departed associate."

While Mr. Van Blarcom amassed wealth, he was most helpful in the use of it. His nature was broad, his resources great and his mentality strong and in every relation of life he measured up to the full standard of noble manhood. Honored and respected in the city of his residence, outside of St. Louis his name largely stood as the synonym for high achievement in financial circles there.

JOHN C. ROBERTS.

John C. Roberts, as vice president of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company, has made an almost phenomenal record in the business world from the fact that he started out upon his business career as a clerk in a country store at a salary of six dollars a month, and is now one of the leading stockholders and officers in a shoe manufacturing concern, which in ten years has become one of the mammoth enterprises of this character in the entire country, closing the

tenth year of its existence with a business unparalleled in the history of the shoe trade. Such a record stands in incontrovertible proof of the business capacity, energy, keen foresight and discrimination of the men at its head, and to this splendid result John C. Roberts has largely contributed. He is preëminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence.

Born in Readyville, Tennessee, on the 17th of December, 1853, John C. Roberts is a son of James M. and Louise (Conley) Roberts, also natives of that state, where the father successfully carried on farming. He remained in the place of his nativity until his death, which was caused by accident in October, 1897, when he was eighty-one years of age. His wife soon afterward passed away. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are yet living: A. W., who is a stockholder in the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company; L. M., who is engaged in the stock business at Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Alice, the wife of Joseph E. Pettus, of Nolansville, Tennessee; John C.; and Belle, the wife of James B. Humphreys, of Jackson, Tennessee.

It is a notable fact that the greater per cent of prominent and prosperous business men are those who have spent their youth upon farms, and such was the environment of John C. Roberts in his boyhood. He attended the country schools and later was graduated at Woodbury, Tennessee, after which he was employed in a country store at Readyville, Tennessee, as clerk, at a salary of six dollars per month, continuing there for a year. He next spent two years in a hardware store at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where he was paid twenty-five dollars per month, and later he gained valuable business training and experience in a wholesale grocery house, where he continued for two years. His connection with the shoe trade began as a traveling salesman representing the wholesale shoe house of Bramlet & Moore, of Boston, with whom he continued for about three years. He was afterward with Hamilton & Brown, of St. Louis, with whom he remained as traveling representative for about twelve years, after which he accepted a position in the house, where he continued for six years, in the meantime becoming one of the directors of the company. At the end of eighteen years' connection with that house, he organized the present company—the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company, manufacturers—in less than ten days. This has grown to be one of the largest shoe manufacturing concerns of the country, owning and operating nine extensive factories, fully equipped with every facility and device for making and placing upon the market an extensive product. On the 10th of May, 1908, the company closed its tenth year with sales amounting to ten million forty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty-five cents, which is conceded to be the record of records of the shoe trade of the world. The officers of the company are: J. Johnson, president; J. C. Roberts, vice president; E. E. Rand, secretary; O. Johnson, treasurer; D. C. Biggs, assistant treasurer; and James T. Pettus, Frank C. Rand, T. Moreno, H. E. Wagner and D. C. Biggs. The first four are members of the directorate, together with Harry Wood, R. N. Warmack and C. D. P. Hamilton. The business has a paid-up capital of three million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the name of the house is known to the shoe trade throughout this and other countries, into which extensive shipments are made. The enterprise has been developed along safe lines, yet in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age, in which men handle thousands as coolly and easily as the former generations handled hundreds of dollars.

In addition to his shoe manufacturing business, Mr. Roberts is interested in various other enterprises which contribute to commercial prosperity and the city's growth, as well as to individual success. He is a director of many prominent interests. His name is not unknown in connection with politics as a manager, but not as an officeholder. For two years he served on the democratic state central committee and he is an ex-president of the Jefferson Club. He belongs to that class of broad-minded men who, while conducting mammoth enterprises,

yet have regard for the great questions of the day and lend aid and influence for the furtherance of movements and measures for the public good. He has various club and social relations, which include membership in the St. Louis Club, the Mercantile Club and the Glen Echo Country Club, and the strength of character which has enabled him to rise in the business world has won him the recognition and admiration of his associates in social life.

MATHIAS HERMANN.

Mathias Hermann was born March 29, 1839, and died November 22, 1908. Between those dates he wrote the record of an honorable and successful life, and though he did not seek to figure prominently before the public, he displayed personal traits of character that won him warm friendships and kindly regard. His boyhood days were spent in the home of his father, Hubert Hermann, and his education was acquired in Germany, his native land. His knowledge of English, however, was acquired after he came to this country. While still in Germany he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade and at the age of nineteen years he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling in St. Louis, where he followed carpentering as a journeyman, until 1865, save for the period of his service as a soldier in the Civil war. His patriotic devotion to his adopted land and his love of liberty led to his enlistment for a term of six months in the Union army and later he reënlisted and served for three years.

Following his return Mr. Hermann resumed work at the carpenter's trade but after a brief period began the manufacture of coffins and the conduct of a general undertaking business in 1865. In 1869 he established his business at No. 3521 North Broadway and there remained conducting one of the oldest enterprises of the kind in St. Louis.

On the 28th of November, 1868, Mr. Hermann was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Messmer, of St. Louis, and the family home is maintained at 3935 Florissant avenue. Their children are: Theresa, the wife of John Kaemmerer; Marie, the wife of Charles Trauttemiller; Bertha, the wife of Emil Eschmann; and Charles M.

The father was a member of the North St. Louis Turn Verein, with which he was associated for twenty-five years. He also belonged to the Apollo Singing Society, the Aurora Singing Society, the Harugari Saengerbund and Harmonie Mænnerchor. He also held membership relations with Hyde Park Lodge, A. O. U. W.; Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Bremen Lodge of Knights of Honor; Lessing Lodge of the Knights of the Ladies of Honor; the Sons of Hermann; the Druids; the St. Louis Schwaben Verein; and the St. Ferdinand Farmer Club. He was also a charter member of Harry P. Harding Post, G. A. R., and belonged to the North St. Louis Business Men's Association and to the Catholic church. His political allegiance was always given to the republican party. One of his strong characteristics was his loyal devotion to principle and to every cause which he espoused. He believed life held opportunities for all and his character development lay not more in his business career than in his devotion to interests which promote culture, intelligence and morality.

Charles M. Hermann, who succeeded his father in business, was born in St. Louis, July 23, 1874, and was educated in the Clay public school and in Bryant & Stratton Business College. On attaining his majority he joined his father in business and under his direction was well trained for the duties which now devolve upon him. He has conducted a successful business, meeting with results that always follow close application and unremitting industry.

On the 18th of April, 1900, Charles M. Hermann was married to Miss Wanda Eschmann, a daughter of Harry and Josephine (Ruff) Eschmann, of



MATHIAS HERMANN

Louisville, Kentucky. They have three children, Edwin J., Cornelius and Dorothy who are with them in their pleasant home at No. 3521 North Broadway. In social relations Charles M. Hermann is well known, belonging to the North End Council of the Royal Arcanum; the Foresters; the Maccabees; the Knights & Ladies of Security; the Court of Honor; North St. Louis Turn Verein; St. Louis Schwaben Verein; the Catholic Knights; the Harmonie Mænnerchor; the Victor Bowling Club; and the Druids; also a charter member of Ouray Tribe A. O. Red Men and General J. C. Freemason Camp, S. O. V. All of these associations indicate much of the nature of his interests, the principles which govern his actions and the trend of his recreation. Furthermore he is a member of Holy Trinity Catholic church and to the republican party he gives stalwart support.

Mrs. Hermann, Sr., is yet residing in St. Louis and is much interested in church work and charity, being especially interested in the Little Sisters of the Poor, to which she has made most liberal donations.

H. G. NEALE.

Throughout the period of his residence in the United States H. G. Neale has made his home in St. Louis. He was born in England, June 9, 1872, a son of John H. and Anna (Hardy) Neale. He pursued his education in the English schools and under the instruction of private tutors and in 1892, when a young man of twenty years, crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling in St. Louis. Here he entered the employ of the Crystal Plate Glass Company, then connected with the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company in St. Louis. While thus engaged he gained a good knowledge of the business, and then, prompted by a laudable ambition, he utilized the capital which he gained through his industry and economy to engage in business on his own account, organizing with H. D. Condie the Condie-Neale Glass Company, incorporated, of which he is the vice president. The company manufactures art glass, shipping its goods all over the United States and into Mexico. Its product is of superior quality, the methods of workmanship employed are standard and the affairs of the house are managed with the utmost regard to a progressive spirit and straightforward dealing.

Mr. Neale is a member of Ferguson Lodge, A. F. & A. M., is also a communicant of the Episcopal church and gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He came to America that he might enjoy the larger benefits to be derived from business conditions here, nor has he been disappointed in the hope that brought him to the shores of the new world.

HERMAN J. KREMBS.

Herman J. Krembs, a notary with a large clientele among the German-American residents of St. Louis, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, December 27, 1852. His early education was acquired in the elementary schools and later he attended the Royal Gymnasium until he left his native land for America. At the age of nineteen years he came to the United States and in 1872 established his home in St. Louis, where he has resided continuously since or for a period of thirty-seven years.

On taking up his abode in this city he became connected with the notary and probate office of Charles F. Blattau, where he remained as assistant for five years and then secured a commission at Mr. Blattau's death and has since conducted the business at No. 622 Park avenue. He studied law at Washington

University for some time, but discontinued his studies to take charge of his former employer's business, which he has now conducted for over thirty-six years. He has a large German clientele and is one of the oldest notaries of the city. His business integrity is proverbial and he enjoys in full measure the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Krembs was married August 2, 1882, to Miss Lizzie A. Luecking, a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Eckelman) Luecking, of this city, her father being a retired capitalist and business man. Mr. and Mrs. Krembs have three children: Herman J., Jr., a graduate of the St. Louis University, who is now associated with his father in business; Alice, who was educated at Ursuline Convent; and Edward A., a student in the St. Louis University. The family residence is at No. 1142 Rutger street. In his political association Mr. Krembs is a democrat who stanchly advocates the principles of the party, but seeks no office aside from that which he is filling in a professional capacity. He is a member of St. Vincent's Catholic church and he finds his chief source of recreation in literature, being a man of wide and varied reading. His success is attributable to his close adherence to one line of business and his commendable reputation for reliable dealing.

JOHN BERIAH HOLMAN.

The business of the world is becoming more and more concentrated in the hands of the master minds of commerce and a business at the present age is nothing if not gigantic. Among the extensive industries of this country is that of the Holman Paper Box Company, of which John B. Holman is the president. It is today the largest plant of the kind in the United States and one of the foremost enterprises of St. Louis, contributing in substantial measure to the business activity of the city as well as to the success of its owners.

Mr. Holman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11, 1853. He comes of a family that had its origin in England and was founded in America by David Holman, who settled in Massachusetts on the 5th of January, 1784. His son, David Holman, Jr., was born in September, 1776, and married Esther Meeks. Their family included John Beriah Holman, Sr., who was born April 5, 1825, and died in St. Louis in 1862. His wife, Mrs. Jemima Holman, was a daughter of Dr. McFeeley, of Cincinnati, and was born in 1830, while her death occurred in St. Louis, August 4, 1901.

John Beriah Holman, whose name introduces this record, became a resident of St. Louis in his youthful days and completed his education in Washington University. He began his business career with the Iron Mountain Railway Company as a clerk in the general ticket office, where he remained from 1870 until 1874. In the latter year he turned his attention to the hay and grain commission business, in which he continued for five years. He was then engaged in the real-estate business on his own account in 1879 and 1880 and in the latter year established the present paper box business in connection with his brother, William H. Holman, under the style of the Holman Paper Box Company. It was incorporated in 1885 and upon the death of his brother in 1891, John B. Holman succeeded to the presidency and has since remained as the chief executive officer of this enterprise, which from a small beginning has been constantly developed and enlarged until today the plant of the company is the most extensive of its kind in the United States. This plant, situated at the corner of Eighth street and Chouteau avenue, occupies the site of the famous old Brandt House, noted for being the headquarters of General Fremont during the Civil war, and from this house was issued the first slavery emancipation proclamation. The business has been carefully conducted and so systematized as to call for the least expenditure of time, labor and material. This is the secret of all success in manufac-

ture, and yet there has been no saving of expense in the character of the goods produced nor in the equipment necessary for manufacture along the most modern lines. In fact the policy of the house is a progressive one, as is plainly indicated by the fact that today the Holman Paper Box Company has the most extensive plant of the kind in the entire country.

The prosperity of Mr. Holman cannot be attributed to a combination of fortunate circumstances, but has arisen from keen perception as to the possibilities in trade circles, supplemented by unflinching enterprise and intelligent effort well directed. His business has ever been conducted on the strictest principles of honesty, and aside from his commercial interests Mr. Holman is the center of a circle of friends who honor and esteem him for his manly virtues and genuine worth. He belongs to the Business Men's League; to Occidental Lodge, No. 63, A. F. & A. M.; to St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; and to St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 18, K. T. He is likewise a member of the Knight Templar Club and the Missouri Athletic Club, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church.

HARVEY L. CHRISTIE.

Harvey L. Christie, who for a quarter of a century has practiced law as a member of the St. Louis bar and with constantly increasing power as his latent energies have been developed in the work of the courts, claims Virginia as the state of his nativity. He was born in Suffolk in the Old Dominion in 1860, his parents being Colonel D. H. and Lizzie A. (Norfleet) Christie. His father commanded the Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment of Confederate troops in the Civil war and was at one time commanding brigadier general. He participated in several important engagements and was mortally wounded while valiantly leading his troops in the battle of Gettysburg. His regiment was one of the first engaged in that ever memorable contest. Colonel Christie was in the thickest of the fight until the enemy's bullet claimed him as its victim. He is now numbered among the heroic dead who were strewn so thickly over the battlefield, that it would have been possible to walk over the field without stepping foot upon the ground.

Harvey L. Christie, reared in the Old Dominion, completed his literary education by a course in William & Mary College, from which he was graduated in 1878. He afterward prepared for the bar as a student in the University of Virginia and his reading was also directed by the Hon. Alexander Martin, of the Missouri supreme court commission. In early manhood Mr. Christie was identified with educational interests, being for two years a teacher in Virginia and for three years principal of the Ingleside Academy in St. Louis county. Following his preparation for the bar he was admitted to practice October 27, 1883, and at once opened an office in St. Louis, later entering into partnership with P. Taylor Bryan under the firm style of Bryan & Christie. In the intervening years Mr. Christie has become well known as an able attorney and counselor, and also as a prominent lecturer on law. He has been accorded a liberal clientele and as the public does not place its legal business in untrained hands the extent of his practice stands in incontrovertible proof of his ability. Mr. Christie belongs to the American, to the Missouri State and to the St. Louis Bar Associations, and is a lecturer on law of corporations in Benton College of Law.

On the 21st of October, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Harvey L. Christie and Miss Addie K. Lackland, a daughter of Judge J. R. Lackland, of Pattonville, Missouri. They now have one son, James Lackland Christie.

Mr. Christie holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church South and is interested and active in various departments of religious work, including the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a director. He also



HARVEY L. CHRISTIE

belongs to the St. Louis Provident Association and is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and of the National Municipal League. His efforts in behalf of public progress in intellectual and civic lines have been far-reaching and beneficial. He served as secretary of the Public Welfare Commission in 1901-2 and in politics has always been an independent democrat, being in sympathy with that movement toward higher politics which is one of the hopeful signs of the times. In more specifically social and literary lines Mr. Christie is connected with the Noonday, the Glen Echo and Contemporary Clubs and the Round Table. He finds his friends among those to whom intellectual activity is a pleasure and is constantly broadening his knowledge through investigation and research.

ABRAHAM WILLIAM BROOKE.

The majority of men do not attain the goal of prosperity by leaps and bounds but by the steady plodding day after day, neglectful of no duty and forgetful of no task. It has been through continuous, persistent and faithful effort that Mr. Brooke has worked his way forward, until he is now secretary and auditor of the American Refrigerator Transit Company, of St. Louis. A native of Salt Lake City, Utah, he was born November 2, 1855, and is a son of George and Anne (Holmes) Brooke, the former a native of Yorkshire and the latter of Norfolkshire, England. They came to America in the year 1850 and settled at Salt Lake City, where the father engaged in merchandising. On the 3d of July, 1857, however, he removed to St. Louis and here established a produce and provision business, which he continued until his death, which occurred during the cholera epidemic in St. Louis on the 15th of August, 1866. His wife survived him for many years and passed away May 28, 1878.

Brought to St. Louis in his early boyhood, Abraham W. Brooke attended the Franklin school and after completing his education on June 15, 1870, was employed at various places and in various positions until the 20th of May, 1883, when he secured a position in connection with the "Gound Interests," being assigned to the accounting department of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, as an accountant under C. G. Warner and S. B. Schuyler, general and assistant auditors of the company. On the 1st of March, 1889, he was promoted to the position of auditor for the American Refrigerator Transit Company, also a "Gound Interest," and that he met the expectations of the company in efficiency, capability and conscientious service is indicated by the fact that on June 1, 1903, he was elected secretary of the company and occupies that official position to the present time, February 15, 1909.

On the 2d of April, 1877, Mr. Brooke was married to Miss Lucy Athalie Welles, a daughter of George Griffin and Marie Josephine (Brazeau) Welles, of St. Louis. Mrs. Brooke is a descendant of one of the oldest families of this city. About the year 1781, Louis, great-grandfather of Mrs. Brooke, and Joseph Brazeau came from Kaskaskia, probably accompanied by others who were unwilling to remain in the French settlements of Illinois after that district became part of the United States. Joseph Brazeau had been a member of the company that founded Kaskaskia. The two brothers married sisters—Marie Therese Delisle becoming the wife of Louis Brazeau, and Marie Françoise Delisle becoming the wife of Joseph Brazeau. The brothers became prominent in the little French village of St. Louis, and Louis Brazeau remained a resident here until his death in the year 1828. He left a large family, including Louis; Joseph, grandfather of Mrs. Brooke; Auguste; Marie, who became the wife of John B. Duchouquette; Julia, who became the wife of Alexandre Papin; Therese, who became the wife of Charles Bosseron; Cecil, who became the wife of Charles Sanguinette; and Aurore, who became the wife of Louis Bompert,

Joseph married Julie Robidoux, grandparents of Mrs. Brooke. A great number of their descendants are still living in St. Louis. Joseph Brazeau died in this city in 1816 at the age of seventy-four years, while his wife passed away in 1834 at the age of eighty-five years. For almost one hundred and twenty-eight years the Brazeau family has been represented in St. Louis, its members having occupied positions of distinction in connection with events that have shaped the history of the city.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Brooke has been blessed with eight children: Marie Grace, the wife of Frank V. Grubs, of Kansas City, Missouri; Rosa Josephine, the wife of Wilbur G. Miles, of Brule, Iron county, Missouri; Lucy Claire, the wife of F. F. R. Hesse, of Griffen, Union county, Arkansas; Agnes Welles; Constance Griffin, the wife of J. P. Finkenaur, of St. Louis; Emelie Claire; Georgene Christy; and Adrian Welles, only son. The family residence is a beautiful home at No. 63 Marshall Place, Webster Groves, St. Louis County.

ERNEST PATTON DAMERON, D.D.S.

Dr. Ernest Patton Dameron, practicing dentistry in St. Louis, was born November 9, 1873, in Marionville, Missouri. His parents were John Haywood and Estelle (Slaughter) Dameron. His father is a merchant and banker located in Marionville, Lawrence county, Missouri, and has long been recognized as one of the able financiers and prominent business men of that part of the state. During the period of the Civil war he was a resident of St. Louis, having come to Missouri from Virginia, his native state. His wife's father was a surgeon in the northern army during the war between the two sections of the country. Since the close of hostilities, however, John H. Dameron has carried on the mercantile and banking business, with which he is still identified, at Marionville, Missouri. A man of progressive ideas and broad-minded views, he has given hearty coöperation to many interests for the public good, being particularly active in support of educational advancement. The Marionville College has found in him a warm friend and earnest admirer, and he is now serving as a member of its board of trustees. He is also a prominent and active member of the Methodist church, and wherever he has gone has made warm friends, winning the confidence of all who know him. He is widely known in St. Louis through family connections and business relations, and is highly esteemed in this city.

Dr. Dameron pursued a classical course in Marionville College, from which he was graduated in 1892. He received substantial training for the business world at Spaulding Business College at Kansas City, where he was graduated in 1893, and he completed his preparation for a professional career by his graduation from the Western Dental College of Kansas City in the class of 1898. He located for practice at his present location in St. Louis, where he has remained constantly since, although in the meantime he acquired interests in the business world in other fields of labor. For two years he was assistant postmaster at Marionville, was also connected with a local paper there, and he holds two teacher's certificates which would enable him to engage in educational work in the public schools of Marionville. He has always been interested in educational matters and is a firm believer in a thorough public school system. His own reading has been wide and varied, and not only in his profession but in other lines as well has he carried on his studies to an advanced point. He furthermore keeps in touch with the progress of the dental fraternity through his membership in the St. Louis Dental Society and the St. Louis Society of Dental Science. That he stands high in the profession is indicated in the fact that he was honored with the vice presidency of the Missouri State Dental Association and has been chairman of Section 1 of the National Dental Association.

He was also a member of the fourth international dental congress held at St. Louis during the World's Fair, and was formerly a professor of dental materia-medica and therapeutics at the Barnes Dental College. He likewise belongs to the Interstate Dental fraternity and to the Delta Sigma Delta, a college fraternity.

Dr. Dameron was married in St. Louis, October 15, 1900, to Miss Cora B. Nixon, of Kansas City. They have a wide acquaintance here, and the hospitality of many attractive homes is cordially extended them. While in Kansas City Dr. Dameron served as a member of the Third Regiment band of the National Guard. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, but he has never been an office seeker. The only position that he has ever filled of this character was that of president of the state board of dental examiners, to which he was called September 19, 1903, and served for three years. Dr. Dameron is very fond of hunting and fishing, and belongs to the Grimes Hunting and Fishing Club and to the Colman Hunting and Fishing Club. In fact he is interested in all outdoor sports and is extremely fond of outdoor life, especially of the forest and stream. He is an expert oarsman and takes great delight in aquatic sports. Formerly identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, he acted there as instructor of the mandolin and violin classes. He is a very broad-minded man, imbued at all times with the laudable ambition for progress, and this is manifest in his professional career and in his coöperation with any movements for the public good.

WILLIAM GUY CARPENTER.

William Guy Carpenter, reared amid rural surroundings and with comparatively few outside agencies to assist him in preparation for life's practical and responsible duties, is today well known as an able lawyer whose keenly analytical mind and logical deduction enables him to present in clear and cogent manner before the courts the questions of litigation. He was born in Carlinville, Illinois, December 20, 1872. His ancestry in both lineal and collateral lines has been distinctly American through various generations. One of his great-grandfathers was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, while his grandfather fought under General Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe. His grandparents were from Vermont and New Hampshire and the removal of the family from New England to the west resulted in the establishment of the Carpenter home in Illinois. Norman C. Carpenter, father of our subject, was a miller and farmer and in following those pursuits provided for his family. His wife bore the maiden name of Sophia Bennion.

William G. Carpenter was reared as a country boy, working in the fields through the summer months while in the winter season he attended the public schools. When he had mastered the branches therein taught he became a teacher in the country schools but devoted his vacation hours to further study, for he was ambitious to acquire a knowledge that would qualify him for a position of responsibility in the business world. It was by reason of his labors as a teacher in and near Waverly, Illinois, that he gained the capital sufficient to permit him to study in the Normal University, at Normal, Illinois, the Chicago University and the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington. He thus acquired broad general knowledge and upon his literary training built the superstructure of his professional acquirements. A review of the field of business convinced him that he preferred the practice of law to other pursuits and in preparation for active connection with the bar he studied in the St. Louis Law School, a department of the Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1901. He has since engaged in practice and his careful preparation of his cases and his correct application of legal principles to the points at issue have been salient features in his success.



W. G. CARPENTER

Mr. Carpenter was married at St. Louis on the 1st of February, 1905, to Miss Josephine Wilcox and they have one son, Frank Leland Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter votes with the republican party on many occasions but does not consider himself bound by party ties. His father was a staunch supporter of Abraham Lincoln and voted the republican ticket until his death but William G. Carpenter is allied to some extent with the independent movement which recognizes the dangers to which party politics is subject through machine rule. He prefers moreover to give his undivided attention to his professional duties and his allegiance to his clients' interest is proverbial. In his presentation of a cause before the courts he endeavors to present it with the light of clear reasoning and logical argument and thereby he has won many notable forensic victories.

BERNARD QUIGLEY.

Bernard Quigley is a pioneer of the state of Missouri, having settled there in 1847 in what was then the unpretentious town of St. Louis. Not only was he a pioneer relative to residence but also from the fact that he established and operated for many years one of the first shoe manufacturing concerns found in the western states. A few years ago he retired from active life, from a business career every moment of which was summoned to subserve his laudable ambition, to turn his time and talents to the best advantage with a view of enhancing his own personal and pecuniary worth and as well of benefiting the community. When Mr. Quigley came to St. Louis the city was in its infancy. It needed men full of vitality, anxious to see the city grow and to be substantial associates of its interests. Such a man was Mr. Quigley. He will long be remembered as no small factor in assisting in the development of the trade interests of the community. He was born in Ireland, March 1, 1832, a son of Patrick and Ellen (Kelley) Quigley, both of whom passed away in their native village.

Facilities for obtaining an education in Ireland among those of limited means being reduced to a minimum, Bernard Quigley was obliged to be content with what little was taught him in the neighboring country school. In his day Ireland offered no opportunities whatever in the way of business or professional life to her young men, except they descended from families of means and social standing. Even then one could not forecast for himself a future of even approximate fame or fortune. Mr. Quigley attended the village school until fifteen years of age, at that time having completed the entire course. With no future to look forward to should he remain in Ireland but that of striving to eke out a bare living on the small and unproductive farm rented by his parents, he decided to bend every energy in order to make his way into the new world. He was not alone in yearning to become a citizen of that country reputed to be open with opportunities. Many other young men of the community were of the same mind.

At the age of fifteen years he met with a party of friends who made known to him their intention of sailing for the United States. He took ship with them and landed in New Orleans, Louisiana. Finding nothing in that city to which he could turn his hand, he sailed up the Mississippi river and finally arrived in St. Louis. He had been in the city but a few days when he went as an apprentice to a shoemaker. While learning his trade he received barely sufficient wages upon which to subsist but, anxious to familiarize himself with the occupation, he put up with the attendant disadvantages until he had become a thorough master of the trade. At that time there were very few professional shoemakers in the city and in 1853, when twenty-one years of age, he conceived the idea of engaging in the manufacture of shoes. Consequently he rented quarters on Washington avenue, where he began to ply his trade. Several years after he

had been in business the construction of the Eads bridge necessitated building one of the abutments on the site occupied by his shop, thus forcing his removal. He repaired to Sixth and Lucas streets as by this time his business had considerably enlarged. He had acquired not only a large retail trade but was also doing an extensive wholesale business. Several times he was required to enlarge his establishment. He engaged in the manufacture of all grades of shoes and his factory was of such proportions as to require the employment of many men. After following the business for forty years Mr. Quigley, desiring to live the remainder of his life in quietude, disposed of his business and retired. He was very intimately associated with the early history of the city and well remembers the big fire which laid the larger portion of the city in ruins, and as well the awful ravages of the cholera plague which swept the community in 1849. When Mr. Quigley located on Sixth street that thoroughfare was partially graded but not open and Carr street marked the northern boundary of the city. Washington avenue, now one of the busiest thoroughfares in the city, was marked but by a single brick house and was only open as far as Eleventh street.

Mr. Quigley was united in marriage in 1853 to Ellen McManus, who was born in Ireland and died in 1896 at the age of fifty-eight years. She came to St. Louis with a sister when eighteen years old. Mr. Quigley had eight children, six of whom survive, namely: Bernard J., James F., Mary K., Mrs. Ellen W. Sweren, Mrs. Stella Hubbard and Mrs. William Kay. Mr. Quigley, although possessing those qualities which make an efficient politician, has never aspired to taking part in public affairs. However, he is a democrat and not being partisan he is always ready to use his influence in electing the man who in his judgment is best fitted or qualified for the office.

GEORGE M. BURNS.

George M. Burns, sales agent for the Railway Steel Spring Company at St. Louis, was born in Coshocton, Ohio, August 25, 1858, a son of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Burns. The father was born at Staunton, Virginia, and died in the year 1875. He had served as representative in congress and later as judge of the probate court and was an influential resident of his community. His wife, who was born at Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, survived him for a number of years, passing away at Coshocton, Ohio, in 1892.

In the public schools of Coshocton, Ohio, George M. Burns obtained his early education and at the age of fifteen years left school to enter his father's office. He was eighteen years of age when, in 1876, he became an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as timekeeper in the shops at Dennison, Ohio. For some years thereafter he was connected with railroad service, and in 1881 went to Texas with the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company as division storekeeper. In 1882 he became chief clerk to the general superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and in June, 1885, entered the service of the Queen & Crescent Railroad Company as chief clerk to the master mechanic at Meridian, Mississippi. The year 1886 witnessed his removal to Birmingham, Alabama, to become chief clerk to the superintendent of the Queen & Crescent route, and after five years spent in that service, he went in 1891 to Somerset, Kentucky, as chief clerk to the superintendent of the same road at that place. In 1892 he became chief clerk to the general manager of the Big Four Railroad Company, and in 1893 returned to the Queen & Crescent as chief clerk to the general manager, capably filling that position for three years.

It was in 1896 that Mr. Burns arrived in St. Louis and became fuel agent for the Wabash Railroad Company, also performing the duties of chief clerk to the vice president and general manager. In 1900 he went to Detroit, Michigan, as superintendent at that point for the Wabash Railroad, and in 1906

returned to this city as sales agent for the Railway Steel Spring Company, which he has now represented for three years. Each change in his business associations has marked an upward step, and for some years he has occupied positions of large responsibility. He is well known and popular in club circles, belonging to the St. Louis, Missouri Athletic, Mercantile and Algonquin Clubs, while in the Masonic fraternity he has attained the thirty-second degree.

MARTIN LAMMERT, JR.

Martin Lammert, Jr., secretary of the Lammert Furniture Company, was born in St. Louis, January 11, 1874, and is a representative of the German-American element, which has been a distinguished and forceful factor in the upbuilding of this city. His father, Martin Lammert, was born in Germany and in March, 1861, founded the business which is now conducted under his name and which in the intervening forty-seven years has been an important element in the mercantile circles of the city. He married Miss Elise Kruger, a native of St. Louis.

At the usual age Martin Lammert was sent as a student to the public schools and afterward enjoyed the benefit of a course in Smith Academy, from which he was graduated in 1890. His close confinement at his books brought on some trouble with his eyes and necessitated his abandoning further study after graduation from Smith's. He then entered his father's establishment and, gradually working his way upward as he mastered the business in its various departments, becoming familiar with the enterprise in principle and detail, he was made secretary in 1899. He is thus occupying a position of executive control and administrative direction in connection with one of the most important commercial interests of the city. He is possessed of sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity is presented, seizes legitimate advantages as they arise and has come to be recognized as a dependable man because of an evenly balanced mind that enables him to look at a question from all sides and to reach a logical conclusion.

On the 14th of February, 1900, Mr. Lammert was married to Miss Mary Virginia Outten, a daughter of Dr. Outten, the chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Hospital system. With their three children, two little sons and a daughter, they reside at No. 5142 Westminster Place and their attractive home is justly celebrated for its warm-hearted hospitality.

WILLIAM EVERETT GARVIN.

William Everett Garvin, engaged in the general practice of law as a member of the firm of Dawson & Garvin, enjoying a measure of success that only comes in recognition of ability in handling the intricate problems of the law, was born at St. Charles, Missouri, May 21, 1860. His parents were Alexander and Elizabeth Jane (Boyd) Garvin. He pursued his education in the Barron private grammar school and in the public schools of St. Charles, Missouri, until 1876, when he was given the advantage of a course in Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1880. With broad general knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to build the superstructure of his professional learning, he began preparation for the bar and was graduated from the St. Louis Law School with the Bachelor of Law degree in 1884.

In the meantime, Mr. Garvin had become a resident of St. Louis, where he has made his home since 1880. In that year he accepted a clerical position in

the produce commission house of Eugene G. Weidner, but regarded this simply as an initial step toward the accomplishment of his purpose to become a member of the legal fraternity. While thus engaged he studied law and in 1883 and 1884 taught a class in bookkeeping in St. Louis University. Admitted to the bar, the following year, he entered the law office of Nathan Frank and in 1885 the firm of Frank, Dawson & Garvin was organized for the general practice of law. From the beginning they have enjoyed a liberal and growing clientele, connecting them with much important litigation tried in the state and federal courts. Mr. Garvin is most thorough in his preparation, clear and concise in the presentation of his cause, logical in his deductions and correct in his application of legal principles.

In the line of his profession he holds membership with the St. Louis, the Missouri State, and the American Bar Associations. He is also a member of the Missouri Historical Association, while politically he is a representative of the democracy and a member of the Young Democracy and Jefferson Clubs. Along more specifically social lines he is connected with the Mercantile, the Missouri Athletic, and the Glen Echo Country Clubs, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church. Early coming to a recognition of the fact that the present, and not the future, holds the opportunity, he has concentrated his efforts and his aim upon the accomplishment of the largest measure of success possible at a given point in his career and has given to his clients the benefit of well developed talent and powers in the practice of his chosen profession.

JOHN MULLALLY.

John Mullally for forty-five years has been president of the John Mullally Commission Company, with offices since 1876 at No. 405 Chamber of Commerce. He was born at County Westmeath, Ireland, December 25, 1832, his parents being Martin and Bridget Mullally. The father devoted his entire life to general agricultural pursuits, remaining a resident of County Westmeath, Ireland, until called to his final rest.

John Mullally attended a private school in his native country until eighteen years of age and was then engaged in farming with his father until he came to America in 1853 by way of New York. He did not linger in the eastern metropolis, however, but continued his journey westward to St. Louis, where he was engaged in the teaming business, running three or four teams for street car companies until the horse cars were superseded by different methods of transportation. He was then engaged in the commission business in the old city building for one year and then removed to the Chamber of Commerce. His successful accomplishment represents the wise use of his native powers. As a commission merchant he keeps in close touch with the trade, continuously studying the market until he displays remarkable prescience in determining the probable conditions that will be met in the purchase and sale of those commodities in which he deals.

Mr. Mullally was married in St. Louis to Miss Margaret Kelly on the 1st of December, 1859, and they have become parents of four daughters and a son: Margaret, the wife of George F. McNulty, a practicing attorney; Mary E., the wife of V. Jones, who is engaged in business with Mr. Mullally; Teressa, the wife of James F. Butler, who is engaged in the grocery business; Martin, who is associated with his father in business; and Agnes R., the wife of Henry W. Wise, also in business with Mr. Mullally. The family residence is a beautiful home at No. 4419 West Pine street. Mr. Mullally is independent in politics and in religious faith is a Roman Catholic. He has never felt that he made an unwise step when he came to the new world, nor that he lacked wisdom in

choosing St. Louis as a place of residence. He believed then, as he does now, that the city figures as one of the attractive, progressive and prosperous additions to the state, justly claiming a high order of citizenship, which is certain to conserve a substantial development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of this country. Through the period of his residence here, while conducting a profitable and growing business enterprise, he has always found opportunity to uphold measures and projects for the progressive development of St. Louis and has been actively interested in her welfare.

REV. PATRICK JOSEPH KANE.

Rev. Patrick Joseph Kane is rector of the church of Our Holy Redeemer at Webster Groves, Missouri, where he has officiated for some time and is one of the most beloved men of the community. He was born in Ireland, his parents coming to the United States when he was a child and his preparatory education was received in the public schools of Bloomington, Illinois, after which he completed a course in a local business college and at the Christian Brothers College, St. Louis. Subsequently he pursued theological studies in St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore, Maryland, where he was ordained December 22, 1882.

Immediately upon ordination Father Kane was assigned as assistant in the church at Hannibal, Missouri, where he remained until the 1st of the following May, then he was transferred to St. John's church in St. Louis, where he officiated as assistant pastor during the absence of the acting pastor while he was making a tour in Europe. In the fall of the year 1883 Rev. Kane was appointed pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception at St. Marys, Missouri, and his three years' ministry in that church was remarkably successful. The parish included some three hundred families. He succeeded in stimulating the work of the parish and during his incumbency received thirty-five or more new members into the church. In that charge he was unwearied in his activity and spent much of his time in tramping through the country districts, visiting the members living there. Through his remarkable energy and enthusiasm he enthused new life into the congregation and succeeded in accumulating means for the purchase of several valuable pieces of ground. He was also instrumental in constructing a building for the Ursuline Nuns. The congregation had grown so rapidly under his ministry that it became evident that a new church building was necessary and he did much toward securing means for this end.

In 1887 Father Kane was put in charge of the parish at Webster Groves, Missouri. The Rev. C. F. O'Leary had been appointed to this parish in October, 1886, and celebrated his first mass on the second Sunday in November in the Lockwood schoolhouse, where he continued to conduct mass every second Sunday, and alternately celebrating mass at Fenton, Missouri. Father O'Leary had just begun the erection of a frame church when he was relieved of the charge and Father Kane was put in his place. When the latter assumed the pastorate he had the new church building, together with a heavy debt approximating two thousand dollars with which to contend. This debt is said to have been partly due to a difference which occurred between Father O'Leary and his trustees. The charge was in a state of financial paralysis and when Father Kane assumed charge the prospect was one of discouragement. However, he immediately went to work to rectify matters and on applying to the late Judge Joseph O'Neil, then president of the Citizens Savings Bank, for a loan of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars to satisfy a lien on the church property held by the lumber company, he was refused on the ground that he had no organized parish and could offer no collateral as security. This rebuff did not cool the ardor of the priest, who felt that he had the power to organize a congregation if, as was said, no such organization then existed. He readily gained the confidence of



REV. P. J. KANE

local men and in a brief period of time he not only succeeded in organizing his parish but also in acquiring requisite means to build and furnish a large building. On June 19, 1887, the church was dedicated. It was during this period of prolonged struggle for existence that Archbishop Kenrick insisted upon Father Kane becoming the sole trustee of the church property, giving as his reason that he was becoming senile and that some of the heavy burdens of the church should be borne by younger men. Much against his will Father Kane consented to assume the responsibility of the indebtedness of the parish, which he did manfully and successfully.

The present magnificent church building and the prosperous circumstances surrounding the parish are the consequences of his whole-souled and enthusiastic effort thrown into the work. Immediately upon the completion of the church building the parish house was constructed. In the succeeding years the parish gradually grew in importance and in 1893 Father Kane purchased one hundred feet of ground facing on Joy street and running back two hundred and fifty feet on Lockwood, and two years later he bought another one hundred feet adjoining on Joy street. This is one of the most delightful and valuable locations in Webster Groves Park. On September 8, 1895, the cornerstone of the new building was laid and on May 2, 1897, the imposing large structure was dedicated, the building being constructed out of Merrimac Highlands limestone at a cost of above forty-two thousand dollars. Today it could not be built for double that sum.

Father Kane has not only won the love and esteem, together with the confidence, of the members of his own parish but is held in high repute throughout the community by Protestants and Catholics alike. The esteem in which he is generally held was demonstrated when the putting up of the new building was contemplated. At that time the late J. C. Case, organizer of the now defunct Lincoln Trust Company, voluntarily offered him funds to complete the building at a low rate of interest. Father Kane is universally liked and is one of the foremost characters of the community. His parish consists of above one hundred and twenty families with over ninety children in the parochial school. He is seriously considering the erection of a new parish school, which he feels must be constructed within the next eighteen months and which will probably be a two-story and basement edifice, covering a space of seventy-five by ninety feet. There will be six rooms on the first floor and a large hall on the top floor, while the basement will be devoted to recreation rooms, etc.

OZIAS PAQUIN, M.D.

Ozias Paquin, physician and surgeon of St. Louis, with large and important professional interests, was born in St. Andrews, Canada, August 28, 1864. His parents were Julien and Celina Paquin. The father, who in early life was a farmer and afterward became a railroad builder, was one of the first contractors on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. While thus engaged in the construction of transportation lines through Canada he was held up and murdered while paying off his men, a large amount of money being taken from him at the time.

Dr. Paquin spent his early youth on a farm and after leaving school at the age of eighteen years, spent six years in roaming over the United States and Canada. The vicissitudes of such a life brought him a very wide and varied experience. At length he determined to enter upon a professional career and to this end pursued a college course at Rigaud, Canada. In preparation for the practice of medicine he studied in the Missouri State University and in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in May, 1888. He has since pursued a course in the Post-Graduate College of New York city and added to this, he has done much private reading and study, carrying his

researches and investigations far and wide into the realms of scientific knowledge. He keeps abreast with current medical literature and his discriminating judgment enables him to readily select those ideas and methods of practice which he believes will prove valuable in his professional services.

On the 28th of August, 1889, in St. Louis, Dr. Paquin was married to Miss Jennie F. Mullally and they have two children: Boy O. M., eighteen years of age, and Francis L., thirteen years of age. The elder was graduated with honors from the high school of St. Louis.

Dr. Paquin gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. He is a communicant of the Catholic church and belongs to several fraternal organizations, including the Elks, the Royal League, the Columbia Knights, the Macca-bees and the Knights of Columbus. Very fond of hunting and fishing, when his professional duties will permit, he enjoys a season with rod and gun in his native country, which is famed throughout the world for its fine hunting and fishing grounds.

JOHN W. ALLEN.

John W. Allen has reached the eightieth milestone on life's journey and is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, but for forty years was actively engaged in contracting and building in St. Louis. His birth occurred in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1828, his parents being William and Catherine Allen, who spent their entire lives on the Emerald Isle. The father was a farmer by occupation, and a nephew of John W. Allen still occupies the old homestead farm. The family has long been a prominent one in Ireland although the Allens are of English lineage, early representatives of the name going from England to Ireland during the time of Cromwell.

Reared and educated in his native country John W. Allen crossed the ocean in May, 1850, on the sailing vessel, which after a voyage of nine weeks dropped anchor in the harbor of New Orleans. For a year thereafter he was a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in contracting business at that point. Subsequently he went to the town of Trinity, Louisiana, where with a force of workmen he carried out a contract under directions from the city engineer. He was engaged in that work for six months and at the expiration of that period removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained for a month with a few friends. He next came to St. Louis but there was little of building going on at that time and as his financial condition rendered immediate employment a necessity he secured farm work until he could reënter the field of building operations. For forty years, however, he was well known in St. Louis as a contractor and builder and he also bought and operated a quarry, using the stone for building purposes, for road making, etc. He feels that he was wise in the choice of a location, for here he has made a good living and has gained many friends. For a long period he employed a number of workmen in carrying out his contracts and led a very busy and useful life, thereby gaining the competence that now enables him to live retired.

Mr. Allen served for four years in the Civil war, in the United States Telegraph Corps and was most loyal to the Union cause. He has spent much time in the study of music, of which he is very fond and which has served to beguile many an hour for him.

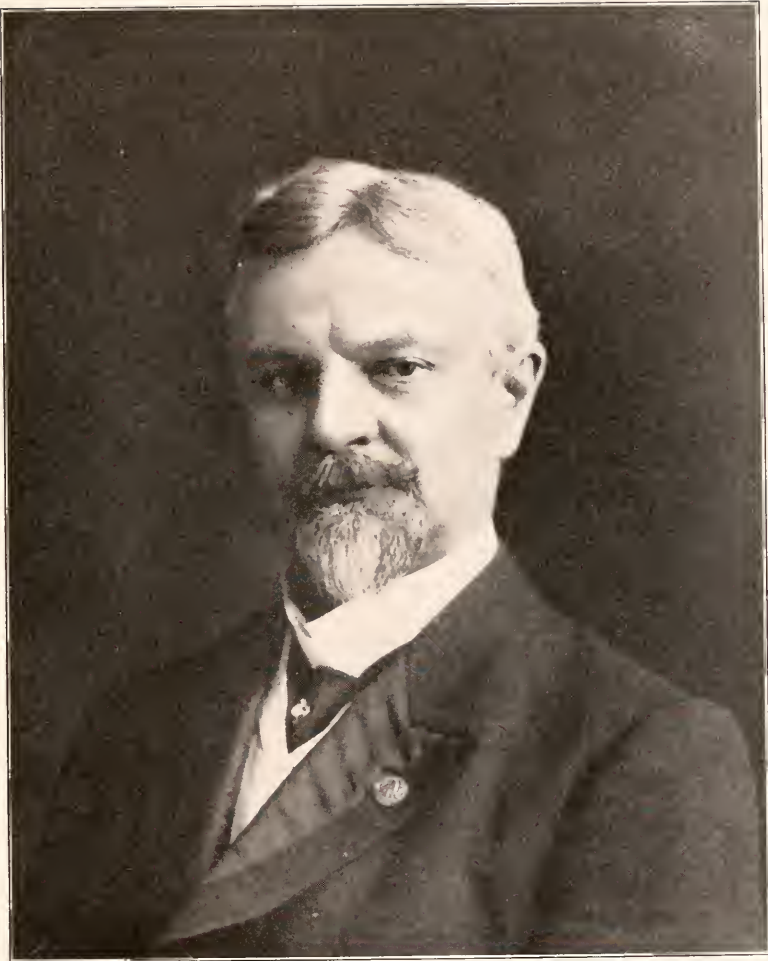
After losing his first wife, whom he wedded in Ireland, Mr. Allen was afterward married again, his second union being with Ellen Ryan, a daughter of Patrick and Catherine Ryan, who were also representatives of old Irish families. They emigrated to this country in 1831, taking up their abode in Illinois when it was a frontier state, the work of development and improvement being scarcely begun in its borders. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were married about

fifteen years ago, but she has been a resident of this city for a half century. She, too, had been previously married and had a daughter by her former marriage, who is now deceased. Mr. Allen also had several children by his first marriage, but all have passed away. They are Catholics in their religious faith, being communicants of the Parish of St. Thomas of Aquin. Mr. Allen has contributed liberally to the church and the parish work and is faithful to its teachings. Long a resident of this city he has witnessed much of its growth and development and throughout the years he has so lived as to enjoy to the fullest extent the confidence and respect of his fellowmen. In the evening of life he can look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear.

HON. RICHARD BARTHOLDT.

Hon. Richard Bartholdt, journalist and congressman, was born in Schleiz, Germany, November 2, 1855. He spent the first seventeen years of his life in his native land, and has since been a resident of America. He had obtained an academic education in Germany and he lived in Brooklyn, New York, for two years, during which time he learned the printer's trade. On the expiration of that period he went to Pennsylvania and in 1874 came to St. Louis and worked as a compositor on the *Anzeiger des Westens* and other German papers until 1877. He was a capable printer, intelligent, studious and genial, qualities which made him popular with his employers and his fellow workmen. His industry and careful expenditures enabled him to return to Germany in 1877, and to study law while residing in the fatherland. After a little more than a year he again came to the United States and, choosing journalism as a life vocation, he became connected with the *Brooklyn Free Press* and afterwards with the *New York Staats-Zeitung*. His work was of a brilliant character and evinced genius of a high order. His fondness for St. Louis, however, and the fact that in 1880 he had married a St. Louis Lady, a daughter of Morris Niedner, caused him to return in 1884, and he here took charge of the *Tribune*, a German evening paper, which under his control became prosperous and attained great popularity among the German people of the city.

In the journalistic field Mr. Bartholdt has exerted a wide-felt influence in molding public opinion and in shaping the general policy. But in other fields as well his labors have constituted an element of public progress. In 1890 he entered politics, becoming a candidate for the school board, and was elected without opposition. In that position he discharged his duties so admirably that he was chosen president of the board the following year and, as the incumbent in that office, exhibited ability and sound judgment that won him the commendation of all classes regardless of political affiliations. His fitness for public duty so impressed itself upon the public mind that he was made a candidate of his party in 1892 for representative in congress from the tenth Missouri district and was elected by over three thousand majority. Two years later he received a majority of eight thousand votes, and was reelected in 1896 and 1898, and at each ensuing election since that time, including that of 1908. His plurality at this election was the largest given to any representative in the United States—over twenty thousand. He stands today among the ablest and most influential men who are aiding in shaping the national policy, having served as a member of many of the most important committees and was the father of the first bill to hold a world's fair in St. Louis, being largely instrumental afterward in securing the necessary appropriations from congress for that purpose. He has been connected with much important constructive legislation and in his discussion of questions of national interest displays a thorough understanding of the points at issue and a singleness of purpose which none question. He was president of the Inter-Parliamentary Union for the promotion of international arbitration,



RICHARD BARTHOLDT

and is today looked upon as the leader of the great movement for more permanent peace in the United States.

To the energetic natures and strong mentality of such men as Richard Bartholdt is due the success and ever-increasing prosperity of the republican party in this state. And in the hands of this class of citizens there is every assurance that the best interests and welfare of the party will be attended to, resulting in a successful culmination of the highest ambitions and expectations entertained by its adherents. Given to the prosecution of active measures in political affairs, and possessing the earnest purpose of placing their party beyond the pale of possible diminution of power, the republican leaders in Missouri are ever advancing. Certainly one of the most potent elements in the success of the party in this state is the labor of Richard Bartholdt, who throughout his life has been a loyal citizen, imbued with patriotism and courage in the expression of his honest convictions. He worked earnestly for the public interest through the columns of the press, and today just as efficiently and just as loyally is advocating in the halls of congress and before the people, the principles which he believes will best advance the welfare of the nation.

ALBERT C. KUNZE.

Albert C. Kunze, a farmer boy in youth, reared amid unpretentious surroundings, is now a general contractor and the amount of business annually accorded him is evidence of his ability and trustworthiness. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, August 12, 1873. His father, Carl Kunze, was a native of Breslau, Prussia, and in 1845 arrived in America. After spending five years in Hartford, Connecticut, he settled in Detroit, where he owned and conducted a brewery. In 1887 he retired from active business life and removed to a farm near Port Huron, where he resided until his death in 1885. His wife, Mrs. Bertha (Aulepp) Kunze, was a native of the province of Hesse, Germany, and came to America about 1848, settling in Detroit, where her father, Christian Aulepp, owns a mill and much land. Her death occurred in 1877. The family numbered four sons, all of whom are living: Oscar, who is engaged in the laundry business at Lansing, Michigan; Carl A., a retired farmer of Kingston, Michigan; Emil W., a grocer of St. Louis; and Albert C.

The last named spent his boyhood on a farm in Tuscola county, Michigan, and, after attending the district schools, became a high-school student at Marlette, that state, where he was graduated in 1887. Subsequently he entered Alma College, at Alma, Michigan, where he pursued a special course. He has been a resident of St. Louis from the age of eighteen years, at which time he became a salesman in a grocery store, where he remained for five years. On the expiration of that period he became an employe of the J. C. Finck Mineral Milling Company in the contract business and was afterward secretary to the Heman Construction Company until 1904, when he embarked in a general contract business on his own account under the name of Webb-Kunze Construction Company. He has been president of this company from its organization. They began taking contracts in grading, afterward in street paving and later took quarry contracts. They still continue in all three lines and the growth of their business has made it a profitable undertaking. Mr. Kunze is also president of the Tower Grove Quarry & Construction Company.

On the 5th of September, 1898, in St. Louis was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kunze and Miss Minnie G. Rhoadman, a daughter of Officer Rhoadman, of the St. Louis police force. They have one son, Albert R., two years of age, and they occupy a pleasant home at No. 4430 Page boulevard, which Mr. Kunze erected in 1907.

He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and is president of the Blue Wing Game Club, which has a seventeen hundred acre reserve on the Burlington railway. He is likewise a member of the Missouri Game & Fish Protective Association and one of its directors, for, while hunting and fishing are his favorite sources of recreation he does not believe in that indiscriminate slaughter of game which results in extinction. On the contrary he believes that fish and game should have legal protection that the species may be perpetuated and hence is in favor of stringent game and fish laws. He is an active worker in local political ranks, although not a politician in the sense of office seeking. He is now acting as chairman of the finance committee of the Twenty-sixth Ward Republican League Club. Widely known his many acquaintances find him companionable and the pleasure of warm friendship is his.

OSCAR H. GAUT.

Oscar H. Gaut, deceased, was serving as secretary, treasurer and general manager of the American Supply Company at the time of his death, which occurred in November, 1908. He was born in Cleveland, Tennessee, July 15, 1863, and the public schools of that city acquainted him with the common branches of English learning. His father, Judge Jesse Hamilton Gaut, was a man of considerable prominence, both politically and legally in eastern Tennessee, and for a number of years served as judge of the supreme court of that state. He also represented his district for three terms in the state senate. He left the impress of his individuality, as well as his scholarly attainment, upon the laws enacted during that period. He proved himself a peer to those who have sat upon the bench of the court of last resort, inscribing his name high on the keystone of the legal arch. He was also one of the promotors of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad through the section of the state in which he lived. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Elizabeth Isbell, was a daughter of Benjamin Isbell, of McMinn county, Tennessee. His brother, Judge John C. Gaut, of Nashville, Tennessee, was for a number of years chancellor of the tenth judicial district of that state.

Oscar H. Gaut, at the age of thirteen years, entered the employ of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company as station master, telegraph operator, express agent and postmaster at Cleveland, Tennessee, but in 1880 severed his connection with railroad interests and removed to Nashville, where he entered mercantile circles as an employe of the firm of Manlove & Company, dealers in dry goods and carpets. His ability and faithfulness in this connection were evidenced in the fact that in 1884 he was promoted to a partnership, and was active in the management of the house until 1888, when he withdrew from the firm and established business on his own account under the firm style of O. H. Gaut & Company, dealers in general house furnishings. For ten years he continued in that business, and then sold out in 1898, removing to St. Louis in August of the same year. Here, in connection with R. L. Kline, he organized the American Supply Company which, on the 1st of July, 1902, was incorporated as a stock company, with a paid up capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Gaut was at that time elected secretary, treasurer and general manager, and continued in active control of the business until his death. The company does an extensive general mail order business throughout the United States, and the trade of the house is constantly growing. Mr. Gaut displayed much of the spirit of initiative in the promotion and management of his business interests, and his enterprise and determination led him into important commercial relations.

On the 4th of February, 1891, occurred the marriage of Mr. Gaut to Miss Annie E. Mills, a daughter of Dero H. and Annie E. Mills, of Nashville, Ten-

nessee, who, however, were natives of Hendersonville, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Gaut became parents of two sons and a daughter, Oscar H., Elizabeth and Orlande P. The family attend the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Gaut was for a number of years a member of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church of Nashville, Tennessee, and for seven years of that time was an officer in the church, during which time he acted as custodian of the church funds. He always favored improvement, reform and progress, and in his business career was actuated by a progressive spirit which hesitated not at minor difficulties, but sought out every point for the accomplishment of his purpose. He made substantial advancement in commercial lines, and his success seemed to be proof that the business in which he engaged was that for which nature intended him.

EPHRAIM MAGOON, M.D.

A life characterized by fidelity to high principles has gained Dr. Ephraim Magoon the respect of all with whom professional or social relations have brought him in contact. A native of Maine he was born in Harmony, March 17, 1842, a son of Joseph A. and Matilda (Watson) Magoon. In the seventeenth century two brothers of the name came from England and settled in New Hampshire and it is believed that all of the Magoons living in this country are their descendants.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Dr. Magoon in his boyhood and youth. He worked in the fields on the home farm for his father was an agriculturist and merchant and the boy devoted the summer season to the task of tilling the soil, while in the winter months he pursued his education in the common schools of Somerset county, Maine. The first step which varied the routine of early life was his enlistment in the Union army on the 29th of September, 1862. He served until September, 1863, but was very ill in a hospital most of that time and at length was honorably discharged because of his physical disability. On his return from the south he took up the study of medicine under Charles A. Parsons, of St. Albans, Maine, and pursued a full course of medical lectures in the Maine Medical School, a department of Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, in 1864, and again took a full course there in 1865. On the 1st of June of the latter year he located for practice at Sebec, Maine, and in March, 1869, removed to Missouri, settling first in Clarence, Shelby county, where he remained until January, 1893. On that date he sought a broader field for professional labor and removed to St. Louis, where he is still in active practice. His entire life has been devoted to his profession and he has discharged his duties with a sense of conscientious obligation, realizing fully how important is the work that devolves upon him in this connection. He has conformed strictly to the high standard of professional ethics and has continually promoted his proficiency through reading and investigation, giving to his patients the benefit of an unwearied service and superior ability.

On the 24th of October, 1863, Dr. Magoon was married to Miss Margaret Ellen Tenny and for forty-five years they have now traveled life's journey together, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years have gone by. Five sons were born unto them of whom three are still living: Dr. Frank L. Magoon, the eldest, now president of the board of education, married Kate Herron; Charles E., who is employed by the St. Louis board of education in the museum at the Teachers College, married Freda Daudle; Harry A., now station agent for the Wabash Railroad at Ferguson, Missouri, married Estella Westerman.

In his political views Dr. Magoon has always been a stalwart republican, giving unflinching support to the principles of the party for his close and con-



DR. EPHRAIM MAGOON

scientific study of the questions of the day has led him to believe that its platform contains the best elements of good government. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 and he has since voted for Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt and for Taft in November, 1908. He has been a member of the Odd Fellow society since February, 1873, and for over thirty years has been identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, thus maintaining pleasant relations with his comrades who wore the blue and defended the stars and stripes on southern battlefields. His is a lofty patriotism and a public spirit characterized by devotion to the best interests of his city, state and country. The guiding principle of Dr. Magoon's life, however, is found in his religious faith. For fifty-two years he has been a member of the Methodist church, which he joined in November, 1856, and almost continuously since that time has he held official position therein. He has been as untiring in his church work as he is firm in his faith in the redemptive power of Christ and the force of the Christian religion as the civilizing influence of the world. He has labored untiringly for the upbuilding of his local church in the denomination and yet he manifests none of that narrow sectarianism which cannot recognize the good in others. He receives the respect of all who know him but in his own church where he is best known has the most sincere love of his fellow members.

CYRUS ASBURY PETERSON.

Progress and patriotism might well be termed the keynote of the character of Cyrus Asbury Peterson. In business he has been successful, but through it all his purpose has been to use his powers to the best advantage, to stand for all that is uplifting and ennobling in life, and to further to the extent of his abilities those measures and movements which constitute an element in bringing the race to a higher civilization. Born in Burke county, North Carolina, March 30, 1848, he traces his ancestry to Paul Peterson, who in the middle of the eighteenth century came from Sweden to the new world. His son, Mathias, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in North Carolina, as was his son, Samuel Peterson, and all three were skilled workers in metals as gunsmiths, cutlers, braziers, etc.

Daniel Peterson, father of C. A. Peterson, was born in North Carolina in 1824, became a gunsmith cutler and also at different times engaged in farming, merchandising and teaching. He served as a soldier for the Union in the Civil war for three years and afterward engaged in the practice of law and filled the office of probate judge of Madison county, Missouri, from 1865 until 1873. He remained a member of the bar of this state until his death in Fredericktown, Missouri, in 1884. His religious faith was that of the Lutheran church. His political belief was in accord with the principles of the democracy until 1861, when he joined the ranks of the republican party and remained one of its stalwart champions until his demise. His wife, Eliza Wilson, was one of a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, born unto David and Eliza (Settelmeyer) Wilson. Her grandfather, Andrew Wilson, was a Scotch-Irish immigrant, who settled in North Carolina in the middle of the eighteenth century. He married a Miss Steele, who came to this country from England. David Wilson therefore had in his veins the intermixture of the Scotch, Irish and English, while his wife was of pure Pennsylvania Dutch descent, her people being among the German Moravians who removed from Pennsylvania to North Carolina and founded the Moravian town of Salem, now Salem-Winston. The paternal ancestors of C. A. Peterson intermarried with the English, Scotch and German colonists of North Carolina in the eighteenth and nineteenth cen-

tures until there was only a small fraction of Scandinavian blood in his veins, but he still retains the name and the hardy characteristics of the Norsemen.

Mr. Peterson had only such educational advantages as could be secured in the log schoolhouse near his home to the age of thirteen years, during which time he mastered the "three R's" and in a measure became acquainted with some other branches of learning. His youth was spent as a farm boy in North Carolina until 1860, when the family removed to Missouri and were living upon the borders when the Civil war broke out and all schools were closed. From that time afterward Mr. Peterson was wholly self-educated. Reared in a southern state, he grew up a fierce secession democrat, but the brutal, atrocious murders committed by the rebel troops in southeastern Missouri in 1861 caused a revulsion of feeling and sentiment which landed him square upon the Union platform in September of that year. Too young to serve in the army, he became an emergency volunteer when a mere boy to aid in repelling horse-stealing and bushwhacking raids of the so-called confederates into Missouri between the years 1863 and 1865. One of the most satisfying experiences of his life was in doing nine days' active service in aiding General John McNeil and his small force to defeat the rebel general, John S. Marmaduke, at Cape Girardeau in April, 1863, and drive the great horse-stealing, house-robbing expedition out of the state. It was never the regular soldiers who were fighting for a principle in either the northern or southern armies that committed these depredations, but adventurous men who cared nothing for the lives of others nor the rules of war, that saw in the occasion the opportunity for pillage and plunder. The experiences of the war kept the border where Mr. Peterson lived in a state of constant anxiety, but as opportunity offered he aided in the farm work in southeastern Missouri from 1861 until 1865, being constantly alert to protect himself against the bushwhackers. What he most desired and what he could not obtain was a better supply of books. His dominant ambition at that time was to own a Webster's Unabridged dictionary, a thermometer and a watch. His youthful associates were usually satisfied if they had a bottle of whisky, a fiddle and a prancing pony. His environments were, therefore, uncongenial, for his tastes did not lie in the direction of that of other boys of the neighborhood, and on the farm, amid the conditions of the border, he found no opportunity for self-improvement.

In 1865, however, the family removed to Fredericktown, where he had better facilities for securing good books. In the seven years which followed, his time was largely devoted to reading law, to teaching school and working as a mechanic save in the year 1867, which he spent on Devil's Island in Union county, Illinois, as superintendent of a farm. He taught school in 1868 and from 1869 to 1871 engaged in reading law but, abandoning that, took up the study of medicine, in which he continued from 1872 until 1874. He had become a resident of St. Louis in 1872, in which year he was employed as traveling salesman for a boot and shoe house. The following year he conducted a nursery and fruit-growing business at Vineland, Jefferson county, and during this and the previous year he utilized every available opportunity for continuing his studies in medicine. He then began practice and his time and energies were given to the healing art until 1878, when he graduated from the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, at the head of his class, numbering one hundred and twenty-four members, of which ninety-eight were graduated while twenty-six were rejected. Following his graduation he continued in practice, securing a liberal patronage and winning professional recognition in an invitation to fill a chair in the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis. He declined the proffered position, however. He had practiced at Arnsberg, Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, from 1874 until 1881 and during the two succeeding years resided at Denver, removing to the west to escape the chronic malaria accumulated in southeastern Missouri. In 1884 he went to Stratton,

Nebraska, where he conducted a ranch until 1895, engaging there in general farming and in the breeding of live stock for the foreign market. In November, 1895, he arrived in St. Louis, where he has since made his home. Here he has been giving his time and attention to his investments in real estate and on the 1st of September, 1907, he took up his abode in his recently erected suburban home in Western Grove.

On the 7th of July, 1872, at Fredericktown, Missouri, Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Christina A. Hartkopf, who was born of German parentage in Ohio, November 11, 1851. A man of domestic tastes, his greatest interest has centered in his family and he has spoken of his married life as, "One grand, sweet song." With the passing of the years four children were added to the household: Darwin Paine, who was born August 14, 1873, and married Florence B. Jackson; Winona, born January 23, 1875; Julian Ingersoll, born June 30, 1877; and Tyndall Humboldt, born December 16, 1878. All are still living and with the exception of the first-named are under the parental roof.

As previously stated, Mr. Peterson became a stalwart republican at the time of the Civil war and has remained an inflexible champion of the party to the present time. At the solicitation of the citizens of Fredericktown, Missouri, he accepted the office of town marshal in the fall of 1869 for the express purpose of ridding the place of that element in its citizenship, which made it "the toughest town in the state." Mr. Peterson entered upon his duties with determination and fearlessness and accomplished the purpose in six months, bringing about law and order where before had been lawlessness and crime. He then resigned, for he felt that his work was done, and he has never been an aspirant for public office. However, he held the position of public administrator of Madison county, Missouri, in 1869-70, and the office of superintendent of registration of voters in the twenty-fourth senatorial district of Missouri in 1870, by appointment of the governor. He is utterly opposed to anything like misrule in public affairs or any underhand methods employed in bringing about party successes. He has given his aid and influence toward preserving purity and honesty in the republican party, believing this to be the only means for the solution of the political problems before the country. He has always been a temperance advocate and was a member of the Good Templars from 1868 until 1872, but has maintained no affiliation with any other secret organization. He is, however, identified with various societies, which have for their object the dissemination of knowledge and the promotion of learning through further research and investigation. Since his removal to St. Louis in 1895 he has joined various scientific and historical bodies, having membership relations with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, the American Anthropological Association, the National Geographical Society, the American Ornithologists Union, the Southern Historical Association, the Ontario Historical and Archeological Association, the Wisconsin Archeological Society, the Texas State Historical Association, the Kansas State Historical Society, and the Missouri Historical Society, of which he was president for two terms—1905 and 1906. He was also a member of the St. Louis Naturalists Club from 1902 until 1906, inclusive, when he resigned.

Mr. Peterson was reared in the Lutheran faith but for the past forty years has maintained no church connections, his religion being that of the greatest good to the greatest possible number, and his work has always been in harmony therewith. When ten years of age he read the life of Col. Davy Crockett and was so impressed with his motto, "Always be sure you're right; then go ahead," that he adopted it as the rule of his own life. Later he was forcibly struck with Pope's expression that, "The proper study of mankind is man," and as a result of this became a student of anthropology and is still carrying on his researches and investigations along that line. One of the strongest traits of his character has always been his desire to avenge the wrongs of the oppressed, and his labors in that direction have been effective and far-reaching. He believes, with

Herbert Spencer, that, "Whatever adds to the sum total of happiness is right," and as the years have gone by he has contributed by his work and influence to the orderly progression of the world and to the adoption of principles which have worked for the welfare of mankind in his advancement toward a higher civilization.

JOSEPH BARADA WIDEN.

As business interests have increased in complexity and extended conditions have given rise to new enterprises and undertakings, in the control of these are found men of marked energy, capable of realizing the necessities of the situation and meeting its demands. In this connection Joseph B. Widen is worthy of mention as the founder of the Barr & Widen Commercial Agency which controls an undertaking of marked value to the business men of St. Louis.

Mr. Widen was born in this city, August 5, 1864, and is a representative of one of the old and prominent French families, being descended on the distaff side from Jean Baptist Becquette. His great-grandfather who was one of the earliest French settlers of this city was at one time the owner of a large portion of the property which now comprises the central part of the business section of St. Louis, extending from the river to Jefferson avenue and from Pine to Locust streets. Early association and ancestral connection, therefore, have heightened Mr. Widen's interest in this city and have led to his coöperation in many movements by which the city has been materially benefited.

Joseph B. Widen pursued his education in the old St. Louis University when it was located at Ninth street and Washington avenue, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1879, when a youth of fifteen years, being one of the youngest pupils who was ever accorded a diploma by the institution. He has been identified continuously with the commercial agency business since July 6, 1882. The company does a general mercantile agency and collection business and publishes a credit reference book known as the St. Louis Credit Guide which is the most complete and authentic book on credits published in this city, containing a list of more than eighteen thousand business concerns rated as to their credit and estimated worth and the comparison both as to the conservatism of the ratings and as to the number of concerns listed, shows that this list is not only a great deal larger but is far more authentic and complete than the publication of any of the other agencies. The list is revised yearly as to addresses, capital and credit rating. Another part of the book is devoted to a list of about twenty thousand undesirable individual credit customers against whom this agency either holds or has held claims for collection. The book also contains the names of sixty-five thousand real-estate holders with the addresses and amount of assessment and altogether the entire publication contains one hundred and ten thousand names exclusively for the city of St. Louis together with a digest of the commercial laws of the state. There have been some changes in the ownership of the business. The year following its founding by Mr. Widen, Joseph H. Barr became associated with him and in 1884 the name was changed to the Barr & Widen Mercantile Agency while in 1886 the business was incorporated under the name of the Barr & Widen Mercantile Agency Company. On the death of Mr. Barr in February, 1903, all of his interests in the business passed to Mr. Widen and in February, 1906, the business was re-incorporated under the style and name of the Barr & Widen Commercial Agency Company. The business outside of St. Louis is conducted as a separate affair and is a personal venture but both concerns have their office in the Commercial building at Sixth and Olive streets. It is readily apparent to those who give it a thought that this business has certainly been a material factor in the prosperity of St. Louis as the service rendered by the agency has enabled both large and small retail business merchants as well as wholesalers and manu-

facturers to do a safe and profitable credit business, thereby materially aiding their general prosperity. Not the least good that the agency does is the general moral effect that it has upon the community of tending to cause the individual to have a high regard for his credit standing and to promptly meet his just debts, which fact is highly beneficial to the mercantile community. The business of the Barr & Widen Commercial Agency Company has had a steady and gratifying growth, increasing more than twenty-five per cent the last year.

In 1885 Mr. Widen was married in New York to Miss Eleanor A. Graham, a daughter of Edward L. Graham, who was a descendant of James Graham, the marquis of Montrose, Scotland. Mr. Widen's handsome residence is at No. 4647 Berlin avenue which is one of the richest and most elaborately furnished homes in St. Louis. He takes particular pride in his beautiful Italian garden which is rich in rare plants, life-sized statuary, pagodas and fountains. The desire for success has never shut out of his life an appreciation for the beautiful and artistic and in fact his greatest pleasure comes along those lines.

PATRICK F. GRACE.

On examining into the history of St. Louis and noting those things which are featured as elements of its upbuilding and material improvement, it is imperative that mention be made of the work of Patrick F. Grace, who for many years figured as one of the leading real-estate dealers of the city, laying out what are today some of the most important residence districts of the city.

Mr. Grace was a native of Ireland, his birth having occurred in County Tipperary, December 22, 1834. He was but four years of age when his father, Thomas Grace, departed this life. The mother and her son afterward came to America and she lived with him for a number of years. As a boy Mr. Grace divided his time between the work of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the performance of such duties as were assigned him by his mother. He early faced the necessity of providing for his own support and, attracted by the stories which he heard concerning the superior business opportunities in the new world he came to America in 1849 locating first in Cleveland, Ohio, but the following year came to St. Louis. Here he learned many lessons in the school of experience, but a spirit of perseverance enabled him to triumph over obstacles and difficulties, and in course of time he reached a financial position that gave him opportunity for the exercise of well-formulated plans and purposes in business. He became a stockholder in the Illinois River Packet Company, and for a time was in the government service as first engineer on a gunboat during the Civil war.

On one occasion he started to cross the plains from Leavenworth, but changed his plans and returned and continued his business in the middle west. His engineer's license was taken out for the last time in 1870, for in the intervening years he had become interested in real estate and the growth of his business in this line demanded his entire time and attention. Early in his residence in St. Louis he began investing in property here, which largely increased in value owing to the rapid upbuilding of the city. He always had firm faith in the future of St. Louis, did not hesitate to put his money into realty here and in later years concentrated his energies upon the real-estate business as a member of the firm of Keane & Grace. In this connection he bought and platted the district from Union avenue to Kings Highway, and from Del Mar to Cabanne, and thus contributed to the upbuilding of what is today one of the most beautiful residence districts of this city of fine homes. He became one of the best known men in the real-estate business in St. Louis and at the time of his



P. F. GRACE

death was one of the oldest in years of continuous connection with the business and one of the foremost by reason of the extent of his operations. He owned several tracts of land here and was very active in securing the paving of the streets and other substantial improvements which were elements in the general progress and upbuilding of the city. For many years he lived at No. 3416 Pine street, but at the time of his death his residence was at No. 4386 Lindell boulevard.

In 1869 Mr. Grace was united in marriage to Miss Margaret M. Keane, also a native of that section of Ireland in which the birth of Mr. Grace occurred. They became the parents of ten children: Thomas M., who is engaged in the real-estate business; Frank P., who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Oliver J., who is secretary for the real-estate company; William L., who is engaged in the iron business; Bernard E., a dealer in stocks and bonds; Paul R., who is traveling auditor for the American Can Company; Pierre C., now taking a course in civil engineering in the Washington University; Leo M., who is studying law at Washington University; Dorothy M.; and Norma Belle. The sons have become men of well known business ability, enterprise and integrity, of whom Mrs. Grace has every reason to be proud, their record reflecting credit and honor upon the untarnished name which they inherited from their father.

Mr. Grace was a member of the Old Marquette Club and possessed a social nature that found expression in warm friendships. A Catholic in religious faith he gave liberally to the church and remained a consistent communicant thereof until his death, which occurred April 15, 1905. St. Louis found him a most progressive and helpful citizen. While ambitious to secure success, at the same time he displayed the keenest interest in St. Louis and her welfare, and gave his time, his means and his energies for her upbuilding, for the exploitation of her resources and for her substantial progress in all those lines of intellectual, moral and æsthetic development that render a city attractive as a place of residence. He was very active in promoting the project for holding the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and became one of its stockholders. Many tangible evidences of his interest in the city's welfare could be given, for they are matters of general knowledge to all who have for any length of time resided here and kept informed concerning the city's growth. A resident of St. Louis through much of the time during a period of fifty-five years, his fellow townsmen came to know him as a man of honor and worth and gave him that tribute of respect and admiration which the world instinctively pays to him who uses his talents for the benefit of the community as well as for his individual gain.

JOHN B. VALLE.

John B. Valle was recognized as one of the most successful business men of Missouri, devoting his time and energies to mining interests. He was born in St. Genevieve, Missouri, and represented one of the oldest and most prominent French families of the state. His parents were Francois B. and Catherine (Beauvais) Valle. The ancestry is traced back to Pierre La Vallée, the first of the name in America, who emigrated from Rouen, France, to Canada about the year 1660. He was born in 1645 and was the son of Pierre La Vallée and Madeleine Dumesnil, of the parish of St. Saens in the district of Rouen. Pierre La Vallée, the emigrant, was married at Quebec, January 12, 1665, to Marie Therese Le Blanc, who was born in 1651, a daughter of Leonard Le Blanc and Marie Riton. They had ten children, the seventh in order of birth being Charles La Vallée, who was born in 1679 and was married at Beauport, September 12, 1707, to Genevieve Marcou. He died February 22, 1753, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife died May 9, 1756. They were parents of twelve children. The fifth in order of birth was Francois La Vallée, the ancestor of the

Valle family of Missouri. He was brave and adventurous and left his family home at Beauport to seek his fortune in the Mississippi valley. Sometime prior to 1748 he arrived at Kaskaskia, the commercial center of the Illinois country. In that year he married Marianne Billeron, dit Lafatigue, and not long afterward removed to St. Genevieve on the Missouri side of the Mississippi. There is a tradition in the family that when it became known that the Spanish authorities were to take possession of Upper Louisiana many of the inhabitants of St. Genevieve wished to leave and in great excitement went to Francois Vallée and threatened to kill him if he would not accompany them. This he refused to do. A day or two later, when Don Pedro Piernas, Spanish officer in command, arrived. Francois Vallée met his request for food and supplies, although he could not help regarding the Spaniards as intruders. Piernas and Vallée, however, became friends and when the former assumed the governorship of Upper Louisiana at St. Louis, Francois Vallée was made commandant of the Post St. Genevieve and civil and military judge of the settlement, which office he held until his death in 1783. It is thought that it was about this time, 1770, that the second "e" in the name was dropped and thereafter Francois Valle thus signed all his official papers, although it is said that in his private letters he continued to use the double vowel. He was married January 7, 1748, to Marianne Billeron, who was born in 1729 and died in 1781. The Spanish census of Upper Louisiana for 1787 gives a record of the Valle families of St. Genevieve, including the following: "Don Francisco Valle, aged twenty-nine; Donna Maria, his wife, aged twenty-eight; Francisco, Marie and Juliana, their children; thirty-nine slaves; three houses on his place; products for the year were eight hundred and ninety minots of wheat, twelve hundred pounds of tobacco, two hundred pounds of salt, eleven hundred minots of corn. He was a lieutenant of militia; forty-seven persons dwelt in his establishment.

The fifth child of Francois and Marianne (Billeron) Valle was Jean Baptiste Valle, who was born September 25, 1760, and died August 3, 1849. He became the grandfather of John B. Valle of this review. On the 7th of January, 1783, he married Jeanne Barbeau. After the death of Francois Valle, the founder of the family in Missouri, the position of commandant at Ste. Genevieve was filled by several others and eventually by Francois Valle, the brother of Jean Baptiste Valle, who succeeded to that office upon his brother's death in 1804 but served for less than a year, owing to the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the Americans. He was one of the most influential citizens of his section and was greatly beloved, being called Pere Valle by his relatives. In 1804 he was appointed justice of the general quarter sessions of the peace by William Henry Harrison, then governor of Indiana Territory and the district of Louisiana.

His second son, Francois B. Valle, was born in 1785 and died July 30, 1851. He married Catherine Beauvais, who died June 3, 1854, aged sixty-seven years. Their children were: Amedee, who married Marie Louise Sarrade and is now deceased; Mary, the wife of Anthony La Grave; Neree, who married Aglae Chouteau, a daughter of Henry Chouteau; Clotilde, the wife of Adolf Rozier, of New Orleans; John B., of this review; Francis, who is deceased; and Juliette, the wife of Dr. Thomas Reyburn.

John B. Valle acquired a college education such as was afforded to all young men who were descended from the prominent old French families of that day. In early manhood he came to St. Louis and engaged in the commission business on the levee, where he built up a large and successful business, continuing in the same for some years. He then turned his attention to mining in Madison county near Fredericktown and became recognized as one of the most prosperous men in Missouri. He continued in that business until his death and manifested the most far-sighted sagacity in his mining operations. His investments were most judiciously placed and brought him a very gratifying financial return. His brother Francis was also engaged in the same business. John B. Valle was much

interested in the commercial condition of St. Louis and was very active in promoting the business development of the city, becoming a factor in the control of various business interests of importance. Mr. Valle was married to Miss Lucie Desloge, a daughter of Firmin Desloge, of St. Genevieve, and unto them were born three children. Mrs. Valle still resides in St. Louis and enjoys the warm regard and companionship of a large circle of friends. In politics Mr. Valle was a democrat, prominent in the councils of his party, and yet the honors and emolument to his business interests, which were of mammoth proportions and which made him one of the most prosperous residents of the state. He displayed the keenness of office had no attraction for him. He preferred to devote his attention to his business discernment and his judgment was rarely, if ever, at fault. He knew how best to conserve his commercial and industrial interests but while he promoted his own prosperity he was never known to take advantage of the necessities of another in a business transaction but on the contrary was a factor in promoting business activity and general prosperity in St. Louis. He died on the 22d of August, 1869.

LEO LEVIS.

The name of Leo Levis is inseparably interwoven with the history of commercial activity and progress in St. Louis, for during more than a half century he has been connected with the wholesale millinery business and is today the president of the Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Company, controlling one of the largest enterprises of this character in the United States. To say of him whose name introduces this review that he has risen from a humble position to rank among the millionaire merchants of this city is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his career, but in a history that will descend to future generations and will chronicle the commercial progress of St. Louis in the last half of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth century, it is but just to say that his is a record which many men might be proud to possess. Notably prompt in keeping his engagements and meeting his obligations, he has wrought along lines that have brought large results, placing him in control of a most extensive and profitable business. This is not due perhaps to the fact that he possesses characteristics unusual to the majority of mankind but that he has made better use of his native talents, powers and opportunities.

Mr. Levis was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 21, 1839, and pursued his early education in the common schools of that country, while later he was, for a short time a student in the public schools of Wheeling, West Virginia. During that period he was working by the day to provide for his own support. He had come alone to America in 1854 as a boy of fifteen years and for two and a half years resided in Wheeling, West Virginia, where he was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods store. In February, 1857, he arrived in St. Louis and joined his uncle, Morris Rosenheim, who was engaged in the wholesale millinery business in this city. He entered his uncle's employ as clerk and after serving him in that capacity for some time was admitted to a partnership in the business. The relation between them continued until 1893, when Mr. Rosenheim retired and the present firm name of the Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Company was adopted. Mr. William A. Zukoski, the other member of the firm, had been connected with Mr. Rosenheim in the millinery business, during the time that Mr. Levis had. The history of this house constitutes an integral chapter in the business records of St. Louis. Although now at the head of a very extensive establishment, the firm having floor space of one hundred and four thousand six hundred and twenty-five square feet, when Mr. Levis became connected with the business it was in its primitive state. A small stock was



LEO LEVIS

carried and its trade connections were limited. As the years have advanced he has been an active factor in promoting its growth to its present dimensions and is justly accounted one of the pioneers, not only in the wholesale millinery business of St. Louis but of the entire western country. The company today controls one of the most extensive enterprises of this kind in the United States and has a large corps of traveling salesmen on the road, covering twenty-eight states and territories. The business methods of this firm have been such as to create a high standard of commercial integrity not surpassed by any mercantile house in the city.

On the 12th of January, 1870, in this city, Mr. Levis was married to Miss Josephine Singer, a daughter of Bernhardt and Hettie Singer, who were natives of Bohemia, Austria. They became parents of five children, one of whom is now deceased, the others being George S., Walter, Edgar S. and Edna. Mr. Levis is a member of the Hebrew Charities Association and is a man of benevolent spirit, whose contributions to charitable work include most of the worthy benevolent organizations of the city, while his assistance to the individual needy has been most generous. He has never selfishly hoarded his wealth but has contributed freely of his means to assist the unfortunate or to promote municipal advancement. Naturally modest and of a retiring disposition, his charitable contributions have invariably been made in a manner to avoid publicity, and many times unknown except to the recipient. These acts have been prompted by a genuinely sympathetic nature and a kindness of heart, that shows no other motive than that dictated by a desire to benefit his fellowmen. He belongs to the Columbian Club, the Westwood Country Club and the Mercantile Club and that he is interested in those lines of thought which affect individual development and the relation of man to his fellows is indicated by his membership in the Ethical Culture Society. Advancing on life's journey, he has received the honor and respect which is always accorded in recognition of successful accomplishment and genuine worth.

CHARLES EDGAR HAZZARD.

Charles Edgar Hazzard, president of the St. Louis Physicians Supply Company, was born January 26, 1873, in the city of his present residence, his parents being Ambrose and Mattie S. (Wilcox) Hazzard. The father, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, came to St. Louis in 1844 and was for a number of years a copper merchant and manufacturer, continuing in business in this city until his death, which occurred January 4, 1894, when he was fifty-four years of age. He was only a youth of four summers when brought to this city by his parents. The Hazzards are of an old Pennsylvania Dutch stock of Philadelphia and the grandfather of our subject is the only one of his generation to come to the west. His son, George Hazzard, was harbor commissioner of St. Louis many years ago. Ambrose Hazzard married Mattie S. Wilcox, who belonged to an old Missouri family, although her birth occurred in Canada, while her parents were visiting there. Her family, however, have been identified with St. Louis from a very early day, her father conducting a bakery here in 1830. Her uncle, Lawrence Mathews, was one of the pioneer bus line men, who ran buses before there were any street cars in the city.

Charles E. Hazzard was the fifth in a family of ten children, all of whom are yet living, and in the public schools of St. Louis pursued his education to the age of fourteen years, when he became connected with pharmaceutical work. When nineteen years of age he was one of the organizers of the St. Louis Physicians Supply Company and on the incorporation of the business in 1893 he became secretary, later was made manager and a few years ago was elected president, since which time he has continued as the chief executive officer of

this enterprise. The business is an important one in a city containing medical colleges and is constantly increasing in extent.

Mr. Hazzard is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Royal Arcanum. He belongs also to the Baptist church and votes independently, for he does not believe that the best government interests are always conserved by strict adherence to party ties. His patrons find him courteous, his friends find him social and at all times he merits the esteem which is uniformly accorded him.

CHARLES SCOTT DUNHAM, D. D. S.

While Dr. Charles Scott Dunham devotes his attention principally to the practice of dentistry, he is also well known in musical circles and as an amateur photographer, and in fact, his interests are wide and varied, making him a well rounded character because of the even and well balanced apportionment of his time and energies. He was born in Greeley, Colorado, December 29, 1871, a son of Edward L. and Annie G. (Scott) Dunham. The father is proprietor of the largest jewelry establishment at Greeley, to which place he emigrated in company with W. C. Meeker through the advice of Horace Greeley, for whom the town was named. It is today situated in one of the richest agricultural districts of America—a district known throughout the world for the production of fine potatoes. Not only is Mr. Dunham a leading factor in commercial circles there but is also a distinguished representative of fraternal organizations, being a past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in Colorado, while he has also been representative of the Supreme Lodge of the United States.

Dr. Dunham is the only child in his father's family and the third male child born in the village of Greeley, which, in the intervening years, has grown to be a city of ten thousand inhabitants. He comes of a family of dentists, having uncles and grandparents who were well known in the profession. Another uncle, S. C. Dunham, is the president of the Travellers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. The Dunhams trace their descent in a direct line back to the Plymouth Rock colony. Perhaps inherited tendency and natural predilection had much to do with our subject's choice of his life work. At all events, it is evident that the profession for which nature intended him is in this field of labor, for he has made continuous and gratifying progress. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Greeley, where he also attended business college. He then started to learn the jeweler's business and displayed a good ability in that direction, so much so that he won the favorable attention of his uncle, who was a dentist and who prevailed upon him to take up the study of the profession with a view to making it his life work. Finding it congenial, Dr. Dunham continued a course in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, the dental department of the University of Cincinnati, until he was graduated with the class of 1896. He then studied for one year with his uncle, Dr. Charles Scott, of Zanesville, Ohio, and afterward went to New Orleans. Subsequently, however, he came to St. Louis and was in the employ of a dentist until he opened an office on his own account in 1898. He established business at No. 1515 Olive street and later removed to Fourteenth and Olive, where he has since been located in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. His professional career is one of decided success, and in all of his work he is prompted by the laudable ambition to give his patrons the best possible service, and thus make for himself a reputation which will be the foundation of continuing patronage and prosperity. He belongs to the St. Louis Society of Dental Science at present holding the office of Treasurer, and to the Missouri State Dental Society, and through these connections as well as by private reading and investigation he keeps in touch with the im-

provements that are being continually made in the profession, and with the inventions that are valued accessories to the mechanical skill of the operator.

On the 28th of June, 1904, in St. Louis, Dr. Dunham was married to Miss Elizabeth Dirque, who was born in Paris, France. Her father was an expert plate-glass worker and came to America at the solicitation of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, which sent for him that he might instruct them in the process of plate-glass manufacture.

Dr. Dunham is a man of temperate habits and is greatly interested in music, photography and other arts. He was leader of the musical department of the National Guards and now belongs to the St. Louis Orchestra Club and to the Orpheus Musical Society. He is an expert performer on the trombone and euphonium. He never misses a rehearsal of the musical organizations with which he is connected, and his devotion to the art has done much to promote its interests in the societies to which he belongs. He is also well known as a fine amateur photographer and has many attractive specimens of his work taken all over Colorado. During the World's Fair he gained a wide reputation in that line, receiving first prize for his work. He is interested in hunting and fishing, hunting large game in the western country, including antelope, bear and deer. In fraternal lines he is connected with the Odd Fellows, still holding membership with Poudre Valley Lodge, No. 12, of Greeley, Colorado. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. It will thus be seen that Dr. Dunham's interests are wide and varied, and are such as contribute to the upbuilding of honorable manhood, intellectual progress and steady culture.

WILLIAM R. SCULLIN.

William R. Scullin, senior partner of the law firm of Scullin & Chapin, is one of the younger men of the St. Louis bar whose years, however, do not seem to impede his progress, for he has attained rank with many of the older representatives of the profession. He was born at Sedalia, Missouri, November 5, 1881, and is a grandson of Nicholas and Mary (Callahan) Scullin. His father, James Scullin, was born in New York, and on coming to St. Louis engaged in the real-estate business. He married Isabell Buck, a native of Mississippi, who is still living.

William R. Scullin is indebted to the public-school system of St. Louis for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he qualified for the profession as a student in Washington University and completed the course there by graduation with the class of 1902, at which time he won the degree of Bachelor of Law. He then began practice in St. Louis, and, although he has been a representative of the profession here for only seven years, he now has a good clientele with a good outlook for a successful future. He possesses strong intellectual force, and notable energy, and his laudable ambition has carried him steadily forward.

JOSEPH SAMUEL CARR.

Joseph Samuel Carr, cashier of the Chippewa Bank, was born November 11, 1877, in Howard county, Missouri. His father, Dr. Washington Means Carr, was for many years a practicing physician of Howard county, devoting his life to that calling. He was born in 1853, a son of John Henry and Frances (Pulles) Carr, and died at the comparatively early age of thirty-two years, passing away in 1885. He represented an old Virginian family, his ancestors having resided there for many years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Bettie Rice, was



J. S. CARR

a daughter of Silas and Mary Elizabeth (Robinson) Rice and a native of Kentucky.

Joseph Samuel Carr pursued his early education in the common schools of Howard county, Missouri, and afterward attended the normal school at Kirksville and at Stanberry, Missouri. When sixteen years of age he entered upon active connection with the banking business, with which he has since been associated, making steady progress in that field of industry. He was soon chosen assistant cashier and at nineteen years of age became cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Center, Missouri. He remained in that institution until 1905, when he came to St. Louis and in 1906 organized the Chippewa Bank, of which he was elected cashier and one of the directors. He has been largely instrumental in making this bank one of the important units in the St. Louis banking system. It was established on a safe basis, has been conducted along conservative lines and the policy which has always been maintained has brought to the concern an amount of business that makes it one of the prosperous and growing banking institutions of the city. Mr. Carr's success is due largely to the fact that he has always continued in one line of business and has thoroughly mastered it. He has comprehensive knowledge of the banking business in every department and this enables him to readily and correctly solve the intricate problems which continually arise in connection with the conduct of an extensive and growing banking institution.

Mr. Carr is a member of the Mercantile Club and is well known in social circles, his friends esteeming him for his genuine personal worth. His political views are in accordance with the principles of democracy and his religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Christian church.

GEORGE BENHAM.

Varied and interesting have been many of the experiences which constitute factors in the life record of George Benham, now the St. Louis manager and general agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. In this position, demanding executive control and power of administrative direction, he has given proof of the fact that his business qualifications are fully adequate to the demands made upon him, and the company which he represents has profited by his labors, while the position insures to him a gratifying annual income.

Mr. Benham was born in the Mississippi valley, his birth occurring in Fort Wayne, Indiana, March 27, 1857. He was but four years of age when he accompanied his parents, Byron H. and Almira A. (McKelvey) Benham, on their removal from Indiana to Ohio, the state of their nativity, the family home being established in Norwalk. There George Benham pursued his education until he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1876, after which he devoted two years to the mastery of a special course in Cornell University. He then began the study of law with the view of using it as an adjunct in business life and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1880. The same year he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Ohio and soon afterward removed to the northwest, being engaged in the land and loan business in Minnesota and Dakota from 1882 until 1885, with headquarters at Crookston, Minnesota.

The following year Mr. Benham went to the isthmus of Panama, where he reported for newspapers on the De Lesseps canal. He afterward traveled as special correspondent for newspapers, reporting on the agricultural and mining development of Lower California and Mexico in 1886 and 1887. Through the succeeding two years he was correspondent and special writer for the San

Diego (Calif.) Union, and was a reporter and special correspondent in charge of the news department for the San Francisco Examiner from 1889 to 1891. Since April, 1892, he has been manager and general agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company at St. Louis, and, occupying this position of responsibility for sixteen years, he has fully demonstrated his power and capacity for handling its intricate and complex interests to the benefit of the company and to the satisfaction of the policy holders.

Mr. Benham is well known in insurance circles as a prominent representative of this field of undertaking. He belongs to the Life Underwriters Association, of which he served as secretary in 1902-3, as chairman of the executive committee in 1904 and as president in 1905, being reelected in 1906. He has also been vice president of the National Association of Life Underwriters. He has been a prominent contributor to life insurance journals and has frequently addressed meetings upon life insurance topics. His membership relations extend to the Ohio Society, the Cornell Club of St. Louis, the Mississippi Valley Alumni Association and the Delta Kappa Epsilon. He is likewise a member of the Mercantile Club and Normandie Golf Club, and in politics is an independent democrat.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, he was married September 13, 1887, to Miss Eloise Kellogg and they now have one daughter, Kathleen Adele. Throughout his entire career he has never been in the attitude of awaiting developments but has utilized each moment in producing the results that have had their effect upon his business career and which have been prompted by a laudable desire to secure a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He has always placed his dependence upon individual and well directed effort rather than upon environment or influence and his success has naturally followed.

THEODORE W. MERTENS.

Theodore W. Mertens, forceful and resourceful, is a self-made man who has met and overcome many difficulties and obstacles in his business career but is now enjoying an era of prosperity for he is meeting with success in the manufacture and sale of ice in which he has been engaged for thirty years.

Mr. Mertens is a native of Westphalia, Germany, born September 1, 1853. His parents were Heinrich and Agnes Mertens, who always remained residents of the fatherland. Heinrich Mertens was a butcher, farmer and builder and represented one of the old families of his native country. The house in which he was born has stood for three hundred and fifty years and has always been in possession of the family. It is called Karstengausener Kors.

Theodore W. Mertens acquired his education in the schools of his native country and was afterward employed there to the age of eighteen years, when he could no longer resist the temptation to try his fortune in the new world for the reports which he heard concerning America and its advantages were most enticing. On landing at New York he at once continued his westward way to St. Paul, Lee county, Iowa, where he worked as a farm hand for fourteen months. He immediately afterward came to St. Louis and entered the employ of Fisher & Kromeberger, owners of a brickyard and butchery. Mr. Mertens remained in charge of their business for a year and then entered the service of Jasper Brothers, dealers in ice, wood and coal. For five years he acted as foreman and eventually became manager for the firm.

Severing his connections with them he embarked in business on his own account, building an icehouse and importing ice from northern lakes. For many years he continued to sell an imported product but in 1893 erected an ice factory, which was the second enterprise of the kind in St. Louis. It was located at Twelfth and Palm streets. The business ability of Mr. Mertens is

indicated by various features in his career. The Superior Ice Factory had been unsuccessfully managed for nine years, the losses of the plant during that time being one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Mertens was asked by the banks to take over the business as president and manager and, assuming control during the five years in which he remained at the head of that undertaking, he succeeded in paying off the debt of trust and all of the debts of the business. The growth of his own enterprise has been most gratifying, the business expanding so rapidly that he now has in addition to the main factory three branch factories. In business matters his judgment is seldom if ever at fault and he is a most resourceful man, using every expedience to further his interests and will promote the success of the enterprise under his control. His recognized ability led to his appointment as receiver for the Vesta Dairy Company in 1902. This company had failed with liabilities of forty-nine thousand dollars. It was incorporated for seventy-five thousand dollars and under capable management the enterprise should have been a profitable one. During the first month under Mr. Mertens' receivership it paid off sixty-seven per cent of the creditors, the amount collected in that month being thirty thousand dollars. Two weeks after Mr. Mertens sold the entire dairy plant and paid the creditors sixty-seven cents on the dollar.

On the 26th of February, 1878, Mr. Mertens was united in marriage at Fort Madison, Iowa, to Miss Lizzie Schultz, whose parents were pioneer residents of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Mertens have become the parents of ten children: Maria, twenty-eight years of age, became the wife of Frank Hellman, who is now acting as manager for Mr. Mertens. John, twenty-five years of age and a highly educated man, is one of the best baseball players of the country. He married Miss Blanch Walsh, a daughter of Peter Walsh, the well known politician. Otto, twenty-one years of age, wedded Mary Enright, a daughter of John Enright, the assessor of East St. Louis and is now acting as manager for the Thirteenth street branch of the business. Theodore W., educated at Quincy College, at Quincy, Illinois, is now clerking for his father at Branch No. 2. Herman, fourteen years of age, is a student in Christian Brothers College. Bernard, thirteen years of age, is attending the Holy Ghost parish school. The other children have passed away. The family residence is at No. 1812 Cora avenue and is a beautiful home.

This dwelling and his business properties stand as a monument to the thrift and enterprise of Mr. Mertens, who can truly be called a self-made man. At the time he crossed the Atlantic it was necessary that all steamer fees should be paid before an immigrant could come over. His brother therefore advanced Mr. Mertens the money but as soon as possible he discharged this indebtedness and from the beginning of his residence in the new world has worked his way steadily upward along financial lines. His success has been such that he has never claimed his inheritance. He is now at the head of a business of mammoth proportions, which returns to him an annual income enabling him to provide himself and his family with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Mr. Mertens is a man of benevolent spirit and has been most generous in his charity work. He is a communicant of the Holy Ghost church and contributed two thousand dollars to the erection of its house of worship. He is now acting as one of its trustees and he was president of the Holy Trinity church for one year and vice president for five years. He is also an honored member of the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum and a trustee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He was also elected treasurer of the Holy Ghost church but the demands of his growing business made it impossible for him to accept the office. When at a parish meeting the question of raising a fund of one hundred thousand dollars to build a church and priest's house was discussed and many ideas were advanced, Mr. Mertens stated that he would at once give two thousand

dollars if they could secure forty-nine others to contribute equal amounts. At this writing twenty thousand dollars has been collected and the building is in process of construction.

In politics he adheres to democratic principles and votes for the party at state and national elections; where no issue is involved he casts an independent ballot. Such in brief is the history of Theodore W. Mertens, who is numbered among St. Louis' successful business men, and his example is in many respects well worthy of emulation, showing what can be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do.

CHARLES SCHLAG.

Charles Schlag, president of the Ideal Coffee & Tea Company, which owes its existence to his powers of organization and promotion, was born in the southern part of Germany, July 21, 1871. He came direct to St. Louis from the fatherland when he left that country in 1885, at the age of fourteen years. His parents were John and Elizabeth Schlag, the former a farmer by occupation. In the schools of his native country Charles Schlag had begun his education, which he continued in the public schools of St. Louis and then made his initial step in the business world as a clerk in a grocery store, gaining a comprehensive knowledge of the business during his five years' connection therewith. He next became connected with the tea and coffee trade as representative for the Great Eastern Coffee & Tea Company, with which he was associated for seven years. Feeling then that there was opportunity for the successful conduct of other enterprises of this character, he assisted in organizing the Progressive Coffee & Tea Company, of which he was the treasurer and active manager for two years. He then withdrew and organized the Ideal Coffee & Tea Company, of which he is the president and manager, holding the controlling interest therein. The business is growing along safe lines, winning a patronage by reason of the excellent service which is rendered to the public and the straightforward business methods employed in the conduct of the trade.

On the 28th of February, 1895, Mr. Schlag was married to Miss Barbara Leilich, a native of St. Louis, whose father is well known to the jewelry trade of this city. They now have four children, three sons and a daughter, with whom they reside at No. 3428 Missouri avenue. Mr. Schlag is secretary of the Society of Practical Christianity, a fact which is indicative of one of the strong characteristics of his life—that he is a man of action rather than theory, who works while others plan and who believes in the utilization of the opportunities that immediately surround the individual in reaching better conditions bringing a still wider outlook.

ROBERT ELISHA BRADFORD.

Robert Elisha Bradford, manager of the southwestern district for the Continental Casualty Company, was born at Troup, Smith county, Texas, September 13, 1861. The family is of Scotch lineage, the paternal grandfather having been born near Edinburgh, Scotland. On crossing the Atlantic to the new world, he settled in Tennessee, where William E. Bradford, father of our subject, was born and reared. He was a rancher and stockman and in 1854 removed to Texas, where he lived the life of a frontiersman until 1869, when he was killed by a horse thief while assisting in his arrest. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Tarbutton and is still living, as are all of the five children of the family.

Robert E. Bradford, who was the fourth in order of birth, pursued his education in the district schools of Texas to the age of thirteen years and then started in business in a drug store at Tyler, Texas, as errand boy. He remained there for three years, after which he went upon the road as salesman for a patent medicine concern, which he represented for two years. Between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years he was in the railway train service as baggage and express messenger and eventually was made conductor on the International & Great Northern Railway. He was very young for a position of such responsibility but was always found most loyal to the trust reposed in him and prompt in the discharge of his duties. He afterward accepted a position as traveling salesman for Keasby & Madison, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with whom he continued until twenty-three years of age. He was afterward, for one year, engaged in stock-raising in Texas and at the age of twenty-five years he entered into active relations with the insurance business as a solicitor of railroad insurance for the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York. Subsequently he was with the Union Casualty Company for three years as general agent of the railroad department and in 1890 he engaged with the Railway Officials & Employes Accident Company of Indianapolis, remaining as supervising agent until 1902, when this concern consolidated with the Continental Casualty Company. Mr. Bradford was then made manager for the southwestern district, with headquarters at St. Louis. His business has had a steady and rapid growth, his district producing one-fifth of the railroad business for the company. He displays excellent executive ability and is bending his energies to constructive efforts and administrative direction, whereby all of the working forces of the office are kept in harmonious condition so that the best possible results are achieved.

To some extent Mr. Bradford has become interested in other business concerns, which constitute good dividend paying property. He is now the president of the Ouachita Coal & Clay Produce Company and president and general manager of the Versailles & Sedalia Railroad.

In 1882 Mr. Bradford was married to Miss Ella V. Cox, of Huntswell, Texas, and they have one son, Frank, who was born in 1884 and is now in the insurance business with his father. Mr. Bradford is a member of the Missouri Athletic Club. In politics he is active and is always interested in the city's welfare and substantial development. He is a great admirer of art pottery and is an expert judge of products of this character. He is known in business circles as a progressive and aggressive man and is rapidly making his way to the front ranks and his success is indeed creditable when one stops to consider the fact that with only a district-school education he started out at the age of thirteen years and has since been dependent upon his own resources, working his way upward through successive stages until he is now in control of a profitable business with a broad outlook for future possibilities.

WILLIAM LOUIS NIEKAMP.

William Louis Niekamp, secretary of the Beck & Corbett Iron Company, was born June 21, 1877, in St. Louis, Missouri, a son of Charles Henry and Sophia (Miller) Niekamp. The father came to this city at an early age and secured a position in a tile factory, commencing at the bottom, but, gradually working his way upward in the field of his chosen industry, he finally became the president of the Beck & Corbett Iron Company, still remaining as its chief executive officer, with the deciding voice in all important matters relating to the conduct of the concern. He is today well known to the iron trade throughout the country.



WILLIAM L. NIEKAMP

William L. Niekamp at the usual age became a pupil of the public schools and, having passed through consecutive grades, was graduated from the Clay school. He immediately entered the employ of the Globe File & Hardware Company, which in 1896 was absorbed by the Globe File & Iron Company. In 1901 this was consolidated with the Beck & Corbett Iron Company, which bought out the Paddock Hawley Iron Company in 1907, adding this business to their concern, which makes it one of the largest heavy hardware houses in St. Louis. Parental influence was not exercised to make business life easy for Mr. Niekamp, On the contrary he was required to do his work with the same thoroughness and skill as any other representative of the house, and gradually he was advanced in recognition of his ability, until he was elected secretary of the company and is thus in a position of executive control and administrative power. This is one of the important industrial concerns of the city, and the part which he plays in its management indicates that Mr. Niekamp is a young man of excellent business ability and discrimination.

On the 26th of June, 1899, Mr. Niekamp was married to Miss Engie M. Schultz, and unto them has been born one son, William S., a bright boy of nine years, who is now a pupil of the William Clark school. In his political faith Mr. Niekamp is a republican, and socially he is connected with the Missouri Athletic Club, the Latin-American Club, Foreign Trades Association, the Business Men's League, and the Triple A Golf Club. Mr. Niekamp is a very fine specimen of physical manhood and attributes his condition to his participation in athletic and outdoor sports. He possesses a sociable disposition and has scores of friends, not only in this but in other cities to which business and social relations have called him. His home is a splendid residence at No. 5242 Cabanne avenue, and its generous hospitality is at all times most attractive to his many friends.

JAMES M. SLOAN.

The contribution which James M. Sloan makes to the business activity, enterprise and consequent prosperity of St. Louis is not inconsequential. He is now eastern buyer for the Hamilton, Brown Shoe Company and is one of its directors, attaining to these positions of prominence through his merit and ability. He was born in Marshall county, Mississippi, December 4, 1850, and is descended in the paternal line from Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Robert Sloan, was a native of the land of hills and heather and through the greater part of his life owned and conducted a plantation in South Carolina. It was upon that place that the Rev. James A. Sloan was born and reared. He became a minister of the Presbyterian church and was not unknown to prominence in that field of labor. He married Sarah Moffatt, a daughter of William Moffatt, who was also a resident of South Carolina, whence he removed with his family to Mississippi about 1843 and became one of the extensive planters of that state. The death of the Rev. James A. Sloan occurred at Corinth, Mississippi, in 1894, when he had reached the age of seventy-seven years.

The public schools of northern Mississippi provided James M. Sloan with his educational opportunities and at the age of twenty years he entered business life as a clerk in a country store and incidentally learned telegraphy at Taylor, Mississippi. When about twenty-four years of age he went to Oxford, that state, and assumed the management of the clothing and men's furnishing goods departments in a general store at that place. In 1882 the business was removed to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Mr. Sloan continued with the house in his capacity as department manager. There he remained for about four years or until 1886, when he went upon the road as a traveling salesman with the Hamilton, Brown Shoe Company, covering the state of Arkansas. During the following

twelve years he thus represented the house and secured an extensive patronage in the territory over which he traveled. His business capacity and unflinching enterprise led to his promotion to the position of eastern buyer, in which connection he is still retained and he is also now one of the directors of the company, having become financially interested in the business. He is today prosperous and successful as the result of his close application and ready recognition and utilization of business opportunities.

On the first of September, 1880, Mr. Sloan was united in marriage to Miss Molcie Carter, a daughter of Dr. Robert O. and Edmonia (Corbin) Carter, of Oxford, Mississippi. Mrs. Carter is still living in St. Louis at the age of eighty-three years. The family were originally Virginians, removing from Richmond to Mississippi. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sloan have been born seven children: Isla, who graduated from the Fort Smith high school then attended Randolph Macon College, Lynchburg, Va., and afterward took a special course at Washington University; Lucia, who graduated from Mary Institute and in the Women's College at Baltimore, completing the course in the latter institution with high honors and serving as president of the class of 1908; Berkeley, who graduated from Mary Institute and is now attending Simmons College of Boston, Massachusetts; Eugene W., a graduate of the Eugene Field school, who is a student at Smith Academy; Mildred, who is attending Mary Institute; Carter, a pupil in the Clark public school; and Mary. The family reside at No. 36 Washington Terrace, theirs being one of the handsome homes in that exclusive locality.

Mr. Sloan finds his chief recreation in golf, greatly enjoying this outdoor sport. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he is a popular and valued member of the Mercantile and Glen Echo Clubs, the Mississippi Society, the Southern Society and the Second Presbyterian church. He is in hearty sympathy with various movements which tend to promote intellectual and moral progress or to uplift the race and, while his industry has led him onward in the business world, he has also been mindful of his duties in other connections, essentially formulating and developing his own character along lines that have gained for him the trust and good will of his fellowmen.

H. T. FABRICIUS.

H. T. Fabricius, vice-president of the Fabricius Toy & Notion Company, is one of the young business men of the city who is thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit that is dominant in all growing business enterprises of the present day. He was born in St. Louis, September 19, 1876, his parents being H. P. and Agatha (Martine) Fabricius. As a student in the public schools he passed through the consecutive grades until he became a high-school student, and later qualified for the responsible and onerous duties of a commercial career by study in the Perkins & Herpel Business College. He then put his theoretical knowledge to the practical test while employed by the Simmons Hardware Company, being connected with the checking and pricing department for three years. On the expiration of that period he left their employ and became connected with his father's business as city buyer. The enterprise is conducted under the name of the Fabricius Toy & Notion Company, and H. T. Fabricius thoroughly acquainted himself with the trade in principal and detail, and is now acting as vice president of the company, which controls an extensive and growing business and employs forty-eight people. They handle toys and notions of all descriptions, having a large shipping and export business, as well as a local trade. Mr. Fabricius, of this review, has constantly studied the best methods whereby to keep in touch with his patrons and with the manufacturers

and, alert and energetic, he never heedlessly passes by an opportunity that will contribute to the legitimate success of the house.

In religious faith Mr. Fabricius is a Unitarian, while his political faith is indicated by the support which he gives to the democratic party at the polls. He belongs to Cache Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M., and is also connected with the membership of the Missouri Athletic Club and the Union Club.

OTTO J. GOSSRAU.

The banking business of America has developed men of marked mental force and of seemingly indestructible energy—men who have developed the wondrous financial system of this country until it is foremost among the nations of the earth. While Otto J. Gossrau has resided in St. Louis for only a comparatively brief period, already his work has become a potential part of the banking history of the new St. Louis. He was born in Alton, Illinois, in August, 1872, a son of Reinhold and Katherina Gossrau. As the name indicates, the family is of German descent, Reinhold Gossrau being a native of Germany, whence he crossed the Atlantic to the new world in 1866. He is a very prominent resident of Alton, Illinois, especially among the German-American citizens there, and his name is an honored one on commercial paper. He has attained prominence in financial circles, being now the secretary of the Alton Germania Building & Loan Association.

Otto J. Gossrau was a pupil in the public schools to the age of fourteen years, having, however, previously attended a German school. When his education was completed he received practical experience in his father's coal business, acting as his assistant for two years, and then, feeling the necessity of more thorough preparation for the active duties of business life, he entered Jones Commercial College, where he spent three months. During that period he utilized his musical talent as a source of revenue. He had been instructed in music by his father, who possesses superior ability in that art and engaged in teaching music as a profession before coming to the new world.

After leaving business college Otto J. Gossrau accepted a clerical position in the office of the grain commission house of Hunter Brothers, where he remained for about six months. On the expiration of that period he accepted the position of assistant bookkeeper with the Dey Rubber Company, with which he continued for about a year. He then became ill with typhoid fever, which prevented his active participation in business life for several months, and when he had recovered his health he established a general fire insurance and real-estate agency at Alton, Illinois, conducting the business with success for six years. On the expiration of that period he was elected city treasurer for a term of two years and on his retirement from that position was appointed city comptroller, filling the office for two terms. He then retired from the position as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned—and soon afterward came to St. Louis, where he has made his home since 1903.

In this city Mr. Gossrau, while awaiting a favoring opportunity in the business world and not wishing to be idle, entered the Washington National Bank, giving his services without salary for the purpose of obtaining experience in banking and also with the hope that it would lead to a position. After a few weeks he was made collection clerk and thus served for a few months, when he became bookkeeper, acting in that capacity for eight months. He was then transferred to the savings department and acted as receiving and as paying teller. On severing his connection with the Washington National Bank, he entered the Jefferson Gravois Trust Company as assistant secretary but when two months had passed his ability recommended him for promotion and he was made secretary and treasurer. He is still identified with the bank in this con-



O. J. GOSSRAU

nection. Few men of his years are better acquainted with either the practical or intricate necessities of banking business and few men are better able to read the future destiny of the great financial system of this country. By his work he has reared for himself a magnificent testimonial and an indestructible compliment to his management and financial genius.

Mr. Gossrau was married in Alton, Illinois, September 19, 1894, to Miss Minnie Joesting, a daughter of William Joesting, a former mayor of Alton. They have a daughter Irma, ten years of age, who is with her parents in the family residence at No. 3302 Shenandoah street. In addition to this property Mr. Gossrau also owns realty in Alton. He brought his superior musical talent to practical use in his leadership of the White Hussar Band at Alton. He is the president of the Southwestern Mercantile Association and is recognized as a young man of broad business experience and marked capability, who in social life displays those traits of character which win for him warm and lasting friendships.

GEORGE DELACHAUMETTE REYNOLDS.

In a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit. George Delachaumette Reynolds has made continuous progress until he occupies a foremost position in the ranks of the legal fraternity of St. Louis. He is now one of the regular masters in chancery of the United States court and, moreover, has a large clientage in the general practice of law.

His life record began in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1841, his parents being Rev. William Morton Reynolds, D. D., and Anna (Swan) Reynolds. His ancestral history records many deeds of valor and loyalty displayed by those who served in the colonial and Revolutionary wars, and the family has always been noted for an undaunted spirit of patriotism. George Reynolds, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was an officer in the American army in the war for independence. Although hardly eighteen years of age and before the opening battles of that long and sanguinary contest, he was captain in the Sussex County (N. J.) Militia. In 1775 he entered the Continental army and was commissioned ensign in Captain Shaw's company, Second Battalion, First Establishment of the New Jersey Continental Line. The following year he served as ensign in Captain Brearley's company, Second Battalion, and later became second lieutenant in Captain Luce's company in 1777, and when barely twenty years of age was commissioned first lieutenant in Captain Lowrie's company of Colonel Shreve's regiment. He resigned that position in 1778 and was made captain and quartermaster at the reorganization of that department by General Green, thus serving until the end of hostilities. He lived for a third of a century to enjoy the fruits of liberty, passing away in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1821. In early manhood he wedded Mary London, and after her death married Mary, daughter of Elias Delachaumette, who was of Huguenot descent.

Dr. William M. Reynolds, a son by the second marriage, was a celebrated educator and writer, one of the founders and later a professor of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, while subsequently he filled the presidency of colleges in Columbus, Ohio; Allentown, Pennsylvania; and Springfield, Illinois. He left the impress of his individuality upon the communities in which he resided for any length of time and especially upon the students who came under his instruction. In his work he might be termed a practical idealist who, utilizing the means at hand, found opportunity to work upward to high aims. He died in Harlem, Illinois, in September, 1876, his widow surviving him until 1898. She was a daughter of John E. and Maria (Smith) Swan, the former one of the early merchants of Baltimore, Maryland. The latter was a grand-

daughter of Walter Buchanan, a pioneer Scotch-Irish settler of York, afterward Adams county, Pennsylvania.

George D. Reynolds, accompanying his parents on their removal from Pennsylvania to Springfield, Illinois, largely acquired his education in the schools of that city. He afterward entered the Illinois State University, from which he was graduated in June, 1861, just after the outbreak of the Civil war. The blood of Revolutionary ancestors flowed in his veins and the fires of patriotism burned bright within his breast. He put aside all business and personal considerations to enter military service, becoming a private of Battery D, Second Illinois Light Artillery. For a few months prior to his enlistment and before his graduation even, he acted as clerk for Ex-Governor John Wood, the famous quartermaster general of Illinois, assisting in the arming and equipment of the first three months' volunteers from that state. He also enlisted in a company organized at Springfield for the special duty of guarding the state arsenal at that place. Subsequent to his enlistment in the Second Illinois Artillery, he was made sergeant major of that regiment, and for nearly two years and through all of Grant's campaigns, which ended at Vicksburg and Chattanooga, he was on duty at General Grant's headquarters, with Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Duff, commanding the Second Artillery, who was on General Grant's staff as chief of artillery. He served until the end of the war in field and garrison duty and was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant colonel of the Sixth United States Artillery (colored) in March, 1866. His service was often of a most hazardous and active nature and distinguished by scrupulous performance of every duty to which he was assigned. He was particularly noted for his thorough mastery of all the details of military technique.

When the war ended Mr. Reynolds returned to his home in Illinois and now came the opportunity to carry out a plan that he had long cherished and partly undertaken, of completing his preparation for admission to the bar. He had hoped to become a law student on the completion of his college course, but the exigencies of the moment set his plans at naught for the time and he unhesitatingly put aside his personal interests for what he considered to be his duty to his country. Upon his return he eagerly availed himself of the chance of becoming a law clerk in the office of Browning & Bushnell at Quincy, Illinois, using every opportunity to acquaint himself with the principles of law while thus engaged, supporting himself by clerical work. Mr. Browning, the senior partner, was then attorney general in the cabinet of President Johnson. Mr. Reynolds was under the direction of the junior partner, the Hon. Nehemiah Bushnell, who was one of the most eminent, painstaking and learned lawyers of that day. In 1867, determining to locate in Missouri, he successfully passed his examination at Hannibal, Missouri, before Hon. William P. Harrison.

Attracted to southeastern Missouri by the field for a lawyer then opened by the mining industries of that region, Mr. Reynolds located at Potosi, Washington county, and began practice under circumstances which would have seemed very unfavorable to many young men, as he had no capital nor a single friend or acquaintance in that place. However, he was fortunate in forming the acquaintance of an elder man, and securing his confidence, formed a partnership with Moses Conger, Esq., a very noted local lawyer, and at once demonstrated his ability to the public, so that the clientage of the new firm was very large. Mr. Conger removing to New York state, Mr. Reynolds then formed a partnership with William S. Relfe. In 1871 the firm opened a law office in St. Louis, Mr. Relfe continuing in charge of the business at Potosi, while Mr. Reynolds came to this city. Here he remained for three years and then in 1874 removed to Boulder, Colorado, where he joined Hon. William E. Beck in a partnership that was terminated by the latter's election to the district court. Later Judge Beck was elected to the supreme court of that state.

On the 10th of October, 1876, while residing at Boulder, Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Julia, the eldest daughter of Major Augustus S. Vogdes

and Maria C. (Evans) Vogdes. They were married at Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri. Three children, George Vogdes, James William and Julia, have been born to them.

Mr. Reynolds returned to St. Louis in 1877 and for a year was in partnership with Hon. R. Graham Frost, while later his partner was James Carr, Esq. In 1880 he resumed his partnership with his former associate, Mr. Relfe, and this connection was maintained until the latter's removal to Seattle, Washington, in 1889, where he died May 17, 1896. In 1869 Mr. Reynolds was appointed circuit attorney of the old Fifteenth judicial circuit to fill a vacancy and in 1889 received from President Harrison the appointment of United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, which office he held until April, 1894, discharging its weighty responsibilities in a manner that won for him high reputation in his professional ranks. Since his retirement from that office he has devoted his attention exclusively to his work as attorney and counselor and in partnership with his eldest son, George V. Reynolds, is in active practice and is also one of the regular masters in chancery of the United States court. As a member of the bar Mr. Reynolds has made a most creditable name and position for himself. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, well versed in the learning of his profession and with a deep knowledge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, with great shrewdness and sagacity and extraordinary tact, he is in the court an advocate of great power and influence. Both judges and jury always hear him with attention and deep interest. Various official honors have come to him, all in the line of his profession. His political allegiance is always given to the republican party and he is recognized as one of its most prominent representatives in Missouri, having been active as a speaker in its support during all state and national campaigns since 1884. As a speaker, whether on the political platform or in the presentation of his cause before the courts, he is earnest and logical, marshalling his fact with the precision of a military commander and giving to each its due relative importance.

Always deeply interested in the military affairs of the country and especially the welfare of his old comrades in arms, Mr. Reynolds is an earnest and active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, being past commander of the Missouri Commandery of the latter order. He has twice been elected and served as commander of General Lyon Post, No. 2, G. A. R., but is now a member of Blair Post, No. 1.

In 1896 Mr. Reynolds organized the Pennsylvania Society of St. Louis and was its president for eight consecutive years. He was made a Mason by Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, of Springfield, Illinois, while still in the army and following his removal to Missouri affiliated with Potosi Lodge, No. 131. In 1873 he transferred his membership to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., of St. Louis, of which he is still a member. He is likewise a member of the Mercantile Club and was one of the founders of the University Club. He is an Episcopalian and helped organize St. Mark's Memorial church in this city, of which he was for many years a vestryman.

Taken all in all his life has been a notable life. He was a boy in Springfield, Illinois, in the days when Abraham Lincoln lived there and was growing into national fame. As a soldier of the artillery service he was at General Grant's headquarters. As United States district attorney at St. Louis under President Benjamin Harrison, he continued in office during almost a year of President Cleveland's administration. His term of office having expired and no appointment to the vacancy having been made by President Cleveland, under the law Mr. Reynolds was commissioned by the Hon. David J. Brewer, associate justice of the United States supreme court, presiding in the eighth judicial circuit, to serve as United States district attorney until the appointment of his successor. In his work as United States attorney he was the first to

deal an effective blow at naturalization frauds, in securing the cancellation of many decrees of naturalization which had been entered up in the state courts and his work in this respect was so notable as to be specially referred to in one of President Harrison's annual messages as having made "a new application of an old principle in equity." In connection with George A. Dice, then postoffice inspector here, he drafted the amendment to the United States statutes under which newspapers advertising the Louisiana Lottery and similar concerns were excluded from the mails and the Louisiana Lottery was finally driven from the country. He has been active in the drafting of many statutes which have been enacted by the Missouri legislature. Notably he was one of the colaborers in drafting the revision of the insurance laws of this state enacted in 1879. He also drafted the amendment which went into the demurrage law of this state at the session of the general assembly in 1907. As a lawyer he has made one of the most active and able in the state, thoroughly equipped by his industry and application in all the branches of his profession.

WILLIAM GRANT MOORE, M.D.

In a history of those men whose record reflects honor and credit upon the medical fraternity and who, in turn, have been honored by the representatives of the calling with which they are identified is numbered Dr. William Grant Moore, of St. Louis. He was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, near Lexington, on the 16th of February, 1853, a son of William Grant and Sarah Banks (McConnell) Moore. The father, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1817, was a son of John and Polly (Grant) Moore, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. His great-great-grandmother, who, prior to her marriage to William Grant, bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Boone, was a sister of Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer and Indian fighter of Kentucky and Missouri, and was buried in the Moore family burial ground.

Dr. Moore is a great-grandson of William Moore, who served as a lieutenant in the Virginia line during the Revolutionary war. He is also a direct descendant of William Grant, who assisted in establishing American independence while acting in the capacity of a soldier in defense of the frontier. He received from Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, a warrant for lands in Kentucky in consideration of his military services. Both the Moore and the Grant families were of Scotch descent and went into Kentucky from Virginia at an early day, becoming prominent and influential families of that part of the country. On the maternal side, too, Dr. Moore is of Scotch lineage and William and Alexander McConnell went into Kentucky with an expedition from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to aid in subduing the Indians in that locality. On reaching the present site of Lexington they found what they thought was the finest spot on earth and there located. On the same day they heard the news of the battle of Lexington and the triumph of the American arms and they determined to name the new settlement Lexington. William McConnell, the great-grandfather of our subject, built the first house of that city.

Dr. Moore was reared in Kentucky and obtained his early education in the common schools of Fayette county. He also attended the Kentucky University, while he completed his academic studies in the Washington & Lee University of Virginia. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, where he attended lectures during one session. He then went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1875 received his doctor's degree from the Jefferson Medical College of that city. The year following his graduation he came to St. Louis and began the practice of his profession. He was then but twenty-

three years of age, yet in his professional career no dreary novitiate awaited him. He had been well qualified by a liberal education for the calling which he wished to make his life avocation and nature also seemed to intend him for the profession. Within a comparatively short time he had demonstrated his power to successfully cope with the complex problems which continually confront the physician. He has seldom, if ever, been at error in the diagnosis of a case or in the administration of a remedial agency. He soon became known as a physician of superior attainments and his constantly expanding powers have enabled him to pass on in the successive steps of progress until he has long since been accorded a place in the foremost ranks of the medical fraternity of this city.

In 1879 Dr. Moore was appointed to the chair of histology, materia medica and therapeutics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and since that time has been continuously identified with medical educational work. In 1887 he became one of the founders of the Beaumont Medical College and when that institution was thrown open to students, he was assigned to the professorship of clinical medicine. In 1888 he was made professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in the same institution and still retains that position, which has given him well deserved prominence among the medical educators of the country. He has gained equal distinction in his private practice, which has always been large and of a distinctively representative character. He has been honored by the medical fraternity with the presidency of the Missouri State Medical Society and with the presidency of the St. Louis Medical Society. He was also chief executive officer of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society. He belongs to the American Medical Association and to the Medico-Chirurgical Society in addition to those already named, and he is medical examiner for the Legion of Honor and referee of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, and medical referee for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He has made frequent and valuable contributions to medical literature, his name often appearing in connection with articles of the utmost value to the profession.

In 1879 Dr. Moore was married to Miss Etolia T. North, a daughter of one of the oldest merchants of St. Louis. They have become the parents of two sons and a daughter: Jessie A., the wife of Roger E. Simmons, of Hagerstown, Maryland; North, who is with the Western Automobile Company; and William Grant, at home.

While his professional duties have made constant demand upon his time and energies, Dr. Moore has nevertheless found opportunity to cooperate in measures and movements directly beneficial to the city's interests and has served as a member of the school board of St. Louis. He is a man of scholarly attainments, of admirable social qualities and of marked ability in his chosen calling. Whatever he does is for the best interests of those whom he serves and for the honor of the profession. No man gives to either a more unqualified allegiance or riper ability, and these qualities have won for him the admiration and respect of all who know him, while in private life he is endeared to his close associates by the simple nobility of his character.

JAMES WILLIAMSON BYRNES.

James Williamson Byrnes is president of the James W. Byrnes Belting & Hose Company at Nos. 914-916 North Second street, St. Louis. In the twelve years of its existence the business under his guidance has grown to a profitable enterprise. Mr. Byrnes is a native of Memphis, Tennessee. He was born April 4, 1868, and is the older of the two sons of Michael J. and Irene (Williamson) Byrnes. The father was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 25, 1839, and came to



JAMES W. BYRNES

the United States at the age of fourteen years, settling in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1856. In 1872 he became a resident of St. Louis, where he is now living retired, although for some years he conducted an extensive and profitable wholesale hardware business in both Memphis and this city. His wife, who was born in Memphis, died in St. Louis at the age of forty-two years. Their younger son, Lee M. Byrnes, is a member of the James W. Byrnes Belting & Hose Company, the two brothers being thus associated in business.

From the age of four years James W. Byrnes has been a resident of St. Louis, and after mastering the elementary branches of learning in private schools in this city, he entered the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of bachelor of arts. He then entered his father's wholesale establishment, where he spent two years in a clerical capacity, while later he pursued a course of study in Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. Thus qualified for the active and onerous duties of a business career, he remained for two and one-half years in the employ of the Meachams Arms Company of St. Louis and from 1892 until 1897 was connected with the Revere Rubber Company of Boston, being manager of its branch house in St. Louis during the last two years of that period. Desiring, however that his labors should more directly benefit himself, in January, 1897, he founded and incorporated his present business under the name of the James W. Byrnes Belting & Hose Company of St. Louis and has since been its president. The company manufactures leather belting exclusively for all kinds of machinery and employs about thirty-five men. The factory and office are located at Nos. 914-916 North Second street and the volume of trade is constantly increasing.

On the 10th of October, 1893, Mr. Byrnes was married to Miss Genevieve von Phul, of St. Louis, whose ancestors have resided in this city since its earliest settlement, the family being one of marked social and business prominence. Mr. Byrnes is a member of the St. Louis and Noonday Clubs and his religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. There has been nothing unusual in his career—the record of a business man who gives his attention to his commercial and industrial interests and finds that success is the logical sequence of diligence and perseverance combined with a thorough mastery of the business in which he is engaged.

ANDREW P. FISCHER.

Through diligent application and industry Andrew P. Fischer has placed himself in favorable circumstances and, as well, introduced himself into a prominent place in commercial circles. For many years he served as a master mechanic, being a stationary engineer of marked ability, and he plied this occupation in a number of large manufacturing plants. Later in life he engaged in the hardware business, in which he has since been a prominent merchant. He was born in St. Louis, September 1, 1859.

His father, John Jacob Fischer, and his mother, Crecentia (Yost) Fischer, were natives of Bavaria. They migrated to America early in life and located in this city, where they were married. Mr. Fischer made his voyage to America in a sailing vessel and landed in New Orleans after having been on the sea seventy-four days. For many years he was superintendent in the lime kilns and quarries.

Andrew P. Fischer attended the St. Peter and Paul School, at Eighth street and Allen avenue, where he remained until the age of twelve years. At the termination of this period he became an apprentice in a machine shop and remained there a sufficient time to learn the trade. In the meantime to complete his education he attended night school for three years, then held in the Humboldt public school building, and later took private lessons in various subjects, particu-

larly in mechanical drawing, from Albert Nauer. He finished the course in about four months and then he took up the study of steam engineering, which he pursued until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, when he applied for a license as a steam engineer. Passing a creditable examination and receiving his certificate, he immediately accepted a position as chief engineer for the Helmbacher Forge & Rolling Mills, with which firm he remained for four years, working on the night shift. At the expiration of this period his services were so much appreciated that he was promoted to the station of chief engineer of the entire mill and held this position for twenty years. All told he served twenty-four years and eight months in the employ of this firm, which was the largest concern of the kind in the west at that time.

Subsequently Mr. Fischer resigned this position and was employed in the same capacity by the Green Tree Brewery and remained with this firm but six months, when he entered the employ of the Collier White Lead Company. He had not worked in the latter position long when he resigned and engaged in the hardware business at 2533 South Broadway, with J. T. Albert, in which business he owns a half interest. He was not only skilled as an engineer but manifested exceptional business tact and since entering the hardware business has succeeded in establishing one of the most lucrative concerns in the city.

On April 26, 1883, in St. Louis, Mr. Fischer wedded Miss Lena Dressler. They have the following children: Louisa, twenty-four years old; John, twenty-two years old; Carrie, nineteen years old; Frederick, sixteen years old; and Michael, fourteen years old. The eldest child, Louisa, is united in marriage with Louis Muschany and has two children, Elmer, five years of age; and Florence, who is entering her fourth year.

Mr. Fischer is widely interested in sporting and fraternal organizations, in which he has a wide circle of warm friends. He is a member of Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers of St. Louis and for the past thirty years he has been affiliated with the fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is also a member of St. Paul Society, and for the past twelve years has been associated with the South Side Fishing Club, which he was instrumental in organizing and of which he is the president. Besides these organizations he is affiliated with the St. Louis Motor Boat Club and the Concordia Turn Verein. He is an ardent Catholic, being a member of St. Peter and Paul church, while his wife, Mrs. Andrew P. Fischer, is a Protestant. For the past twenty-one years he has been president of the Helmbacher Relief Company. In politics Mr. Fischer is a republican and he has always voted for the candidates of this party and is anxious for their success.

RICHARD T. BRADLEY.

Richard T. Bradley, first official reporter for the circuit courts of St. Louis, was born April 26, 1838, in Catskill, Greene county, New York. His father, Henry Bradley, was a native of the Empire state, born in 1815, and the grandfather, William Bradley, was circuit judge of Ulster county, New York. The Bradleys are descended from early colonial stock, the family having been founded in Connecticut during the pioneer epoch in the colonization of the new world. One of the name served under General Braddock in the French and Indian war. Henry Bradley, having arrived at years of maturity, was married to Miss Sarah Tappen, a daughter of George Tappen, who was a brother-in-law of George Clinton, New York's first governor, and the old Tappen homestead was the residence of Governor Clinton when he was serving as chief executive of the state, Kingston being at that time the capital.

Richard T. Bradley was educated in the schools of Kingston and in the Mac George Academy. Shortly after leaving school he went to Woodville,

Mississippi, and secured the position of bookkeeper in a commercial house. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate service as a member of the Sixteenth Mississippi Volunteer Infantry and, participating in the Shenandoah Valley campaign with Jackson, he served until the second day of the battle of the Wilderness, when he was severely wounded and was sent back to his old home in Mississippi. Later, however, when he had sufficiently recovered he was attached to the quartermaster's department until the close of the war.

Later he became a resident of Jackson, Mississippi, and was connected with the Clarion in an editorial capacity and also in association with the business management. He had previously studied shorthand while in school and during his service in the army had reported the address of General O. O. Howard in Jackson in 1865, when the readmission of the state was pending. In 1870 he came to St. Louis and for some time was connected with different manufacturing interests but in 1880 turned his stenographic knowledge to further account by opening a general reporting office. In 1887 he was appointed the first official reporter of the circuit courts, serving with Judges Barclay and Dillon until 1897. He afterward did general work until 1902, when he was reappointed to his position as reporter for the circuit courts. His ability in this direction is pronounced, gaining him distinction in court reporting circles.

On the sixteenth of September, 1868, Mr. Bradley was married to Miss Annie Laurie Kellogg, a daughter of Aaron and Charlotte (Webber) Kellogg, early settlers of New York. In his political views Mr. Bradley has always been a stalwart democrat. He belongs to the Episcopal church and also holds membership in the Southern and Mississippi Societies. He has always been fond of outdoor sports, is an expert chess player and was for many years one of the prominent members of the St. Louis Chess Club. In that way he took much of his recreation, delighting greatly in what is one of the most scientific games. Mr. Bradley has a wide acquaintance in the courts among lawyers and judges and has an extensive circle of friends among the members of the bar.

WILLIAM HENRY ANTHONY MILTENBERGER.

Business classification places William H. A. Miltenberger with the promoters—men of splendid ability and keen insight, who recognize the opportunities for instituting new enterprises, strengthening business resources through combination or advancing previously organized interests by more careful and systematic management. St. Louis has largely profited by his efforts in various lines and moreover he is a notable example of the men who as the architects of their own fortune have builded wisely and well. He was born in this city September 2, 1870, and although connected with several of the most prominent old French families, both through marriage and through birth, while his own people have long been numbered among the affluent and influential of the city, yet he has never received assistance from the family estate but from the outset of his career has depended upon his own efforts and the outcome represents the utilization and development of his innate talents and powers.

His father, Eugene Miltenberger, was well known in connection with the banking firm of Bogy & Miltenberger, of which United States Senator Vital Bogy, an uncle of W. H. A. Miltenberger, was the head. The father was born in Alsace Lorraine, then a part of France, in 1815, and came to America about 1820 or 1821, settling at Alton, Illinois, where he engaged in banking for some time. He removed to St. Louis in 1823 and entered the law office of Vital Bogy, with whom he later formed a partnership for the conduct of a banking and law business. He subsequently married Miss Mary Ann Bogy, a niece of his partner and a native of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, a French settlement near this city. He died April 1, 1878. In his business affairs Eugene Miltenberger prospered



WILLIAM H. A. MILTENBERGER

until at the time of his death he was rated foremost among the millionaire residents of St. Louis.

William H. A. Miltenberger was the youngest of a family of thirteen children, of whom seven daughters and two sons yet survive, his brother being John J. Miltenberger, a real-estate dealer of St. Louis. In the private schools he began his education, continuing his studies in the St. Louis University and Christian Brothers College, pursuing a commercial course in the latter. He was but eight years of age when he became a cash boy in the employ of William F. Crow and after his school days were over he entered real-estate and financial circles, following the traditional occupation of the family, which through various generations has been represented in the banking business. Mr. Miltenberger has since engaged extensively in the promotion of building enterprises which have contributed largely to the improvement and architectural adornment of the city as well as to his individual prosperity. There stand as monuments to his enterprise the Buckingham hotel and the Times and LaSalle buildings and he also promoted the Gill building, while many residences have been erected by him. He now owns the La Salle building, which he has but recently completed and which is one of the fine modern office structures of the city. There seems in his vocabulary no such word as fail. He does not claim that he possesses business characteristics unusual to the majority but those who know aught of his career recognize the fact that he has employed his time, his talents and his opportunities to the best advantage and therein he has passed many another in the race of life, reaching the goal of prominence and prosperity long before others who perhaps started out far in advance of him.

Mr. Miltenberger was married to Miss Jannette A. O'Brien, a daughter of the late Major General Henry O'Brien, of Minnesota, who received the medal of honor at Gettysburg. They have two sons: William H. A., Jr., now three years of age; and Valle Bogy, now in his first year. Mr. Miltenberger has always been active in politics and gives stalwart support to the democracy but has never sought office. He has traveled extensively both at home and abroad, is a patron and lover of art and has a large collection of works of the best European artists, both in water and oil.

DAN'L EVANS.

Dan'l Evans, a contractor coming from the little rock-ribbed country of Wales, has been very successful in his business career in St. Louis, finding in this city, with its pulsing industrial life, excellent opportunity for advancement and progress. He was born in the county of Montgomery in North Wales, September 28, 1849, his parents being Richard R. and Catherine Evans. The father was a woolen manufacturer and began business in Pandy, Merionethshire, Wales. His wife was the daughter of a Baptist minister and died when her son Dan'l was but eight years of age. In the public schools of his native country he began his education and through two winter seasons was a pupil in the night schools of St. Louis.

At the age of fourteen, however, he started out in life on his own account, entering upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade under a Mr. Hughes in Aberdovy, North Wales. From his early boyhood he displayed a fondness for making things from wood and natural predilection seemed to designate the carpenter's trade as the one which he should choose as a life vocation. He has always continued in this line and success has followed his persistent and well directed labors. Coming to America with his father in 1864, he located in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and during his two years' residence there he worked in the carpenter shop of the Cambria iron works. Later he went to Racine,

Wisconsin, where he finished learning his trade, residing at that place for five years. He was next a resident of Emporia, Kansas, where he continued until the fall of 1873, when he retraced his steps, remaining for a brief period at Topeka and at Kansas City before reaching St. Louis.

Now for more than a third of a century he has been a resident of this city and worked at his trade in the employ of others during the first two years of his residence here. He then became a general builder and has conducted business in contracting lines since. His first contract was a residence for T. A. Stoddart, who at that time was cashier of the Third National Bank, in Cabanne Place west of Union avenue, and the house was the first in that vicinity built with all modern improvements. Mr. Evans was a stranger in the city, not knowing any one whom he could ask to go upon his bond. He was about to lose the contract on that account when Mr. Stoddart called him into his office and put him through a rigid course of questioning regarding his habits, mode of living and his capability as a builder. Mr. Evans gave him the names of all the men for whom he had been working in St. Louis and Mr. Stoddart seemed much interested, dismissing him with the remark that he would see. About four days afterward Mr. Evans received word from the architect to come down and sign a contract for Mr. Stoddart's house, as the latter had satisfied himself that Mr. Evans could build the residence and that he would go upon the bond himself. This is perhaps the only instance where the owner has gone upon his builder's bond to build his own house. It was an indication, however, of the implicit confidence which he had in Mr. Evans' honesty and he further demonstrated this by making to him all payments certified to by his architect and never asking for a receipt for the money paid out to the sub-contractors.

After completing the first contract others came to him and he was soon conducting an extensive business, which has included the erection of residences for F. H. Ludington, George O. Carpenter, Chas. B. Greely, L. B. Tebbitts, James Richardson, D. R. Francis and others. He has also done the work on the Mercantile Library, the Thompson building, the Young Men's Christian Association building, St. Luke's Hospital, the Jewish Hospital and other prominent public structures. He served for two terms as the president of the Mechanics' Exchange and was the first president of the Master Builders' Association, in which connections he has done much to further the interests of the city not only along architectural lines but in other ways which have greatly benefited St. Louis. At all times he has been in sympathy with progressive movements in behalf of the city and became one of the incorporators of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, doing all in his power to make that project the splendid success which it proved.

On the seventeenth of October, 1883, in St. Louis, Mr. Evans was married to Miss Jennie Jones, of this city, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, of Welsh parentage and removed to St. Louis in the '60s. They have two living children, Jennie M. E. and Mabel Lillian. In February, 1896, Mr. Evans completed the residence at 3137 Lafayette avenue which has since been the family home.

Mr. Evans is a Master Mason and belongs also to St. Louis Commandery, K. T. He is likewise enrolled among the members of Wildy Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Alpha Council of the Legion of Honor. In politics he is a republican but has never aspired to office. Since his childhood days he has been a church member, first joining the church in Aberdovy, Wales, and from there bringing his church papers to this country, since which time he has united successively with the Welsh church at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Racine, Wisconsin, and Emporia, Kansas. On coming to St. Louis, as there was no Welsh church in this city, he united with the Presbyterian church and is now a member of the Lafayette Park Presbyterian church, in which he is holding the offices of deacon and trustee. The laudable ambition that prompted his emigration to America in the hope that he might more rapidly acquire success here has been followed by a career of usefulness. His energy and determination have enabled him to over-

come all obstacles and as the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well. He has long figured as one of the well known and successful contractors of St. Louis and his capability in business lines is well balanced by his commercial integrity.

GEORGE V. EMERY.

George V. Emery is secretary of the Calvary Cemetery Association. He is a son of George and Abbie (Lewis) Emery, and was born in Boston, September 1, 1843. While spending his boyhood days under the parental roof he attended the public schools and thus qualified for the practical and responsible duties that come when one enters business life. He was employed in different ways in the east until 1864, when he came to St. Louis, where he worked in a wholesale grocery for one year. On the expiration of that period he returned to Boston but in 1870 again came to St. Louis and was employed in different railroad offices until January 1, 1891, when his executive force, business ability and keen discrimination led to his selection for the secretaryship of the Calvary Cemetery Association. He has continued in the position to the present time, covering a period of seventeen years. This is the largest cemetery of the city. While in the east, during the period of the Civil War, he served as paymaster's clerk of the Union Army, for a time being stationed at Boston.

Mr. Emery was married in his native city in 1868 to Miss Carrie F. Wade, and they have one daughter, Lillian V. The family are communicants of the Catholic church and Mr. Emery belongs to the Knights of Columbus and to the Catholic Knights of America. Politically he is a democrat, interested and active on the questions and issues of the day. His social qualities are such as render him personally popular and he has an extensive circle of warm friends in the city of his adoption.

FERDINAND C. BRETSNYDER.

Resistless energy, unflinching determination and the industry that never flags, have been the salient features in the business record of Ferdinand C. Bretsnyder and have led to his success so that he is now conducting a prosperous business as president of the Bell Oil Company, which was incorporated on the 25th of March, 1905.

He was born in Chicago, October 14, 1868, his parents being Balthasar and Eliza Bretsnyder. The family comes of German ancestry. The father, who for many years conducted business as a wagon painter, winning well merited success in that undertaking, has lived retired for the past twenty-five years. The son was a pupil in the public schools to the age of fifteen years, but while he therein mastered the common branches he has supplemented his early training by the broad practical knowledge he has gained in the school of experience. When he put aside his text-books in 1883 he engaged in the engraving business with his brother William Bretsnyder, continuing in that line of activity in Chicago for about seven years. In 1890 he turned his attention to the oil business in that city, engaged in the retail distribution, and he carried on the work for fourteen years. In 1903 he removed to St. Louis and established a retail distribution business in this city. He continued thus to engage in the sale of oil until 1905, when he limited his efforts to supplying dealers and manufacturers and now sells only to the wholesale trade. Perseverance and honorable methods have brought him the success which he is now enjoying, enabling him to build up a business of large and profitable proportions.



F. C. BRETSNYDER

While living in Chicago Mr. Bretsnyder was married to Miss Mamie Kofoed, the wedding being celebrated in 1895. Their marriage has been blessed with four daughters and two sons but they lost one daughter. Mildred and Nina, aged respectively ten and twelve years, are attending the Bryan Hill school. Marvel O. is a little kindergarten pupil. Francis Louisiana, four years of age, was named in honor of Governor Francis and the world's fair. Rudolph is in his first year.

In his political views Mr. Bretsnyder is independent. He does not believe in the domination of political machines and holds himself free to vote as his judgment dictates. The only time that he has ever been a candidate for office was when he was placed upon the Chicago platform party municipal ownership ticket in Chicago for the position of alderman, which ticket was headed by Governor Altgeld for mayor. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and of the Order of Columbian Knights. He regards St. Louis as the city of his permanent residence and has become the owner of an attractive home here at No. 1420 Obear avenue. Although he has lived in St. Louis for only a brief period he has come to be recognized as a strong and alert business man who does not depend upon any fortunate circumstance or environment but builds his success upon his own labor.

EDWARD R. EMANUEL.

Edward R. Emanuel, who, since 1895, has been secretary and treasurer of the Sonnenfeld Millinery Company, at No. 610 Washington avenue, St. Louis, was born at Linneus, Missouri, February 25, 1870. His parents, Herman and Rosalie (Emanuel) Emanuel, were natives of Germany and were second cousins. The former was born in Bavaria and the latter in Hessen. In 1865 Mr. Emanuel came to America, while eight years before his cousin, whom he was later to make his wife, had crossed the Atlantic with her parents, locating in St. Louis. Herman Emanuel took up his abode at Chillicothe, Missouri, where he was employed by the firm of Jacob Berg & Company, until his marriage on the 25th of April, 1869. He then removed to Linneus, Missouri, where he established business on his own account, conducting the enterprise until 1875, when he removed to Brookfield, Missouri. Thirteen years later he disposed of his interests there and went to San Diego, California, but on account of his wife's health he sold his interests there in June, 1890, and returned to St. Louis. Mrs. Emanuel was improved by the change and lived until June, 1903. Her husband survived her only a few months, passing away in October of the same year.

Their son, Edward R. Emanuel, was a pupil of the public schools of Brookfield, Missouri, of Macon City (Mo.) Military Academy, and of the Harvard School at Chicago, Illinois. He began his business career in San Diego, California, in 1888, but preferred the middle west and in 1890 sold out and came to St. Louis. Here he was with the I. B. Rosenthal Millinery Company until 1895, when he and his brother-in-law, Leopold Ackerman, purchased the millinery business of Adolph Rosenthal and Mrs. Fannie Sonnenfeld, the latter being his sister. At that time Mr. Emanuel became secretary and treasurer of the Sonnenfeld Millinery Company and has continued in this official connection to the present time. The company handles a complete line of modish millinery, together with fancy goods and cloaks, and the business is liberally patronized, for they fully meet the demands of the trade.

In June, 1896, Mr. Emanuel was married to Miss Paula Frankenthal, of St. Louis, a daughter of Alexander and Julia Frankenthal, natives of Germany. Unto them has been born a daughter, Evelyn Esther, who is with her parents at the family home at No. 4327 West Pine boulevard.

Mr. Emanuel is independent in politics. He belongs to the Columbian and Missouri Athletic Clubs, and is also connected with the B'nai B'rith. He possesses that quality which, for want of a better term, has been called "commercial sense," a quality which enables him to recognize the value of a business situation and to judge his opportunities at their true worth. He is bending his energies largely to the upbuilding of his business, and his capable control is manifest in its prosperous condition.

GEORGE H. LOKER.

A glance at the history of past centuries will indicate at once what would be the condition of the world if the mining interests no longer had a part in the industrial and commercial life. Only a few centuries ago agriculture was almost the only occupation of man. A landed proprietor surrounded himself with his tenants and his serfs who tilled his broad fields, while he reaped the reward of their labors, but when the rich mineral resources of the world were placed upon the market industry found its way into new and broader fields, minerals were used in the production of hundreds of inventions and the business of nations was revolutionized. When considering those facts we can in a measure determine the value to mankind of mining interests. One who is connected with the rich mineral resources of the west is George H. Loker, who was born October 9, 1845, in St. Louis, his parents being George H. and Mary (Fleming) Loker. The father was born in St. Mary county, Maryland, and the mother at Florissant, St. Louis county. George H. Loker, Sr., became a prominent representative of financial interests, being well known in banking circles as a member of the firm of Loker, Renick & Company, and of the firm of G. H. Loker & Brother.

As a pupil in the Benton public school, of this city, George H. Loker completed the work of the primary and grammar schools and afterward continued his grammar course and pursued a classical course in Washington University. He was graduated from the classical course in the St. Louis University in 1864, and the following year was devoted to classical study in the College de la Paix, Namur, Belgium. In 1867 he pursued a course in Jones Commercial College, of this city. He made his initial step in the business world as messenger in the banking house of G. H. Loker & Brother, and became shipping clerk and subsequently salesman with the wholesale tobacco firm of Seemuller & Company. As he advanced in business life he became connected with the wholesale drug business under the name of Vandewater, Loker & Company, but afterward withdrew from that firm and joined Edwin Harrison in organizing the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company and, incidentally, several mining companies operating in Colorado and Mexico. The Mikado Mining & Smelting Company is the successor of one of these mining companies, which is still in operation, having already been a big producer of ore at Leadville, Colorado. Another is the Meyer Mining Company, also in operation, of which Mr. Loker is the president and the only one of the original stockholders living. He has extensive investments in these lines and what he has accomplished has given him rank with leading mining operators of the west.

Mr. Loker organized the first military company after the Civil War, it being known as Company A of the Engineers Corps, Colonel N. Pritchard becoming its captain. Mr. Loker continued with that company until it was merged with Company A, of the First Regiment, of which he acted as sergeant major until he retired from active service. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Loker claims that the only incident in his career worthy of note is the fact that he was directly connected with the founding of the city of Lead-

ville, Colo., and yet his fellow citizens recognize him as an enterprising and reliable business man, one whose achievements are the testimonial of well directed and intelligent effort. The story of work in Leadville, however, is of deep interest and is worthy of record in this connection. In 1876 or 1877 a friend of his, August R. Meyer, formerly of St. Louis, had an assay office at Alma, Colorado, and was the purchasing agent of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company, of which Mr. Loker was secretary. Mr. Meyer wrote that he was "going over the range" to California Gulch at the request of a gold placer miner named Wood, who wanted him to examine some ore he had discovered in which there was something queer, of which he did not know the nature. On his return to Alma Mr. Meyer wrote Mr. Loker that the substance that was worrying the miner was carbonate of lead running high in silver, and he believed there were large quantities of it in that vicinity and asked Mr. Loker to get him appointed agent of his company for that place. Mr. Loker spoke to Edwin Harrison, president of the company, and several of the directors, with the result that Mr. Meyer received the appointment he requested.

Shortly after that Mr. Loker organized among the stockholders of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company an outside company which was called the Meyer Mining & Exploring Company, the new stockholders putting in the cash and Mr. Meyer his discoveries. Their own and other discoveries became so extensive that Mr. Meyer advised the company to build a smelter on the spot, and he induced a placer miner named Starr to donate to the company a large part of his placer in consideration of their paying the cost of getting a United States patent for the whole claim. In order to obtain a patent for the ground it was necessary to dig holes at various places on the claim and if the earth taken out contained gold in paying quantities, a patent would be granted. This was done by the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company and a patent was granted.

At Mr. Meyer's request Mr. Harrison went there early in the summer and was so impressed with what he saw that on his return he recommended to their board that a smelter be built at once and out of compliment to Mr. Harrison it was called the Harrison Reduction Works.

In July Mr. Loker went there, going from Alma on horseback over the range, for there was no road, and lost the path for awhile on top of the range on account of a heavy fall of snow. Arriving at the scene of operations he found only a cabin where Meyer did his assaying and lived, but he was then engaged in laying out the site for the smelter, a space about four hundred feet square, surrounded by a fence. The rest of the ground was intended for the use of the teams hauling the ore.

In order that their workmen and employees might procure living necessities at fair prices the company gave a lot just outside their fence to a storekeeper of Oro, the nearest town, and a lot opposite to another storekeeper on condition that they would locate general stores there. This was the beginning of what was afterward called Leadville. Mr. Meyer wanted to call it Harrison, but Mr. Harrison and many of the newcomers, thought Leadville would be better on account of the large production of argentiferous lead ore. The name of one of those storekeepers was H. A. W. Taber, who afterward became the millionaire senator from Colorado.

After the smelter was built the officers of the company organized a Colorado corporation called the Park Range Toll Road Company, which built and maintained a fine toll road from the eastern side of the range, in South Park, into Leadville. About the same time a freighting company was organized to buy and hire teams to haul the ore and product of the smelter from Leadville to the railroad at Colorado Springs. Mr. Meyer visited New Mexico and Arizona to induce freighters to come to Leadville, and he obtained a great many. The freighting company also brought in furnace supplies and merchandise from Colorado Springs.

In the meantime the fame of the mines had gone abroad and the people flocked in from everywhere, and they all wanted to get as near the Harrison Reduction Works as possible and the company, on the other hand, did not want them so near, but in the night frame houses would be built outside the fence. At first they were forcibly ejected, but soon they became too numerous and aggressive, so the idea of holding the ground for the original purpose was abandoned and that part laid out in streets and alleys which were donated to the city and kept the streets free of "jumpers" (squatters). The rest of that ground was divided into town lots and James R. Loker, younger brother of George H. Loker, was appointed real-estate agent to attend to it. He tried to sell the lots to those who had unlawfully entered upon them, or rent them, but they resisted payment and formed an association to test the validity of the company's patent. Their attorney contended that the ground was more valuable for town lots than for placer mining and, besides that, the charter of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company did not permit it to conduct a real-estate business. The United States court at Denver admitted these contentions, ignoring the fact that the placer patent was granted before a town was thought of and that a mining patent was the only kind that would hold on mining ground; and the charter of the company was in evidence that it could transact a real-estate business. The court decided against the company and the opinion was telegraphed to Leadville. The next morning when the manager of the Harrison Reduction Works appeared he found that not only the ground outside the fence had been "jumped" but also the space inside the fence was occupied by frame houses hastily put up or in process of erection. The manager at once summoned J. R. Loker, who was at the mines of which he was superintendent. After a quick conference Mr. Loker went back to the mines and gathered together all the miners under control of the company and organized them into a fighting company and marched them down behind the Harrison Reduction Works buildings where they would not be seen and where they were joined by the workmen of the Harrison Reduction Works. In the meantime the frame buildings were being constructed and squatter's title to lots were selling high, but at a signal the company's forces marched out from behind the building in company front, the front rank carrying telegraph poles, and in a little while every house was battered down and the debris and the squatters were thrown over the fence, and guards were kept at the fence to see that they did not come back.

The company appealed the case to the supreme court at Washington, which reversed the decision of the Denver court, both as to the validity of the patent and the right to deal in real estate. In rendering the decision it was said by some one connected with the case—Mr. Loker does not recall whether it was the court or one of the lawyers—that the company could run a steamboat also if it was done in the interest of the smelting and refining business. In fact when the mandate was received the agent of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company took possession of all the buildings on the ground, among which was a large hotel, theater and a newspaper. But the company did not wish to deal in real estate and business enterprises, and sold them as fast as possible.

Mr. Loker attaches value to this account because of the fact that it commemorates the quick upbuilding of a large city by the enterprise and capital of St. Louis people. They supplied at once what was needed, wagon roads, freighting outfits, telegraph lines, a newspaper and finally caused the building of the South Park Railroad from its terminus at Morrison into Leadville, and as the latter is a matter of interest, Mr. Loker relates the way in which it happened to be built.

The Kansas Pacific was the first railroad operating between Kansas City and Denver, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was operating between Denver and Pueblo and was being built through the Royal Gorge to the Arkansas valley, at the head of which stands Leadville. It also owned coal mines at

Trinidad, Colorado, and was building toward them, but for the time depended on the Santa Fe Railroad to bring the coal and coke to Pueblo. The St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company had a contract with the Kansas Pacific from Denver to Kansas City on freighting ore and base bullion (the product of the Harrison Reduction Works) and another contract with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad from Colorado Springs to Denver. After a time the Santa Fe Railroad got control of the Denver & Rio Grande and the traffic manager of the Santa Fe system came to the office of the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company in St. Louis and requested them to divert their shipments from the Kansas Pacific, at Denver, to the Santa Fe, at Pueblo. He was told that the matter would be considered when the company's contract with the Kansas Pacific expired, but he wanted it done at once and said that if the company did not make the change the Denver & Rio Grande would charge them ten dollars per ton on ore from Colorado Springs to Denver and an increased rate on coke from Trinidad to Colorado Springs. He was told that the company had a contract with the Denver & Rio Grande also, but he said that made no difference; that the Santa Fe had control and would not recognize the contract.

Mr. Loker, with whom the agent had been attempting his negotiations, immediately informed Mr. Harrison of the conversation, and the president of the company replied that he would see that it did make a difference. He telegraphed to Mr. Meyer to meet him in Denver on a certain day and bring with him the chiefs of the freighters, and he telegraphed Mr. Muir, traffic manager of the Kansas Pacific, to meet him at the depot at Kansas City prepared to make a low rate on coke from St. Louis and on grain and provisions from points on the Kansas Pacific to Denver. Mr. Muir met him and Mr. Harrison told him of the threat of the Santa Fe and outlined a plan to divert all the traffic of Leadville from Colorado Springs to Morrison, the terminus of the South Park Railroad. Mr. Muir readily entered into the plan and made suitable rates and Mr. Harrison continued on to Denver. Mr. Meyer and the freighters were already there and arrangements were made to divert the freight. The South Park Railroad officials were seen and they agreed to build the railroad westward from Morrison. All this required that the company build depots all along the road to Morrison supplied with provisions for man and beast. Mr. Loker's memory is that they began hauling to Morrison in less than a month and the South Park Railroad was finished to Leadville in a very short time.

In closing this account of the beginning of Leadville Mr. Loker can properly assert that he was directly connected with the founding of that city, in company with August R. Meyer, a native of St. Louis, and aided by the coöperation of Edwin Harrison, and the fact of his being the only survivor of those mentioned, and the only living man with a personal knowledge of those early incidents, places him in position to not only speak truthfully but accurately.

MORITZ EYSELL.

Moritz Eyssell is engaged in a general contract business as president of the Eyssell Construction Company and is also president of the Forest City Building Company. Like many of the successful leading and influential residents of this city he claims Germany as his native land, his birth having there occurred on the 11th of December, 1863. His parents were Otto and Marie (Boedecker) Eyssell, both of whom are now deceased. The father, who followed general merchandising throughout his business career, died in Germany in 1873. The mother came with her family to the new world in 1884, settling in Kansas City, where her death occurred in 1904. Five brothers of Moritz Eyssell are well known among the leading druggists of Kansas City. The family numbered ten



MORITZ EYSELL

children, nine of whom are living, the subject of this review being the sixth in order of birth.

In public and private schools of his native land Moritz Eyssell secured his education, and in 1881 came alone to America, settling in Kansas City, Missouri, at the age of eighteen years. There he attended night school, pursuing a business course in Spalding's Commercial College. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade in Germany, and continued in that business in Kansas City until 1886, when he began contracting on his own account, remaining a representative of the building interests there until 1891. Thinking that St. Louis offered a still broader field of labor, he then removed to this city, and was in business alone until 1907, when he organized the Eyssell Construction Company, of which he is now the president. He has continued in general contracting and building lines and has been identified with much important work in St. Louis, including the erection of the Washington Hotel, Carondelet Public Library, Gill Building, at the corner of Broadway and St. Charles, and numerous apartment houses and residences, all of which go to indicate the nature of his work and the importance of the contracts awarded him. He has also been associated with various commercial and financial enterprises of the city, and has dealt quite extensively in St. Louis real estate. He has ever recognized the fact that the present and not the future holds his opportunity, and at the outset of his career, he also seemed to understand fully that only the lower ranks of business life are crowded. He therefore resolved that he would pass beyond that position and gain a higher altitude. This he has done and his ability has placed him in a creditable position in the department of business activity which he has chosen as a life vocation.

Mr. Eyssell belongs to the Union Club, to the Liederkranz, and to the Masonic fraternity, and his social nature finds expression in his intercourse with his fellow members of those organizations. He was married in Kansas City, October 10, 1888, to Miss Emma Sieben, of that city, and to them have been born a son, Carl George, who at the age of nineteen years is attending Washington University, and a daughter, Else Marie, thirteen years of age, now a student in the public schools. The family residence at No. 3842 Flora avenue was erected by Mr. Eyssell in 1907.

EDWARD BINDSCHADLER.

Edward Bindschadler, now living retired, his rest from business being well merited, was for seventeen years the secretary of the Merrill Drug Company of St. Louis. While Switzerland has furnished a smaller percentage of citizens to America than Germany, England and France, none of the adopted sons of this land have been more loyal to its institutions and its welfare than the sons of that sturdy little republic of the Alps. It is from that country that Edward Bindschadler comes, his birth having occurred at Zurich, Switzerland, May 12, 1843. His parents were Jacob and Regula (Mueller) Bindschadler. The father was sheriff of Zurich, Switzerland, for many years, and the maternal grandfather was captain of the militia there. The forefathers of Mr. Bindschadler resided for many years on Lake Zurich.

In the public schools of his native country the subject of this review pursued his education to the age of twelve years and then spent the succeeding two years as a high-school student. He then came to America in 1857, landing at New York city, but did not tarry in the eastern metropolis, making his way at once into the interior of the country. His destination was St. Louis and on reaching this city he entered upon a two years' apprenticeship in the employ of Mr. Wurmb at Ninth and Salisbury streets. He afterward secured a clerkship with Dr. Stelzleni, who owned a drug store in which Mr. Bindschadler remained

for a year and a half. He then engaged with Mr. Mols, a druggist, whom he represented as a salesman for a year, while the succeeding year was spent as a clerk in the drug store of Dr. Huffel, but following the outbreak of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations, feeling that his first duty was to his adopted country. In June, 1861, he joined the army, enlisting as a member of Company A, of the Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, of U. S. Volunteers, and was appointed assistant in the hospital, where he served until 1864, being promoted to hospital steward.

At the close of his military service Mr. Bindschadler again became a resident of St. Louis, after which he entered the employ of Jacob S. Merrill as a clerk. Gradually he worked his way upward in that establishment until he became secretary of the J. S. Merrill Drug Company. His ability secured him promotions from time to time until he became one of the executive officers of the house, and through his enterprising spirit and well directed labor contributed to its upbuilding. When his enterprise, industry and perseverance had brought to him a substantial capital he resolved to enjoy life's leisure and retired from business on the first of January, 1908.

Mr. Bindschadler was married in St. Louis to Miss Anna Kelly in 1868, and unto them were born five children: Agnes, the wife of Frank Brown, agent of the St. Louis & Peoria Railroad Company, located in East St. Louis; Kate, the wife of Young Rothsay; Leslie, who is engaged in the dry-goods business; Bertha, the wife of David Dreyfus, a traveling salesman for Glazier Brothers, dealers in laces; and Edith, the wife of Archie Boyd, who is engaged in the plumbing business in Granite City, Illinois.

Mr. Bindschadler gives his political allegiance to the republican party and, although he never seeks nor desires office, always keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of Ransom Post, G. A. R., and thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades. What he has accomplished in the business world should serve to encourage and inspire others, showing what may be done by determined effort and indefatigable industry, for he came to America empty-handed, imbued only with the determination to win success. It has been through persistent efforts and in legitimate lines of commerce that he has gained his prosperity.

CHARLES N. STEVENS.

Charles N. Stevens, deceased, won for himself a favorable place in the regard of his fellow citizens as a reliable and progressive business man and as a citizen of public spirit. A native of the state of New York, he was born in 1844 and was a resident of Toledo, O., at the outbreak of the Civil war. There he enlisted in defense of the Union cause as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He had been commander of the high school cadets there and his military experience in that connection proved of value to him when he needed to employ the arts of war to defend the interests of the nation. He served in the army with the rank of lieutenant and at the close of hostilities received an honorable discharge.

When the war was over Mr. Stevens entered business life in connection with the hardware and iron trade and, thinking that the new but growing west offered better opportunities, removed to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1868. He there continued in the same line of business for twenty years, when he was appointed purchasing agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad by the receiver, removing to St. Louis in 1893. This position, which is one of large responsibility, claimed his energies up to the time of his demise, which occurred June 8, 1901.

Mr. Stevens had been married in Leavenworth in 1871 to Miss Phoebe Gillpatrick, a daughter of Dr. Rufus Gillpatrick, one of the pioneer free state men of Kansas. He loved and enjoyed his home above everything else and found his greatest happiness in ministering to the welfare and pleasure of his family. He erected a fine residence on Cabanne avenue, which is still the home of Mrs. Stevens. He was a member of the Christian Science church and assisted in erecting a number of its houses of worship. He was also a member of the Mercantile Club, the Loyal Legion and of Ransom Post, G. A. R. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and, aside from politics, he was active in citizenship in support of all measures which tended to promote the welfare and advance the interests of St. Louis. He had a very large circle of friends among the railroad officials, and was recognized as a gentleman of marked capability and integrity. All who knew him liked him, for he was a man of genuine worth, free from ostentation or display and possessing those qualities which command confidence and respect in every land and clime.

WILLIAM T. NEWMAN.

William T. Newman, a prominent representative of the merchant tailoring interests in St. Louis, is numbered among the citizens of foreign birth who have found in the business conditions of the new world the opportunities which they sought for advancement and success. A native of Dorsetshire, England, Mr. Newman was born in the town of Gillingham, November 3, 1854, his parents being Joseph and Elizabeth (Lambert) Newman, farming people of England. After acquiring his education the son was apprenticed to a dry-goods merchant of Sherbourne, Dorsetshire, for a term of four years and when the time of his indenture was over he continued with his employer through the succeeding four years and gained a thorough and accurate knowledge of commercial methods. He afterward held positions with the leading firms of Southampton, Sheffield, Leeds, Birmingham and other towns, but the reports which he had heard concerning business conditions in the new world proved a persuasive voice which he could not resist and in 1881 he sailed for the United States.

Mr. Newman has since been a resident of St. Louis, where he has continuously engaged in merchant tailoring, opening one of the small establishments at that time. Gradually, however, he has developed his business to colossal proportions and has increased his facilities to meet the growing demands of his trade until today he is at the head of one of the leading establishments in his line in St. Louis, employing an average of one hundred and fifty skilled workmen. The business is conducted under the firm style of the Newman, Biehle, Joyce Tailoring Company, at No. 1009 Olive street. The enterprise has become one of the important productive industries and commercial interests of the city and at the same time has brought to the proprietors a substantial annual revenue. The development of the business has been brought about along modern lines of trade and the house has ever sustained an enviable reputation for the straightforward business policy pursued.

Mr. Newman was married in St. Louis to Miss Alice M. M. Pierson and unto them have been born a daughter and son, Adelaide A. and George Lambert, who are students in the McKinley high school. Mr. Newman is prominent in Masonic circles, is a past master of the lodge, a past high priest of the chapter and in the Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church and is interested in the intellectual, social, political and moral progress of his adopted city as well as its material advancement.

His business record is indeed notable and commendable. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, a genius for devising the right thing at the right time, joined to every day common sense, guided by resistless will power,



WILLIAM T. NEWMAN

are the chief characteristics of the man. Justice has ever been maintained in his relations to his patrons and employes and he has naturally had the loyal support of the latter and the continued patronage of the former. He has been watchful of all the details of his business and of all indications pointing toward prosperity and from the beginning had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of his enterprise.

GUSTAVE H. SCHOLLMAYER.

The name of Gustave H. Schollmeyer is well known in commercial and business circles. He is a director of the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, president of the Magnolia Investment Company, vice president of the Dresden Investment Company and as a stockholder is associated with other concerns of importance. Through much of his career he has represented interests upon the road as a traveling salesman and has a very wide and extended acquaintance. In manners always genial and approachable, and with a cordial spirit that wins friends, he is known throughout the district over which he sells as "Scully," a term of friendship indicative of his cordial relations with those with whom he comes in contact.

His parents were Rudolph and Henrietta Schollmeyer, the former a wholesale and retail tobacco merchant. The family is of German lineage and the parents came to St. Louis in 1852, by way of New Orleans and were married in this city. In his boyhood days Gustave H. Schollmeyer was a pupil in the old Benton school at Ninth and Louis streets, where now stands the public library building, but he left school at the age of twelve years and entered upon his business career, remaining with the firm of D. Crawford & Company for seven years. He was first employed as cash boy, then as elevator boy and at fourteen years of age was made a clerk in the notion department. On leaving Crawford's he became connected with the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, with which he has since been associated. He began as stock clerk, was later made department salesman and was the first man sent out by the firm with a special line of furnishing goods. He then covered the territory of southeastern Missouri and still retains that territory, although he travels little at the present time, being associated with those who serve under him and represent him on the road. At the present writing he is supervising the sales in southeastern Missouri and assisting in the general management of the business as one of the directors of the company, having been chosen to that position in 1907. He is interested in this company as a stockholder and also owns bank and other stocks and real estate, both in St. Louis and southeastern Missouri. He is the president of the Magnolia Investment Company and vice president of the Dresden Investment Company and is the owner of considerable realty in St. Louis. His investments include stock in a dozen or more banks and in three banking institutions he is a director. He is also interested in other enterprises of southeastern Missouri, and he owns there a farm of over two thousand acres.

Mr. Schollmeyer belongs to the Mercantile Club and in 1907 was presiding officer of the Mound Builders, an organization of business men, whose object it is to promote the sale of goods made in St. Louis. He was president of the Southeastern Missouri Drummers Association in 1905. In 1896 he organized what became known as Scully's army, an auxiliary to the Travelers Protective Association and it did good work with the railroads in securing the transportation of baggage and other concessions. Fraternally, Mr. Schollmeyer is a life member of the Elks Lodge, No. 9, and belongs to Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Missouri Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T., and the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Oasis Hunting & Fishing Club and is a member of the Cascade Fishing Club. Dependent upon his own resources

from the age of twelve years, he has made a notable record. His education was largely acquired by attending night school and devoting his "leisure hours" to study. He has correctly judged the possibilities of success, knowing that its attainment must be based upon indefatigable diligence, and throughout his entire life he has displayed that persistency of purpose which Wanamaker, the Philadelphia and New York merchant, has styled as the keynote of prosperity. One who knows him well says of him, "He is a good-natured, clear cut and likeable man," and it is these qualities that have gained him his personal popularity and the friendship of the great majority of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

JOHN P. GEMMER.

John P. Gemmer, engaged in gun manufacturing, has been located at No. 700 North Third street for twenty-eight years and his enterprise is recognized as one of the substantial industries of that section of the city. A native of Nassau, Germany, he was born in June, 1838, a son of Henry and Maria Gemmer. The father came to America in 1855 and throughout his remaining days was identified with general agricultural pursuits. He was a representative of one of the old families of Germany but became a most loyal citizen of his adopted land and here passed away in 1892.

John P. Gemmer pursued his education in the public schools of the fatherland to the age of fourteen years and when a young man of seventeen crossed the Atlantic to the new world with his father, landing at New Orleans. The voyage had been made in a sailing vessel and had continued for thirty-eight days. From the Crescent City Mr. Gemmer made his way northward to Boonville, Missouri, where he remained for four years, being employed in a gun factory, in which he thoroughly familiarized himself with the business in principle and detail. He became an expert workman at the trade and in 1859 removed to St. Louis, where he secured a position with Mr. Kleinhenn, with whom he continued for a year. In 1860 he entered the employ of W. L. Watt, proprietor of the Hawken gun shop, which was established in 1824 by Jacob and Samuel Hawken. The Hawken rifle was long a most popular one, being extensively used in the mountains and in killing buffaloes. In October, 1862, Mr. Gemmer purchased the business of Mr. Watt, the shop at that time being located on Washington avenue between Main and Second streets. There he remained until 1870, when he removed to No. 612 North Third street and in 1874 changed his location to No. 600 North Third street. In 1876 he established his business at No. 704 North Third street and since 1880 has been at his present location. As the years have passed he has won a gratifying measure of success. He has one of the leading gun manufacturing establishments of the middle Mississippi valley and his output has increased from year to year as his patronage has demanded.

In St. Louis, in December, 1872, Mr. Gemmer was married to Miss Louise Grewe, whose parents were worthy people of Germany. Unto them have been born a son and daughter. Julius, now thirty-four years of age, pursued his education in the public schools and in the Jones Commercial College and is now traveling salesman for the Winchester Gun Company. He learned the business of manufacturing rifles with his father and thus thoroughly understanding the trade, he is well equipped to place the goods which he handles upon the market in an advantageous way. His district is Missouri and Illinois. Adela, the daughter, attended a private high school and has been specially trained in music. The family residence at No. 2336 Park avenue is a beautiful mansion and is especially attractive by reason of its warm-hearted hospitality.

Mr. Gemmer votes independently but is most loyal and patriotic in his feeling for his adopted country and his influence is ever on the side of movements and measures which contribute to its upbuilding and the promotion of its best interests. He has resided in St. Louis for a half a century and is here well known, his business record and his private life alike entitling him to the regard in which he is uniformly held. From an early age he has depended upon his own resources and the prosperity which has come to him has followed as the logical sequence of his unremitting efforts and well directed diligence.

HON. WILLIAM B. KINEALY.

The life work of Hon. William B. Kinealy has constituted a valuable asset in political and legal circles in St. Louis. He was born in this city in 1871, while his father, Michael Kinealy, was a native of Ireland and a graduate of Queens College of Dublin. Coming to America, his qualifications as an attorney gained him rank with the leading representatives of the profession in St. Louis. It was in this city that William B. Kinealy spent his boyhood days and acquired his education, supplementing his public-school course by study in Washington University. His law study was pursued under the direction of his father and following his admission to the bar in 1897 he became a member of the well known law firm of Kinealy & Kinealy. With the advantage that came to him through association with his father, then well established in practice, Mr. Kinealy was not long in gaining recognition of his merits as a lawyer and in practice has never failed to give a thorough preparation, presenting his cause with a clearness and force that never fails to impress the court and seldom fails to win the verdict desired.

Mr. Kinealy, however, is known not alone as one of the able young lawyers of the St. Louis bar but is also numbered among the distinguished representatives of the democracy and was honored by his party in 1902 with election to the state senate. Ever giving careful attention to each question which came up for consideration he exerted no little influence in legislative halls, especially in the work done in the committee rooms. He was chairman of the committee on criminal jurisprudence and a member of the committee on private corporations, eleemosynary institutions and public health, constitutional amendments, federal relations, permanent seat of government and Louisiana Purchase Centennial. He retired at the completion of his term with the confidence and good will of his constituents whose interests he had faithfully served, at no time sacrificing the welfare of the commonwealth to partisanship nor the public good to personal aggrandizement.

S. M. BRECKINRIDGE LONG.

S. M. Breckinridge Long, practicing at the St. Louis bar with a large clientele, was born in this city, May 16, 1881, and comes of a family noted for strong intellects. Many of its representatives have been lawyers, physicians and ministers and have always been connected with the professions. Mr. Long is a son of William Strudwick and Margaret (Breckinridge) Long. His father served as major in the Confederate army with the Forty-fourth North Carolina Regiment. In the maternal line the ancestry is traced back to John Breckinridge, who was attorney general of the United States under Thomas Jefferson. He had four sons. The eldest, Cabell Breckinridge, was secretary of state of Kentucky and was the father of John C. Breckinridge, vice president of the United States, vice president of the Confederacy, United States senator



WILLIAM B. KINEALY

from Kentucky and at one time presidential candidate. Robert J. Breckinridge, the second son, was a lawyer and preacher. His sons were General Joseph C. Breckinridge Inspector General of the United States army, and Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, who was congressman from Kentucky. William Breckinridge, the third son of John Breckinridge, was the father of Clifton Breckinridge, United States Minister to Russia. John Breckinridge, Jr., the fourth son, married Margaret Miller, a daughter of Samuel Miller, founder of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Their son, S. M. Breckinridge, married Virginia Castleman, a daughter of David and Virginia (Harrison) Castleman, the latter a daughter of William Henry Harrison, president of the United States. Margaret M. Breckinridge, daughter of S. M. and Virginia (Castleman) Breckinridge, became the wife of William S. Long, a son of Osmond and Helen (Webb) Long.

It will thus be seen that S. M. Breckinridge Long is descended from an ancestry honorable and distinguished. Like the family, he sought activity in professional lines and was prepared for his life work by liberal educational advantages, completing the academic course in Princeton University with the class of 1903, while in 1906 he was graduated from the law department of Washington University at St. Louis. After completing his education he took a trip around the world, wisely using this most advantageous time, for he was not yet bound down by professional cares and had, too, the ready appreciation of early manhood for new and interesting experiences. Following his return he entered upon the active practice of law, in which he is now engaged, with office in the Commonwealth Trust building. Many members of his family have gained distinction as representatives of the legal profession, and the strong intellectual force and laudable ambition of Mr. Long are the basis upon which his many friends rest their predictions as to a successful professional career for him.

Mr. Long is a stalwart advocate of the Democracy and in 1908 was candidate of his party for the state legislature. He belongs to the Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity, and while an active member was consul of the local chapter. He joined that society in 1904 and in 1907 became a member of the University Club of St. Louis, while since 1901 he has been a member of the Cottage Club of Princeton. He is a splendid representative of a progressive type of young manhood, and nature and education have vied in making him an entertaining and cultured gentleman.

W. J. RAE.

W. J. Rae made his initial step in the business world at the age of sixteen years and since that time has taken many forward steps until his success is assured by reason of the clientage he has secured as a hay and grain dealer. He was born in St. Louis, February 9, 1867. His father was Edward J. Rae, a wholesale liquor dealer, who was born in Ireland but was of Scotch descent. His mother, Mrs. Ellen (Morrison) Rae, was also a native of the Emerald Isle.

Spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, W. J. Rae attended successively the public schools of St. Louis, the St. Louis University and St. Mary's University at St. Marys, Kansas. Constantly broadening knowledge qualified him more and more largely for the onerous and responsible duties which come when text-books are laid aside and one takes up the work in the school of experience. Mr. Rae was a young man of sixteen years when he secured a position with the Central Grain Elevator Company, with which he continued to the age of twenty-one. He then went into the local hay and grain business with his brother under the name of Rae Brothers, and in 1893 he became associated with the John E. Hall Commission Company as vice president. For thirteen years he was thus engaged in the trade, after which he started out alone again as a shipper of hay and grain under the firm name of W. J. Rae &

Company. Throughout almost his entire business career he has been connected with this line of activity and is well known in the markets wherein are handled the products with which he is concerned as a buyer and shipper.

Mr. Rae was married to Miss M. Blanche O'Reilly, a daughter of Michael Byrne O'Reilly, a well known lawyer, who is also the president of the M. B. O'Reilly Realty & Investment Company. They have three children, two daughters and a son, Ethel M., Gertrude B. and John O'R.

Mr. Rae was formerly president of the Lakedell Automobile Company and is a member of the Merchants' Exchange. In fact he is deeply interested in all that pertains to the business conditions and development of St. Louis and his cooperation may always be counted upon as a factor in public progress and advancement. Many regard a successful investment as due, in part at least, to luck or fortunate circumstances but investigation into the career of the successful investor will show that he studies the market with the most discriminating attention, never leaving undone anything that will serve to bring to him a better knowledge of trade conditions, so that he may more profitably place the financial interests entrusted to his care.

DAVID RANDOLPH CALHOUN.

Through the stages of orderly progression David Randolph Calhoun has advanced from a comparatively obscure position in the business world to one of prominence, being today a leading representative of commercial lines in St. Louis as president of the Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company. His connection extends also to manufacturing lines and he possesses that force of character and keen business discernment which enable him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, February 28, 1858, his parents being George W. and Sarah R. (Giles) Calhoun. After mastering the elementary branches of learning as a public-school student in New Market, New Jersey, he entered Smith Academy of Dunellen, New Jersey. He entered upon his business career in New York with the firm of Noyes, White & Company, commission merchants in notions, continuing with that house from 1876 until 1878. The latter year witnessed his arrival in St. Louis, where he entered the employ of Ely, Janis & Company, wholesale dry-goods merchants. His capability and fidelity won him successive promotions and in 1903 he was elected president of the Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, which had been incorporated twenty years before. The history of this establishment forms an integral chapter in the commercial records of St. Louis. Its development is attributable in no small degree to the efforts of Mr. Calhoun, who from the earliest period of his connection therewith has largely concentrated his energies upon its expansion, striving toward high ideals in the improvement of the personnel, character of service rendered and in all of its various relations to the public.

Returning to the east in 1891, Mr. Calhoun was married in New York city, November 25, 1891, to Miss Marie Gardner Whitmore. By a previous marriage he had one daughter, Josephine C., now the wife of C. Norman Jones, while by the present marriage there is one son, David R. Calhoun, Jr. In politics Mr. Calhoun is independent and is identified with that progressive movement which is noticeable in each of the great parties toward reform and purity in the management of political interests. He is a member of the Business Men's League and is therefore identified with interests for the advancement of the commercial and industrial life of the city. He is well known in club circles of St. Louis, being a member of the Log Cabin, Noonday, Racquet, Cuivre, St. Louis and St. Louis Country Clubs—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and also his high standing among those prominent in St. Louis' social life. He finds his chief source of outdoor recreation in golf.

In an analyzation of his life record it is easily discernible that at the outset of his career he was imbued with the laudable ambition to attain success and that his efforts have been discerningly directed in those lines of life demanding intellectuality, a clearly defined purpose and unflinching fidelity to the end in view. His methods, too, have been characterized by the strictest conformity to commercial ethics and there is in his business career no esoteric phase.

GEORGE ROBINSON LOCKWOOD.

George Robinson Lockwood is an attorney whose analytical trend of mind and interest in the great sociological, economic and political questions of the country have led him to give public expression to opinions that have been an influencing factor in molding public thought and action. He was born in St. Louis, March 23, 1853, a son of Richard John Lockwood, a native of Kent county, Delaware, and a grandson of Caleb Lockwood. His great-grandfather was Richard Lockwood, of Kent county, who was a member of the convention which met just after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and organized the state of Delaware. Tracing the ancestry still further back it is found that Robert Lockwood, who was of Scotch lineage, came from the eastern part of England to America in 1630 with Governor Winthrop. He was connected with the Massachusetts colony until 1700, when he removed to the eastern shore of Maryland, while later the family homestead was established on the borderland between that state and Delaware. Representatives of the name, however, have been more largely identified with Delaware than with Maryland and Richard John Lockwood remained a resident of that state until 1830, when he came to Missouri in company with his father. Both were connected with mercantile interests here, Richard J. Lockwood becoming a member of the firm of Hill & Lockwood, wholesale grocers and dealers in boat supplies. He married first Berenice Morrison and after her death Angelica Peale Robinson, whose grandmother, Angelica Peale, was a daughter of Charles Wilson Peale, who was born in Maryland in 1743 and became the great Revolutionary artist, his portraits of Washington being accepted as the best that were ever painted of the father of his country. Mrs. Lockwood was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, and died in the year 1900. Her father, Archibald Robinson, was a gentleman farmer of Virginia and a son of Alexander Robinson, a merchant of Baltimore.

George Robinson Lockwood was the eldest of seven children of his father's second marriage, two brothers and one sister still living: James Y., secretary and treasurer of the Southern Coal & Mining Company, of St. Louis; Charles A., a retired farmer, of Lamar, Missouri; Mrs. Walker Hill, whose husband is president of the Mechanics American National Bank, of St. Louis. There is also a half-brother, William M. Lockwood, deputy comptroller of St. Louis.

A pupil in the public schools in his early boyhood, George R. Lockwood afterward attended the University of Virginia and the law department of Washington University, in St. Louis. He was graduated from the former institution with the Civil Engineer degree in 1877 and followed that profession for two years in Missouri, Kansas and Arizona, before entering upon his preparation for the practice of law. He was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree in 1881 and was immediately admitted to the bar, since which time he has engaged in practice alone, devoting his attention to civil law exclusively. His clientage has been of a distinctively representative character, connecting him with much important litigation, and he is regarded as a safe counsel and a strong advocate.

While never a politician, Mr. Lockwood has always been active in molding public opinion, usually giving staunch support to democratic principles. He belongs to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal



GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD

rather than for personal ends. He has, however, always felt a most hearty concern for the public welfare and has been helpful in bringing about those purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing in the political, municipal and social life of the city. Such men whether in office or out are the natural leaders of whichever party they may be identified with, especially in that movement toward higher politics which is common to both parties and which constitutes the most hopeful political sign of the period. In 1895 he organized the St. Louis Democratic Sound Money Club, and served as its secretary during its existence to the election of 1896. In the course of his active work for that organization he produced and circulated some effective literature on the money question. He was a Palmer and Buckner elector on the democratic sound money ticket that year. He is also the author of a lengthy pamphlet, entitled *Lockwood on Trusts; Apprehension Versus Progress; and the Tools to Him Who Can Handle Them*. He wrote this in 1899, added to it in 1903 and it has been largely circulated, especially among members of the bar. In 1903 Mr. Lockwood was elected a member of the board of education and is still serving, while in 1906 he was the democratic nominee for judge of the circuit court. His father's country home at Old Orchard in St. Louis county is still in his brother's possession and has been the family property for nearly sixty years. His city home is at No. 5710 Cates avenue.

Mr. Lockwood was married November 23, 1881, in Albemarle county, Virginia, to Anna Preston Davis, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard T. and Louisa Morris (Saunders) Davis, her father being the rector of an Episcopal church in Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia. Mrs. Lockwood is descended from Thomas Jefferson's sister Martha, who married Dabney Carr, her brother's most intimate friend. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood: Richard J., a civil engineer who was graduated from the Washington University; Louisa Saunders; Angelica Peale; and Thomas Preston, a student in Washington University.

Mr. Lockwood and his family are of the Episcopal faith. He belongs to the Jefferson Club and to the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations. He is a lover of literature and his reading has been extensive. He stands as a type of the southern gentleman, courteous, hospitable and social, his charming personality and cordiality winning him many friends.

JESSE L. CARLETON.

Jesse L. Carleton, who at the age of twenty years filled the position of stock clerk in the print department of the Boogher Dry Goods Company, is now financially interested in the Carleton Dry Goods Company, a wholesale enterprise of St. Louis, and as traveling salesman with jurisdiction in Oklahoma and Texas, is contributing in substantial measure to the success of the house. His rise has resulted from the gradual development of business powers along well defined lines of trade. He was born in Cumberland, Maryland, August 20, 1862, a son of Henry Dunlap and Mary Ellen Carleton, née Boogher. The public schools afforded him his preliminary educational advantages, which were supplemented by study in the Normal School at Cumberland, Maryland. He came from a farm near Cumberland in 1883 to St. Louis when a young man of twenty years and accepted a position of stock clerk in the print department of the Boogher Dry Goods Company. Ambitious for advancement and recognizing the fact that success results from close application and a thorough mastery of every duty, Mr. Carleton made his services so valuable in the house that promotions followed and in 1895 he became financially interested and was elected to a position on the directorate. He continued as a director with that corporation and upon the reorganization of the business under the firm style of the Carleton Dry Goods

Company in December, 1899, he was again chosen a director and so continues to the present time. In 1887 he became traveling representative of the house in Indian Territory and later in Oklahoma and a portion of Texas, and the volume of business which has been built up now justifies the association of three other salesmen with him in that territory. He is also a director of the Corinth Woolen Mills and is thus extending his interests and activities, having made for himself a creditable place among the substantial business men of his adopted city.

Mr. Carleton makes St. Louis his home and was here married on the 27th of February, 1895, to Miss Sarah M. Leggat, by whom he has one daughter, Frances Ellen, ten years of age, now attending the Mary Institute. They attend and hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and Mr. Carleton by reason of a social nature and genial disposition is a welcome visitor in the rooms of the Glen Echo, the Country, the St. Louis, the Field, Racquet, the Normandie and Mercantile Clubs, in all of which he holds membership. He is fond of athletics and outdoor sports and recognizes the fact that a well developed physical manhood is an excellent basis for business success. One who reads between the lines of this history will readily determine that the salient qualities of success—close application, unwearied industry and progressive methods—are his.

JOHN HARTMAN.

John Hartman is the secretary and treasurer of the American Gold Mining Company, with offices at No. 411 Olive street. He was born in Alsace, December 23, 1843, his parents being Francis A. and Marguerita Hartman, who in the year 1848 arrived in America, establishing their home in St. Louis. The father was the owner of a brickyard and was interested in various other enterprises of this character as well as in stone quarries, but following the close of the Civil war he disposed of his interests and lived a retired life. His death occurred in 1868 when he was sixty-nine years of age.

John Hartman was a little lad of only four summers when the parents crossed the Atlantic, and the public school system of this city afforded him his educational privileges. He continued his studies until he reached the age of fifteen years, after which he became his father's assistant in the brickyards, working in a general way and never disdaining any kind of labor that would contribute to the upbuilding of the enterprise. He was thus busily occupied for four years, but after the outbreak of the Civil war entered a sawmill owned by Frank Ludlow. In 1863 he was draughted for service in the army and did duty with the National Guards until the end of the war. Immediately afterward he secured a position in Ames pork packing house where he had charge of their stable taking care of horses.

Four years thus passed by, during which time he carefully saved his earnings until he was enabled to purchase an interest in the merchant tailoring business of John H. Banker, becoming a partner in the undertaking. The firm suffered somewhat by the widespread financial panic of 1873, and on the 1st of January, 1874, Mr. Hartman purchased his partner's interest and formed a second partnership with A. B. Betz. This relation was maintained under the firm style of Hartman & Betz until 1886, when Mr. Hartman bought Mr. Betz' interest and carried on the business under his own name for about sixteen years. On the expiration of that period he withdrew from the merchant tailoring and men's furnishing goods business, disposing of his interests in 1902. In the meantime he had become connected with the development of the interests of the American Gold Mining Company, acting as its vice president for a number of years and then resigning to accept the executive position in 1905 of secretary and treasurer. This position he still fills. He was likewise the president of the St. Louis

Enameling Company for a number of years, and thus various business enterprises have profited by his sound judgment and careful management.

On the 2d of May, 1867, Mr. Hartman was married in St. Louis to Miss Margaret Landragan, a native of Ireland, born July 9, 1837, and they became the parents of three sons and a daughter: Francis M., born August 29, 1868, attended Jones Commercial College and is now occupying a responsible position in Denver, Colorado; Mary Ellen, born February 10, 1871, is the widow of Gus Muench and is living with her father; John H., born August 25, 1873, pursued a commercial course in the Perkins & Herple Commercial College and is now connected with the Brown Shoe Company; and Joseph B., born July 17, 1876, occupies a position in the auditing department of the Frisco Railroad.

The handsome family residence at No. 4317 Forest Park boulevard was erected by Mr. Hartman in 1897 and has since been his home. He is a member of the Merchants Exchange and of the Jefferson Club. A Catholic in religious faith, he is a communicant of the Cathedral church, and in his political views is a democrat. Unmindful of the honors of office, he has nevertheless won the honor and respect of his fellowmen wherever his work is known and his influence is felt.

HENRY J. LINNEMAN.

Henry J. Linneman, conducting a wholesale drug business, his careful management being attested by the success of the enterprise, was born in St. Louis, September 16, 1843, and is classed with the native sons of the city whose records reflect credit upon its commercial history. His father, Xavier Linneman, was a native of Germany and came to America in 1837, locating in St. Louis, where he engaged in the stock business for the southern market. He continued in that field of activity for several years and then retired from business with a handsome competence about 1854. In early manhood he had wedded Mary Anna Kohrumel, who was also of German birth, their marriage being celebrated in the fatherland.

Henry J. Linneman was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and attended night schools, where he pursued commercial branches. As a boy he entered the drug business in the employ of Mathews, Levering & Company, remaining with that house for ten years, being office assistant and bookkeeper during the closing years. No higher testimonial of faithful service can be given than the fact that an individual is retained in the employ of one firm for an extensive period. On leaving Mathews, Levering & Company, Mr. Linneman engaged with Brown, Webber & Graham in the same capacity for two years, and in 1872 he started out upon an individual venture in the drug brokerage business, in which line he continued until 1904, when he became an exclusive dealer in crude drug sundries. He now conducts a wholesale business in these lines and his efforts are being crowned with prosperity. To his close application to business without any outside diversion or interests may be accredited his success. He is now at the head of a prosperous enterprise bringing to him a gratifying return.

In his political views Mr. Linneman has always been a republican. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and he has been very active in the Sunday school and library work of the church and in its charities and benevolence. His religion is that of deeds rather than that of words and with him there is no dividing line between religion and business.

On the 13th of April, 1871, Mr. Linneman was married to Miss Maggie A. Pritchard, of St. Louis, a daughter of Willis R. and Katherine (Jenkins) Pritchard. Mrs. Linneman shared with her husband in his activities in church and charitable work, and her death, which occurred in July, 1902, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for the poor and needy had found in her a faithful friend and all who knew her entertained for her the warmest regard be-

cause of her many good qualities of heart and mind. There were five children of the family: Willis P., a ranch owner in southwestern Missouri; Harry E., who is engaged in railroad business; Alice M.; Katherine A.; and Ella M. The daughters are all graduates from high schools and private schools. The family residence, erected by Mr. Linneman in 1888, is at No. 307 North Taylor avenue and the family occupy an enviable position in the social circles in which they move.

HARRY PIATT HUBBELL.

Harry Piatt Hubbell, who has been southwestern agent for the Cambria Steel Company for about ten years, with headquarters in St. Louis, was born on the 4th of December, 1871, in Monticello, Piatt county, Illinois. His parents, Silas Hart and Sarah Jane (Townley) Hubbell, are both natives of Cincinnati, Ohio, and are now residents of Kansas City, Missouri. Spending his boyhood days in his parents' home, Harry Piatt Hubbell was sent as a pupil to the public schools of Monticello and immediately after leaving school went to Kansas City, Missouri, accepting a position in the Kansas City sales office of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company in March, 1890. On the 1st of May, 1891, he came to the St. Louis office of the same company and was in active connection with that concern for eight years. On resigning his position he became representative for the Cambria Steel Company, with which he has now been connected for ten years, with headquarters at St. Louis, acting as southwestern sales agent. He has built up a good business for the house, and his executive ability and keen enterprise are proving forces in the continuance of the trade.

On the 21st of June, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hubbell to Miss Harriet Belle Hanson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter McLean Hanson. They have two children, Howard Hanson and Elizabeth Burton.

Mr. Hubbell has never sought nor desired public office, but has given unflinching allegiance to the republican party, for he believes the best interests of the community and the country at large are conserved thereby. He belongs to the West Presbyterian church and to the Young Men's Christian Association, and his influence is always on the side of right, justice, truth, improvement and progress. He is now connected with the Civic League and is identified with several social and fraternal organizations of the city, holding membership in the Mercantile Club; the St. Louis Amateur Athletic Club; the Rose Hill Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; the St. Louis Council, No. 26, of the United Commercial Travelers. His geniality, deference for the opinions of others, and cordial address are qualities which have rendered him popular wherever he has gone, while the strength of his character has gained him the friendship and regard of many with whom he has come in contact.

CHARLES FERDINAND KRONE.

Charles Ferdinand Krone, attorney and lecturer at the Benton College of Law on wills and administrations, was born in St. Louis in 1863. His father, Charles A. Krone, was an actor who for twenty-five or thirty years played the heavy tragedy roles at the Le Bar Theater. He married Catherine Basler, a native of Switzerland.

Charles Ferdinand Krone acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, mastering the branches of each consecutive grade until he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1882. He then attended the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and made preparation for the practice of law

in the office and under the direction of L. D. Seward, being admitted to the bar in 1889. He entered upon active practice the following year and has continued to the present time, winning recognition as an able lawyer of analytical mind and keen discernment. He prepares his cases with thoroughness and care and is ever most loyal to the interests of his clients. He held the position of assistant circuit attorney from 1897 until 1900 and figured prominently in connection with the boodle cases of 1903, representing Emil Hartman, Charles F. Kelly and Charles A. Gudke. In addition to a large general practice he is now attorney for the Lemp estate and represents the brewery also. For six years he has been lecturer on wills and administrations at the Benton College of Law. Nature endowed him with strong intellect and as the years have passed he has developed his latent powers until his presentation of his cases indicates a mind trained in the severest school of logic and to which close reasoning has become habitual.

In 1906 Mr. Krone was married to Edith V. Doyle, of St. Louis. There is one child, Madeline C., a stepdaughter. Mr. Krone is a member of the various Masonic bodies, also of the Knights of Pythias and of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, being attorney for the last named. He takes a citizen's interest in politics, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day and giving loyal support to the republican party because he believes its principles contain the best elements of good government. He is a close student of history and ethnology and his closest friends are those to whom the riches of intellectual life are familiar.

RICHARD A. JONES.

Richard A. Jones, now practicing at the St. Louis bar and numbered among the veterans of the Spanish-American war, was born in Binghamton, New York, March 9, 1869. His father, Evan R. Jones, was born at Utica, New York, and at his death was engaged in the manufacture of stoneware at Pittston, Pennsylvania. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and became a captain in the One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, doing active service at the front. He was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse. He married Sarah A. Van Benschoten, a native of Binghamton, New York, and a representative of a prominent old Knickerbocker family mentioned in Washington Irving's History of New York. The father was of Welsh descent, although the family was established at Utica, New York, in the pioneer epoch in the history of that city. He died in 1880, while his wife passed away in 1882. Their family numbered six children, of whom four are living. The three sisters are: Mrs. Ernest Stenger, of Salt Lake City, whose husband is general superintendent of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; Mrs. J. S. Alexander, whose husband is a practicing physician of Omaha, Nebraska; and Mrs. D. M. Lewis, whose husband is a merchant of Springfield, Missouri.

Richard A. Jones, the youngest of the family, spent his boyhood days at Pittston, Pennsylvania, in the midst of the anthracite coal regions. He obtained his education in the graded and high schools of that town and at Binghamton, New York. He then took up the study of law and after preliminary reading was admitted to the bar at Omaha, Nebraska, 1893. Immediately afterward he entered upon active practice there as a member of the firm of Brome & Jones, with which he was connected until he came to St. Louis. He was admitted to the Missouri bar in February, 1896, and here joined Charles R. Crouch in organizing the firm of Jones & Crouch, which partnership continued until 1898, when both enlisted as members of Battery A of St. Louis and served during the Spanish-American war with their command in Porto Rico, returning to the



RICHARD A. JONES

United States in the fall of 1898. The return voyage was made in September and they were mustered out in December.

Mr. Jones then resumed practice in connection with Moses M. Herold under the firm name of Jones & Herold, but the latter died in 1900 and Mr. Jones has since been alone in general civil practice. He is accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage and he is a member of the St. Louis and the state bar associations. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and, moreover, he is exact in making application of his legal knowledge to the points in litigation.

On the 12th of July, 1904, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Alice E. Pollard, a daughter of the late Major Henry M. Pollard, ex-congressman and a prominent attorney of St. Louis. Mr. Jones belongs to the Blackstone and Jefferson Clubs and to the Union Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he takes a very active and helpful interest. He is now serving on its official board and is president of its Men's Club. He is very energetic, accomplishing what he undertakes and inspiring others with his own enthusiasm and zeal. Entirely free from ostentation, he is nevertheless of a social nature and not only makes friends wherever he goes but has the happy faculty of retaining their warm regard.

EMILE KARST.

Emile Karst was born in the little town of Erstein, Alsace, France, where his ancestors had lived for over four hundred years. His natal day was September 26, 1826, and though he has now passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey he is still active in business circles, carrying on a general insurance business for many years at No. 112 North Fourth street and since 1907 in the Pierce building. His parents were Joseph Aloysius and Catherine (Miltenberger) Karst. The father was deputy mayor of his native town and emigrated to this country in 1838, settling first in Illinois. During the period of his residence in St. Louis he had lived retired, enjoying well merited rest up to the time of his death, which occurred in November, 1865.

Emile Karst pursued his studies in the schools of his native town to the age of twelve years and was then brought with his brothers and sisters by his parents to the new world. He, too, lived in Illinois for some years, and following his removal to St. Louis he was connected with the extensive private bank of Clark Brothers & Company as assistant cashier from 1856 until 1864. He then became cashier of the National Loan Bank, later the Continental National Bank, where he remained from 1866 until 1879. In the meantime, in 1873, he had been appointed consular agent for France at St. Louis and discharged his official duties until 1890, when he retired on account of illness. France made him a member of its Academy and conferred upon him the official distinction of the Palms, *Officier d'Académie*, in connection therewith.

Mr. Karst was married in St. Louis in April, 1874, to Miss Fannie Taylor, a daughter of John B. Taylor, who was a prominent merchant of this city. The family was represented in Virginia at an early date and Mrs. Karst is a grand-niece of President Zachary Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Karst have four sons and two daughters: Jerome, of Barrows & Karst of the Aetna Insurance Company; Edgar Taylor, who is auditor for that company; Raymond C., special agent for the same company; Theodore A., who is traveling for the Cluett & Peabody Shirt Manufacturing Company; Emily, who attended the Sacred Heart Convent; and Blanche, who was a student in the Visitation Convent. The family residence at 2736 Geyer avenue was erected by Mr. Karst.

In his political views Mr. Karst is a consistent democrat, always voting for the men and measures of the party. His Catholic faith is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Immaculate Conception church, and he is president of the Franco-American Society. He is particularly prominent among the

French-American residents of this city and his native tongue is as familiar to him as that of his adopted country, although the years in which he has used the English tongue far exceed the years in which he has had occasion to speak the French language.

Mr. Karst is well known in the music circles of this country and abroad as a concert violinist of distinction, as well as a composer of unusual ability. His works for offertories in the Catholic church service are in almost every church choir in this country, and his latest work, "Messe Solonnelle," for mixed voices and orchestra of strings, is one of the favorites in a prominent church in Washington, D. C. His song with chorus, "Missouri," one of his latest compositions, is highly spoken of by the masters in music who have seen it. The poem is by Robert Collins, a gifted St. Louis poet. Mr. Karst's compositions for violin and piano for concert and parlor are published by Louis Rouhier, one of the largest music publishing houses of Paris, France, and are pronounced as both beautiful and effective.

EDWARD VINCENT PAUL SCHNEIDERHAHN.

Edward Vincent Paul Schneiderhahn is a well known lawyer of St. Louis who holds to high ideals in his professional life and in citizenship, as well as in social relations. He is broad-minded, has advanced ideas upon many subjects effecting the sociological and economic conditions of the country, and his influence is widely felt in the community for the benefit of his fellowmen.

His birth occurred in St. Louis, September 23, 1874. His father, Maximilian Schneiderhahn, was born in Germany and is a sculptor of considerable renown. He came of a distinguished family and was the youngest of ten children. His art studies were pursued in the royal academy of Munich, and in his professional career he holds that art is not its own end, but believes that its purpose is to instruct, to educate and to elevate, and that any other conception degrades art from its sublime purpose. He married Frances Bleckmann, who was born in Washington county, Missouri, and was the eldest of a family of eleven children. Her grandparents became pioneer residents of this state, settling near Washington, Missouri, when the work of civilization had scarcely been begun there. Both her grandparents and her parents were buried in the same cemetery in Washington. Her father, Fritz Bleckmann, married Miss Mary Cornet, a sister of Francis and August Cornet, both deceased, and of Henry Cornet. Fritz Bleckmann took pride in the fact that his family for centuries had engaged in the same business—that of blacksmithing—and Henry J. Bleckmann, an uncle of our subject, still follows that pursuit in Washington, Missouri. The ancestral record of the family is connected with the duchy of Hanover through all the varying vicissitudes of its history and the Napoleonic campaigns. Reared in the place of her nativity, Frances Bleckmann remained at home until she became the wife of Maximilian Schneiderhahn, with whom she traveled life's journey happily until her death, which occurred at Sanford, Florida, February 4, 1885.

Edward V. P. Schneiderhahn was the second in order of birth in a family of thirteen children, of whom eleven are yet living. He pursued his early education in the parochial schools, attending St. Mary's and St. Vincent's in this city, while later he became a student in the St. Louis University, pursuing the classical course. He interrupted his studies in his sixteenth year that he might gain for himself the means for his further education, but, keeping up with his classes through private study, he was allowed to pass the examination in branches which had been taught during his absence. He won promotion with his former classmates and was graduated with distinction from the St. Louis University. His tastes have always been along thoughtful, serious lines. History and biography have constituted his favorite reading from his earliest youth. He has read but

few novels, feeling that they are too unreal, and that life is too short to spend much time upon any except historical novels. He feels that a good biography combines the advantages of a history and of the historical novel, for it presents motives, living action and results that are facts. Nations and individuals, to solve the problems of the present and of the future, must know and understand the lessons of the past, and too often novel reading gives one false ideas of life and untrue standards, so that Mr. Schneiderhahn has confined his reading to such literature as helps in understanding life, its experiences and its purposes.

When he had completed his classical studies he became a law student and was graduated from Washington University. Thus qualified for his chosen calling, he was admitted to the bar of St. Louis in 1896 and has since engaged in practice in this city, his labors in this direction being actuated by a love for investigation and study and the advocacy of justice. His mind is naturally logical and inductive and he displays most careful analysis in all legal interests entrusted to his care, so that he arrives at a safe conclusion, based upon an intimate understanding of the principles of jurisprudence and their correct application to the points at issue. He is especially well known for an extensive office practice and is widely regarded as a safe counsellor.

Mr. Schneiderhahn is also identified with movements relating to the sociological and economic conditions of the country, and in all that he does has been actuated by a humanitarian spirit. From 1905 until 1907 he was the president of the Catholic Union of Missouri, a state organization of Catholics of German descent, composed of ten thousand five hundred members. He was the president of the National German-American Alliance, Missouri division, a state organization, until September, 1908, at which time he declined a reelection unanimously tendered by the state convention, and instead was made honorary president. In 1906, 1907 and 1908 he was state delegate from the Catholic Union of Missouri to the national convention of the German Roman Catholic Central Verein, composed of fifteen state organizations. Reared in the faith of the church of Rome, he has always been most loyal to its teachings and earnest in his advocacy of its work. He is a persistent and well known advocate of radical divorce reform and asserts that admitting the principle of absolute divorce is admitting the principle of polygamy in amended form. He also advocates denying the sanction of law to so-called common law marriages, and earnestly supports the religious education of youth, pointing to the enormous increase in juvenile crime in proof of the fact that it is needed. He is frequently called upon to address both German and English audiences in various cities on the above topics, which are matters that lie close to his heart and claim his earnest attention and unflagging efforts. His influence is always on the side of truth, justice, right and progress, and in recognition of the fact that Christianity has been the civilizing influence of the world. In politics he is a republican.

ANTHONY J. IKEMEIER.

From cash boy to the second vice presidency of a leading dry-goods establishment of St. Louis seems a long step, but it is the route which Anthony J. Ikemeier has followed in his business career and today he is active, in his official capacity, in the management of the William Barr Dry Goods Company. He was born in St. Louis in February, 1862, his parents being Henry and Mary Ikemeier. The father, a native of Westphalia, Germany, sought the advantages and business opportunities of the new world in 1842, when he crossed the Atlantic to America. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of his adopted country, giving loyal support to the Union. In his business connection he became well known as a contractor and was accorded a liberal patronage. He was also prominent and influential in church work, doing all in his power to pro-



A. J. IKEMEIER

mote the interests of the denomination with which he was identified. His death occurred in 1874.

Anthony J. Ikemeier was a pupil in the parochial schools and the public schools of St. Louis and afterwards attended a commercial college, and during that time he was busily engaged in the business world, having entered the employ of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Borney as cash boy. He was alert, watchful of opportunity for service, prompt, reliable, and worked himself gradually upward, his ability recommending him for promotion until he became superintendent. Thirty-four years he remained with that concern and at the time he resigned he had served as superintendent for over ten years, his broad and practical experience therefore well qualifying him for the position of second vice president of the William Barr Dry Goods Company, entering upon this connection in 1907. He is old in business experience if not in years, having for a half century been connected with the mercantile interests of St. Louis. He is one of the directors of the firm and is a man of indefatigable energy, possessing in large measure that quality which, for want of a better term, has been called "commercial sense."

Mr. Ikemeier was married in St. Louis in June, 1903, to Miss Margaret Casey, a daughter of Mary Casey, and they reside at No. 5593 Bartmer avenue. In addition to his home Mr. Ikemeier owns property in the northeastern part of the city. He has made many friends and is justly entitled to high regard, not only for his business success but for the straightforward policy which has ever been his and for the social, genial qualities which he manifests in all his social relations. Interested in music, he has become an associate member of the Apollo and Amphion Choral Clubs.

REV. FRANCIS JOSEPH O'BOYLE.

Rev. Francis Joseph O'Boyle, who in August, 1906, received the appointment as vice president and chancellor of the St. Louis University, was born in London, Canada, October 9, 1870, and in 1872 the family removed to Detroit, Michigan. His parents were Adam and Julia (Delaney) O'Boyle. The father was engaged in the shoe business during his residence in London, Canada, and in Detroit entered the employ of the H. P. Baldwin Shoe Company. He is still living, but the mother passed away when her son was eleven years of age.

Chancellor O'Boyle acquired his primary education in the public schools of Detroit and then entered Detroit College, an institution conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. There he matriculated in 1882 and was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1889. In July of that year he entered the Society of Jesus and spent three years in the Novitiate of the Order in Florissant, Missouri, during which time he was engaged in the study of classical literature. In 1892 he came to St. Louis to begin a three years' course of philosophy in the post graduate department of the St. Louis University. In September, 1895, he was appointed professor of languages in the college department of the same university, and in September, 1900, began the study of scholastic theology in the seminary attached to the university. In 1903 he was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Glennon, then the coadjutor of Archbishop Kain. He continued the study of theology for another year, and in September, 1904, returned to the Novitiate of Florissant for a course in ascetic theology. In September, 1905, he was appointed professor of classical literature at St. Xavier College in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in August, 1906, he received appointment as vice president and chancellor of the St. Louis University. In June, 1907, he was appointed acting rector of the university to succeed the Rev. W. Banks Rogers, who on account of illness was obliged to retire from active work.

It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements as showing Chancellor O'Boyle to be a man of ripe scholarship and broad mind, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. He is, moreover, a man of broad humanitarianism and strong sympathy who in his educational and church work has endeavored to understand the causes which lead man from the path of light and rectitude and to present the value of all those things which are worth while in such a manner as will prove attractive and obtain a strong hold upon those who come within the circle of his teaching and his influence. That each change in his life has marked a progressive step is indicative of his high standing in the church which he represents.

NICHOLAS B. SCHUSTER.

It is said that there are eighteen thousand business houses or enterprises in St. Louis, from which statement something may be judged concerning the complexity and extent of industrial and commercial affairs. To become noticed, therefore, in a city of this size one must possess somewhat unusual ability and whatever he does must bear favorable comparison with other work of similar character. Nicholas B. Schuster has become recognized as a successful manufacturer of wagons, buggies and different kinds of vehicles, having his factory at Nos. 1625-1629 Wash street since 1893. He was born in Chicago in March, 1852, his parents being George and Kate Schuster. The father carried on a similar enterprise in Chicago up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1882. He came from Germany to this country and lived for a time in St. Louis, which was then a comparatively small city.

Nicholas B. Schuster was a pupil in the public schools to the age of twelve years, and then, at a time when most boys are concerned with the pleasures of the playground or the duties of the schoolroom, he began earning his own living, working in the hat store of Clokey & Hand, in Chicago, for about three years. On the expiration of that period he entered the employ of Mr. Sontag, a grocer, doing business at Desplaines and Polk streets, Chicago, with whom he continued for two years. In 1869 he received practical training in the manufacture of buggies and wagons in the employ of his father, with whom he continued until eighteen years of age, when, in 1871, he came to St. Louis. Immediately afterward he entered the employ of the Solar Carriage Company, with which he continued for about eighteen months, when he returned to Chicago and was again in his father's employ for three years. When that period had elapsed he once more sought a home in St. Louis, arriving in 1875, and continued for a year. He later went to Sentinel, Pennsylvania, with a capital of about four hundred dollars, but his business venture there proved unprofitable and he had to borrow money with which to return to St. Louis. Here he sought and obtained employment in the carriage factory of Wesley Fallon, at the corner of Tenth and Charles streets, and that his work was efficient and his business reliability unquestioned is indicated in the fact that he remained with the firm for seven years. In 1883 he started in business on his own account, at 1624 Franklin avenue, feeling that his previous experience and careful savings justified him in this step. He had a partner, the firm name being Ortman & Schuster. He remained at that location for ten years, and feeling the necessity of having more commodious quarters he built his present factory and has occupied it continuously since 1893. The dimensions of the building are fifty by one hundred and fifty-three feet and it is equipped with the latest and best improved machinery for the conduct of the work. All the modern facilities for carriage and wagon manufacturing are here found, and the completed product is of such style and workmanship as to secure a ready sale in the market. In the business he employs one foreman and fifty workmen who are skilled in this department of industrial activity.

Mr. Schuster was married in St. Louis, May 31, 1882, to Miss Katie Reimert, a daughter of John Reimert, who for twenty-one years was identified with the J. S. Merrill Company. They have two daughters and one son and they also lost two children. Those still living are: Clara, the wife of Charles J. Schmucker, who is acting as bookkeeper for Mr. Schuster; Josephine, an accomplished musician; and Theodore, ten years of age, attending the public schools.

Mr. Schuster erected the family residence at No. 4974 Wabada avenue. He is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum and also belongs to the St. Louis Turner Club. He votes for the best man, regardless of party ties, nor has he sought office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which, capably conducted, are now bringing him success.

FRANK L. MAGOON, M. D.

Dr. Frank L. Magoon, following in the professional footsteps of his honored father, became a member of the medical fraternity in St. Louis and since 1901 has specialized in the treatment of the diseases of the eye, being now well known as an oculist. He was born November 3, 1867, in Sebec, Maine, a son of Dr. Ephraim and Ellen M. (Tenny) Magoon. The father, although now sixty-seven years of age, continues in the active practice of medicine and is one of the most highly respected physicians of the city. The removal of the family to Missouri during the boyhood of Frank L. Magoon opened the way for him to pursue his education in the schools of Clarence, Missouri, where he was graduated with the class of 1885. Whether inherited tendency, environment or natural predilection had most to do with shaping his life work it is difficult to determine, but it is evident that the choice was wisely made, for in the field of medical science he has gained a most creditable reputation. He pursued his course in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1892. The following year he located for the general practice of medicine in St. Louis and so continued until 1901, since which time he has given his attention alone to the treatment of diseases of the eye. In the line of his specialty he has studied broadly and his investigations and research have given him a knowledge that makes his labor of much value in this direction.

On the 20th of September, 1893, in Clarence, Missouri, Dr. Magoon was married to Miss Kate Herron and unto them have been born two children, Fred Herron and Edith Louise. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, interested and active in its work, Dr. Magoon serving as superintendent of the Sunday school. He is also in hearty sympathy with the beneficent principles of the Masonic fraternity, with which he has been identified in membership relations since 1896. In politics he is a stalwart republican, not unknown as a worker in the party ranks. He stands at all times in opposition to anything like misrule in public affairs, believing in a clean, business-like city administration, and his devotion to the public welfare is indicated by his capable and beneficial services as a member of the board of education, to which he was elected in 1903, and serving till 1909, and at the present writing he is serving as president of the board.

WARREN FRAZER McCHESNEY.

Long years of business activity, crowned with a period of rest from business cares, constituted the life record of Warren Frazer McChesney, who passed on to the home beyond December 19, 1906. He was then in the seventieth year of his age, his birth having occurred in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1837. His parents were William and Eleanor (Car-



WARREN F. McCHESNEY

pen)ter) McChesney, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, the former at one time a prominent and well known wholesale lumber merchant of that city.

At the usual age Warren F. McChesney became a pupil in the public schools of his native town and in due course of time was graduated from the high school. In preparation for a professional career he spent two years in studying medicine under Dr. Filbert, but never engaged actively in practice. In 1860 he came to St. Louis and accepted a position as clerk in the office of the Fourth Street Railway, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war. His patriotic spirit being aroused, he then joined the army, enlisting at St. Louis in the Sixth Missouri Regiment of Volunteers as hospital steward. Subsequently he was commissioned assistant surgeon under Dr. George S. Walker and later was transferred to the First Battalion of the Thirteenth United States Infantry at Big Black River, Missouri, September 1, 1863. Mr. McChesney was on the field of battle and bravely assisted in caring for the wounded in the siege of Corinth, at Chickasaw Bayou, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Jonesboro and at the close of the war was presented with a fine sword by his officers and comrades in recognition of excellent service rendered.

On the 21st of December, 1864, Mr. McChesney was mustered out at St. Louis, after which he turned his attention to contracting, subsequently handling many of the large city contracts. He also held the contract for cleaning streets before the city took over that work as a special department of its service. He continued in the contracting business until 1903, when he retired, spending his remaining days in well-merited rest. He was truly a self-made man, owing his prosperity and advancement entirely to his own labors, and in St. Louis he became both widely and favorably known.

On the 12th of October, 1868, Mr. McChesney was married to Miss Annie M. Hurley, a daughter of Lawrence and Eleanor Hurley, who was a prominent farmer and bridge builder of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Their children were Harry Warren and William C. McChesney and Mrs. Nellie Meakin, all of this city. In his political views Mr. McChesney was a republican, supporting the party from its organization until his demise. His friends found him always loyal to a pledge given or a promise made. He adhered closely to his standard of right and in all of his business relations was straightforward as well as energetic and progressive.

DAVID ROWLAND FRANCIS.

President of the Merchants Exchange, mayor of St. Louis, governor of Missouri, secretary of the interior, president of the Universal Exposition of 1904, the public activities of David R. Francis comprehend a full quarter of a century. They have been varied and continuous, almost without parallel, even within the possibilities of American citizenship. A delegate repeatedly to national and state conventions of his political party, president of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, a member of delegations undertaking commissions of all kinds for the general welfare, this personality has been potent in the life of city and state. It has combined restless and, as a rule, resistless energy to achieve with an enthusiasm in every effort which fellow citizens have found contagious. Mr. Francis has been able not only to formulate plans, but to coördinate forces, to secure coöperation widespread, in carrying forward to success these many public undertakings. His record is one of the valuable assets of the history of city, state and valley.

David R. Francis was born in Richmond, Kentucky, October 1, 1850, the son of John Broaddus Francis and Eliza Caldwell (Rowland) Francis. His descent is from an ancestry honorable and distinguished. The earliest representatives of the Francis family in Kentucky were pioneers of that state and

Thomas Francis, grandfather of David R. Francis, was a Kentucky soldier in the war of 1812. On the distaff side David R. Francis is descended from David Irvine, of Lynchburg, Virginia, whose ten daughters were numbered among the distinguished pioneer women of Kentucky. The line of descent can be traced back to the days of Robert Bruce and the pages of the family history teem with many glorious deeds and brilliant achievements in connection with the annals of Scotland. In the time of Bruce, William de Irvine was awarded a part of the royal forest of Drum in consideration of his valuable services to the crown. Captain Christopher Irvine commanded King James' Light Horse at the battle of Flodden, and Alexander Irvine closed the gates of Londonderry in the face of another King James and his army in which connection the Edinburgh Review has said: "This action entitled him to be called one of the greatest heroes the world has ever seen." The Irvine family was established in America during the early colonization of Virginia and many representatives of the name on this side of the Atlantic have gained distinction, including General William Irvine a gallant officer of the Revolution; William and Christopher Irvine, and Christopher, son of William, who were pioneers of Kentucky and left their impress upon the development of that state.

John Broaddus Francis, the father of David R. Francis, was at one time sheriff of Madison county, Kentucky. For a period he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Richmond. Later he devoted himself to agriculture in Lincoln county, Kentucky. Removing to Missouri in 1882, he continued his residence here until his death, which occurred in the suburbs of St. Louis in 1894. He was a southern gentleman typical of the old school, courteous, cordial and hospitable. He was a whig in politics; he was a great admirer of Henry Clay; and he abhorred slavery.

The ancestors of David R. Francis were English, Scotch and Welsh, a combination of strains which bequeathed fine physical qualities, quick, shrewd mentality and tenacity of purpose. These ancestors regarded more highly patriotism and public service than the acquisition of large wealth. The patrimony of David R. Francis was a good name and equipment to accomplish rather than an accumulation of riches.

Threefold have been the activities of David R. Francis, along business, political and educational lines. This lad of sixteen was one of three boys in the academy of Rev. Robert Breck, at Richmond. The school was for girls and thirty of them attended. The principal took two other boys to keep his own son company in the classes. David R. Francis remained at school until he had exhausted the local advantages. His mother had a brother in Cincinnati and a brother in St. Louis, both of whom offered to give David his board if he wished to come to the city to complete his education. The youth chose St. Louis. He thought he was prepared to enter the Junior class at Washington University. When he presented himself he was not up to the requirements for the freshman year. He completed the full four years' course, receiving in 1870 the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The college experience inspired a life-long thirst for knowledge and a determination to extend to other young men the opportunities for education which prompted important acts later in his life.

At the close of his college course Mr. Francis owed four hundred and fifty dollars; he had thought of becoming a lawyer. He went back to Kentucky to consult with his father and mother, to learn if he could raise the money for the professional course. A letter came from his uncle, for whom he had been named, David P. Rowland, telling him the place of shipping clerk with Shryock & Rowland, commission merchants, was vacant, with a salary of seventy-five dollars a month. To grasp opportunity quickly has been a characteristic of Mr. Francis' whole career. The thought of legal studies, to which a way did not seem to beckon, was abandoned. Mr. Francis entered upon the duties of shipping clerk. To have earned two dollars and fifty cents at the end of a day along the levee, among the railroad cars, on change and in the counting room, prompted a feel-

ing of independence and inspired devotion to a business career. In twelve months David R. Francis had paid his college debt, although it took one-half of that year's salary. In the seven years he established his own business. In 1877 he organized the D. R. Francis Commission Company, and on the admission of his brother, Sidney Rowland Francis, to a partnership in 1884, the firm style was changed to the D. R. Francis & Brother Commission Company. This business house has operated extensively in the wholesale grain trade through a period of more than thirty years, David R. Francis remaining the president and giving personal attention, although for considerable periods the greater portion of his time was demanded in public capacities.

Six years after Mr. Francis had gone into the grain trade on his own account, the young men put him forward as their candidate for vice-president of the Merchants Exchange, a high honor, and elected him. The next year one of the tickets was headed by David R. Francis for president. A campaign of much spirit and interest, perhaps as exciting as any in the history of the great commercial body followed. Mr. Francis, only thirty-three years of age, was elected. Thus began his marvelous public career, but not in the sense of severance from his business activities.

The entrance of David R. Francis into political life was involuntary. In the spring of 1885 the democratic party of St. Louis became involved in a deadlock over three candidates for the nomination of mayor—Rainwater, Noonan and Parks. The convention balloted all night. During the early part of the night Mr. Francis had visited the convention hall, feeling interested especially in the candidacy of his personal friend Major Rainwater. The thought that he might be a compromise candidate had not entered his mind. The next morning Mr. Francis was at the Merchants Exchange attending to his usual routine when he heard a shout at the door and turning called out "What is that?" The reply came back "You have been nominated for mayor."

This was the beginning of the official political career of David R. Francis. The previous summer of 1884 he had been one of the delegates-at-large from Missouri to the Chicago convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for his first term. The selection of Mr. Francis for this position came about as a surprise to him. The state convention had been called to meet in St. Louis for the purpose of electing delegates to the national convention. Mr. Francis, representing the Merchants Exchange, suggested to his associates that the Exchange appoint a committee, escort the delegates about the city and show them such courtesies as were proper. This action made such an impression upon the delegates that, although Mr. Francis was not an avowed candidate, they elected him at the convention the following day over the St. Louis candidate. Mr. Francis received the second highest vote in the convention. The other delegates at large were John O'Day, Governor Chas. H. Hardin and Charles H. Mansur.

Mr. Francis was elected mayor of St. Louis by a plurality of one thousand two hundred. Four years previously the city had elected a republican to the mayoralty by fourteen thousand. A business administration in the most comprehensive sense of the term describes the period of nearly four years during which Mr. Francis was at the head of the city government. Among the achievements were the reductions of the interest rate on the bonded debt from six per cent and seven per cent to three and sixty-five hundredths per cent and four per cent. The Missouri Pacific owed the city one million dollars for which judgment had been obtained. Vigorous action on the part of the mayor resulted in the collection of the judgment. Some progress under Street Commissioner John W. Turner had been made toward the reconstruction of the down town streets with granite paving. There had developed great opposition on the part of taxpayers and the movement had been checked. Mayor Francis took up and pressed this improvement overcoming the objections of property holders. Investigation of the water conditions showed that in the near future St. Louis must provide

a more abundant supply. Mayor Francis obtained authority from the council to buy the present site at the Chain of Rocks and to inaugurate the removal and building of new water works with a conduit. For this purpose the municipal assembly made an appropriation of one million dollars. A vigorous policy toward the St. Louis Gaslight Company brought about a reduction in the price of gas from two dollars and a half to one dollar and a quarter per thousand cubic feet. Another of the measures which Mayor Francis pressed was an ordinance providing for the sprinkling of all streets in the city. Efforts to impress the advantages of St. Louis as a convention city during this administration brought here the triennial conclave of the Knights Templar, the meeting of the American Medical Association, the Grand Army Encampment, the national gathering of the Christian Endeavor Society, the National Cattle Men's Association and other large bodies. In 1887 the president of the United States and Mrs. Cleveland visited St. Louis and were the guests of Mayor Francis at his home. These were some of the more notable acts and events which gave character to the administration of Mayor Francis.

A mayor who had made the record that Mr. Francis had in the principal city of the state naturally came into prominence when the democratic party began to consider the selection of a candidate for governor in 1888. Mr. Francis was named by his party not as a result of machine politics, but upon the impression he had made throughout the state as a municipal executive. He was successful at an election which went against his party in the nation. On the 14th of January, 1889, he entered upon a four years' administration of state affairs, which was characterized by direct and practical benefits to the commonwealth, brought about by the same well directed energy which had made his services as mayor so important to St. Louis.

When David R. Francis went to Jefferson City to be inaugurated governor the state capital was unfamiliar to him. On one occasion he had gone there while he was mayor, seeking legislation to put wires under ground. Possibly he had made two or three flying visits on other errands. An invitation asking Missouri to participate in the centennial, at New York, of the inauguration of the first president of the United States was one of the pressing matters brought early to the attention of the new governor. The retiring executive, Mr. Morehouse, had appointed ex-Senator David H. Armstrong chairman of a committee to represent Missouri. The time of the celebration was April, 1889. No other definite preparation had been made for Missouri's participation. When he began to inquire about this invitation, Governor Francis learned that other states were intending to send battalions or regiments of their National Guard to the celebration. He announced that Missouri would be similarly represented and issued orders for the National Guard to prepare for the trip. The legislature failed to make an appropriation. Nevertheless the troops assembled, trains were provided and Governor Francis appeared with his staff. Just before the trains left the Union station at St. Louis, the prudent railroad agent, with the information of the legislature's non-action in mind, appeared aboard the train, sought the Governor and said he must have his money before starting, which goes to show that the young Governor was not so well known in 1889 as he became later. A personal check for the amount, about fourteen thousand dollars, was written by the Governor and the expedition moved. Missouri was creditably represented in the New York celebration. And the fact was one of the rifts in the ugly cloud which had been hanging over "the train robber state." The rest of the country began to see Missouri in a different light as the business administration progressed. A bill to reimburse the Governor for his expenditure was presented in the legislature and voted down. When Governor Francis was informed he did not fume. He said the measure would probably come up at every recurring session for the next twenty years until the wisdom of his action was vindicated. Over night was enough to bring better second thought to the legislators. The next day the vote refusing reimbursement was reconsidered and the bill was passed.

Dignities and honors of office have never dulled the energy or repressed the activities of David R. Francis. Within three months after Mr. Francis became governor he had established such personal relations with the lawmakers as enabled him to make his administration effective. He gave a series of receptions in the mansion. He dined the senators and representatives, twenty at a time. When he went to lunch he was accompanied by chairmen or whole committees to talk over pending legislation. With the needs before their eyes the legislators passed appropriations to refurbish the mansion and to make it worthy of the state. To the credit of the Francis administration was placed the first appropriation for the National Guard since the Civil war. On the recommendations and personal arguments of the Governor, the first Australian ballot law, the school book commission and uniform text-book law, the reduction of the tax rate, the appointment of a geological survey commission and a long list of what may be properly termed constructive laws of the state, the value of which the years have shown, were placed upon the books.

In his administration as governor came the opportunity to Mr. Francis to do what, next to his World's Fair contribution, may be reckoned his greatest benefit to the greatest number. For several sessions antagonism on the part of legislators toward the State University had been growing. The federal government paid to the state six hundred thousand dollars, being the long delayed refund of the direct tax. Many bills to dispose of the money were introduced. Economists wished to buy and cancel state bonds. Governor Francis sent in a message urging the needs of the university and asking that the money be given as endowment. He pointed out that the condition of the university at that time was not in keeping with the dignity of the state. The recommendation gained headway slowly. The first bill to give the money to the university carried with it the provision that it should not be available until changes were made in the personnel of the university management. Employing all of his powers of persuasion to carry the appropriation, Governor Francis started legislation which reorganized the management. He sent in a measure which created a bi-partizan board of nine curators, only five of whom could be of one party and only one of whom could be from a congressional district. This broke up party and clique control of the university. Another reform of Governor Francis provided that when the legislature made an appropriation for the university the money must remain in the state treasury until needed and drawn in proper form by voucher for actual expenditures. The old custom had been to transfer the appropriation as soon as available to some favored bank at Columbia or elsewhere. The management underwent prompt changes. At the instance of Governor Francis, Dr. Jesse was secured for president of the university. The institution had entered upon a new era with encouraging prospects when in February, 1892, the main buildings burned. Immediately Governor Francis called a special meeting of the legislature. Taking the first train for Columbia he addressed the students advising them to remain and go on with their studies in temporary quarters and promised them rebuilding should begin at once. For years successive legislatures had been threatening to separate the agricultural college and move it from Columbia. Such was the hostility occasioned by previous unpopular management that there was grave danger the fire might cost Columbia either the University or the College of Agriculture. The special session was convened as quickly as the legal limit permitted. Governor Francis recommended an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to rebuild and the measure was passed promptly. From that day the University of Missouri has forged ahead in strength and influence at a rate that has been the surprise of educators everywhere. For his policies and his acts as governor, David R. Francis is called "the second father of the university." He ranks with James S. Rollins as one of the two men who have done most for the institution.

Missouri did not appropriate a dollar to be represented at the Centennial, at the New Orleans and at the Atlanta Expositions. An exhibit of Missouri

resources at Philadelphia in 1876 was made by Thomas Allen, president of the Iron Mountain Railroad. Governor Francis urged and the legislature passed an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for Missouri's participation in the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. In the dedication of 1892, Missouri was represented by Governor Francis and his staff and six hundred of the National Guard.

When the Columbian Exposition opened Governor Francis was no longer in office. Taking his family to Chicago in the late summer of 1893 he rented a house and remained for some weeks giving his time to the study of the exposition. When Chicago was chosen by congress as the location for the World's Fair, Governor Francis presented the claims of St. Louis, remarking when the vote went against his city that a decade would bring another centennial anniversary for celebration—the Louisiana Purchase.

During the second term of President Cleveland, from 1893 to 1897, Mr. Francis, who had been one of the most pronounced advocates for renomination at Chicago in 1892, held relations perhaps closer than any other Missourian with the administration. He was consulted by President Cleveland upon appointments and policies which concerned this state. In the summer of 1896, Mr. Francis was asked to take the secretaryship of the interior. His term of office was not quite one year but in that time he added millions of acres to the forest reserves and instituted reforms in the service which were ratified and continued in the McKinley administration.

About the time Mr. Francis retired from the secretaryship of the interior, he delivered an address before the Business Men's League of St. Louis, in which he spoke of the coming centennial of the Louisiana Purchase and advised that the time was none too long to prepare for a fitting celebration. In June, 1898, he was appointed on a committee of fifteen "to select a Louisiana Purchase Centennial committee of fifty to arrange for a celebration in 1903." He thought over the matter, decided to give, if necessary, three or four years of his life to this celebration, and entered upon the movement with all of his acquired experience and all of his capacity for effort and accomplishment.

The threefold prominence which has come to David R. Francis embraces business success in great measure, political honors as high as city or state can confer and a place among the foremost of this generation who have contributed to intellectual advancement. Four institutions of learning, in recognition of the helpfulness of Mr. Francis in the cause of education, have conferred upon him the highest honorary degree, LL. D.—his alma mater, Washington University, in 1905; the University of Missouri in 1892; Shurtleff College, at Alton, Illinois in 1893; and St. Louis University in 1904.

Something of the extent and importance of his business connections is indicated in that he is vice president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and the Merchants-Laclede National Bank. In 1898 he organized the banking house of D. R. Francis, Brother & Company, of which he has since been the chief executive officer. He is president of the Madison County Ferry Company. He is associated as an officer or director with various commercial and financial institutions. He is sought for the stimulus of his enterprise and for the advantage of his judgment.

In 1876 Mr. Francis was married in St. Louis to Miss Jane Perry, a daughter of John D. Perry, of St. Louis, and a lady whose social and domestic graces have contributed not a little to the success of her husband. Their six sons are: John D. Perry, David R., Charles Broadus, Talton Turner, Thomas and Sidney R. Mr. Francis is a member of the Presbyterian church. Much of the nature of his interests is indicated in his membership relations. He is now president of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, member of the National Geographical Society, and of the St. Louis, University, Country, Log Cabin, Racquet, Jefferson, Round Table, Commercial, Noonday, Mercantile and Kinloch Clubs of St. Louis, and member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C.

the Metropolitan Club of New York, Chamber of Commerce of New York, the National Civic Federation and the Society for the Cure and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The governments of Europe and Asia, recognizing the value of his services as the head of the World's Fair, have, in accordance with the forms of such recognition most esteemed among those nations, bestowed upon Mr. Francis decorations and honors of high rank.

It is a pervading personality, not a dominating personality, that enters into whatever David R. Francis undertakes. It is with him "come" not "follow." The influence of such a personality always present and active can be traced from step to step through the years of preparation to the culminating and unprecedented success of the World's Fair of 1904. Never in any position of confidence have his fellow citizens found David R. Francis arrogant or dictatorial.

JOHN W. BENSTEIN.

John W. Benstein, practicing at the St. Louis bar since 1890, his legal learning and his devotion to his clients' interests bringing him large business in the courts, was born July 19, 1861, in Soest, Germany, which town was founded more than fifteen hundred years ago, its cathedral standing as an example of the architecture of the middle ages. His parents were William and Minnie (Wallrabe) Benstein, both of whom died in their native country. The father was a custom house officer for the German government and in 1872 removed from Soest to Minden, Westphalia, Germany, where he continued to hold a government position.

John W. Benstein acquired his early education in the schools of his native town, but was principally educated in Minden, Westphalia, after the removal of the family to that place. He is a graduate of Minden College and thus with liberal educational advantages as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties he has made steady progress in the business world, actuated by a laudable desire for success. He came to America in 1880, locating first at Detroit, Michigan, where he accepted a position as collector for a wholesale house, often traveling long distances in the interest of the business which he represented. These trips frequently took him to various sections of Canada and owing to the lack of railroad facilities necessitated his driving over much of the territory. He continued in that and other positions for about four years, after which he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and there, having determined to become a member of the bar, continued his law studies until he was qualified for active practice in the courts. His first case was at Windsor, Canada, and this he successfully concluded. He was admitted to the bar in Kansas City but practiced there for only a brief period, after which he came to St. Louis in 1890 and has been a resident and law practitioner of the city continuously since. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care, is diligent in research and correct in his application of legal knowledge.

Aside from his work as advocate and counselor, Mr. Benstein is well known in business circles, being a large investor in St. Louis real estate. He has much faith in the city, believing in its continued growth and prosperity, and his enthusiasm and zeal in its behalf have constituted elements in its development. Whatever tends to benefit the city receives his endorsement and his hearty cooperation.

On the 12th of September, 1895, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Benstein was married to Miss Emma M. Koch, and they have a son, William, twelve years of age, and a daughter, Pauline, seven years old. Theirs is a beautiful country residence at Kirkwood, Missouri, standing in the midst of a block of ground of thirty acres and the lawn and surroundings are handsomely adorned with shrubbery and flow-



JOHN W. BENSTEIN

ers, as well as fine old trees. Mr. Benstein is a lover of outdoor sports and exercises and his country residence affords him much pleasure in this direction. He is independent in politics but not without the keenest interest in public affairs relating to municipal government and the growth and development of the city along material, intellectual and moral lines. His church relationship is with the Christian Scientists. Business capacity, a love of nature and a humanitarian spirit are well balanced forces in his life and constitute his an active, honorable and upright manhood.

M. S. FORBES.

M. S. Forbes, president of Forbes Brothers & Company, wholesale dealers in teas, spices and groceries, was born in Alton, Illinois, in 1842. His parents had become residents of St. Louis in 1845 and, leaving here when M. S. Forbes was nine years of age, removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he continued to reside until 1861, several months before hostilities between the north and south had been inaugurated and the summer had convinced both sections of the country that the war was to be no mere holiday affair. Mr. Forbes responded to the president's call, enlisting as a member of Company H, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, and as a private in the ranks went to Annapolis. He spent a brief time in the Baltimore camp of instruction and then on detached duty, and afterward went with the Burnside Expedition into North Carolina. He worked his way upward by meritorious service to successive promotions, and was with the inspector general of the ninth corps under General Burnside, and continued at the front until victory crowned the Union arms and the end of the war was proclaimed. He has always manifested the deepest interest in his old comrades in arms, and holds membership with Ransom Post, No. 131, G. A. R.

When the war was over Mr. Forbes returned to St. Louis and opened business here in connection with his brother, Arthur P. Forbes, now deceased. The enterprise has since been conducted with continued and gratifying success, the house handling teas, spices, extracts, etc., which they sell to the wholesale trade, employing a number of commercial travelers in introducing their goods to the market. They have enjoyed a substantial patronage for many years, and the success of the business is the merited reward of the close application and untiring energy of the proprietor.

In 1871 M. S. Forbes was married to Miss Virginia Isabella Stagg, a daughter of Henry Stagg, of St. Louis. He belongs to the First Congregational church and gives his political allegiance to the republican party, standing loyally by that organization, which was the defense of the Union in the dark days of the Civil war. In matters of citizenship he is always loyal, manifesting the same fidelity to his country which he displayed when on southern battlefields he followed the stars and stripes to victory.

JOHN HOGAN BOOGHER.

John Hogan Boogher, of the St. Louis bar, is a representative in the paternal line of an old American family of Holland lineage that settled in Maryland in the early part of the seventeenth century. Several successive generations of the family resided there, and S. L. Boogher, the father, removed from Maryland to St. Louis in 1855 and engaged in the wholesale hat business in this city. He attained success and prominence in commercial circles. Mr. Boogher is a son of Sophia (Hogan) Boogher, a daughter of Hon. John Hogan, who was a minister of the Southern Methodist church for a half century. By appointment of Presi-

dent Buchanan, Mr. Hogan served as postmaster of St. Louis from 1857 to 1861. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, from whom he obtained a personal order directed to the secretary of war forbidding Federal troops in the south to seize or invade the Southern Methodist church properties. In 1864 Mr. Hogan represented St. Louis in congress, most of his efforts there being directed to bills for the improvement of the Mississippi river. He was noted for his piety, his public spirit and benefactions and was an orator of great ability. His life in its varied phases was one of great activity and usefulness, characterized by public honor and personal integrity.

John Hogan Boogher has made St. Louis his home since his birth, which occurred here in 1867. In the acquirement of his education he attended successively the public and high schools of this city, the University of Virginia and the law department of Washington University of St. Louis. He was graduated from these respective institutions in the order named in the years 1884, 1888 and 1890. From early youth his habits and tastes were along literary lines and this has naturally led to the accumulation of one of the finest private libraries in the city. From 1890 he has been engaged continuously in the practice of law and is highly regarded in the profession.

In 1907 Mr. Boogher married Mrs. Elizabeth S. White, who was a widow with two sons. The elder, William Russell White, is now lieutenant commander in the United States navy, while the younger, Frank M. White, is associated with Mr. Boogher in the practice of law. Mrs. Boogher's father was a captain in the Confederate army, who fitted out and equipped his own company for service in the field. Her mother was a representative of a distinguished South Carolina family. Mr. and Mrs. Boogher make their home at the Usona Hotel, one of the exclusive family hotels of the city. In politics he is a democrat, and although always active in behalf of his party he has never been an aspirant for public office.

FRANK R. ROSEMANN.

Frank R. Rosemann, who since 1890 has been engaged in the real-estate business in St. Louis, was born in this city November 25, 1861. His father, Frederick Rosemann, took up his abode here in the year 1848, coming from Hanover, Germany, to the new world. He engaged in the wholesale and retail shoe business on North Broadway, where he was known as one of the pioneer shoe dealers of the city. Both he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives in St. Louis.

At the usual age Frank Rosemann entered the public schools, and passing through the consecutive grades completed a course in the preparatory school at Seventh and Chestnut streets. He was early connected with his father in the shoe business. He continued in that line of activity until 1890, when his growing real-estate interest decided him to open a real-estate office with Mr. Cornet on North Tenth street, under the firm name of Cornet & Rosemann. After a year, however, Mr. Cornet retired from the firm, since which time Mr. Rosemann has carried on the business alone. His attention is largely given to the purchase and sale of properties, and to loaning money on real estate. He has negotiated many important transfers, the extent of his operations placing him among the leading representatives of the real-estate business in St. Louis. He is also well known as a member of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange.

Mr. Rosemann was married to Miss Rosalie H. Bayer in this city, and with their three children they reside at No. 5354 Waterman avenue. Mr. Rosemann gives his political allegiance to the republican party, and is a member of Tuscan lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Ascalon commandery, K. T.; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is loyal to the teachings of the craft, and enjoys the favorable regard of a large circle of acquaintances. There has been nothing spectacular in his business career, but it has been none the less important and essential

as a factor in the substantial growth of the city. He has wrought along lines that have led to success, and his life record is an illustration of the fact that carefully directed labor, unfaltering diligence, keen discrimination constitute an invincible element in winning prosperity.

AMIE DUPIERRIS.

St. Louis, by reason of its advantageous position, being the most centrally located of the great metropolitan cities of the country, has become the scene of marked industrial and commercial activity and trade relations. It has logically followed that it is the center of the cotton trade from the fact that the product raised in the south is largely utilized in manufacture in the north and as a central point St. Louis became the cotton market of the country. It was this which led Mr. Dupierris to become a resident of this city, for he long stood as one of the foremost representatives of the cotton business because of an expert knowledge that made him a superior judge of the value of the crop.

Amie Dupierris was born in New Orleans, March 10, 1846, and as the name indicates was of French descent. His parents were natives of France. The father owned a large plantation and many slaves in the vicinity of New Orleans, being recognized as one of the prominent and influential residents and business men of that locality.

Spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, Mr. Dupierris of this review pursued his education in the Catholic Jesuit schools of the neighborhood. Cotton was the largest crop produced in that part of the south and much of the business of Louisiana was in connection with the raising and marketing of this commodity. From early boyhood Mr. Dupierris was interested in the raising of cotton, which was one of the staple products of his father's plantation, and he became very proficient as judge of the value of that crop, few men equaling him in this regard. When the cotton market was transferred from New Orleans to St. Louis he therefore came to the latter city as cotton inspector and had charge of the work for many years. He inspected all of the cotton which was shipped to St. Louis and graded it, the different grades being used for various purposes. He always had charge of an exhibit at the Fair of St. Louis each year and it constituted one of the attractive features there. It would be difficult to find one who had a more extensive knowledge of cotton, its value or of the kind raised. He could tell at a single glance in what class the product should be put and his efficiency in this direction constituted an element of worth in the conduct of the cotton trade at this point.

In 1868 Mr. Dupierris was married to Miss Johanna Reada, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Lawrence Reada, who came to this city at an early day and bought a large tract of land along what is now Manchester road. It was his intention to speculate in this but he died a year after his arrival. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dupierris were born three daughters: Mrs. Augusta Hick, living in St. Louis; Mrs. Rose Grenden, whose husband is a real-estate dealer of this city; and Leonora, the wife of C. F. Longfellow, who was formerly a building commissioner of St. Louis.

Mr. Dupierris gave his political support to the democracy and always kept himself informed on the questions and issues of the day. He was a devout Catholic and assisted largely in the building of various churches here, being very generous in his support of the work in all of its departments. He also took an active and helpful interest in the growth and upbuilding of St. Louis, especially in the line of its business development, and his labors constituted an element in its progress. He was a member of the Cotton Exchange and his prominence in connection with the cotton trade was equaled only by the place which he occupied in the social circles in which he moved. All who knew him respected him



AMIE DUPIERRIS

for his business enterprise and ability and gave him their warm friendship by reason of his genuine personal worth. His death, therefore, was the occasion of distinct loss to the city where he had gained for himself a most enviable position. He passed away in 1880 and was buried in the family lot in Calvary cemetery.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Dupierris has disposed of the property which he had at New Orleans and invested in St. Louis realty, expecting to make her home here throughout her entire life. She is well known in social circles and her residence is most attractive by reason of its warm-hearted hospitality.

GEORGE KNAPP HOBLITZELLE.

George Knapp Hoblitzelle, today vice president of the Commonwealth Steel Company, has been entirely self-supporting from the age of sixteen years and has partially contributed to his support since a youth of ten years. Through progressive stages of advancement resulting from the development of his native talents and powers and the improvement of his opportunities he has worked his way upward until he occupies a position of distinction as a representative of one of the most important industrial interests of the country.

St. Louis numbers him among her native sons, his natal day being November 24, 1867. His parents were Clarence L. Hoblitzelle, deputy assessor and collector of water rates, and Ida (Knapp) Hoblitzelle, second daughter of the late Colonel George Knapp. After attending the public schools of St. Louis he spent two years in the Manual Training School of Washington University. After reaching the age of ten years he endeavored to secure work of some kind during each summer vacation and when thirteen years of age in the summer of 1881 he was "printer's devil" and learned to set type in the composing room of the Missouri Republican. Pecuniary conditions necessitated the termination of his studies in the Manual Training School in June, 1884, although the work of the succeeding year would have brought him to graduation.

Soon after putting aside his text-books he secured a clerical position in the office of the city comptroller, continuing in that office under democratic and republican administrations from 1884 until 1891. In the latter year he accepted an offer from the Wrought Iron Range Company of St. Louis, which he represented in the capacity of confidential correspondent until December 1, 1897. He then severed his connection with that house and accepted the position of vice president of the Howard, Harrison Iron Company, manufacturers of cast iron pipes, at Bessemer, Alabama, where he remained until the absorption of that company by the American Pipe & Foundry Company—a combination of the southern manufacturers of cast iron pipe. Returning to St. Louis in 1899, he became secretary and treasurer of the Shickle, Harrison & Howard Iron Company, founders of steel castings, and continued with them and their successors, the American Steel Foundries, until September 1, 1904, when he was elected vice president and treasurer of the Commonwealth Steel Company, of St. Louis, manufacturers of steel castings. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible and are the evidence of his constantly growing powers which have developed through use. He early learned the fact that in self-development lies strength and he tested his own powers by actual work, doing faithfully, eagerly and efficiently every task that was assigned him, and thus working his way upward to larger responsibilities and more important duties. His name is today, however, well known in connection with the steel trade of the country.

Mr. Hoblitzelle was married in St. Louis, September 24, 1894, to Miss Laura T. Harrison, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Harrison, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, and a granddaughter of James Harrison, prominent in the early history of St. Louis. They have two children: Harrison

and Laura Trimble. The family attend St. George's Episcopal church, with which the parents hold membership.

Mr. Hoblitzelle is interested in various projects for the esthetic development and civic advancement as well as the material progress of his city, a fact which is indicated in his membership in the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts and the Civic League. He is also a member of the Noonday Club, Racquet Club, Citizens Industrial Association, the Traffic Club, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Illinois Manufacturers Association. Those who are his associates in business find him alert, determined and energetic. Those who meet him in social relations respond readily to his genial and cordial manner, so that the circle of his friends is constantly broadening. He is a strong believer in Jeffersonian principles of democracy, but at local elections his support is given a candidate regardless of political affiliation.

ROBERT H. WHITELAW.

For more than a quarter of a century Robert H. Whitelaw has been a partner in the firm of Whitelaw Brothers, importers, jobbers and commission merchants, now located at Nos. 409-411 North Second street. This is now one of the old established houses of the city and bears an unassailable reputation because of the straightforward business policy that has ever been followed in its trade relations.

Robert H. Whitelaw was born in Vermont, September 11, 1847, and is a representative of one of the old and prominent New England families. His great-grandfather was General James Whitelaw, who came from Scotland and settled in northern Vermont in 1777, establishing a colony of Scotch people in that locality. He was actively and prominently associated with the early and substantial development of that part of the state. He was a surveyor by profession and made surveys, established many boundary lines and drew various maps that were accepted as authority. His surveying instruments, diary and records have been presented by Oscar Livingston and Robert Henry Whitelaw to the Historical Society of Vermont, for they are regarded as a valuable acquisition to important early records. Robert Whitelaw, grandfather of our subject, was also a very useful citizen and a prominent man in his community. His son, William Trotter Whitelaw, was a farmer of Ryegate, Caledonia county, Vermont, and not only successfully controlled his business interests, but took an active part in shaping public thought and action, while his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, and his devotion to high ideals of citizenship, elected him as a representative in the state legislature. He married Lucy Wells Morse and their family included Oscar L. and Robert H. Whitelaw, who constitute the present firm of Whitelaw Brothers of St. Louis.

The younger brother was a pupil in the public schools of his native town, but otherwise had no educational advantages, save that in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons. He left the public schools at the age of sixteen years and almost immediately thereafter went to Boston, Massachusetts, seeking the business advantages offered by the city. There he accepted a clerkship with the Boston Belting Company and was its assistant cashier. He severed his connection with that house at the termination of three years' service. He had become imbued with the belief that still better business opportunities were offered in the growing middle west, and in February, 1866, he arrived in St. Louis. His cousin, George P. Whitelaw, had established a paint, oil and chemical business here in 1853, and Robert H. Whitelaw entered his cousin's service as a clerk and so continued until he and his older brother, Oscar L., purchased the business. He had occupied a responsible, confidential position, while his brother was a partner in the business. Thus by broad and practical experience the young men were fitted for the conduct of the enterprise, and that they have

successfully conducted it is indicated by the fact that they have remained in this line of trade for more than a quarter of a century, handling chemicals, drugs, paints, oils, seeds and supplies for soap, glass, paper, cotton and woolen manufacturers and for railways and pork packers. Their business has grown year by year along substantial lines of trade, and is today an important commercial enterprise of large proportions, yielding a gratifying annual dividend on the investment. Robert H. Whitelaw was also vice president of the Woodman Linseed Oil Company of Omaha, Nebraska, from 1882 until 1886. The world judges the individual, not by what he is capable of doing, but by what he does, and that Mr. Whitelaw has led a busy and active life, attended by excellent achievements, is indicated in the fact that the consensus of public opinion concerning him is altogether favorable.

In February, 1876, Mr. Whitelaw was married in St. Louis to Miss Mary Gray, daughter of James and Rebecca D. (Bowen) Westgate, of Nantucket, Massachusetts. Mr. Westgate for many years was a successful baker, conducting an extensive business in the manufacture of ship biscuits. Mrs. Whitelaw died in 1890, leaving a daughter and two sons: Margaret, the wife of Eugene Smith Wilson, an attorney of St. Louis; Ralph Thomas, a graduate of Amherst College, of the class of 1902; and Robert Malcolm, who is a graduate of Amherst College, of the class of 1907. Both sons are engaged with their father in business, and they reside at the Buckingham Hotel.

Mr. Whitelaw is a valued member of various orders and societies. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum and the Legion of Honor and is a member of the St. Louis Club. He is likewise a charter member of the Round Table, and for thirty years has been a member of the Merchants Exchange. He became a member of the Traffic Club on its organization and for many years has been a member of the Missouri Historical Society and of the Archæological Society of St. Louis. He is likewise a member of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts and is interested in all that pertains to civic virtue and civic pride, to municipal progress, intellectual, æsthetic and moral culture. He holds membership with the Historical Society of Vermont, with the New England Society of St. Louis, and is a member of the executive committee of the Humane Society of St. Louis. His name is on the membership rolls of the First Congregational church, and for twenty-one years he served as its treasurer, but resigned two years ago. By reëlection, he has been continued on its board of trustees for a quarter of a century, and is helpful in the various church activities. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has been a stalwart republican, and for the past three years has been vice chairman of the Municipal Bridge and Terminal Commission of St. Louis. This is not a political position, but Mayor Wells, knowing Mr. Whitelaw's high principles and sterling character, called him to this responsible position, knowing that his business qualifications and his loyal citizenship well fitted him for the office.

CHARLES Z. TREMBLEY.

Charles Z. Trembley, president of the Trembley-Miller Real Estate Company, president of the Keeley Real Estate Company, also of the Rosewood Realty Company and the Yelmert Realty Company, has in these connections handled much property until his knowledge of the real estate market enables him to speak with authority on matters relative thereto. A native of Illinois, Mr. Trembley was born in Murphysboro, January 25, 1868, and is of French descent, although the family was established in Canada several generations ago. The father, Joseph Trembley, who was engaged in the grocery business at Murphysboro for many years, died in 1899, but the mother, Mrs. Octavia Trembley, is still living.

The boyhood days of Charles Z. Trembley were devoted to the acquirement of an education in the graded and high schools of Murphysboro, with a keen en-



CHARLES Z. TREMBLEY

joyment of such sports as boys of the period usually indulge in. Immediately after leaving school he came to St. Louis and began reading law in the office of Clopton & Trembley, where he remained for three years. During that time he also attended the commercial college conducted by Perkins & Herpel, pursuing the evening course. He at length abandoned his law reading to become cashier and bookkeeper with the real estate firm of Keeley & Company, devoting the day-time to that position, while in the evening hours he sold property. After four months he was promoted to the position of salesman and was thus identified with the business until he became instrumental in incorporating it under the name of the Keeley Real Estate Company. At that time he was elected vice president, and on the death of G. M. Keeley, in 1903, succeeded to the presidency. In 1905 he organized a new corporation under the name of the Trembley-Miller Real Estate Company and is also its president. He is likewise a director of the Real Estate Exchange, president of the Rosewood Realty Company and president of the Yelmert Realty Company. These various connections have brought him into close contact with the real-estate business of the city. He does not claim to have succeeded beyond others, but those who watch the real-estate reports recognize the fact that the companies with which he is connected are doing a good business, handling a large amount of property, and as chief executive officer Mr. Trembley is contributing in large measure to the substantial results which are being achieved. They also do a large building and loan business, placing from two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand dollars in building loans from 1900 to 1906, and this has become an important branch of their business. Mr. Trembley's law training has eminently fitted him for the probate business, which forms no small part of their general line of business.

The home life of Mr. Trembley had its beginning in his marriage in St. Louis, November 25, 1895, to Miss Ida J. Park, a daughter of Mathew and Jeanette Park. Her father was the first man to introduce marble into the western states. He was also well known here as captain in the Missouri National Guards and was popular in military as well as in business circles. Mr. and Mrs. Trembley have a daughter, Ida J., who is attending the public schools and who is with them in their home at No. 5671 Clemens avenue.

Mr. Trembley is a republican, identified with the Republican and other clubs, and is serving as chairman of the public service committee of the Real Estate Exchange. He never regards a position as a tenable one if it involves misrepresentation in even the slightest degree, whether in political, social or business life. He justly considers satisfied patrons as his best advertisement, and his business has enjoyed that substantial growth which comes largely from the good word spoken by those who have had business dealings with him and have recognized him as one who is straightforward and reliable at all times. He takes an active interest in all outdoor sports, especially hunting and fishing, and is an enthusiastic automobilist, but he does not care particularly for club life, preferring the quiet of home and the companionship of his family.

CALVIN M. WOODWARD, LL. D.

The life record of Dr. Calvin M. Woodward has given decided impetus to the world's progress in educational lines—and knowledge is the foundation of all advancement and success. He enjoys national reputation by reason of the fact that he was the founder and promoter of the system of manual training which now constitutes a feature in the public school work of all the leading cities of the country and in many of the smaller towns.

Dr. Woodward was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in 1837, a son of Isaac B. and Eliza (Wetherbee) Woodward. A pupil in the Fitchburg schools at the

usual age he passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school with the class of 1856, and in Harvard College he won the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1860. In more recent years additional degrees have been conferred upon him, he having received the Ph. D. degree in 1874 and the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1905 from Washington University, and again from the University of Wisconsin in 1908.

His life work has been that of the educator, and that nature intended him for this field of labor is evidenced by the notable success which he has attained therein. Immediately following his graduation from Harvard he became principal of the Classical High School of Newburyport, Massachusetts, there remaining from 1860 to 1865, save for the period of one year while he was serving his country as a soldier in the Union army. The year 1865 witnessed his arrival in St. Louis, since which time he has been continuously connected with Washington University, starting as assistant principal in the academic department. In due course of time he was made a member of the faculty of the University and for more than a quarter of a century has been "Thayer professor of mathematics and applied sciences" in that institution. Throughout his entire professional career he has exemplified the spirit of Kant, who said: "The object of education is to train each individual to reach the highest perfection possible for him." To this end Dr. Woodward has ever sought out new plans and methods to advance the interests of the schools in their preparation of the young for the practical and responsible duties of life, and his initiative spirit has brought forth original methods which have constituted a forward step in education and gained for him the admiration of the world.

Dr. Woodward assisted in the organization of the polytechnic department and for twenty-five years was its dean, but resigned the deanship in 1896 because of the constant demands made upon him in other directions. He, however, returned to the office of dean in 1901 and still holds it. From early in his career as an educator he became interested in systematic and intelligent manual training and largely through his investigations and efforts the present famous manual training school of the Washington University was established in 1879. Year after year he has labored to promote this branch of instruction that young people might leave school qualified for business life not only by mental development but by the trained use of physical faculties. Not only St. Louis but the entire country has benefited by his service, for his plan of manual training has been adopted in every large city of the country and in many of the smaller towns. Today manual training is part of the public school work of the leading metropolitan cities of the country, and to Dr. Woodward is given the credit of originating and inaugurating the work as it is known today.

While Dr. Woodward has been one of the builders of the Washington University and has contributed his full share toward making it the leading educational institution in Missouri, he has also devoted much time and effort to the public schools and the cause of popular education. His close study of the needs of the schools and the possibilities for accomplishment has led him to quickly determine that which is essential and valuable and to discard all that is non-essential. With other leading citizens of St. Louis early in the year 1897 he interested himself in bringing about a reorganization of the St. Louis school board which has resulted in a vastly improved condition of the public schools of the city. After the necessary legislation had been obtained it was deemed a matter of the highest importance that the reforms to be inaugurated should be introduced by a non-partisan school board and Dr. Woodward was named as a candidate for membership in that board. He and his associates on the reform ticket were elected by the largest majority ever given to candidates for municipal office in this city and they have fully justified the expectation of the people.

Dr. Woodward has been a frequent contributor to educational literature and, moreover, his fertile brain has produced numerous pamphlets and essays on other subjects, indicating the range of his reading and research. During the

years from 1877 until 1880 he wrote *The History of the St. Louis Bridge*, the magnificent technical work which was characterized by the leading bridge engineer of the country as "the most important American contribution to engineering literature." In addition to various professorships he served as a member of the St. Louis board of education in 1878 and 1879 and was again elected in 1898, continuing in the position to the present time. He was also a member and president of the board of curators of the State University from 1891 until 1896, and was census supervisor of the city of St. Louis in 1880. His membership relations extend to various organizations which have for their object the promulgation of scientific knowledge. He was at one time president of the St. Louis Engineers Club, also of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a director of the Lafayette Building Association and of the Lewis Blind Stitch Machine Company.

Dr. Woodward married Miss Fanny Stone Balch of Newburyport, September 30, 1863, and of the nine children born unto them three are living: Clara Lincoln, with her parents at 3013 Hawthorne boulevard; Fanny Louise, the wife of Dr. H. C. Mabley, residing at 9408 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; and Margaret, the wife of Ralph McCarty, who makes his home at Sewickley, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

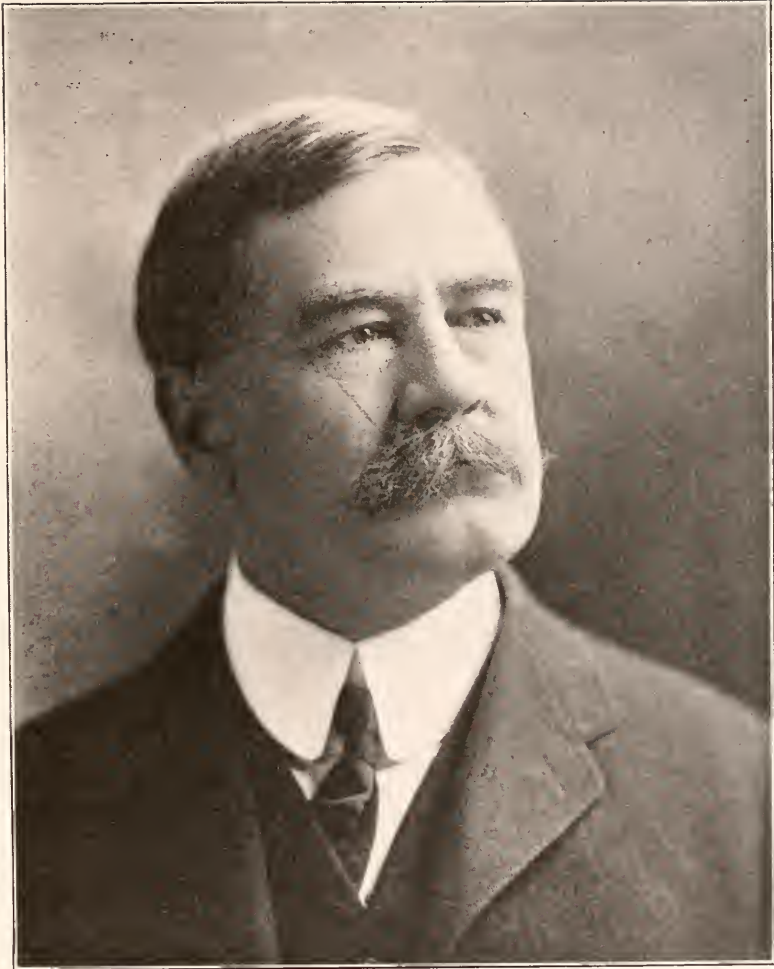
Dr. Woodward is fond of outdoor games and sports, is a golf player and an expert oarsman, having been a regular member of the Harvard crew in 1860. Liberal in his religious views, he is a member of the Unitarian church and believes as firmly in a moral progression of the race as he does that advancement is being conserved in other lines. His life has been one of intense usefulness to his fellowmen. He has perhaps achieved his greatest distinction as director of the manual training school and as a lecturer and writer on the subject of manual training. St. Louis numbers him among her most honored citizens, while his distinctive ability places him prominent in the ranks of educators in the country.

DORSEY ALBERT JAMISON.

Dorsey Albert Jamison, who since 1875 has practiced continuously at the St. Louis bar, being now senior partner of the firm of Jamison & Thomas, prominent in legal circles in this city, was born November 22, 1853, near Murfreesboro in Rutherford county, Tennessee. His father, Henry Downs Jamison, was a direct descendant of Colonel Downs, a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. He married Sarah Woodlief.

Dorsey A. Jamison acquired his more specifically literary education in Union University at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, being graduated from that institution on the completion of the classical course in 1872. He determined upon a professional career and to this end entered the St. Louis Law School, a department of Washington University, at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1875, winning the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He had spent his early youth as a farmer boy in attending the country schools and working in the fields, but his ambition led him into other walks of life, which he believed afforded wider opportunity, and in 1875 he began the practice of law in St. Louis, where he has remained to the present time.

Before taking up his college course in law he read in the office of Cline, Jamison & Gay and was associated with that firm from 1873 until 1881, but at the latter date became junior partner of the law firm of Collins & Jamison. That relation was maintained for twenty-one years, or until 1882, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Jamison became senior partner of the law firm of Jamison & Thomas, which is still in existence. The firm engages in the general practice of law, with a large clientage, and through a third of a century's connection with the St. Louis bar Mr. Jamison has continuously advanced in legal



DORSEY A. JAMISON

knowledge and in his ability to handle the intricate problems that are presented before the courts. He is also regarded as a safe counselor as well as able advocate, and now has a clientage of a distinctively representative character.

Mr. Jamison has not been unknown in events of public interest and importance. He belonged to and served with the state militia during the strike of 1877. In politics he is a democrat and firmly believes in the principles of the party, yet his ambition has never been in the line of office holding. In 1907 Governor Joseph W. Folk tendered to him the presidency of the police board of the city of St. Louis, but he declined on account of the pressure of professional duties and individual interests aside from his law practice. He is a director and officer in a number of corporations.

On the 6th of January, 1892, Mr. Jamison was married to Miss Stella Sikes, at Franklin, Tennessee, and they have one daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Jamison. Mr. Jamison is a prominent Mason, having served as grand master of the state of Missouri in 1896 and 1897. The thirty-third, the highest degree of Masonry, has been conferred upon him. In 1904-5 he was president of the Tennessee Society of St. Louis, has also been president of the Southern Society, and he is a member of the Second Baptist church, while in the line of his profession he is connected with the St. Louis and State Bar Associations and with the St. Louis Law Library Association. He holds to high ideals in his profession, in Masonry and in fact in every relation in which he is found and, richly endowed by nature with admirable qualities, he commands uniform respect and good will wherever he is known.

ALMON D. HALL.

The lines of capability and fidelity are no more tightly drawn perhaps in any department of business than in railroad circles, and he who wins advancement therein gains it at the price of hard and self-denying labor and a thorough mastery of every duty entrusted to him. He must also display something of the initiative spirit in handling new situations which arise, and promotion then follows as the logical sequence of his labors. Such a course has characterized the business record of Almon D. Hall, now chairman of the Southern Freight Association at St. Louis. He was born at Minonk, Illinois, September 21, 1860, and is descended from New England ancestry. His father, Benjamin Hall, a native of Vermont, removed to the west in 1850 and located at LaSalle, Illinois, while later he took up his abode in Minonk, where he engaged in railroading. In 1872 he came to St. Louis and entered the service of the Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company as roadmaster. In 1885 he removed to Wisconsin, where he remained in railroad work for a few years, or until his retirement to a farm in Ashland county, whereon he spent his last years, passing away in 1894. He had for two years survived his wife, who bore the maiden name of Abigail Thompson, and was a native of Maine. She passed away about 1892.

Almon D. Hall is the only survivor of a family of four children. His elder brother, Charles Henry, who was a painter by trade, died in 1895. His sister, Cora E., became the wife of George H. Kershill and died in 1898, at San Diego, California. Addison, the youngest of the family, died in infancy.

Almon D. Hall spent his boyhood to the age of twelve years in Shelbyville, Illinois, and in 1872 came to St. Louis, acquiring his education in the public schools of the two cities. He entered the high school here at the age of seventeen years, but afterward attended business college for one year. He became a factor in business circles as an employe in the local office of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, at Carondelet, securing the position of bill clerk when eighteen years of age. There he remained for eight years, after which he went to Abbotsford, Wisconsin, as assistant agent for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, but after three months was promoted to cashier at Ashland, Wisconsin, the terminus of the road. There he continued for one year, but not liking the rigorous climate of

that state secured a position as ticket agent at Paris, Texas, for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad in 1888. A year was passed in the Lone Star state, after which he returned to St. Louis and entered the general freight office of the Missouri Pacific Railroad as quotation rate clerk. In 1890 he secured a better position with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, being made chief clerk to the general agent, James F. Aglar, with whom he continued until 1895. In the fall of that year he became tariff clerk for the Southern Freight Association and acted in that capacity until 1903, when, upon the death of the chief clerk, W. H. McLean, in January of that year, he was promoted to fill the vacancy, and so continued until May, 1907, when he was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chairman Seth Frink. He is also agent for various railway companies for the publication of common freight tariffs. Thus through stages of gradual development and promotion Mr. Hall has gained the present responsible and important position which he is now filling. He is a member of the American Association of Freight Traffic Officers and of the St. Louis Railway Club.

Mr. Hall is interested to some extent in St. Louis real estate. In politics he is a staunch republican though not an office seeker. He is not at all inclined toward public life, political or otherwise, and when not occupied with his business cares and duties prefers to spend his time in fishing and hunting, or in the delights of literature and amateur photography. He has become quite proficient in the latter and well versed in the former, and conversing with him one readily recognizes that his mind has been enriched and broadened through the contact with master minds of many ages.

JOSEPH STARKE CALFEE.

Joseph Starke Calfee, assistant cashier of the Mechanics-American National Bank and also interested in a number of financial institutions of Missouri, was born near Graham, Virginia, May 22, 1868, a son of John Anderson and Julia A. (Davidson) Calfee. The parents were of old Virginia families, who settled in the Old Dominion on their emigration from England. In 1870, John A. Calfee and his family located on a farm near Windsor, Henry county, Missouri, but later the father engaged in mercantile pursuits at that town.

Joseph Starke Calfee acquired his education in the high school at Windsor, Missouri, spending his vacations in the printing office of the "Windsor Review," where he learned the printer's trade. Leaving school at the age of fifteen, he entered the Windsor Savings Bank in 1883 and remained with that institution until 1886, when he was elected assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank of Windsor, Missouri, and one year later, at the age of nineteen, was made cashier of the bank. He served as cashier and manager until 1894, and during this period the business gradually grew until what was originally a very small institution became one of the largest banks in that section of the state, its splendid development being attributable in no small degree to the executive ability and excellent management of our subject.

In 1894 Mr. Calfee was elected assistant cashier of the Mechanics National Bank of St. Louis, and continues in the same position with its successor, the Mechanics-American National Bank. He is president of the Farmers Bank of Mayview, Missouri, vice president of the Commonwealth Trust Company of Muskogee, Oklahoma, and is also interested in a number of financial institutions in this state. Previous to his election as president of the Missouri Bankers' Association in 1903, he served as its treasurer, secretary and vice president, and was presiding officer of the convention held in the Missouri Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904. These various positions of trust and responsibility clearly indicate his high standing in financial circles, and, more-

over, he is widely recognized as a man of unswerving integrity and honor in every relation of life.

On the 16th of November, 1904, at Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Calfee was united in marriage to Miss Nelle A. Beedy, by whom he has one son, Creighton Beedy Calfee, born January 25, 1908.

Politically he is a Cleveland democrat, and fraternally is connected with Tuscan lodge, A. F. & A. M., of St. Louis. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he also belongs to the Mercantile Club and the Glen Echo Country Club.

WILLIAM KLASING.

William Klasing, treasurer of the Acme Truck & Tool Company, was born in Germany, November 29, 1845, a son of Christian and Sophia (Hederman) Klasing. He came to America in 1864 when a youth of eighteen years. He had acquired his education partly in the schools of Germany and after becoming a resident of St. Louis he attended night school, thus gaining his knowledge of the English language. On his arrival in the United States he made his way to this city, but soon afterward went to Washington county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for a year.

Mr. Klasing then returned to St. Louis and for two years was engaged in the wholesale liquor business here. He next turned his attention to the dairy business, to which he gave his undivided attention from 1867 until 1903, and in that field of activity he amassed a comfortable little fortune. In the latter year he retired from the business and in 1906 he again became a factor in commercial life by entering into active connection with the Acme Truck & Tool Company, of which he was elected treasurer in 1907. This company is manufacturing a general line of railway tools with a large and well equipped plant at Florissant avenue and Goodfellow street, it being the most extensive of the kind in this city. When Mr. Klasing became connected with this business it was not enjoying any great prosperity and his first interest therein was small as compared with what he has since acquired. In a short time it began to improve after the introduction of new machinery and other features. Subsequently Mr. Klasing increased his holdings until he acquired the entire business, which through his able management has become one of the prosperous concerns in the city.

Mr. Klasing's well known business enterprise and keen sagacity are constituting important factors in the management of the financial interests of this concern. He is also well known in financial circles, being a stockholder in the Lowell Bank, a member of the North St. Louis Improvement Association and president of the Acme Heights Improvement Company. He has extensive realty holdings in North St. Louis and in fact is one of the largest taxpayers of that section. His investments have been judiciously made and are constituting an important source of revenue. In his business career he has always closely studied every situation with which he has had to do, has carefully analyzed it to learn of its possibilities and also to acquaint himself with the obstacles to success, that he might utilize the former and overcome the latter. Indefatigable industry, unassailable business probity and careful investment have been the chief features in his success.

On the 7th of December, 1867, Mr. Klasing was married to Miss Louisa Miller, who was of German birth and died April 27, 1901, at the age of fifty-eight years. She was an active worker in the church, was a member of the Women's Society and was a lady of fine character, liberal in charity and kindly in spirit. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Klasing were born five children who lived to adult age: Caroline, who married John Sill and has seven children, Lizzie, William, Louisa, Alvira, John, Fred and Lillian; Alvira, who became the wife of John Mehrhoff



WILLIAM KLASING

and has one child, Lena; Louis, who is married and has two children, Clara and Cecelia; William, who with his brother Louis has succeeded his father in business; and Clara, who completes the family. The family residence at No. 6338 North Broadway was erected by Mr. Klasing in 1904.

In his political views he is a stalwart supporter of the republican party. He formerly belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Evangelical Protestant church, serving as a trustee for eighteen years. These associations indicate much of the character of his citizenship and the rules and principles which govern his life, making him a man whom to know is to respect and honor.

THOMAS KEITH SKINKER.

Thomas Keith Skinker, for forty-one years in active practice at the bar of St. Louis, was born June 9, 1845, in St. Louis county, a son of Thomas Skinker. He studied at the local schools and was graduated from the Washington University of St. Louis, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while later he attended the University of Virginia, studying law under the direction of Professor John B. Minor.

At St. Louis in 1867 he was admitted to the Missouri bar, in 1876 to the supreme court of the United States, at Washington. Blessed with good health and encouraged by a large clientele, he has practiced his profession with marked success and has gained wide reputation in connection with his dealings with the legal aspect of county and municipal bonds, having had long and varied experience in litigation of that character. From 1877 until 1884, in addition to his private practice, he was official reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Missouri and during that time prepared and published seventeen volumes of these decisions. In 1893 he built the first electric railway of St. Louis county and has always been interested in the evidences of progress and improvement, lending his aid and influence toward further projects of general value.

In 1869 Mr. Skinker was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Rives, a daughter of Alexander Rives, of Albemarle county, Virginia, who was judge of the court of appeals and afterward of the United States court in Virginia. Three daughters and two sons were born of this marriage, including Charles R. Skinker, formerly assistant city councilor of St. Louis.

A resident of the city and county of St. Louis throughout his entire life, Mr. Skinker belongs to one of the old and honored families whose name has ever been a synonym for progressive citizenship in all that the term implies, standing not only for material progress in business and professional lines, but also for esthetic, moral and intellectual development.

CHARLES B. SMITH.

Charles B. Smith, a veteran of the Civil war, is now manager of the St. Louis district for R. G. Dun & Company. He has represented this house since June, 1866, entering its employ in a humble capacity and gradually working his way upward to the place of responsibility which he now occupies, having under his direction more than one hundred and fifty employes, with jurisdiction over five branches in addition to the St. Louis business, namely, Cairo and East St. Louis, Illinois; Springfield and Sedalia, Missouri; and Muskogee, Oklahoma. Such a record needs little comment; it is its own encomium, for forty-two years' service with one company attended by consecutive promotions attests superior ability and faithfulness.

Mr. Smith was born near Georgetown, Ohio, December 24, 1841, his parents being Abram and Mary (Jones) Smith. The father was a wheelwright and a millwright and in following those pursuits provided for his family. He was born in Maryland and was of English lineage, while his wife, a native of Ohio, was of Welsh descent.

Charles B. Smith pursued his education in the public and private schools of Indiana and Ohio, but did not graduate. He worked upon the home farm to the age of twenty years, learning the lessons of industry, economy and perseverance which have proven of value to him in his subsequent career. At the age of twenty he began teaching in the country schools and for several years followed that profession at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month. He then made application for military service, but owing to ill health was rejected. In May, 1864, however, he joined an Ohio regiment and served until its discharge in the following August. He saw active service in Maryland under the command of General Lew Wallace and after the close of the war he became connected with the advertising business. He has long occupied his present position of executive control, bending his energies to administrative direction and constructive effort. Every business man acknowledges the value of The Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Company, and Mr. Smith has done much to uphold the reputation of the house and increase its worth in this section of the country.

On the 26th of July, 1868, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Fee, a native of Illinois, while her father was from Pennsylvania. In his political views Mr. Smith is a stalwart democrat and in matters of citizenship manifests a public-spirited interest, coöperating in many movements for the general good. He belongs to the Business Men's League and is in touch with its work in behalf of the city's commercial and industrial progress. Along more strictly social lines he is connected with the Mercantile and Country Clubs, and he is also a member of the Christian church. An analyzation of his life record indicates that the rules which have governed his conduct are those which honorable manhood and straightforward conduct always follow. He enjoys in full measure the confidence and esteem of those with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact, while the success which he has attained in the business world has followed as the logical sequence of his unabating energy, his close application and his determined spirit.

ALWIN GUNDLACH.

Alwin Gundlach is president and treasurer of the Excelsior Box & Manufacturing Company of St. Louis and in the upbuilding and development of this enterprise he has displayed the elemental strength of his character and his ready resource. He faced at the outset of his career in this undertaking conditions such as were unknown to the business world a half century or less ago. Today large corporations which have been formed seem to resent as an intrusion upon their rights the establishment of a new enterprise of similar character, and Mr. Gundlach in the organization and development of his business had to fight his way against grasping corporations, but regarding the worth of his output as his best advertisement he has steadily advanced through methods which neither seek nor require disguise, and the business has been almost phenomenally successful.

A native of St. Louis, Mr. Gundlach was born in 1865, a son of Fred and Sophia (Rope) Gundlach. The father was born in Germany and as a young man came to St. Louis. He afterward went to California with the gold hunters, but returned to this city after an absence of three years and resumed the dry-goods business, in which he had formerly been engaged. He continued in this field of activity until his demise in 1869, carrying on the store on Market near Seventh street. He costumed for theatrical people and did an extensive business

in that line. His wife, like her husband, was a native of Hanover, and she arrived in St. Louis a year after Fred Gundlach became a resident of this city.

Alwin Gundlach pursued his education in the public schools to the age of thirteen years, when he was apprenticed to the trade of saddle and harness making. He never worked as a journeyman, however, but turned his attention to the leather business as a clerk in the employ of Henry Schwaner & Company. He determined to master the business and remained there until twenty-two years of age, being successively promoted to the position of bookkeeper, city salesman and eventually traveling salesman. He left that concern to become traveling representative for E. G. Willis & Brother, jobbers in leather, and was associated with the house until he withdrew to organize his present business with a capital of twenty-five hundred dollars. This money he had borrowed and he began operations on a small scale, but he soon outgrew the original quarters and has erected a new factory with every facility for the manufacture of boxes. The capital has been increased to thirty thousand dollars and the force of workmen has grown from five to thirty-five. They manufacture all kinds of wood packing cases, selling mostly to the local trade, and they have considerable country trade. Business is conducted under the name of the Excelsior Box & Manufacturing Company and the enterprise has had a marvelous growth, facing the opposition of corporations and yet winning its way to a prominent place in industrial circles. Mr. Gundlach gives to the business his personal attention and active management, being president and treasurer of the company, with Louis F. Pullman as its secretary.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Alwin Gundlach and Miss Cora B. Pullman, of St. Louis, and they have one child, Edna Olive, born February 6, 1889. Mr. Gundlach is a member of the Missouri Athletic Club, which he joined on its organization. He also belongs to the North St. Louis Turner Society, to the Royal Arcanum and to the Royal League. He is an ardent sportsman, delighting in hunting and fishing, and he belongs to many clubs of that character, including the Gilead Hunting and Fishing Club, of Calhoun county, Illinois. In politics he is a republican, but not a party worker. He stands today as a splendid type of the self-made man who has constantly developed his mental powers, as well as built up his fortunes, through hard work, unfaltering energy and unabating concentration.

RICHARD PERRY SPENCER.

Richard Perry Spencer, practicing at the St. Louis bar, is among the younger attorneys but with bright outlook for the future, having already secured a good clientage. He was born in Ashland, Boone county, Missouri, January 11, 1874, his parents being Richard and Annie (Gibbs) Spencer. He completed his public-school education by graduation from the Windsor high school in 1891 and then pursued his more specifically literary course in Central College at Fayette, Missouri. Early in his business career he engaged in teaching, being principal of the public schools at Moberly, Missouri, from 1893 until 1895, and during the succeeding year was principal of the schools at Marshall, Missouri. He proved an able educator, winning place in the foremost ranks of the public-school system of the state but, ambitious to become a member of the bar, his time outside of the schoolroom was largely devoted to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence and since 1897 he has engaged continuously in practice. He served as city counselor of Marshall, Missouri, from 1897 until 1903. He belongs to the Missouri and to the American Bar Associations and is meeting with success as a general practitioner at law in St. Louis, where he located in January, 1903. He is an earnest student, who has gained a comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law



R. P. SPENCER

and never fails to give a thorough preparation before he presents his cause in the courts. He has been quite successful in practice and now has a gratifying clientage.

While residing in Fayette, Missouri, Mr. Spencer was married to Miss Jeanette Leonard, on the 14th of February, 1901, and they have one daughter, Jane. Mr. Spencer votes with the democracy, but is not a politician in the sense of office seeking. He belongs to the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities and to the Missouri Athletic and Jefferson Clubs. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Southern Methodist church and these different organizations indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct.

GEORGE P. B. JACKSON.

In a history of the bar of St. Louis it is imperative that mention be made of George P. B. Jackson, whose ability has placed him in the front rank of a profession where advancement depends almost entirely upon individual merit. He is, moreover, a gentleman of wide general information, in which perhaps may be found one of the strong elements of his power and ability as a lawyer. This broad knowledge enables him to understand life in its various phases, the motive springs of human conduct and the complexity of business interests which, combined with a comprehensive familiarity with statutory law and with precedent, make him one of the ablest attorneys of the St. Louis bar.

Born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1846, he is a son of George Jackson, an English gentleman, who established himself in the south many years prior to the Civil war and there devoted his attention to the conduct of a sugar plantation and other business enterprises of that locality. Following his arrival in the new world he married Anna A. Gillis, who was born in Philadelphia and came of an ancestry from the north of Ireland, although the family was established in Pennsylvania at an early period in its history.

Mr. Jackson of this review spent his boyhood days partly in the south and partly in Ohio, making preparation for college as a student in Dayton, Ohio. His family, strongly sympathizing with the south in its attitude concerning secession and being unable to return to their home in Louisiana, sojourned in Canada during the period of hostilities, while Mr. Jackson of this review spent the years 1863-4 as a student in the law school of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. He also read law while in Canada under the direction of Judge William Pryor, afterward of the Kentucky supreme court, and Joshua Bullitt and John Rodman, both of whom were eminent members of the Kentucky bar. When the war ended, the family returned to Louisiana and Mr. Jackson was there admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1866. His initial work in the profession was done at Thibodaux, Louisiana, and, removing to Missouri, he located for practice in Sedalia.

It was while residing there that Mr. Jackson was married, in 1877, to Miss Mollie Vest, a daughter of Hon. George G. Vest, United States senator from this state. Their children are: George Vest; Margaret Sneed, now Mrs. H. G. Dunham, of St. Louis; and Sallie Vest Jackson.

In the year prior to his marriage Mr. Jackson was elected for a two years' term to the office of prosecuting attorney of Pettis county and was then reelected, continuing as the incumbent in the position for four years, during which time he secured the first conviction in a capital case and the first enforcement of the death penalty in that county. He became a partner of J. F. Philips in 1879 and had practically the entire management and control of the legal business of the firm, owing to Judge Philips' election to congress. The partnership was dissolved in 1882 on the appointment of Judge Philips as a member of the supreme court commission of Missouri and through the succeeding three years Mr. Jackson practiced alone. He then became senior partner of the firm of Jackson & Montgomery, being joined by John Montgomery in an association that continued until 1895.

In 1888 this firm became attorneys for the receivers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, and when the receivership terminated Mr. Jackson became general attorney for the reorganized company. Called to this position of responsibility, he removed to St. Louis to more capably administer the affairs of the office and here won immediate recognition as a lawyer foremost among the leading members of the bar.

His interest in political affairs has been that of a citizen and not of an office seeker. That he is public-spirited no one doubts, and that he is a student of conditions in state and national welfare effected by legislation is manifest when one discusses with him the problems of the day. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive, and this is shown in his conversation upon momentous questions as well as in his work as an attorney.

NICKOLAS ROLL.

For fourteen years Nickolas Roll has conducted a grocery business at his present location at No. 1403 South Broadway. Moreover, he is one of the self-made men of the city, whose determination and energy have carried him into important business relations without outside aid or influence. He was born here, November 26, 1866, a son of Henry and Annette Roll. His father, who conducted a coal and wood business for many years, died March 22, 1882, while the mother passed away April 5, 1899, at the age of seventy-five years.

Reared under the parental roof, Nickolas Roll was educated in both the German and English languages in St. Mark's Evangelical church school and later attended the Pestalozzi public school, located at Seventh and Barry streets. He completed his studies there at the age of fourteen years, after which he attended a grammar night school for two years at the Madison public school at Seventh and La Salle streets. In accordance with his father's wish, after leaving school he worked in the coal and wood business with him for about two years, but in that connection found few new experiences and, ambitious to put forth his energies in a field wherein he could learn more, he sought other labor.

At the age of seventeen, therefore, Mr. Roll connected himself with the Stueck-Becker Grocer Company, located at No. 1400 South Broadway, acting first as driver and later as clerk in the store. He took great interest in the business and his faithfulness and ability won him the attention of others in that line, so that he afterward secured a more remunerative position with the Philip Burg Grocer Company, situated at No. 1208 South Broadway. He was then twenty-one years of age and he worked for the firm eight years, spending two years as delivery man, two years as solicitor and four years as clerk, and during all that period of eight years lost only about one week's time. This period of steady work, combined with economy in living, enabled him to acquire capital sufficient to permit him to embark in business on his own account. This was his ambition and on the 1st of October, 1894, he opened a grocery store at No. 1403 South Broadway. His business has prospered year by year and he still remains at the same location. After a few years he purchased the building which he occupies and which is a three-story structure, on which he has made many alterations for its improvement. He carries a large and well selected line of staple and fancy groceries and many of his patrons have remained with him throughout the entire period in which he has been proprietor of this store. He has now been connected altogether with the grocery business for twenty-seven years and has bought goods from some of the best firms in the city, including the Adam Roth Grocer Company, the Gildehaus-Wulffing Grocer Company, the Kreckeler Grocer Company, the Niese Grocer Company, Samuel Cupples, the R. Hartmann Produce Company, the Hauelsen Produce Company and many other reliable firms of the city. As the years have gone by he has prospered and has accumulated a snug little fortune.

which he has invested in property on the south side. His financial resources are also based upon his deposits in the Lafayette, International and Franklin banks, the German Savings Institution and the Boatmen's Bank.

In the year 1887, at St. Louis, Mr. Roll was married to Miss Augusta Gerwiner, the groom being at that time twenty-one years of age and the bride nineteen. She was the daughter of Joseph and Applonia Gerwiner, who were early settlers of St. Louis and are still well and hearty at an old age. Mr. and Mrs. Roll have two children, Nettie and Walter, aged respectively twenty and seventeen years. The family formerly resided at No. 1403 South Broadway on the second floor of his place of business, but for the past two years have occupied a modern and attractive home at No. 2629 Virginia avenue, which was purchased by Mr. Roll. He has led a busy and useful life, leaving him no time for active association with societies, clubs or lodges even had he so desired. By birth he is an Evangelical Protestant and is connected with different church societies.

ORION SMITH MILLER, D. O.

Dr. Orion Smith Miller, well known as a successful practitioner of osteopathy, was born in St. Louis, October 7, 1865, and is descended from a Pennsylvania family, coming of English, Irish and Dutch ancestry. Representatives of the name, however, have long been residents of America. Isaac Newton Miller, the father of Dr. Miller, was a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and about 1841 removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in tobacco manufacturing in association with Daniel Catlin. He continued in that line of business until his retirement from active life in January, 1899. He died June 18, 1908, at the age of seventy-two years and ten months. His wife, who in her maidenhood bore the name of Annie Alvira Smith, was a native of Indiana, and with her parents came to St. Louis in 1845. She is still living at the age of sixty-six years. Dr. Miller is the third in order of birth in a family of five children, four of whom are still living: D. C., a capitalist of St. Louis; Bessie, the wife of John R. Scott, connected with the Carnegie Steel Company of Cleveland; and I. B. Miller, an engineer of St. Louis.

Dr. Miller at the usual age became a pupil in the public schools of St. Louis and after completing the third year work in the high school he put aside his textbooks. At the age of sixteen he entered the tobacco business, filling nearly every position in his father's office and factory for four years. Feeling the need of more advanced education as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties, he then matriculated at Smith's Academy, where he spent two years, while later he attended Grear's Commercial School of St. Louis. Again taking up office work he soon became an expert accountant and was thus engaged for a few years, when he joined his father and brother, D. C. Miller, in the ownership and conduct of an ice and cold storage business, which they sold out three years later. In 1901 Dr. Miller turned his attention to the study of medicine, thus accomplishing a long-felt desire, but in 1902 he withdrew from that profession in order to take up the study of osteopathy. Entering the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, he was graduated in June, 1904, with a class of one hundred and seventy-three students, making excellent percents, especially in physiology, anatomy and surgery.

Following his graduation, Dr. Miller entered upon active practice in St. Louis, where he has continued since and his ability has gained him prominence as one of the most able and successful practitioners of osteopathy in the city. He is now vice president of the St. Louis Osteopathy Association, in which he has been very active, and has read many valuable papers at its meetings. In his practice he has given special attention to stomach troubles, and his efforts in this direction have been attended with excellent results. He has also been very suc-



DR. ORION S. MILLER

cessful in the treatment of dangerous fevers, diphtheria and other maladies which it has been supposed could only be combated through the use of powerful drugs. His labors have been so effective in checking the ravages of disease and in restoring health that he is now accredited a very extensive patronage, drawing his practice from among the best residents of St. Louis. He is also interested in a number of manufacturing enterprises and displays keen foresight in his business investments.

On the 19th of August, 1888, in St. Louis, Dr. Miller was married to Miss. Maude Cash, a daughter of James Green and Isabella Cash, of St. Louis, both now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Miller have become parents of two children: Lucile, a graduate of the Yeatman high school, is now studying music, and after completing her course therein she expects to take up the study of journalism in preparation for literary work, for which she has considerable talent; the son, Dick Cash Miller, seventeen years of age, is now a student at the Yeatman high school in preparation for Princeton University and expects to become a member of the legal profession.

Dr. Miller is a member of the Fourth Christian church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Elks and to the Iota Tau Sigma, of which he was one of the organizers. This was the first Greek letter fraternity in the profession and Dr. Miller served as its second president. It has now become a national organization with a large membership. The Doctor is fond of athletics, in which he has always been active, and for several years was catcher in some of the best amateur baseball teams of St. Louis. He is a great believer in athletic sports as an aid to health, encouraging outdoor life and exercise—a course which is receiving the endorsement of the members of the medical fraternity as well. He is a broad-minded, well informed man, holding to high ideals in his profession and meeting with well merited success therein. It is only the lower ranks of life that are crowded, and Dr. Miller has long since passed beyond that station to a prominent place as an osteopathic practitioner in Missouri.

JOSEPH A. FURRER.

Joseph A. Furrer, one of the most popular of those engaged in the dairy business, has handled milk, cream and butter at his well known stand at No. 3547 Miami street for the past twenty-nine years. With little education to assist him he started in business immediately after leaving school and on the strength of his own resources, by hard work and attention to business, he has made for himself an enviable reputation as a business man. He is of Swiss descent, his father having emigrated to this country from Switzerland in the year 1846. He landed in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained for a few weeks, and then located in St. Louis. He had been here only for a few days when he entered the employ of a dairy concern, where he served as an all-round man, this being his first position in the new world. On resigning it he was employed with the Lake Dairy on Main and Plum streets as a driver, and, after having served the firm for a period of eight years, he commenced business for himself at No. 3457 Miami street. Here he worked with untiring energy, striving to enhance his business, and he met with success at every step. While he had many wagons running and many men employed he was so anxious to increase his business that for many years he drove one of his wagons himself. Personally he delivered milk from his own establishment to some of the oldest and most respected people of the city of St. Louis, and he remained in business until the time of his death.

His son, Joseph A. Furrer, was sent to the public schools when he had attained the required age, and at the age of twelve years had completed the common school course. He was sent for a period of one year to a private school and

then entered the employ of his father, his initial work being menial. Later, as did his father before him, he drove a milk wagon about the city, delivering to the residents. This pursuit he has followed up to the present time. He is remarkable for his enterprise, which is daily adding to his prosperity, and he takes great pride in his dairy farm and in the satisfaction of those with whom he deals. From early morning until late at night he is arduously engaged in looking after his interests. He owns and runs several milk wagons through the city, one of which he has driven himself since starting in the business, and he has many men in his employ. Mr. Furrer is very economical and his conservative judgment in manipulating his affairs, coupled with his remarkable saving ability, has enabled him to accumulate about fifty thousand dollars, all of which he has made in the dairy business.

On November 19, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Helen Olinger, and they have one child, Joseph, who is attending St. Pius Catholic school. In politics Mr. Furrer stands on the republican side, believes in the principles of the party, and is ever ready to use his power in giving them commanding influence in municipal, state and national affairs. As to religious faith he is a Roman Catholic.

CHARLES CICERO RAINWATER.

Charles Cicero Rainwater, for a third of a century a representative of the mercantile interests of St. Louis and also president of the Merchants Bridge Company, passed from a life of activity November 10, 1902. He was then in the prime of life, having but recently passed the sixty-fourth milestone on life's journey. He was born at Knoxville, Ray County, Missouri, April 6, 1838, and came from pure southern lineage. His father, Moses F. Rainwater, was a native of North Carolina, while his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Clay-Oliver Rainwater, was a native of Tennessee. The family was represented in the Revolutionary war by Henry Nuneley, his great-grandfather, who served as a private in the Virginia line in 1781, and thus Charles C. Rainwater was entitled to membership with the Sons of the American Revolution, of which society he later became a member. He completed his education in Central College of Fayette, Missouri, with the class of June, 1858, and in September of that year was married to Miss Sarah H. Fower, of Benton county, Missouri.

Not long afterward Mr. Rainwater engaged in merchandising in that county, where he continued until June, 1861, when true to his loved southland, he joined the Confederate army as a private and took part in every engagement of note that occurred west of the Mississippi river, from the beginning of hostilities until August, 1864. In the meantime he had won rapid promotion in recognition of his valiant service and unflinching fidelity and at the time of his discharge he was on the staff of General Marmaduke as major and chief of ordnance. He was honorably retired at Camden, Arkansas, in December, 1864, on account of a wound in the head, received in July, 1863, and a wound in the hip in July, 1864.

About the time of the close of the war, Mr. Rainwater removed to St. Louis and became a factor in its mercantile circles, so continuing until 1898. He displayed careful management in the control of his interests as well as a progressive spirit and these well balanced powers gained him gratifying success. He was a most enterprising man, always ready to assist in any movement that would benefit St. Louis. With his coworkers he devoted much time and energy to the building of the St. Louis Merchants Bridge and terminals and was acting as president of the association at the time of his demise. He was also president of a number of other business enterprises, which benefited by his coöperation. Added to an enthusiastic interest in all which he undertook was a clear vision and sound judgment that made his opinions of great weight in all the different organizations with which he was connected.

Mr. Rainwater was prominent in club and fraternal circles, holding membership with the Mercantile and Union Clubs, with the Business Men's League and the Masonic fraternity. In the last named he was a past master of Anchor lodge and a past commander of Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, K. T. He was interested in the organization of the Confederate Veterans of Missouri and was adjutant general of the eastern division when called to his final rest. It has been said that he was the most beloved ex-Confederate in the state of Missouri. He always had the deepest interest in his fellow comrades in arms and, added to this, he was a man of most kindly spirit and genial disposition, who recognized and appreciated the good in others, his life standing in exemplification of the Emersonian philosophy that "the way to win a friend is to be one." But while he was a prominent business man, a leading citizen and a faithful friend, his best traits of character were reserved for his own home and fireside, which he regarded as the center of his universe.

JOHN BERNARD WOESTMAN.

John Bernard Woestman, well known for many years in manufacturing, financial and insurance circles, attained a prosperity which is the legitimate and logical outcome of intelligently applied knowledge. He was born in Hanover, Germany, September 13, 1833, the son of Henry and Annie (Elbrecht) Woestman. The public schools of his native land afforded him his educational privileges, the days of his boyhood and youth being largely passed in Hanover.

When a young man of eighteen years, Mr. Woestman came to the new world, for the reports which he had heard concerning America and her opportunities proved irresistibly attractive to him. Hoping to enjoy better business advantages on this side of the Atlantic he came to the United States and secured employment in a grocery store, where he received the preliminary training that well qualified him for the successful conducting of a similar business in later years. When his careful expenditure brought him sufficient capital, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business on his own account, becoming a member of the firm of Bushman Brothers & Company in 1860. They were succeeded in 1867 by the firm of J. B. Woestman & Company, the business being thus conducted until 1870, when they sold out and Mr. Woestman became a manufacturer of flour under the style of the Camp Spring Milling Company, merchant millers. That corporation proved a profitable one for more than two decades, or until the Terminal Railroad Association purchased the mill and removed the building in order to utilize the ground for other purposes. Mr. Woestman then retired from that line. He was a man of resourceful business ability, however, and had not confined his attention to a single undertaking. He was a director of the Franklin Bank for more than forty years, being one of the original founders, and was elected as vice president in 1895. In 1890 he became one of the directors of the Franklin Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and five years later was elected as its president, continuing in that position until the company went out of business. He displayed keen discernment in the controlling of all business interests with which he was associated and possessed the power to so utilize seemingly diverse forces as to produce a harmonious whole.

Mr. Woestman was married in Alton, Illinois, in December, 1859, to Miss Malinda Deterding, and unto them were born four children, of whom three lived to adult age: Louise; Edward F., who is in Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Oscar D., now in San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. Woestman was a charter member of the Altenheim. He was also a communicant of the Holy Ghost Evangelical church and was one of the founders of the German General Orphans' Home of Natural Bridge Road. His nature was kindly and sympathetic and the demands made upon his benevolence were quickly



J. B. WOESTMAN

met. He gave freely to those in need and at all times was interested in the welfare of his fellowmen. He served as a member of the city council from 1874 until 1876, and although he never sought nor desired office, he rejoiced in what was accomplished in St. Louis as the city took on metropolitan proportions with all the evidence of prosperous upbuilding.

The death of Mr. Woestman occurred May 1, 1907. He never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for in this land where effort is not hampered by caste or class, he worked his way upward, climbing step by step until he reached a plane of affluence. His business record was such as any man might be proud to possess, for he considered an engagement made or a pledge given as a sacred obligation. His life was the expression of high ideals in business and noble purposes in his relations with those with whom he was constantly brought in contact.

LEONARD MATTHEWS.

Leonard Matthews was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 17, 1828, and has therefore passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey. Few men have more intimate knowledge of the development and upbuilding of the middle west and his mind is enriched with many interesting incidents of the early days. His parents were John and Mary Righter (Levering) Matthews. On the maternal side a genealogical record gives the ancestral history back to about the year 870, A. D., and traces the line down to two brothers, Wigard and Rosier Levering, who emigrated from Holland in the year 1685 and settled at what is now Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, purchasing the land on which the town has since been built. On the Matthews side they are of Huguenot extraction and after being driven to Holland the ancestors emigrated to this country about 1675, taking up their abode in Baltimore. About 1830, Leonard Matthews, a grand-uncle of the subject of this review, wedded Mary Jane Levering and went to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he reared a large family. John Matthews, the grandfather of our subject, removed to Dayton, Ohio, and among his grandsons were Generals Crook and Sullivan of the United States army.

John Matthews, father of Leonard Matthews, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and in early life became connected with mercantile interests as supercargo, sailing from Baltimore to Spain, where a cargo of wines, liquors and quicksilver was secured. Thence they sailed to South America, where they sold the cargo and afterward purchased copper and other metals, hides, etc., returning to Baltimore about 1825. Subsequently Mr. Matthews engaged in merchandising in Petersburg, Virginia, in connection with Thomas W. Levering under the firm style of Matthews & Levering, and in 1842 he removed with his family to St. Francisville, Clark County, Missouri. In 1857, after spending some time in Hannibal, Missouri, he came to St. Louis and here engaged in the wholesale drug business under the firm name of J. Matthews & Sons. He was actively connected with the business until about 1861, when he retired and became cashier of the Union National Bank.

Leonard Matthews obtained his early education in the private school of Reuben S. Harlan at Baltimore, Maryland, and afterward attended the private school conducted by A. M. Faxon at St. Francisville, Missouri. He left that institution in 1845 and subsequently spent two years in Pope's Medical College in St. Louis. He was always fond of reading, history, scientific research, natural history and the interests of outdoor life, especially gardening, and the cultivation of his tastes in these directions constituted the basis of broad general knowledge and of physical development, so that the combination of his forces made him a strong factor in the active affairs of life in later years.

Mr. Matthews has lived to witness remarkable changes in Missouri as it has emerged from pioneer conditions and environments and taken rank with the great commonwealths of the land, while in several respects St. Louis has gained a world leadership. He arrived in Missouri in 1838, when his father sent him from Baltimore to visit an uncle living at St. Francisville. He started on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, traveling in that way about sixty miles to Frederick, Maryland, thence proceeding by stage on the turnpike road to Wheeling and afterward on the steamer West Wind to St. Louis. There were a number of Indians on the wharf when he landed. After transferring to another steamer he arrived in due course of time at Alexandria, Missouri, where there was still a larger gathering of the red men. It had required two weeks to make the trip from Baltimore to St. Louis. Life here was very different and unusual to the boy of ten years who had been reared in the southern city of Baltimore. During that summer at St. Francisville forty canoes came down the Des Moines river with Sac and Fox Indians, among whom was the squaw of Keokuk. For the amusement of the people there the Indians gave a war dance, which Mr. Matthews found very interesting. In the previous year his older brother was one day walking with an Indian who told him that he was Black Hawk. There were no railroads in the state and as there was no quick method of transporting produce, prices were very low, pork selling at a dollar and a quarter per hundred pounds and wheat at twenty-five cents per bushel. The women of the household spun flax and wool and made their own clothes. Honey was largely used for sweetening and the mode of life was very primitive, yet there seemed to be a happier condition than is now found when competition is so great and there is a ceaseless struggle for wealth. About 1843, while attending school at St. Francisville, he learned of the arrest of Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader at Nauvoo, and his imprisonment at Carthage, Illinois, also the attack on the jail and the killing of Smith. He suggested to several of his classmates that they should go to Warsaw and see the fun—such was the hatred of the Mormons at that time, combined with a boy's love of excitement. A boat arrived from St. Louis bringing three hundred militia to protect the town from the Mormons. The boys were invited to join the militia but preferred to lie in ambush that they might make the first attack on the Mormons. Fortunately, however, the followers of Smith did not materialize, else perhaps some of the boys would not have lived to tell the tale. Mr. Matthews was living at St. Francisville in the spring of 1844. The cold weather was very prolonged and on the 1st of April of that year a number of his friends drove to the Des Moines river in the mud, but drove ten miles up the river in sleighs with perfect safety. This was the year of the great flood—greater than any ever known before or since.

About 1845 Mr. Matthews removed with the family to a farm five miles west of Hannibal. He remembers attending an auction sale of negroes at Bowling Green in 1848, being sent there by his father, for whom he purchased a fine young negro, Jack, for seven hundred dollars and took him to Hannibal. While at Bowling Green he did a little service for a fellow creature—holding a man's arm which was being amputated by Dr. Bolton. Some years after this, when Mr. Matthews was engaged in the drug business, Dr. Bolton came to St. Louis with three thousand dollars in gold to buy a stock of drugs, and while talking to him the one-armed man came on the street. Dr. Bolton introduced him to Mr. Matthews, who then mentioned the fact that he had held the arm while it was being amputated. It was the recalling of this little incident to Dr. Bolton's mind that won Mr. Matthews the patronage, although every druggist in the town wished to get that three thousand dollars, for it was the time of the financial panic, when trade was at a very low ebb. He continued, however, to have Dr. Bolton's patronage until Mr. Matthews retired from business in 1865.

In the meantime, in 1849, Mr. Matthews with John J. and Samuel N. Holliday and their uncle, went to California with mule teams, spending six months on the way before they reached Sacramento. In six weeks he took out

seventy-three hundred dollars from the river bed, but at the end of that time the rains raised the river and washed out their little camp. Mr. Matthews remained in California until June, 1851, when by way of the Panama route, he returned, arriving in St. Louis in August, 1851. It was at this time that he embarked in the drug business with his two brothers, conducting three retail stores, one at the corner of Third and Market, another at Fourth street and Franklin avenue and the other at Third and Green streets. In 1854 he established a wholesale drug house, which he conducted with gratifying success until 1865, when he sold out to Meyer Brothers, who are still in the business. In November of that year Mr. Matthews with his wife started on a trip abroad and spent over a year in visiting Europe, Asia, Africa and various islands adjacent to those continents. In the meantime the Civil war had been in progress and in 1862 Mr. Matthews, Chester H. Crum and John Riggin were sent with guns on their shoulders to arrest all who did not enlist in the militia. He hired a substitute to represent him in the army and at that time those who went as substitutes used every opportunity for graft by compelling people to pay from thirteen to fifteen hundred dollars. In this they were in league with the provost marshal. Mr. Matthews advertised for a substitute and when a man applied, offered to go to war in place of Mr. Matthews for one hundred dollars. Mr. Matthews, therefore, took him to the marshal to enroll him but that officer sent him to another and thus the enrollment was delayed until finally he threatened the marshal to take the matter to a higher authority, whereupon the clerk was called and the substitute accepted. The next day the price of substitutes had fallen from fifteen hundred dollars to one hundred dollars, owing to the resolute stand which Mr. Matthews had taken to oppose the graft.

As the years have gone on he has been connected with various business enterprises, many of which have proven substantial factors in the upbuilding of the city and state. He was a director of the Cotton Belt road in Missouri and Arkansas when the line was being constructed. When the government issued the five per cent loan, he was made government agent to sell the same at St. Louis, being then engaged in the brokerage business as a member of the firm of Edwards & Matthews, afterwards Matthews & Whitaker. About 1857 he was a director in the Pacific Insurance Company and about 1872 became a director in the Provident Savings Bank. In 1875 he was elected to the directorate of the Third National Bank and was a director of the Perpetual & Pacific Insurance Company, as well as of the two banks mentioned, also of the Texas & St. Louis Railway, called the Cotton Belt, the United Elevator Company and the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland.

Aside from business associations he has done work of an important public character. About 1885 he was made charity commissioner and served for four years. It was also about 1885 that he was made a delegate from the Merchants Exchange to the river convention at Vicksburg and later served on the river committee sent to Washington. In 1886 he was a guest aboard the United States steamship Brooklyn, visiting Panama and reporting the almost certain collapse of the French company, which occurred the next year. The men on board experienced considerable amusement from hunting filibusters, as Soto, the ex-president of Honduras, fitted out three vessels which the American ship had orders to capture. They sighted the masts of a schooner over one of the numerous keys about ten miles off the coast of Honduras and sent a lieutenant with a launch to examine the schooner, while the United States ship went to the main land to see if any vessel was up the river. They found none and returned to take up their launch, sighted the schooner and hailed her to come to, but she kept on flying the English flag until they fired a shot across her bow and thus obtained obedience to the command. About 1893 Mr. Matthews was elected a life trustee in the Missouri Botanical Garden and ten years later, in 1903, was a delegate to Maryland for the purpose of inducing that state to erect a building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

On the 2d of October, 1861, in St. Louis, Mr. Matthews was married to Miss Mary Spotswood Nisbet and was obliged to have a permit from the provost marshal to leave the city on his bridal tour. His wife was a daughter of William Nisbet, a former banker and insurance man. Her brother, Robert Nisbet, was of the firm of Allen, Copp & Nisbet, bankers, while another brother, Benjamin Nisbet, was of the firm of Lucas, Turner & Company of San Francisco, in which firm General Sherman was also a partner. Mrs. Matthews' mother was a descendant of Governor Spotswood of Virginia. By this marriage there were born eight children: Mary, the wife of R. L. Morton; Belle, who is now Mrs. Saunders Norvell; Nina, who is the wife of Percy Werner; William Nisbet; Edmund Orville, who married Guadalupe Aspuru, of Parras, Mexico; Leonard, Jr., who wedded Elvira Houston; Lucy; and Claude Levering, who married Miss Jane Skinker in this city. The history of Mr. Matthews has been in some respects a varied and eventful one, bringing him into close contact with many events which have been factors in shaping the history of St. Louis. In his business career he has prospered and now has extensive and important income bearing investments. He is widely known, has ever commanded the respect of his associates and colleagues and is today one of the honored patriarchs of the community, having been a resident of the state for three score and ten years.

CHARLES WINTERER.

Success as some are given to infer is by no means due merely to the chance shaping of circumstances. Indeed it sometimes happens that events do coalesce about some individuals affording opportunities for a brilliant career and in such a way as to enforce their apprehension and employment with the consequence that these persons become successful in the very nature of the case, but success attained on the ground of such reasons is by far an exception to common occurrence. Few of the lives of men who have won distinction in the business and professional world seem to have been guided by unseen and irresistible fate, but rather in almost every instance they evidence the man applying incessantly and thoughtfully his own resources toward accomplishing a definite end. Not education or circumstances or a happy turn of affairs nor all combined have made the men who serve in the more responsible ranks of the commercial world, but perseverance in hard work with the firm resolution to hold fast every inch of ground gained. Such are the qualities possessed by Charles Winterer, that were the efficient instruments by which he forced his way from comparative penury through a long, brilliant business career to a retired life of comfort and plenty.

He was born in Germany, January 18, 1840. While still a lad in his native village he attended the common schools, working at intervals on a small farm cultivated by his parents. His schooling was limited, as the course pursued scarcely included all of the common branches. His parents, being in limited circumstances, were not able to send him to a higher educational institution, and, there being no openings in his native land by which he might enter a desirable career, he decided to come to America. Landing in New Orleans, November 18, 1857, and finding no employment there, he repaired to St. Louis. At once he went to work in a foundry, where he had not been long employed when the works ceased to operate, and he was turned out upon the world. Seeking a different occupation, he concluded to learn the baking trade and secured a place in a large bakery, where it was not long before he thoroughly familiarized himself with the business. During the Civil war, he enlisted in 1864, as a member of Company F, Second Regiment, United States Volunteers. He followed the army as a baker until he received an honorable discharge at the close of the war in 1865.

Returning to St. Louis, Mr. Winterer plied his craft as a cracker baker and in this pursuit he remained for two years. In 1867 he entered the employ of the Z. F. Wetzel & Company, remaining with this firm until December 10, 1870, when their plant was destroyed by fire, and on December 27 of the same year, he was employed by the J. S. Merrill Drug Company at Fourth and Market streets, with which he was connected for thirty-three years, retiring in 1903. During that time he had served in many positions of trust and succeeded in amassing considerable wealth and accumulating much valuable property in St. Louis and vicinity.

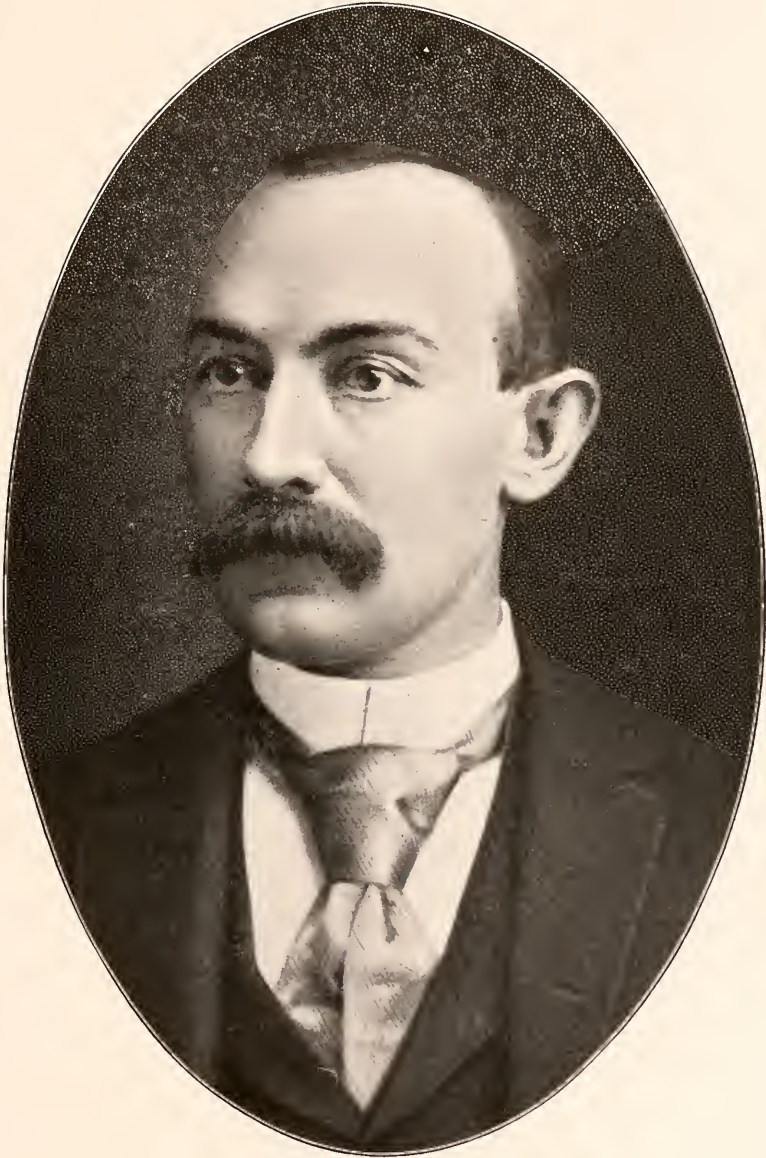
Mr. Winterer resigned his post much against the wishes of the members of the firm, as they never had a more valuable or faithful man in their service, owing to the fact that he was not only precise and diligent in performing the immediate duties assigned him but also because he manifested a profound interest in the growth and welfare of the entire business. At the time of his resignation he received a letter from the firm, setting forth his invaluable worth and speaking of him in the most flattering terms. Since he left the position vacant, the firm has so far been unable to secure a man as well qualified as Mr. Winterer.

He was married August 3, 1865, to Caroline F. Futscher, who was born in Germany in 1846 and came to St. Louis in 1854 with her parents, John and Ottilia (Rebholz) Futscher. Her father was a blacksmith by trade and followed that vocation until the time of his death. Mrs. Winterer has one sister, Mary A., wife of J. E. Umbericht, of St. Louis. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Winterer were born nine children, of whom two are deceased: Edwin A., who died at the age of thirty years, leaving a wife and one son; and Louise E., who died in infancy. Those living are: John G., who married Anna Keutzer; Otto L., who married Mary Belgus; Ottilia P., the wife of Arthur A. Vogel; Charles W., who married Ray Lopez; Caroline F., the wife of John Kormann; Aloise A., who married Ellen Rauth; and Maria Antonia. Mr. Winterer and his family are members of Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic church. He is non-partisan in politics but is always ready to use his influence to put the best man in office.

JOHN J. LOCHMANN.

Leaving school at the age of fourteen years to enter business life, John J. Lochmann remained thereafter an active factor in the world's work. He was a native of Green Bay, Wisconsin, born on the 19th of March, 1854, and in the schools of that city he pursued his education until he felt the necessity of providing for his own support. He did this by becoming an apprentice in a printing office in Green Bay, there remaining for two years, after which he accepted a position as traveling agent in Wisconsin for a notion house of New York. He traveled for four years, after which he turned his attention to the work of hunting and trapping and to that undertaking gave his energies for five years.

In 1876 Mr. Lochmann arrived in St. Louis, where he accepted a position as clerk in the dry-goods house of Chase & Cabbot. He spent two years in their service, after which he became connected with the Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company as a salesman, his connection with that establishment covering four years. Desiring that his labors should be a source of income to himself rather than that others should profit by his diligence and capability, he then established a men's furnishing goods store for himself on Olive street, where he carried on business for eight years. On the expiration of that period he sold out to his brother-in-law, Joseph Steinhäufel, and for a year was engaged in no active business. He then again entered the same line of trade, opening a store on Sixth between Pine and Chestnut streets, where he remained up to the time of his death, which occurred May 18, 1904, when he was fifty years of age. He had a well



JOHN J. LOCHMANN

appointed store, carried a well selected and attractive line of goods and enjoyed a liberal patronage.

On the 24th of November, 1880, Mr. Lochmann was married to Miss Anna M. Kautzman, a daughter of Conrad and Margaret (Heilwick) Kautzman, of St. Louis. They were married in this city and became the parents of one son and three daughters: John J., Frances and Josephine, all yet residents of St. Louis; and May A., who died in infancy. Mrs. Lochmann built the house which she now occupies. Mr. Lochmann was devoted to his home and family, was a member of the German Catholic church, belonged also to the Legion of Honor and gave his political support to the democracy. He never feared that laborious attention to detail so necessary for the attainment of business success nor thought that his path of life should be made easier than that of other men. He was always willing to work for the advantages which he secured and his well directed energy and intelligent effort gained him a place among the substantial merchants of his adopted city.

OTTO SUTTER, M.D.

Dr. Otto Sutter, physician and surgeon, was born at Sutter, St. Louis county, Missouri, January 24, 1863. His parents were John and Cathryn Sutter (nee Killian). His father was a farmer and dairyman. Both he and his wife came from Altenheim, Germany, in 1835, and settling in St. Louis county, spent their remaining days here. The father died in August, 1867, and the mother, surviving for more than three decades, passed away in April, 1898.

Dr. Sutter in his boyhood days was a student in the St. Louis public schools but discontinued his studies at the age of sixteen years on account of ill health. He afterward entered the retail drug business, in which he served an apprenticeship and at the age of twenty-one years he was the chief druggist at the St. Louis City Hospital. In the meantime he had pursued a course of study in the College of Pharmacy, completing his course by graduation in 1884. He resigned his position as the chief druggist of the St. Louis City Hospital in that year to enter business on his own account and for four years he successfully conducted his store. He then began preparation for the practice of medicine and his knowledge of pharmacy proved an excellent foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his medical and surgical knowledge. He matriculated in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, now known as the Marion Simms Beaumont College, the medical department of the St. Louis University. He was graduated in 1892 and entered upon active practice. While he has enjoyed a liberal patronage of a private character, he has also held various important positions relative to his profession, being in 1895 appointed superintendent of the City Hospital, in which service he continued for four years or until 1899. This brought him broad and varied experience and on leaving the hospital he took up the practice of surgery, to which he has since largely devoted his energies. In 1900 he was appointed a member of the faculty of the Physicians and Surgeons College, filling the chair on gynecology and diseases of women. Research and investigation along scientific lines, together with broad practical experience, have constantly promoted his efficiency and he is recognized as one of the skilled and expert members of his chosen calling. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society, the American and the Tri-State Medical Associations and the Missouri State Medical Society, also the St. Louis City Hospital Alumni Society.

Dr. Sutter was married in St. Louis and has four children, Myrtle, Irene, Roland and Mabel, aged respectively nineteen, seventeen, fourteen and twelve years. Dr. Sutter has had military experience with the Lafayette Guards under Captain Cavander, this being a company of the National Guard. In politics he is a republican. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Masonic lodges and to

the Missouri Athletic Club, while his religious belief is indicated by his membership relations with the Methodist church. Like the constantly broadening angle, his usefulness has continually increased and while he is not without that laudable ambition to attain success, which is the spur of intent and energy, he possesses also that broad humanitarian spirit that prompts his best professional service for his fellowmen, regardless of anticipated remuneration.

JOHN WESLEY ESTES.

John Wesley Estes, now manager of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, is a native of Chester county, Tennessee, his birth having occurred near Henderson. His parents were John Wesley and Nannie (Crook) Estes, the father a prominent business man, who conducted a general mercantile establishment at Montezuma, Tennessee. He was also a leader in public thought and action in his community and was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature. He lost his life as the result of wounds incurred in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, Georgia, in July, 1864, when serving in the Confederate army, and died on the 5th of January, 1865. His wife passed away at three o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, her demise being occasioned by grief over her husband's loss. They were laid to rest in one grave in the family burying ground near Jacks Creek, Tennessee.

J. W. Estes, Jr., then but a tiny lad, was taken to the home of his grandmother, where he remained until her death when he was seven years of age. He afterward made his home with his uncle until the latter's death, at which time John W. Estes was a youth of fourteen years. The intervening seven years had been spent in farm life and during that period the only educational privileges he enjoyed were afforded by the district schools, which he was allowed to attend during the winter months, while the remainder of the time was devoted to farm work. As opportunity offered, however, he pursued his studies in Henderson, Tennessee, although it seemed that his curriculum embraced little more than the proverbial three R's, "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic." In the school of experience, however, he learned many valuable lessons and throughout life has usually put a correct estimate upon opportunities, advantages and environment. After his fourteenth year he accepted a position in a drug store as general utility boy, but his ambition transcended the bounds of such a position and he rendered himself so useful that he was advanced and his wages accordingly increased, so that at the age of seventeen years he was able to purchase the store, which he conducted for a year. On the expiration of that period he sold out and came to St. Louis. Here he entered the drug house of A. A. Mellier. He worked for three months without financial compensation in order to secure the position and remained with the firm until 1887, during which time he was advanced through minor departments to the position of traveling salesman. During those years his evenings were devoted to study and by attending the night schools he greatly increased his intellectual capacity and force. Possessing an observing eye and retentive memory, he has also added greatly to his knowledge, and his keen discernment and correct judgment have been again and again manifested in the solution of difficult business problems.

After leaving the Mellier Drug Company he removed to Sacramento, California, where he engaged in the banking business as manager of the private bank of William S. Kendall. He afterward organized the Eldorado Mill & Lumber Company, of which he was president and manager for about four years. He then sold out to the Simpson Lumber Company and from 1893 until 1901 was with the Meyer Brothers Drug Company. He had charge of the country sales department and had sixty-five salesmen under his supervision. On leaving that position he became connected with the field of insurance as assistant manager for the

Aetna Life Insurance Company at St. Louis, October 1, 1901. He was thus connected until May 1, 1902, when he accepted the position of manager for the Equitable. He was a member of the firm of Kendrick & Estes, with offices in the Equitable building, until March 1, 1906, and then resigned to again take the managership of the Aetna. This is one of the old-line companies whose record was not subjected during the recent insurance investigation to any criticism, and their average annual business amounted to about two million dollars in this state.

Mr. Estes was married in 1883 to Miss Lulu Carrol, who was left an orphan in infancy. She was born near Hollow Springs, Mississippi, and by her marriage became the mother of three children, John Wesley, Aline and Wellborn.

In his political views Mr. Estes has always been a stalwart democrat who, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, is able to support his position by intelligent argument. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and also a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, and of the Cabanne Methodist church and Methodist Club. He is serving as a member of its board of stewards and in the church work is deeply interested. He is likewise on the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and is a member of the Mercantile Club. His life has been honorable in its purposes, straightforward and manly in action, and though early thrown upon his own resources with but limited opportunities in life, he has gradually worked his way upward until he commands the respect of his fellowmen by reason of his success, and also by reason of the honorable methods he has followed.

JOHN G. BORRESEN.

John G. Borresen, attorney at law, with office at No. 611 Victoria building, was born in Hamer, Norway, December 12, 1869. His parents were Guldbrand and Eli (Johansen) Borresen, who with their family came to this country in 1879. The father secured a situation as cabinet-maker with the Claes & Lehnbeuter Manufacturing Company, show-case manufacturers, having previously followed the same trade in his native land, where for a time he also carried on business as a piano-maker.

John G. Borresen pursued his education in the public schools of his native country until his tenth year and following the emigration to America was a pupil in the public schools of St. Louis until his fifteenth year. In the pursuit of a more advanced education he entered the Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, where he continued his studies until his twentieth year, after which he took up the more difficult lessons to be learned in the school of experience. In 1889 he secured a position as shipping clerk in the Johansen Brothers Shoe Company and later was promoted to bookkeeper. Subsequently he was elected secretary and afterward treasurer of the company, but resigned these positions in 1907.

During the period in which he was acting as secretary and treasurer of the company Mr. Borresen studied law, pursuing his course in Benton College, where he won his diploma in 1907. Soon afterward he entered upon the active practice of law and although one of the younger representatives of the profession, he is making a creditable record through the ability with which he handles the litigated interests entrusted to him. His preparation of cases is thorough, his reasoning clear and cogent and his arguments based upon almost incontrovertible logic. He is also, aside from his professional duties, acting as vice consul of Norway, and is president and treasurer of the Franklin Printing Company.

Mr. Borresen was married in St. Louis, April 25, 1894, to Miss Elizabeth McFarland, a daughter of William J. and Ellen McFarland. They have two sons and one daughter: Marjorie E., John Kenneth and Gilbert Stanley, all attending school.



JOHN G. BORRESEN

Mr. Borresen has erected a handsome residence in Richmond Heights. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the South Methodist Episcopal church. His interest centers in those things which are elevating and uplifting and his influence is always found on the side of justice, truth and right. With a liberal education to serve as the basis for advancement, he has made steady progress in the business world and in the practice of law has already gained gratifying success during the brief period of his connection with the bar.

AARON H. GOOD.

Among those who are operating in real-estate in St. Louis and finding the field of labor a broad and profitable one is Aaron H. Good, a native son of the city. He was born February 25, 1869, his parents being Louis H. and Henrietta (Bader) Good, both of whom were natives of Germany. He was four years of age when in 1873 his parents removed from St. Louis to Farmington, Missouri, where he attended a private German school conducted under the auspices of the German Evangelical church. In 1876 he became a student in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued his course until he had mastered the branches taught in the high school. He afterward returned to Farmington, and was employed as a teacher in the public schools of that place when but sixteen years of age. A year was spent in that way, after which he attended the Jones Commercial College in St. Louis in 1886. Entering upon an active business career, he was for five years in the employ of J. J. Mullally, a stock and bond broker, after which he entered the service of Julius Pitzman, city surveyor. He continued with Mr. Pitzman for sixteen years or until January, 1907, when he resigned his position to engage in the real estate business on his own account, for he believed that the field was wide enough to enable him to operate therein successfully in the control of real-estate negotiations. Although but two years have since passed, he has promoted the purchase and sale of much property and is steadily building up a good clientage. His previous broad experience under Mr. Pitzman, the city surveyor, gave him an inside knowledge of St. Louis real-estate, which has proven to him of much value in the conduct of his business at the present time.

Mr. Good was married on the 1st of March, 1905, to Miss Minnie Dagwell, a daughter of Joseph H. Dagwell, who was with Julius Pitzman in city surveying for twenty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Good now have a daughter a year old. The qualities which enabled Mr. Good to readily master his studies in school, permitting him to become a teacher at the age of sixteen years, have enabled him also to readily comprehend the real-estate situation and to utilize his knowledge to the best advantage, coupled by intelligently applied energy.

JOHN FETERLEIN.

The success of any extensive business is due largely to the fact of the careful organization, wherein the various departments are under the control of competent business men possessing superior ability in their specific lines. In this connection John Feterlein deserves mention as superintendent of the glass works of the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, in which capacity he has served for fifteen years. A native of Germany, he was born in 1852, but when only two years of age was brought to America by his parents, John and Margaret Feterlein, who landed at New York City and soon afterward settled in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. At the usual age John Feterlein was sent to the public schools there and acquired a fair education. At the end of his school days he entered the employ of

Thomas Whiteman, a glass manufacturer of Pittsburg, with whom he continued for four years, gaining a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business. Desiring not only to understand all of the clerical work in connection with this industry, but wishing also to have an expert knowledge of the practical work, he entered upon an apprenticeship to the glass-blower's trade, serving for a full term of four years, and then as an experienced glass-blower he removed to St. Louis, where he occupied various positions in different glass works of the city before entering the service of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company. He became connected with this department as foreman and now holds the very responsible position of superintendent. This is an immense business in itself, furnishing employment to a large force of workmen, and Mr. Feterlein, in his capacity as superintendent, has the respect of all who serve under him and the full confidence of the company which he represents.

Mr. Feterlein was married to Miss Amanda Lippert, daughter of Theodore and Henrietta Lippert, of St. Louis, also representatives of old families of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Feterlein now have two daughters, Margaret and Edna, who occupy with them their handsome residence at No. 2205 Arsenal street. The progress which he has made in the business world enables Mr. Feterlein to supply his family with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life and he finds his greatest happiness in providing for the welfare of his wife and daughters. He is well known and popular in athletic circles, has high reputation locally in athletic lines and is a popular member of several clubs. He also belongs to the Lutheran church and he gives unfaltering allegiance to the republican party, for his study of the political issues and questions of the day has led him to the belief that its principles contain the best elements of good government. He possesses the salient characteristics of a German ancestry—perseverance and thoroughness—combined with the alert, enterprising spirit which is typical of the American nation.

WILLIAM P. NEWTON.

In a study of biography it might seem that the world produces only successful men, but they who are unsuccessful do not leave the record of their failure, and yet statistics show that ninety-five per cent of those who enter business life never achieve prosperity or become forceful factors in the communities where they reside. The history of the progressive man, therefore, is one of universal interest, and biography finds its justification in this fact. William P. Newton, who, for a third of a century has been connected with railroad interests, is now assistant general auditor of the Frisco Railroad, with offices at No. 906 Olive street.

He was born in Portersville, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1854. His father, James Newton, was a native of the Isle of Jersey, England, and when a young man came to the United States, spending his last days in Portersville. His wife, in her maidenhood Mary Jane Hall, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of James and Elizabeth Hall, also of the Isle of Jersey, who became substantial citizens in their locality. The grandfather served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was known as Squire Hall in Portersville, Pennsylvania, where he was regarded as an influential and prominent citizen.

William P. Newton acquired his education in a private school and in 1875 entered the railway service as bill clerk for the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company, now a part of the Atchison system. He was located at Kansas City, Missouri, and since that time has been continuously in railway service. From May, 1877, until May, 1879, he was auditor, secretary and treasurer for the Joplin road, at Girard, Kansas, and from the latter date until March, 1881, was traveling auditor for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company. He then served as chief clerk and general bookkeeper for the same road and its successor, the Frisco road, from March, 1881, until September,

1890, and on the latter date he was made assistant general auditor, which position of responsibility he is now filling.

Mr. Newton is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is fond of hunting, fishing and skating, these outdoor sports constituting his pastime. His business duties have always been his first consideration, however, and when one wins advancement in railroad circles it is well known that progress is made by reason of close application and capable service, for the demands are more close and exacting in railway work than perhaps in any other field of labor.

Mr. Newton was married March 2, 1882, to Miss Ida S. Siebothem, a daughter of Norman and Elizabeth Siebothem, both of Lexington, Kentucky, and two children blessed this union, but the younger, Margaret, died at the age of twelve years. Florence is now the wife of Lewis M. Rumsey, Jr., a resident of St. Louis, and they have two children: Lewis III, aged five years; and Margaret, aged two years.

CHARLES C. NICHOLLS.

Charles C. Nicholls, president of the Nicholls-Ritter Realty & Financial Company since its organization in 1892, was born in Camden, New Jersey, January 4, 1855. His parents were Ebenezer and Rebecca (Young) Nicholls. The father, who was a contractor and built many of the large structures of Camden, represented one of the oldest families of that city.

Charles C. Nicholls began his education in the Quaker school of his native town and afterward attended public school in Camden and in Philadelphia, also spending the year 1869 as a student in the high school at the corner of Broad street and Ridge avenue in the latter city. He pursued the regular high-school course and in addition studied German and stenography. In his youth he was very fond of athletic sports, especially of swimming, and he likewise cared largely for the sea and for travel. During the periods of vacation, ere he completed his high school course, he devoted his attention to the duties that devolved upon him in connection with different positions which he secured.

After leaving school Mr. Nicholls entered the music house of Lee & Walker of Philadelphia as an office boy, accepting the position at the request of Mr. Lee, the senior partner. He continued a resident of Philadelphia until September, 1874, when he came to St. Louis and was for one year with the Mullanphy Planing Mill Company. He next entered the employ of Beard & Brother, safe manufacturers, in the capacity of bookkeeper, and when he had been with that house for three years he was made secretary of the Beard & Brother Safe & Lock Company, with which he continued until 1885.

In that year Mr. Nicholls turned his attention to the real-estate business under his own name and in 1892 he sold a half interest to E. P. V. Ritter and organized the Nicholls-Ritter Realty & Financial Company, of which he has since been president. In this way he has been connected with many important property interests of the city and has also administered the estate of Lesley Garnett and likewise that of Eleazer J. Beard, the latter being valued at about two hundred thousand dollars. He also wound up the affairs of the Beard & Brother Safe & Lock Company, selling out the business. For a number of years he has been a director of the Citizens Insurance Company of St. Louis and Hartford. He is recognized as a man of keen business discernment and discrimination and what he has accomplished indicates the force of character and sagacity which he has brought to bear in the solution of all business problems.

Mr. Nicholls, however, has not confined his attention solely to business interests, but has been a coöperant factor in many measures relating to the public welfare. He is a republican where national questions are involved, but at local elections is identified with that independent spirit which is one of the hopeful



CHARLES C. NICHOLLS

signs of the times, indicating that the men of the present generation are awakening to the fact that the party and its principles should never be sacrificed to the misrule of party leaders and that affiliation with any political organization does not constitute a qualification for the faithful discharge of the duties of any office. He therefore votes independently at local elections, nor does he hesitate to give expression to his views upon any question if the occasion demands.

Mr. Nicholls has been prominent in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and was its first chairman in St. Louis in 1875, when it was reorganized. He has been a member of the Business Men's League since its inception, of the Mercantile Club since 1888, of the St. Louis Club since 1903 and of the Aero Club since its organization. He has also been a member of the Merchants Exchange since 1878. In religious faith a Presbyterian, he holds membership with the Grand Avenue Presbyterian church, of which he was a deacon for ten years, while for the past fifteen years he has served as one of its elders. He was also for two years president of the St. Louis Sunday School Union and a member of the executive board of the State Sunday School Association. He has acted as Sunday school superintendent for thirty years and is deeply interested in every plan and movement for the upbuilding of the church and the promulgation of its teachings, especially among the young, that the best character development may be conserved and that principles may be formed which shall prove guiding factors in later years.

Mr. Nicholls was happily married on the 1st of June, 1881, to Miss Julia Cleveland Chamberlain, a step-daughter of Lesley Garnett, who came to St. Louis in 1848 and established a large lumber business here. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls have been born a son and daughter, Charles C. and Julie C. The former was married in July, 1908, to Miss Catharine Fitzhugh Ayrault, of Boston, Massachusetts, a descendant of the old Fitzhugh family of Virginia. For years members of her family have been prominently identified with educational interests, her uncle being now head master of the Groton school of New York.

JULES E. SMUCKER.

Among those who have worked their way from apparent obscurity to prominence is Jules E. Smucker, who has risen in the commercial world from the insignificant station of office boy to his present important position as president of the Jerome Chemical Company. This company has a large establishment at No. 113 Pine street and engages in the manufacture of patent medicines. Mr. Smucker had few advantages in early life and when he started out in the world had little in the way of promise to which to look forward. However, being possessed of strong staying qualities and not easily daunted by discouragements, he worked energetically at all of the duties assigned him and little by little won for himself a successful career. He was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, June 10, 1872, a son of Luther and Neville C. Smucker. His father was well known in Jefferson City, having been a practicing dentist there until the time of his death.

Mr. Smucker was sent to the public schools in his native city when a lad and remained there until eighteen years of age, at which time he had creditably completed the course of study. At that age he came to St. Louis to seek employment. He succeeded in securing the position of office boy in the Mechanics' Bank. While in this insignificant station he was remarkable for his punctuality and attention to duty and rose in the esteem of his employers. Being bright and ambitious to adapt himself to the ways and methods of the commercial world, he learned rapidly and was gradually promoted from one station to another until finally he became head bookkeeper of the institution. When he had been in the employ of the bank for ten years he engaged in the stock and bond

business in the Bank of Commerce building at No. 421 Olive street. Having pursued this vocation for four years, he became connected with the Jerome Chemical Company, of which he was later made president, the important post at which he now serves. This company was organized in the year 1904, being then in business at No. 221 Chestnut street. Later, in the fall of the year 1904, the company removed its quarters to its present site at No. 113 Pine street. The firm engages in the manufacture of patent medicines for distribution among the jobbers.

Mr. Smucker was united in marriage, in St. Louis, to Miss Laura M. Meyers, October 20, 1896. They have two children: Jules E. Jr., who is a pupil in the public schools; and Virginia. The family resides at No. 5078 Fairmont avenue. Mr. Smucker's political views are on the side of the democratic party, the candidates of which he is always ready to use his influence to place in office.

OSCAR CONZELMAN, D. D. S.

Oscar Conzelman, a well known representative of the dental profession, was born in Irondale, Missouri, June 19, 1869, his parents being Jacob Frederick and Eva (Fisher) Conzelman. The father was a farmer by occupation and was the representative of an old family of Wittenberg, Germany. Dr. Conzelman pursued his education in Washington University of St. Louis and also Columbia University. He likewise entered a college in Kentucky, spending one term as a student in Louisville, but finished his studies in Washington University. In the preparatory school he pursued his course with the intention of becoming a physician but, changing his plans, took up the study of dentistry and completed his course, thus becoming well equipped for professional labor. He has remained a student of the science of dentistry, however, and is continually carrying forward his researches that the efficiency and value of his labor may be promoted. For the past fourteen years he has been located in his present office, which is well equipped with all modern appliances and inventions for successfully carrying on his professional work.

On the 27th of January, 1903, in Hannibal, Missouri, Dr. Conzelman was married to Miss Marguerite Ryan and unto them has been born a daughter, Virginia Marie. The Doctor is a member of the Lutheran church and he belongs to the Liederkrantz Club and to the Woodmen of the World. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has always been a firm believer in its principles and constantly supported its projects. He is well known both professionally and socially and has gained wide recognition as one of the able members of the dental fraternity here.

HENRY C. BECKWITH.

Although one of the recent additions to the ranks of business men in St. Louis, having arrived here in 1904, Henry C. Beckwith has become recognized as a valued representative of industrial and commercial interests, being now a partner in the Beckwith Brothers Iron & Steel Company, manufacturers' agents. He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1869 and the public schools of Hamilton county, that state, afforded him his educational privileges. The first sixteen years of his life were spent upon the home farm but in 1885 the father left the farm and soon afterward Henry C. Beckwith crossed the threshold of business life to become a clerk in a grocery store. He was employed in that way for about four years, during which time he carefully saved his earn-

ings until his capital was sufficient to enable him to engage in business on his own account. He then purchased a stock of groceries in Cincinnati and carried on his store for four years. He then sold out and became manager for the Hamilton Canal Boat Company, which position he filled for about six years, at the end of which time he removed to St. Louis.

Arriving in this city on the 1st of January, 1904, Mr. Beckwith has for five years been identified with its commercial interests, being engaged in the iron and steel business with his brother, Joseph H. Beckwith. They organized the Beckwith Brothers Iron & Steel Company and are now manufacturers' agents, representing eastern iron and steel mills. They occupy offices at No. 1313 Chemical building and in this connection do a good business. On the 1st of April, 1908, they further extended the scope of their activities when they purchased the controlling interest in the Banner Stove & Manufacturing Company, of which Henry C. Beckwith became president. His business career has been characterized by steady progress that results from the careful fulfillment of every duty and from a determined purpose that will brook no obstacles or difficulties that can be overcome by persistent, honorable effort.

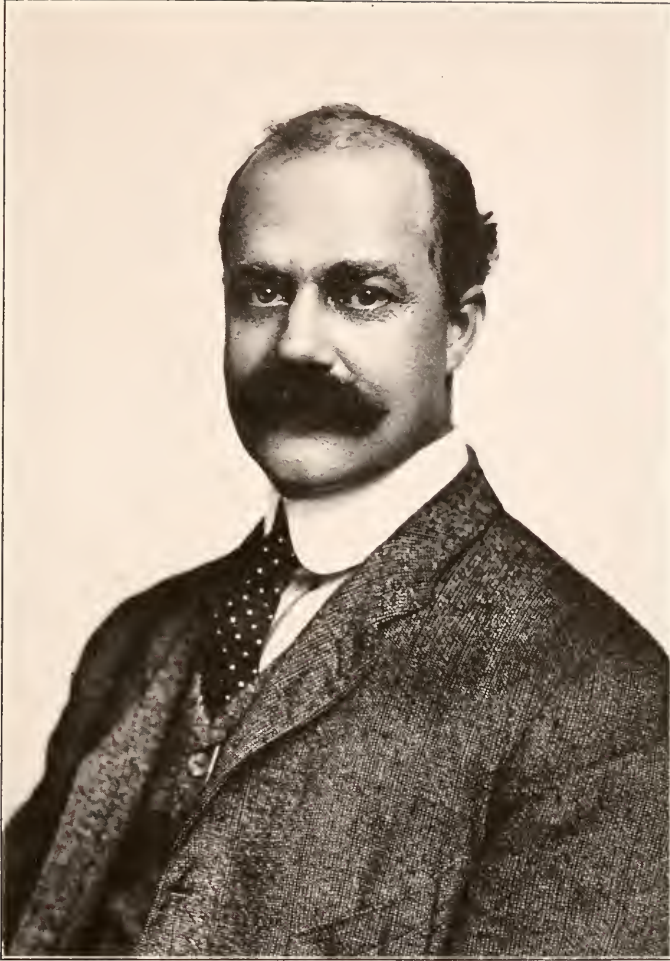
Mr. Beckwith was married in Cincinnati, May 23, 1893, to Miss Bertha M. Schwarz, a daughter of Adam and Mary Schwarz.

WILLIAM BUTTS ITTNER.

William Butts Ittner is numbered among the leading architects of St. Louis to whom the future seems to hold out alluring promises because of his ability that has already carried him far beyond the point of mediocrity to a place of distinction in professional circles. He is perhaps today the foremost school architect of America and in the report of the schoolhouse commission published at Washington, D. C., in 1908, were the words: "The new public school buildings of St. Louis are probably the best in the United States." Of these Mr. Ittner was the architect and his work in this direction has called to him the attention not only of members of the profession throughout the entire country, but of all who have interest in the schools or delight in architectural adornment.

A son of Anthony and Mary Isabella Ittner, born on the 4th of September, 1864, he has reached the forty-fourth milestone on life's journey, and in his chosen profession displays an ability that could come only through close application, earnest effort and comprehensive study. Indeed he has already executed work which shows him a thorough master of his profession. He was peculiarly fortunate in having early advantages for stimulating ambition in his chosen field. His father, Anthony Ittner, was one of the pioneer builders and brickmakers of St. Louis and from early boyhood the son, by tact and application, acquired a thorough insight into those branches of the business. He was desirous, however, of adding to this fund of knowledge in practical building, the crowning art of architecture. With this end in view he carefully pursued a course in the public schools and then entered the Manual Training School, being a member of the first graduating class of that institution. Completing his course there in 1884 he finished his studies in preparation for his profession as a special student in architecture at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and from the beginning of his professional career he has made substantial advancement, his course being marked by an orderly progression that indicates constantly growing powers and increasing ability.

About 1904 he established business on his own account and almost immediately was accorded a liberal patronage. Among the fine structures with which he has been connected as architect is the splendid building standing at the corner of Twelfth and St. Charles and another on St. Charles between Eleventh and



WILLIAM B. ITTNER

Twelfth streets, which are the property of L. C. Nelson, the banker. Mr. Ittner was also the architect of the home of Dr. C. M. Woodward, of Washington University, at Compton Heights, and built the stores and flats owned by Joseph M. Hayes at Easton and Grand avenues. He has likewise erected scores of other substantial buildings, operating largely in the west end, where he has transformed unsightly vacancies into beautiful residence districts. His early success is explained by his thorough experience in all branches of his profession. He entered upon his varied duties with admirable equipment. He was "to the manor born," receiving his preliminary training in boyhood under the capable mastership of his father and carrying out his projects in later years with such industry that he is credited with the erection of many buildings.

While his work in that direction entitles him to local fame, he has gained national reputation as an architect of school buildings, and today the school buildings of St. Louis outrank in point of beauty, durability, attractiveness and convenience of design, those of any other city or the entire country. On the 22d of June, 1897, he was elected commissioner of school buildings for the board of education of St. Louis and has continued in the office to the present time, covering twelve years. Giving his attention largely to designing plans for school buildings, he has developed a new style of architecture in this connection which is generally recognized not only by educators and architects of this country but also by those of other countries as the best that has been produced in this field of building. St. Louis today has every reason to be proud of her schools, which in their exterior appearance make a most favorable impression upon disinterested lovers of architecture whose only care respecting the school buildings of St. Louis is that they should be worth looking at, while educators recognize their superior convenience and utility in many lines, and architects accord to Mr. Ittner the prominence that he has worthily won as the foremost promoter of the public school interests of the country through the originality and beauty of his designs. In all of his buildings a noticeable feature is the remarkable arrangement for light. Moreover, most of the schools have been confined to two-story structures and none exceed three stories. In front of each school are broad grounds beautifully terraced and adorned with flowers and shrubs, which add much to their beauty. These school buildings are erected to accommodate all grades from the kindergarten to the highest grammar grade, and usually contain twenty or twenty-two classrooms exclusive of a large kindergarten room and two rooms for manual training and domestic science respectively. The constructions are fire-proof except the pitch roofs, which are of mill constructions covered with sheathing and tile. The outer and interior main walls are of hard brick, the minor partitions being of hollow tile, while the floors are of reinforced concrete and finished with narrow maple flooring in the classrooms. The exterior appearance of the buildings could hardly be improved. Extravagant material and ornamentation is avoided and all the buildings announce themselves as handsome, modern school buildings. St. Louis has every reason to be proud of what has been done under the direction of Mr. Ittner as commissioner of school buildings, her position of leadership in this direction being universally accorded.

In the year of his return to St. Louis, when he entered upon his professional career here, Mr. Ittner was married—in June, 1888—to Miss Lottie Crane Allen, and their children are Gladys Blanche, Helen May and William B. Mr. Ittner is a member of the St. Louis and University Clubs and of the Public Question Club, of which he served as president in the year 1908. The constantly growing patronage has left Mr. Ittner, however, little time for participation in social pleasure, but he has gained recognition by election to membership in the American Institute of Architects, with which he has been connected since 1890. He is also a fellow of its local chapter and was president of the latter from 1893 until 1895. He is likewise a member of the St. Louis Architectural Club, of which he was president in 1897-1898; Architectural League of America, of which he was president in 1903-04; corresponding secretary in 1905-06; the Civil Improve-

ment League, of which he was corresponding secretary in 1902-03; and the Cornell Club, of which he was president in 1903-05.

Great leaders are few. The mass of men seem content to remain in the positions in which they are placed by birth, experience and environment. Laudable ambition, ready adaptability and a capacity for hard work are essential elements of success and in none of these requirements is William B. Ittner lacking. It is not a matter of marvel, therefore, that he occupies a preëminent position in the ranks of his chosen profession in St. Louis and has gained distinction as a public school architect of the country.

MORRIS EISENSTADT.

Morris Eisenstadt as president of the Eisenstadt Manufacturing Company is at the head of the leading jewelry manufacturing establishment of St. Louis and one of the finest concerns of this kind in the entire west, with a jobbing trade which exceeds that of any house in the United States. Honored and respected by all, he occupies a most enviable position in the commercial world, not alone by reason of the success which he has achieved but owing also to the straightforward business methods ever maintained by the house. It is true that he entered upon a business already established but he has kept pace with the onward march of progress, which is as manifest in mercantile circles as in any other department of life's activities and in all that he has undertaken has displayed an aptitude for successful management combined with keen discernment in the solution of the intricate problems which must always be confronted in the conduct of extensive interests.

Morris Eisenstadt was born November 22, 1857, a son of Michael and Mary (Meyer) Eisenstadt, the former a native of Elbing, Prussia, and the latter of New York. In the year 1849 the father arrived in St. Louis and in 1853 began business as a dealer in watchmakers' supplies but soon after extended the scope of his enterprise to include the jewelry trade, being one of the first in that line in the city. He continued in active connection with the business until his death, which occurred August 4, 1863. He was succeeded by Adolph Jacobs, who remained at the head of the house until 1883, when Morris Eisenstadt and his twin brother Samuel took charge of the business, the latter acting as president of the company until his death, which occurred May 18, 1905, since which time Morris Eisenstadt has occupied the presidency and has been the chief executive head of the concern. For several years the business was conducted in the Holland building but in 1906 was removed to its present location in the Star building, where they occupy two entire floors. They have one of the finest establishments in the west, manufacturing nothing but high class goods, and their business is the most important enterprise of this character in St. Louis, while their jobbing trade surpasses that of any jewelry house in the United States. Their goods are sold in every state and territory of the Union and the volume of business annually transacted has reached mammoth proportions. The present officers are: Morris Eisenstadt, president; Joel M. Friede, Albert Frech and J. A. Jacobs, vice presidents; George G. Gambrill, treasurer; J. G. W. Schoenthaler, secretary. The company has been identified with the manufacturing interests of St. Louis for more than a half century and has always been characterized by its progress.

Morris Eisenstadt was equipped for life's practical duties by a liberal education in Washington University, from which he and his brother Samuel were graduated in 1873. They were almost inseparable in their social as well as their business interests and the death of Samuel Eisenstadt came as a telling blow to his twin brother.

Spending his entire life in this city, Morris Eisenstadt well remembers the troublous period attending the Civil war, when the city, situated as it was on the border between the north and the south, bore the brunt of contention. He has lived to witness a remarkable growth here as the city has developed, extending far beyond his old hunting grounds in the vicinity of Grand and Lucas avenues. In the early days the street cars were hauled by one mule; slaves were sold at the courthouse and much of the transportation was by steamer up and down the river. It was the period of transition from the old to the new, and in the work of latter day progress Mr. Eisenstadt has borne his full part. Socially he is well known as a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Mercantile Club.

JAMES ALOYSIUS GODFREY.

While the cry goes up that the ranks of business are overcrowded, careful investigation will show that the competent men are comparatively few. It is only where incompetency and unskilled labor are manifest that men are struggling for a position in the business world, for he who is willing to work and master each task assigned him soon passes on beyond the many to a position where his ability finds recognition and gains its rightful reward in well merited success. The important nature of the contracts awarded to James A. Godfrey, as a general contractor, attests his ability and indicates the prosperity which he is now enjoying. With a nature that could not be content with mediocrity he so qualified himself in his chosen line of work that he passed beyond the stage of apprenticeship to that of the journeyman, and from the position of an employe to that of employer.

His life record began in County Mayo, Ireland, December 25, 1878. He was the eldest in a family of two sons and two daughters, the others being Thomas, Catherine and Mary Godfrey, all of whom are yet at home with their parents. The father, Thomas Godfrey, coming to America in 1882, settled in New York city and afterward removed to Hartford, Connecticut, whence he went to Philadelphia, coming to St. Louis in 1886. Having prospered in his business affairs he is now enjoying honorable retirement at the age of sixty-four years.

James A. Godfrey was a little lad of five years at the time of the emigration of the family to the United States. He acquired his education in the parochial schools and in Christian Brothers College of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1893. Immediately afterward he began work as a stair builder and carpenter, and desiring a technical education he devoted his evening hours to the study of architecture and mechanical drawing for several years. Thus he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the scientific side of the business, which combined with his practical training has made him one of the most thorough and efficient representatives of building interests in St. Louis. In 1896 he engaged in general contracting with William Steinhoff, then controlling the most extensive trade in St. Louis, and in that employ continued until 1905. During that period he was identified with the construction of the Mermod-Jaccard building, the first fire-proof office building erected by a local contractor, also the business blocks owned by the Ely-Walkers, at Eighth and Washington streets, the Carleton Dry Goods Company, Leschen Rope Works, Schaper Brothers, the Bell Telephone Exchange, at Vandeventer and Olive streets, Butler Brothers, at Thirteenth and Washington streets, the business house of the Rosenthal-Sloane Millinery Company, on Washington avenue between Tenth and Eleventh, and many other business structures of less importance.

In 1905 Mr. Godfrey succeeded to the business under the firm style of James A. Godfrey, successor to William Steinhoff. On the 1st of January, 1907, he admitted Harry O. Hirsch to a partnership, and the firm name of Godfrey & Hirsch



JAMES A. GODFREY

was then assumed. Since becoming identified with contract work Mr. Godfrey has been connected with a vast amount of important building, many of the fine structures of the city standing as monuments to his skill and ability.

Since going into business for himself he has been identified with the construction of a large number of fine residences, including the homes of Edwin Nugent and Hugh McK. Jones, and the Granville residence in Park View.

Mr. Godfrey belongs to the Catholic church and to the Knights of Columbus. Always fond of athletics, in early manhood he was a member of the baseball team of Jefferson City and of the football team of Christian Brothers College. He possesses a genial, jovial nature, and the natural wit characteristic of his race. Moreover, he has the ability to see and appreciate the humor of a situation and his friends—and they are many—find him a most agreeable and entertaining companion.

GEORGE BLUMEYER.

No special advantages came to George Blumeyer at the outset of his business career, nor did he have unusual obstacles and difficulties to confront. The opportunities that are open to all were his and that he has succeeded is due to his recognition of chance and to his persistency in carrying out a well defined and honorable purpose. He was born in St. Louis, July 14, 1872. His father, Conrad Blumeyer, a native of Germany, was brought to America by his parents when six years of age. He pursued his education in the public schools of this city and married Elizabeth Spuehlman, who was here born. For a number of years Conrad Blumeyer was a successful retail grocer and as his financial resources increased made judicious investments in real estate until his holdings were extensive. At the time of his demise in 1902 he was the oldest retail grocer of the city, was also vice president of the Northwestern Savings Bank and was a very prominent merchant and business man. His widow is now the president of the Blumeyer Real Estate Company, which has been organized for the purpose of holding the estate intact. She has reached the age of sixty-three years. Her father was a well known steamboat captain at an early day.

George Blumeyer pursued his education to graduation from the high school of St. Louis in the class of 1891. He then engaged in the retail grocery business, organizing the George Blumeyer & Brothers Grocery Company and establishing the finest retail grocery in the city, located at Grand and Shenandoah avenues. Mr. Blumeyer of this review was president of the company and the business was successfully conducted until they sold out to J. F. Conrad & Company, to engage in their present business, conducted under the name of the Eagle Supply Company, at Nos. 208-210 North Second street. They have the best business of this character in the city. The enterprise was established in August, 1905, as a corporation to handle grocers' sundries to trade by mail. They do business with consumers through agents who sell directly to the consumer. Their business has had phenomenal growth and now extends to every state and territory in the Union. They began with but few employes but now have a very large force and have recently, in order to secure more extensive quarters, removed to their present location on North Second street. The business bids fair to outdistance any concern of this character in the United States and is already recognized as a formidable rival by other business houses. The company has instituted new and original methods, has secured the service of most competent sales people, ships goods with prepaid freight and allows fifteen days for payment. The house is governed by the best known principles as well as merchandise of trustworthy quality, has originated and maintains the lowest prices, aims at perfect store service and prompt delivery and, in fact, follows those methods which cannot fail to build up an extensive and profitable

trade. George Blumeyer is the president of the company, with H. W. Blumeyer as vice president and O. C. Blumeyer as secretary, this association being composed of three brothers. He is likewise a director of the Blumeyer Real Estate Company.

Mr. Blumeyer votes with the republican party but is not an active worker in its ranks. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, is a member of the Missouri Athletic Club, derives great pleasure from the automobile and is an enthusiast on the subject of baseball.

GUSTAV W. DAHLBERG.

Gustav W. Dahlberg, who for many years has been conducting a successful rental agency, was born in Sweden, April 5, 1834, a son of Charles and Ulrica (Amerae) Dahlberg. He began his education in his native country and when nine years of age accompanied his parents to America, the family home being established in St. Louis in 1844. Here he continued his education as a public-school student until he reached the age of twelve years, when he started out in business on his own account, obtaining employment in a bowling alley on Main street between Olive and Pine streets, his duty being to set up the pins. Subsequently he was employed in Bradford's hat store on Main street near Green, and afterward secured a position in Rokol's lottery office at Main and Green streets. He also worked for a time in a tobacco factory and when about fourteen years of age accompanied his father, who at that time removed to a farm near St. Charles, Missouri.

After six months, however, not liking farm life, Gustav W. Dahlberg returned to St. Louis, where he was employed until 1862 and then began the manufacture of plug tobacco on Biddle street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, continuing there for more than a year. He next went to Chester, Illinois, where he engaged in chopping wood, which he sold to the government boats until 1864. His product brought good prices and he thus made a substantial start in the business world. He has since been engaged in renting houses, conducting a rental agency for thirty-five years. He is well known in this connection and has broad and intimate knowledge of the market in connection with his chosen field of labor.

Mr. Dahlberg has resided in St. Louis practically for sixty-five years and remembers the city when it was little more than a village. Chouteau pond then covered the present site of the Four Courts and the boundaries of the city were very much more limited than at the present time, while its business interests were small and inconsequential. Great changes have since occurred and Mr. Dahlberg has always been interested in what has been accomplished.

JOHN MARTIN HINES.

John Martin Hines occupies the prominent position of buyer and manager of the clothing department of the William Barr Dry Goods Company. His aggressive spirit, fervent ambition and natural business ability have enabled him to rise in the commercial world from the comparatively insignificant station of messenger boy to the prominent place which he now holds in the financial world. He is one of St. Louis' most enterprising men in his line of trade and has won for himself a merited place among the business interests of the city. He was born and reared on a farm in Bartholomew county, Indiana. His father, Thomas Hines, emigrated from Ireland in 1850, and his mother, Margaret (McKenzie) Hines, also came from Ireland about the same time. Shortly

after arriving in America they repaired to Cincinnati and were united in marriage in the latter part of the year 1850. Beside the subject they have two children: Elizabeth and Thomas, the latter being a clothing merchant in Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Martin Hines received his early education in the public schools of Indiana and of Louisville, Kentucky. At the age of eleven years he was compelled to give up his studies and go out into the world for himself. He initiated himself into the affairs of life as a messenger boy. After being in this service for some time, he apprenticed himself to a tinner, with whom he remained for a period of eleven years, during which time he had mastered the trade and worked as a journeyman. In the meantime he had taken considerable interest in politics, and when later he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, he was appointed to a position as deputy clerk of the courts of Hamilton county, Ohio, and thus he served creditably for approximately seven years. At the expiration of this time he engaged in the general retail clothing business for Browning, King & Company. After six years of faithful service, during which time he had been of much benefit in increasing the business of the firm, he resigned his position and engaged with George W. McAlpin & Company as manager. He installed the clothing department in their store and continued its manager for five years. In 1905 he came to St. Louis and was engaged by Barr & Company to act as manager and buyer of their clothing department, in which position he is still active.

In 1884 Mr. Hines wedded Delia Conway, of Cincinnati, whose father, Hugh Conway, was connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. She has two brothers, both of whom are well known Catholic priests, and also an uncle, the Rev. John Conway, who built the first Catholic church in London, Ohio, and also the first Catholic church in Santa Rosa, California. Mr. and Mrs. Hines have one son, John M., Jr., who was a graduate of the St. Louis University of the class of 1908 and is now a student at the Law School. Their daughter Nellie passed away at the age of a year and a half. Another child, Marie, was adopted at the age of three years and is now entering her fourteenth year. Mrs. Hines met with an accident in Cincinnati four years ago which caused her death, and it was owing to this fact that Mr. Hines left that city and located in St. Louis. He is popular in political circles, and was a member of the Duckwood Democratic Club of Cincinnati and also of the Jefferson Democratic Club of St. Louis. He is very active in politics, particularly while campaigns are in progress. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is also a member of the Knights of Columbus. His religious convictions are with Catholicism.

JOHN HOLMES CRENSHAW, D. O.

John Holmes Crenshaw, an able representative of osteopathic practice in St. Louis, was born at Amity, DeKalb county, Missouri, August 11, 1877, a son of Annie C. and Giles Young Crenshaw. His father was engaged in the banking and real-estate business for a number of years. He was also prominent in political and public affairs and served as United States marshal during President Cleveland's administration for the western district of Missouri. He was also state beer inspector during Governor Dockery's administration, but is not engaged in active business or official duties at this time.

Dr. Crenshaw pursued his education in Maysville, Missouri, being graduated from the high school in 1894. He also attended the Birmingham Business College at Birmingham, Alabama, where he completed his course by graduation in 1896 and later attended the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, from which he was graduated in June, 1899. The trend of his mind in youth seemed to be along mechanical lines. He took up the study of osteopathy



DR. J. H. CRENSHAW

originally, not with the purpose of making it a profession, but merely to while away the time while undergoing a course of treatment. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, the study soon appealed very strongly to him, as the body is viewed by osteopaths as a machine which, like all machines, if kept well regulated and in good condition in all of its parts, does perfect work. Becoming interested in the study, Dr. Crenshaw completed the course and began practice. His time up to his graduation at Kirksville had been mostly spent in school, with the exception of one year devoted to the grain commission business, in which he conducted a grain elevator for his father at Maysville during the fall and winter of 1894-5. Since 1899 he has engaged in the practice of osteopathy and has secured a large and growing patronage in this line. He keeps in touch with the advancement made in the profession through his membership in the American Osteopathic Association, the Missouri Osteopathic Association and the St. Louis Osteopathic Association.

On the 26th of January, 1901, Dr. Crenshaw was married to Miss Clara May Stokes, of Galesburg, Illinois, and they have one child, Margaret Young Crenshaw, now six years of age. Fraternally the Doctor is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and Wiedey Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F. His political views are democratic and in 1903 he was appointed by Governor Dockery to serve for one year as a member of the state board of osteopathic registration and examination in Missouri. On the organization of the board he was elected secretary and on the expiration of his first term was reappointed by the governor to serve for a five years' term. He was then reelected secretary but at the end of his second year in that position was elected president, and at the close of that year Dr. Traughber was elected president and when he left the state in September, 1907, Dr. Crenshaw was chosen his successor and still occupies that position. He is regarded as one of the prominent representatives of osteopathy in St. Louis and has been accorded a liberal patronage. One of the eminent surgeons of the country said, "There is no one who has such a correct and comprehensive knowledge of anatomy as has the well trained osteopath" and Dr. Crenshaw's work is proof of this. He has had among his patrons many who have failed to respond to medical treatment but who have been restored to health through his methods of practice, and he is destined to win large success in his chosen calling.

WILLIAM CUMMINS, M. D.

Dr. William Cummins is engaged in the practice of medicine and also conducts a drug store in St. Louis. His knowledge of the composition and nature of drugs is a strong element in his success in practice, as he understands thoroughly the effect which the use of any remedial agency will produce upon the human system. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, March 25, 1843, his parents being John and Mary (Loneragan) Cummins, both of whom lived and died in their native country, the father following the occupation of farming there.

Dr. Cummins was reared at home and acquired his education through the medium of the public schools. On reaching his majority he determined to come to the United States, attracted by its broader opportunities and business advantages. On crossing the Atlantic he settled in LaSalle county, Illinois, where he remained for two years with a brother-in-law, who was a dry-goods merchant at Ottawa, Illinois. He then took up the study of the drug business and in 1878 entered the St. Louis Pharmaceutical College, which he attended for two years. Prior to finishing the course, however, he took up the study of medicine and in 1880 matriculated in the Missouri Medical College, now the medical department of the Washington University. He was graduated there-

from with the class of 1882, but not being fully satisfied with the efficiency which he had attained, he continued his attendance for one year following his graduation and in the spring of 1882 began the practice of medicine. Through the intervening twenty-six years he has been in continuous practice and has been unusually successful, when judged both from a professional and financial standpoint. Since 1886 he has combined the drug business with his practice, being now proprietor of a well established and attractive drug store at the corner of Cass and Webster avenue.

In April, 1882, occurred the marriage of Dr. Cummins and Miss Mary Conroy, a native of Ireland, whence she came to America with her parents in her childhood days. Dr. Cummins is a communicant of the Catholic church. While he is inclined toward the democracy, he has not felt himself strictly bound by party ties and frequently casts an independent ballot. His ambition has never been in the line of office holding as he prefers to concentrate his time and energies upon his professional duties and his mercantile interests, and in both lines he is meeting with success. He is very careful in the diagnosis of a case, is conscientious in his practice and is moreover possessed of a broad humanitarian spirit.

ROBERT E. COLLINS.

Robert E. Collins was born January 7, 1851, in Florence, Pike county, Illinois. His ancestry reaches back to Scotland, the land of the craig and the glen, of mountain peak and mountain lake and lowland heath and plain. Though many years have passed since the family was planted on American soil the subject of this review manifests the traits of his Scottish ancestry in many of his sterling qualities. Thomas Collins, founder of the family in the new world, came from Scotland in 1735 and settled in Georgetown, Sussex county, Delaware. The line of descent comes down through Eli Collins, the great-grandfather; Eli Collins, the grandfather, born in 1795; and Munroe R. Collins, who was born in Ripley, Ohio, in 1827. In the year 1849 when a young man of about twenty-two years he removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in manufacturing and mercantile enterprises for many years, becoming one of the widely known and leading business men of the city. He was also largely engaged in real estate. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Esther Baker, was a native of Berlin, Maryland, and a niece of Peter and Jesse J. Linden, from whom she received an inheritance.

As a pupil in the public schools of St. Louis, Robert E. Collins pursued his education and completed a preparatory and academic course in Washington University. He afterward pursued a collegiate course in Washington & Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, when General Lee was at the head of that famous old institution. The Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him there in 1871, after which he returned to St. Louis and began preparation for the bar as a law student in the St. Louis Law School, and also in the office of Britton A. Hill. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Missouri in 1873 and then entered upon the active work of the profession, forming a partnership with James L. Carlisle, of the firm of Collins & Carlisle. This arrangement continued for several years, after which the firm of Hill & Collins was organized. While a later professional association with D. A. Jamison led to the adoption of the firm name of Collins & Jamison. This connection continued for more than two decades and later Mr. Collins joined E. R. Chappell in the firm of Collins & Chappell. In the practice of law Mr. Collins gave ample demonstration of his understanding of the principles of jurisprudence and of his ability to untangle intricate legal questions; to sift the evidence and find the important points of the case and to set at naught many of the argu-

ments and conflicting points of evidence brought forth by the opposition. His presentation of his own cause was always characterized by clear, logical and sound deductions and the records show that he won many notable verdicts.

Extending his efforts into other fields, Mr. Collins is now a director and president of the Collins Realty Company; treasurer and director of the Lindell Real Estate Company; vice president and director of the Joliet Realty Company; and an active director in the Kirkwood Savings Bank, at Kirkwood, where he resides. The Collins Realty Company was incorporated for the purpose of handling the property interests of the Collins family. The Lindell Real Estate Company owns much property in the down town district principally on Washington avenue, while the Joliet Realty Company owns a block known as the Butler Brothers building, which is the largest building under one roof in St. Louis. In these connections Mr. Collins is managing important interests and his labors constitute a factor in the financial success of the organizations.

On the 18th of December, 1873, Mr. Collins was married to Miss Ida Kate Bishop, a daughter of Littleton R. and Katherine (McDough) Bishop, formerly of Snow Hill, Maryland, Mr. Bishop now being a resident of St. Louis. He was at one time an active and prosperous business man but has retired with a handsome competence acquired through his labors. Mr. and Mrs. Collins had two children: Esther C., the wife of Edwin R. Chappell; and Ida Kate, who died at the age of nine years. The family residence is at the corner of Main street and Woodlawn avenue in Kirkwood, while their summer home is at Bass Rocks, near Gloucester, Massachusetts.

Mr. Collins has a very complete library of both legal volumes and works on general literature. He finds relaxation and recreation in photography, chemistry and cabinetmaking, which he pursues for his own pleasure, owning a very complete equipment for carrying out his researches and experiments along these lines. His work in chemistry particularly has given him skill equal to that of many a professional representative of the science. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, to the Phi Kappa Psi and the Masonic fraternity. He also holds membership in St. John's Methodist Episcopal church South, and in politics is independent nor has he ever sought political preferment. He finds the science of law an engaging study and happiness in the correct solution of intricate and involved judicial problems, but his nature is too well rounded to permit his concentration upon any single line and thus his activity has been extended to other fields of knowledge where his research and investigation have brought him wide understanding.

CHARLES CONRADIS.

Charles Conradis has built up a national practice in corporation law, being known in this connection throughout the country and maintaining his office in St. Louis that he might be centrally located in the care of a clientele that extends from ocean to ocean. He was born in Washington, D. C., October 5, 1867. His father, Henry Conradis, was a native of Germany and in 1850 became a resident of America's capital. He was for many years a government contractor and engaged on the construction of the capital and other government buildings. He became a very prominent and influential business man of Washington and contributed in substantial measure to the improvement and adornment of that city, where he maintained his residence up to the time of his demise on the 15th of January, 1890. From an obscure position in the business world he worked his way steadily upward to success. He married Emily Notbohm, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1853 and is still a resident of Washington.

Charles Conradis was educated in the public schools of the capital and afterward entered Georgetown University in the District of Columbia, completing the



CHARLES CONRADIS

classical course there in 1887, in which year the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him. He afterward entered the law department, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Law in 1890 and of Master of Law in 1891. For one year after his graduation he was connected with the district attorney's office in Washington as chief clerk, and in 1891 he removed to Helena, Montana, where he formed a partnership with Rufus Garland, a son of Attorney General Garland, who was a member of President Cleveland's cabinet. After a year in Montana, Mr. Conradis removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he engaged in practice until 1901, specializing in corporation law. In this direction he has built up a national practice and in order to be located centrally and thus be kept more generally in touch with his clients, who are found in all sections of the country, he came to St. Louis in 1901 and opened an office here. He devotes his attention exclusively to corporation law and has most comprehensive and thorough information concerning this great department of jurisprudence, which is gradually being broadened as the outgrowth of advanced industrial and consolidated commercial interests. The laws that have to do with commerce and with corporations are becoming more and more involved and intricate and the successful corporation lawyer is one who has remarkable powers of analyzation in order that he may understand the component parts of a situation and bring to bear thereon the knowledge appertaining thereto. Few men are so thoroughly equipped for success in this direction as Mr. Conradis and he is a well known member of the American Bar Association.

On the 27th of December, 1900, occurred the marriage of Charles Conradis and Miss Adele Conrades, a daughter of J. H. Conrades, of the J. H. Conrades Chair Company of St. Louis. They now have one son, Albert Earl, born in November, 1901. Mr. Conradis votes with the republican party. Fishing, hunting, aquatic and other outdoor sports make strong appeal to him and his is a well developed manhood and well rounded character. While his power and ability in professional lines have gained him national distinction, he is not so abnormally developed in any one direction as to be termed a genius, but has on the contrary that force of character that enables him to turn his interest and attention upon the subject at hand, whether it has to do with the physical development, the social amenities, the intellectual progress or the professional labors of the individual.

JOSEPH PAUL HOF.

Joseph Paul Hof is the real-estate agent for the great Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis. His superior business ability, extensive operations and personal qualities have made him prominent in both business and social lines and he stands today as one of the representative men of the city who are continuously pushing forward the wheels of progress. He was born in St. Louis, in November, 1859. His father, Paul A. Hof, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, and died in St. Louis in December, 1891. During his residence in this city he engaged for a time in the dry-goods business and was afterward collector of special taxes. His wife bore the maiden name of Theresa Arendes, a sister of Frederick Arendes, the president and organizer of the Lafayette Bank. She was born in Westphalia, Germany, but for many years Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Hof resided in St. Louis, where they reared their family, including Joseph P. Hof of this review.

The son in early boyhood was a pupil in the parochial school, while later he attended the high school. He afterward became a student in Christian Brothers College and entered upon his business career in the humble capacity of an apprentice at the cabinetmaker's trade with the firm of Stoppelkamp & Hohmann. He was with that concern between the ages of fourteen and eigh-

teen years and later served in various clerical capacities with different houses for a number of years, being for a time with M. D. Heltzell & Company and A. B. Bowman & Company. Subsequently he became connected with the wholesale notion and toy business of F. Etzel & Company, at No. 508 North Main street, six years being devoted to his duties in that connection. Each change in his business career has marked a forward step, which has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. In 1884 he entered the employ of the White Sewing Machine Company as bookkeeper and cashier, capably representing that house until November, 1886, when he was appointed deputy collector in the United States revenue service. After filling the position for five years, he resigned to accept a position in the new banking house, the National Bank of the Republic. His duties there engrossed his time and attention until 1893, when he entered the recorder voter's office under James L. Carlisle, the recorder of voters. His next position was under Colonel Nicholas M. Bell, the first excise commissioner of the city of St. Louis, and as his assistant Mr. Hof issued the first license under the excise law in this city. He remained in that position until the appointment of C. Speck as collector of internal revenue under the second Cleveland administration, at which time Mr. Hof was given the appointment of deputy collector and during the last three years of his connection with that department he served in the capacity of cashier in the local office. He then left the government service with the change of administration in 1898 and since that time has been engaged with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, in charge of the real-estate department. Such is a brief outline of his business record. Those who know Mr. Hof recognize in him a man of sound judgment and firm determination, who is alert, energetic and vigorous. His powers have constantly expanded as he has employed his talents in the discharge of onerous and important duties and as the years have passed his responsibilities have increased, bringing him to the position which he now occupies as one of the most prominent real-estate men of the city, handling most extensive property interests.

While Mr. Hof is well known in his business connections, there are other phases of his life which are deserving of comment and commendation. He has put forth strenuous and effective effort in behalf of the city's welfare along many lines and holds to high ideals in municipal progress and improvement. For about fifteen years he has been a resident of the southwestern portion of St. Louis, known as Lindenwood, where are many of the most beautiful and palatial homes, and during much of this period he has served as secretary of the Southwestern Improvement Association, in which connection he has been actively engaged in promoting various movements and measures that have proved of direct and substantial benefit to that section of the city. He has favored and labored for advancement in the departments of city water, light, the extension of the fire alarm system and better police protection. While working toward high ideals, he employs the most practical methods and has secured substantial results, from which the community at large accrues the benefit. In April, 1906, he removed from his old home at Lindenwood to a handsome residence at No. 5917 Julian avenue.

Mr. Hof was married in St. Louis, in September, 1885, to Miss Regina F. Knapp, a daughter of Alexander Knapp, who was connected with the Mullen & Hopkins Paint Company. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hof have been born the following named sons and daughters: Mae Elizabeth, born in 1886, is a graduate of the St. Alphonsus high school and is now an art student; Margaret Theresa is attending the Visitation Academy at Cabanne; Paul Alexander is pursuing his studies in St. Rose's school and after his graduation there expects to pursue a college course in civil engineering.

In his political views Mr. Hof is a democrat but is never bitterly aggressive in his partisanship and in his labors for the city's improvement has worked earnestly with other broad-minded men to accomplish what would benefit the en-

fire community. He is a member of the Legion of Honor and of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. His sympathy is with all those movements which promote intellectual and æsthetic culture, for he recognizes the fact that culture is to the individual what civilization is to the community.

BERNARD J. EHNTS.

A useful life is not soon to be consigned to oblivion. The magnetism of its presence, the characteristics which made it respected and beloved and the influence it exerted while active in the world's arena leave their impress upon the community and long after it has gone to continue existence amid the grand realities of after life its memory is frequently recalled and crowned with fond recollections. Such is true of the life of Bernard J. Ehnts, who having been influentially associated with the lumber industry of this city, passed into the life beyond in 1901.

He was born in Bremen, Germany, December 19, 1851, a son of Jansen and Helen Ehnts. His parents migrated to the United States in 1852 when their only son, Bernard J., was only nine months old. They embarked on a sailing vessel and landed in New Orleans, Louisiana, after a three months' voyage. Jansen Ehnts passed away when his son Bernard was sixteen months old. His widow was then united in marriage with Henry Sickendike.

Bernard J. Ehnts was reared in St. Louis and was given every advantage by his mother to fit himself for a useful career. After attending the public schools he took a course in a local business college. Upon graduating he was given employment by his step-father, who was the owner of an extensive lumber business. While in this position he familiarized himself with the various grades and kinds of lumber and having become an adept in the business he was engaged in a responsible position with Joseph Haffner and later with William Druhe, both of whom were lumber merchants. By this time, having considerably broadened his experience and being conversant with all phases of the lumber industry, he established himself in the hardwood lumber business on Sixteenth street between Poplar and Spruce streets. Here he transacted an extensive business until his death. Mr. Ehnts was noted for his ability and straightforward dealing and left behind him a host of warm friends.

Mr. Ehnts was a member of the Holy Ghost church on Page and Grand avenues. He was a man remarkable for his high moral character, his adherence to the church and his fidelity to his religious obligations. In politics he was a republican. While not an active politician he was certainly interested in the issues of the day and used his influence in the election of men to public office who could handle them to the best advantage. Among the fraternal organizations of which he was a member were the Union Club, the St. Louis Turners and Anchor Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In the latter he took especial interest and had passed through many of the higher degrees.

Mr. Ehnts was united in marriage February 28, 1878; to Amelia Mueller, who was born in St. Louis in 1858. She was a daughter of Michael and Anna (Scholl) Mueller, both natives of Germany, whence they came to America in 1854. Her father was a merchant tailor and plied his craft until the year 1870, when he passed away at the age of fifty years. Besides the wife of our subject they have three children: Catherine, wife of Oscar H. Guether; Bertha, wife of Richard O'Brien; and August. Mrs. Mueller passed away in 1898 at the age of seventy-seven years. Mrs. Ehnts has three children: Ellida, wife of Phillip Bardenheier; Anna, wife of R. M. Wiggin, of Mexico City, Mexico; and Frederick Henry.



BERNARD J. EHNTS

Mrs. Elnts is a member of the church of the Immaculate Conception and is also affiliated with several fraternal organizations. She is noted for her charity and is always ready to contribute to worthy enterprises. She has traveled extensively, both abroad and throughout this country and is one of the best read women in the community, remarkable for her versatility and brilliant accomplishments.

HENRY C. OCHTERBECK.

Among St. Louis' business and professional men none are more closely identified with the growth and best interests of the city than Henry C. Ochterbeck, one of its native sons. For many years he has been known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty, his honest convictions, his sturdy opposition to misrule in business affairs and his clear-headedness, discretion and tact as manager and leader. His record in business circles has been one of honor and success and yet he has given some of the best efforts of his life to the elevation and purification of the municipal government. As tangible proof of his devotion to the best interests of the community we have but to cite his service as a member of the grand jury that exposed the corruption in public places in June, 1907, and the effective work he has done as mayor of Kirkwood, where he maintains his residence. In business circles he is well known as a partner in the DeCamp Fuel Company.

Mr. Ochterbeck was born in St. Louis, August 25, 1861. His father, John A. Ochterbeck, a native of Germany, arrived in America at the age of twelve years and took up his abode in St. Louis sixty-three years ago. He became a merchant and merchant tailor and remained a factor in business circles here for many years or until his death, which occurred in March, 1903. His wife, Mrs. Caroline Ochterbeck, nee Kunter, was a native of Prussia and arrived in St. Louis in early life. She is still living at the age of seventy years. Henry C. Ochterbeck was educated in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he completed the high-school course by graduation in the class of 1881. He then entered business life, being first employed in a wholesale furnishing goods house, where he served in various capacities until through gradual promotions he became creditman in the George Wolff & Son clothing house. He withdrew from that business about 1898 to become associated with the firm of Logwood, DeCamp & Company, fuel dealers, as creditman, and in 1903 was taken into the firm as a partner. They are wholesale and retail dealers in coal and coke and also operate coal mines at DeCamp, Illinois, under the style of the DeCamp Coal Mining Company, of which Mr. Ochterbeck is vice president and director. He is methodical and systematic in all that he does and besides possesses an analytical trend of thought that enables him to see clearly the composite elements of the situation, to eliminate that which is useless and to strengthen that which is valuable. He is also a director of the St. Louis Credit Agency, the Retail Credit Agency, which is of the utmost benefit to business men of this city.

In the midst of a business career, in which he has made steady advancement and proven his worth as a factor in the success of the houses with which he has been connected, Mr. Ochterbeck has always found opportunity to coöperate in those movements which have worked for higher ideals in citizenship and have striven for purity and elevation in politics. He is a member of the Civic League, did splendid service as a member of the grand jury which exposed the corruption in public places in June, 1907, and has been an interested worker in local politics in Kirkwood, where he makes his home. In 1906 he was elected mayor of the city for a term of two years, and has succeeded in discharging the indebtedness of the town during this administration and also induced many

works of improvement and reform. He votes with the democracy but belongs to that class of men who place the public good before partisanship and never sacrifice community interests to personal aggrandizement. He has been connected with the Christian Science movement since 1892 and was one of the organizers of First Church of Christian Scientists on King's Highway. He is now first reader in the Science Church at Kirkwood.

In 1890 Mr. Ochterbeck was married to Miss Magdalen Gilgen, of New Philadelphia, Ohio. They have one daughter, Irene, born September 18, 1902, and a son, Paul G., born October 23, 1903. Mr. Ochterbeck owns an attractive home at Kirkwood, in which he takes a deep interest and his hobby, if it may be so termed, is poultry raising. He takes great interest in the production of fine poultry and his interest centers in his home and its attractive surroundings. He is too broad-minded, however, to narrow his activities to any one line, his efforts reaching out to many concerns which touch the general interests of society. He is a man of strong convictions, unfaltering in their support. In consequence of his prominence in political, business and social life he has a wide acquaintance and has gained a host of warm friends, whose high and sincere regard, recognizing his genuine worth, he fully possesses. He has given much study to political and economic questions and while inclined to be safely conservative he yet holds many advanced ideas on questions of governmental policy. The soldier on the field of battle has displayed no greater loyalty than has Mr. Ochterbeck in support of American institutions and his condemnation of political intrigue as practiced by both parties. There is no doubt that had he entered into the methods of many politicians he could have obtained almost any office he might desire but with him principle is above party, purity in municipal affairs above personal interest.

THOMAS BARTLETT HARLAN.

Thomas Bartlett Harlan is a member of the law firm of Harlan, Jeffries & Wagner of St. Louis, and in his practice makes a special feature of corporation law. He is likewise a factor in the development of the rich natural resources of the west as one of the organizers and promoters of the St. Louis & Rocky Mountain Pacific Company, which has large railroad and fuel interests.

A native of the Empire state, Thomas B. Harlan was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 15, 1868, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Zelpha (Bartlett) Harlan, who were natives of Virginia and Maine respectively. The father was a mining engineer, who in 1869 went to California, operating various mining properties in that state and in Nevada. In 1886 he went to New Mexico, where he was in charge of the Sheridan mine until 1888, when it was closed down. He continued to reside in that territory, however, until his death, which occurred in 1897, his grave being made in a cemetery at Silver City, New Mexico. His wife, who died in Nevada in 1872, was laid to rest in Eureka. They had but two children, Thomas B. and Ella Bartlett, and following the mother's demise the son and daughter were taken to the home of an aunt in Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri, where they were reared.

After attending the public schools at that place Thomas B. Harlan spent one year as a student in a Baptist college in Louisiana and at the beginning of the school year of 1886-7 he matriculated in the Missouri State University at Columbia, Missouri, where he pursued an engineering course. In March, 1888, he arrived in St. Louis to engage here in the insurance business and at the same time he eagerly availed himself of every opportunity for pursuing the study of law. By mutual agreement he and his friend, Washington Irving Carroll, purchased a Blackstone and each morning arrived at the office an hour before the day's work was to begin to master that volume. They also studied for two-

years under Condé B. Pallen, who instructed them in Latin and English. Subsequently Mr. Carroll joined the ministry but Mr. Harlan continued in his preparation for the bar and in 1890 entered the St. Louis Law School. Two years later he secured admission to the bar by successfully passing the required examination. One of the examiners on that occasion was Judge Valliant and it was rather a coincidence that Mr. Harlan tried his first jury case before the same judge. He completed his law school course by graduation in 1893 after three years spent as a student in that institution and, locating for practice in St. Louis, formed a partnership with the Hon. Matt G. Reynolds. This relation was terminated by reason of the fact that the senior partner's time was taken up with his duties as attorney of the United States court of private land claims. Mr. Harlan then practiced alone for about three years, when he became a member of the firm of Taylor & Harlan. Judge Reynolds in the meantime having concluded his duties in the land claims business, the firm was reorganized under the style of Reynolds, Koehler, Reiss & Harlan, which continued until the election of Mr. Reynolds to the bench of the circuit court. He took his office on the 1st of January, 1905, and on the 1st of August following the present firm of Harlan, Jeffries & Wagner was organized. The second partner was formerly assistant attorney general, while Thomas H. Wagner was formerly insurance commissioner of Missouri and vice president of the Missouri Lincoln Trust Company. This is today recognized as one of the strongest law firms of St. Louis, having a most extensive clientage. Their clients include many corporations, representing some of the largest concerns in the country. Since his admission to the bar Mr. Harlan has remained a student of the law, constantly broadening his knowledge by research and investigation. He is notably thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases and it logically follows that his presentation is clear and convincing.

Aside from his work as attorney and counsel Mr. Harlan was one of the organizers of the St. Louis & Rocky Mountain Pacific Company, capitalized for eleven million dollars and owning a half million acres of bituminous coking coal in northern New Mexico. Through its subsidiary company, the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railroad Company, it operates one hundred and six miles of standard gauge railroad in northern New Mexico. Mr. Harlan was the prime factor in developing this enterprise, which is the largest of the kind in the United States.

Mr. Harlan married Miss Lena Carroll, a native of Pike county, Missouri, and they have two children, Carroll and Irene. Membership relations connect him with the Mercantile Club and with the Legion of Honor of St. Louis, and a wide acquaintance has brought to him the high regard and admiration of his fellowmen.

HARRY F. HEMAN.

Harry F. Heman, a contractor, was born in St. Louis in 1874, and is a son of John H. Heman, also a native of this city. The father was for many years superintendent of the Heman Construction Company, and although he commenced business life as a poor man, his strict attention to his trade and his careful management of his interests enabled him, in the course of years, to accumulate a comfortable little fortune. He married Lottie Kroeger and died in the year 1905. They had three children, Harry F.; W. F., who is engaged in the feed business; and G. A., a contractor.

Harry F. Heman is indebted to the public-school system of St. Louis for the educational privileges he enjoyed. When nineteen years of age he began taking city contracts for the building of streets and sidewalks, and since that time has been continuously engaged in city work of that character. He is now, and



HARRY F. HEMAN

has been for some years, one of the most prominent contractors in this line in St. Louis, and since he started in business he has probably built more streets here than any other contractor. As the years have gone by his practical knowledge has increased, and he has learned to produce the best results at a minimum expenditure of time and labor, and yet the thoroughfares of St. Louis bear evidence of his thoroughness and capability.

In 1893 occurred the marriage of Harry F. Heman to Miss Kittie Busch, a daughter of J. H. Busch, of St. Louis county. Mr. and Mrs. Heman have two sons, Harry F. and Earl B. Mr. Heman belongs to Westgate Lodge, No. 445, A. F. & A. M., and also to St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M., and St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 18, K. T., the Masonic fraternity finding in him an exemplary representative. Politically he is a democrat with belief in the principles of the party but without desire for office as a reward for party fealty. His entire life has been passed in St. Louis, and the warm friendship of those who have known him from his boyhood is evidence of the excellent qualities which he has displayed in every relation.

A. J. SCHMIDT.

A. J. Schmidt, son of Conrad and Josephine (Reideser) Schmidt, was born in Glasgow, Missouri, December 6, 1882. The parochial schools afforded him his early educational privileges and later he attended an academy until he reached the age of fourteen years, after which he spent two years as a student in Pritchett College of his native city.

Mr. Schmidt has been a resident of St. Louis since the 1st of September, 1901, at which time he entered a brokerage office as a stenographer, having previously studied in qualification of a business situation of that character. He afterward became secretary of the company, working his way upward by his ability and faithfulness. The business was incorporated as the A. H. Brown in 1900 with Brown as president and W. G. Boyd vice president. The company is capitalized for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and has membership in the St. Louis Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. The firm is well known in financial circles and handles much valuable commercial paper.

Mr. Schmidt exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and he belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club. He is a young man who has attained an enviable position for one of his years and in his life he exemplifies the progressive spirit of the age, whereby many young men have become leaders in the world of finance and commerce.

ALBERT B. GROVES.

Albert B. Groves, an architect with offices in the Stock Exchange building at St. Louis, is descended from English ancestry. His father, John Groves, came to America from England at the age of fifteen years and later in Boston formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary Southall, who was then visiting with her father in America. Their marriage followed and they became residents of Providence, Rhode Island, where on the 8th of December, 1868, Albert B. Groves was born. The father was a mechanical engineer and iron manufacturer, who built and put in operation a large number of bar iron plants in different parts of this country. He also built the rolling mills at Rome, New York.

Albert B. Groves was a lad of three years when the family removed from Providence, Rhode Island, to Rome, New York, where as a student in the pub-

lic schools he pursued his education to his graduation from the high school at Rome in 1884. That fall he entered Cornell University, where he pursued a four years' course in architecture and was graduated in 1888, winning the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture. Entering upon his chosen calling, he was for a year employed in eastern offices and later went to Denver, Colorado, where he spent two years.

The succeeding two years were passed in study and travel abroad and upon his return from Europe Mr. Groves settled at St. Louis, where he entered into a partnership for the practice of his profession under the firm style of Grable, Weber & Groves. This connection was continued for three years. The withdrawal of the senior partner left the firm Weber & Groves until after the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, but in 1904 Mr. Weber died and since that time Mr. Groves has been alone in business, having a most important clientage that has made him a most prominent factor in the building operations and architectural adornment of the city. Perhaps no better evidence of his ability can be given than in the statement that he was the architect of the Whitehouse building, of the Brown Shoe Company, the Norvell-Shapleigh building, the Boland Book & Stationery building, the main rotunda of the St. Louis city hall, the new Union Avenue Christian church, the Maple Avenue Methodist church, the Fountain Park Congregational church, the Cote Brilliante Presbyterian church, the Curby Memorial Presbyterian church, the residence of Breckinridge Jones in Portland Place, the residence of Charles H. Huttig on Washington Terrace, the residence of Charles Parson on Westmoreland Place, the entrance to Flora boulevard on Grand avenue and the monumental work, the New Maryland hotel and the Tuscan Temple on King's Highway and McPherson avenue.

In 1893 Mr. Groves was married to Miss Clara Baker, at St. Charles, Missouri, and they have four children, namely: Theron A., Vera A., Mercedes and J. Marcellus. Mr. Groves belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri Athletic and the Maine Fishing & Hunting Clubs, while in Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite. He is an officer and member of the Brank Memorial Presbyterian church and is interested in all that pertains to the city's development in intellectual, social and moral as well as material lines. In his profession he has ever kept before him a high standard and has ever aimed to reach it. His constantly expanding powers, resulting from broad experience, have won for him an enviable place among those who stand foremost as leading architects of this city.

TAYLOR D. KELLEY.

Taylor D. Kelley, sales manager for the American Steel Foundries, was born November 27, 1862, in Preble county, Ohio, and is a representative of one of the old families of that state, his grandfather, Dennis Kelley, having been a farmer of Darke county, Ohio, where he lived to the age of seventy-five years. His father, William J. Kelley, was born on the old homestead in Darke county in 1819, and, not caring to follow agricultural pursuits as a life work, turned his attention to the hardware business, for many years conducting a store. He wedded Susan E. Taylor, a daughter of Joseph Taylor of Preble county, Ohio, who was a farmer of that district. The death of William J. Kelley occurred in 1899.

Taylor D. Kelley was only three years of age when his parents removed from Preble to Darke county, Ohio, living on a farm there for about three years. They afterward went to Greenville, Darke county, where the subject of this review attended the public schools until eighteen years of age. At that time he became connected with the hardware business, in which he continued from 1880 until 1894. In the latter year he heard and heeded the call of the

city, arriving in St. Louis on the 17th of October, at which time he became associated with the Simmons Hardware Company as manager of the railway supply department, occupying that position of responsibility until June 1, 1901, when he was appointed third vice president of the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company, continuing with that house until November 1, 1904, when he accepted the position which he now occupies as sales manager of the American Steel Foundries, of which his brother, William V. Kelley, is the president. He has had broad and varied experience in commercial lines, and is thus well qualified for the onerous duties that now devolve upon him in connection with the management of the sales interests of one of the most extensive and important corporations of St. Louis.

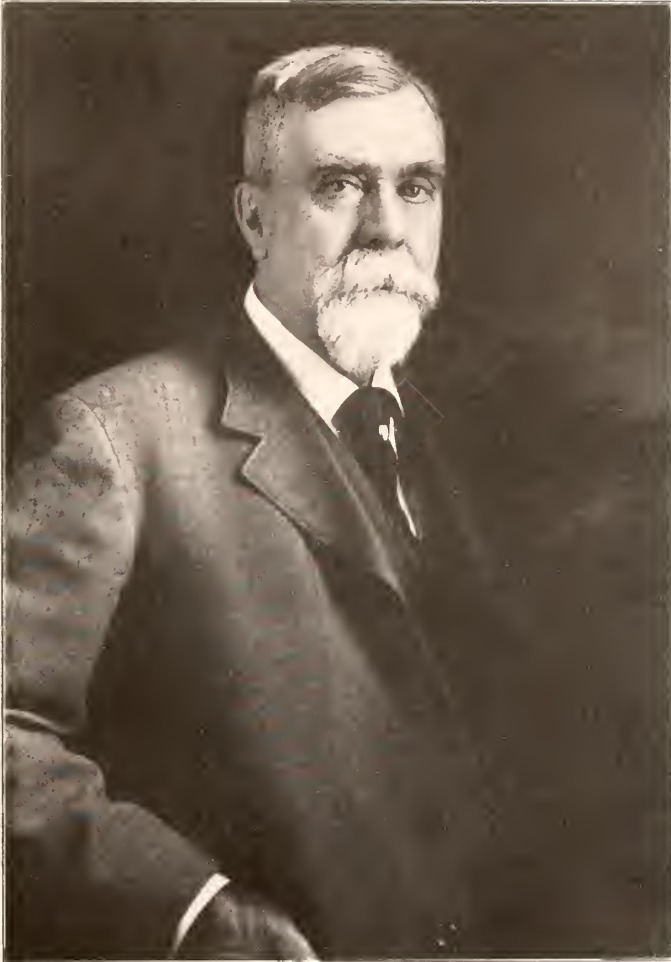
On the 11th of February, 1891, Mr. Kelley was united in marriage to Miss Otta C. Wood, a daughter of P. B. and Mary E. Wood. They have two children, Donald W. and Elizabeth, aged respectively twelve and seven years. Mr. Kelley is very fond of outdoor sports, including golf and motoring, while he is a member of the St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday, Mercantile, Glen Echo and St. Louis Field Clubs.

ROBERT MOORE.

Robert Moore, who has gained distinction and eminence in civil engineering circles, was born at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1838. The years have chronicled his progress in a successful professional career for his ability has led to his selection for important civil engineering work. His father, Henry C. Moore, was also a civil engineer as was his maternal grandfather, Charles T. Whippo, who was for some time chief engineer of the State canal from Beaver to Erie, Pennsylvania. When Robert Moore was about two years of age his parents removed westward to Indiana with their family, the father having been appointed chief engineer of the Whitewater canal then being constructed by the state. After its completion Mr. Moore was engaged on the construction of railroads in Indiana and Ohio and in a number of railroad surveys, and during the periods of vacation the son assisted his father as flagman and rodman and thus gained his first practical experience in the line of activity which afterward claimed his entire attention.

In 1858 Robert Moore was graduated from the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and after a few years entered upon the active work of civil engineering. One of his first professional engagements was in the military department as an assistant United States engineer at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, and when he had fulfilled his duties there he returned to his father's home in St. Louis. Since that time his work has been mainly the location and construction of railways in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri. He spent two years at Springfield, Illinois, as chief engineer of a road which is now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. He was then for a year, 1868-9, at Terre Haute, Indiana, as chief engineer for the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad and in 1869-70, as chief engineer, he built the road from Belleville to Duquoin, Illinois, which is now a part of the Illinois Central Railroad system. That contract completed, he assisted his father on the completion of a railroad from Pleasant Hill, Missouri, to Lawrence, Kansas, a part of which is now the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. In 1872-3, as chief engineer, he completed a railroad from Lorain to Urichsville, Ohio, now a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, after which some time was spent by him in miscellaneous work, including the location of the eastern half of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western Railroad.

In 1877 Mr. Moore was appointed sewer commissioner and member of the board of public improvements of the city of St. Louis, serving there when the late Henry Flad, past president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, was



ROBERT MOORE

president of the board. In this position he remained until 1881, when he resigned to engage in railroad work in which, as constructing and consulting engineer, he has remained to the present time. He has built several short lines of railroad, including the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway from St. Louis to Peoria, Illinois, now belonging in part to the Illinois Central system and in part to the Chicago & Alton Railway Company. He also built the elevated viaduct of the St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Railway Company, of which he was chief engineer. He acted as consulting engineer for the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company, which owns the Eads Bridge; for the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company; the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company; the reorganization committee of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway Company; and the reorganization committee of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. In 1896 Mr. Moore represented the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad in the harbor controversy which resulted in the selection of San Pedro as the deep water harbor of the southern California coast. In 1897 he was a member of the Brazos river board, which reported to congress upon the works at the mouth of the Brazos river and their value to the government. In 1899 and 1900 he was a member of the southwestern pass board which reported to congress a plan with estimates for deepening to thirty-five feet the southwest pass of the Mississippi river and in 1900-2 he built the Southern Missouri Railway. He is now consulting engineer for various railroad companies.

The importance of Mr. Moore's work and the ability which he has displayed therein has made him a valued member of various scientific societies, especially those which draw their membership from the ranks of civil engineers. He is one of the oldest members of the St. Louis Engineers Club, which he joined in 1873 and of which he has twice been elected president. Since 1887 he has been a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, the largest and oldest engineering society in the world, and since 1876 has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, serving in 1902 and 1903 as its president—the highest honor in the profession. He has membership relations with the Academy of Science of St. Louis and after serving part of one term as its president declined a reelection. He has been a member of the St. Louis board of education since 1897, was its president in 1905 and 1906, and during his entire connection therewith has done effective service toward raising the standard of the schools in this city. He belongs also to the Historical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Economics Association.

On the 3d of October, 1878, Mr. Moore was married in St. Louis to Miss Alice Filley, a daughter of the Hon. Oliver D. Filley, at one time mayor of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one son, Charles W., a member of the firm of A. G. Edwards & Sons, the leading brokers of St. Louis.

CYRUS PACKARD WALBRIDGE.

While Cyrus Packard Walbridge has made an excellent record as a successful lawyer and still more successful merchant, his attention has not been confined alone to those lines but has extended to the interests which are to the statesman and man of affairs of vital importance, and in lines affecting the public good he has been an able and effective worker. He was born at Madrid, New York, July 20, 1849, a son of the Rev. Orlo Judson and Maria Althea (Packard) Walbridge, the former a Methodist circuit rider. In the paternal line the ancestry is traced back to Henry Walbridge, one of the founders of Bennington, Vermont, and Asa Walbridge, who served in the Revolutionary war. The maternal ancestor, William Hyde, was one of the founders of Norwich, Connecticut.

In the common schools of Illinois and Minnesota, Cyrus P. Walbridge acquired his preliminary education and afterward attended Carlton College at Northfield, Minnesota, while he prepared for a professional career as a student in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor being graduated therefrom in 1874. His youthful experiences were those of most boys and gradually his awakening powers and ambitions led him into professional lines, and following his graduation he went to Roger City, Michigan, in the employ of a lumber concern as attorney and general utility man. While there located he was appointed prosecuting attorney for Presque Isle county, Michigan, by the circuit judge. After six months, however, he resigned his position and returned to Minnesota, settling in Minneapolis for the practice of law. There he remained for two years and in 1876 became a resident of St. Louis.

He was here identified with the general work of the courts until 1879, when he became house attorney for Jacob S. Merrell, a wholesale druggist, and upon the death of Mr. Merrell in 1885 he was placed at the head of the business by the heirs and has remained president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company to the present time. As he modestly expressed it, "the business has prospered." Those who know aught of the history of the enterprise during the past twenty-three years, however, recognize that this prosperous condition is owing largely to the business ability, executive force and administrative direction of him who stands at the head and he has brought to bear keen discernment, unfaltering enterprise and contagious enthusiasm in controlling the interests of the house. In 1904 he was elected to the presidency of the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri and is still the chief executive officer. No further comment concerning his business ability need be given than the fact that he is holding these two important positions whereby extensive trade and financial interests are in his control. His outlook has always been broad and in his mercantile career he displays much of the analytical power which characterized him in his law practice and which now enables him to understand the points that make up a successful combination in business and bring into related interests seemingly diverse elements.

His activity, however, has been by no means limited by commercial interests. He has always been a factor in public life in affairs relating to the general welfare and his labors have been along lines which have proven directly beneficial to the community at large. His military record is confined to service with the National Guard of Missouri and that his ability was ever recognized is indicated by the fact that when he retired in 1885 he was serving as lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment. He was elected and served as a member of the house of delegates from 1881 until 1883, was president of the city council from 1889 until 1893, was mayor of St. Louis from 1893 until 1897, and in 1904 was the republican nominee for governor of Missouri. He was also president of the Business Men's League from 1900 until 1906 and was the fourth vice president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. He has been honored in trade circles with the presidency of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, also the St. Louis, Paint, Oil & Drug Club. In the New England Society and the Congregational Club he has served as president and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Legion of Honor, etc. He is a member of the Congregational church and the nature of his associations are largely indicative of the character of the man, his purposes and his ideas.

Mr. Walbridge was married in St. Louis, October 9, 1879, to Miss Lizzie Merrell, daughter of Jacob S. Merrell, and their only child is a son, Merrell Packard Walbridge, born September 5, 1884. He attended Smith Academy and in 1903 entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1907. In January of the following year he became secretary of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, which is his present business connection. He is a member of the First Congregational church and the University Club and while at Amherst be-

longed to the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. The life record of Cyrus P. Walbridge is another proof of the fact that the road to success is open to all, that the road to public honor is the path of usefulness and fidelity.

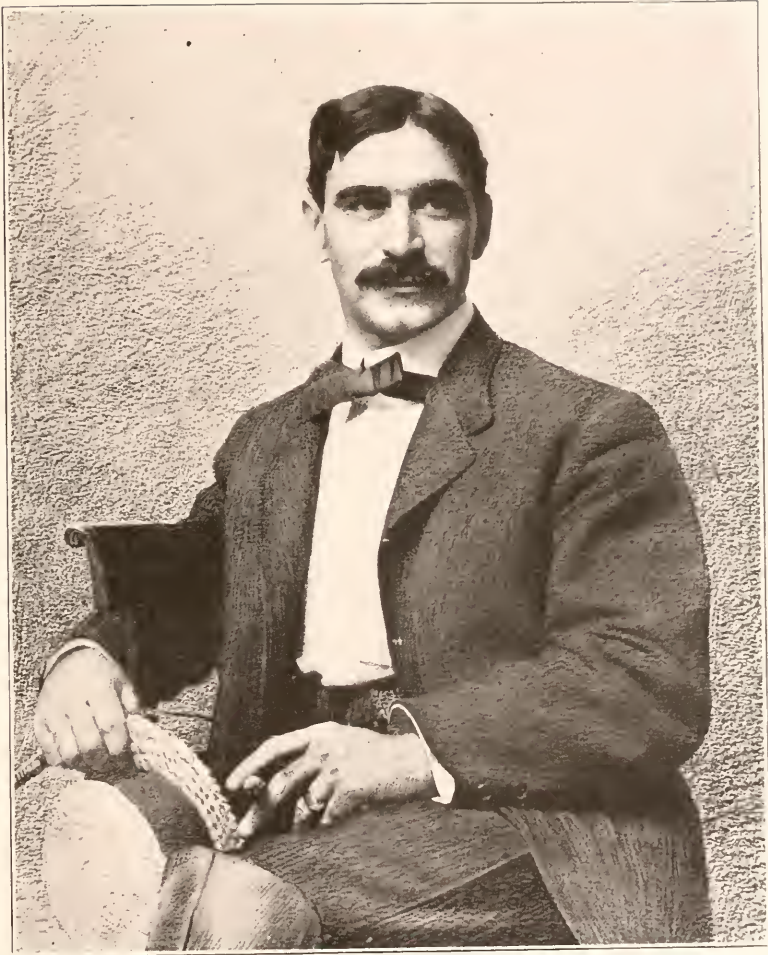
CORNELIUS P. CURRAN.

Cornelius P. Curran, throughout his entire career regarding every engagement made or promise given as a sacred obligation, has today a business record that any man might be proud to possess. Gradually he has worked his way upward until he is now at the head of a growing and prosperous business as president and treasurer of the Con. P. Curran Printing Company. But while the development of his trade has made constant demands upon his attention he has also found time for the delights of literature and for active participation in matters of public interest and moment.

Mr. Curran was born in London, England, January 9, 1866. His father, Florance Curran, came to St. Louis from Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland, to which place he had removed on leaving England. Arriving on the shores of the new world, he at once made his way to the interior of the country, settling at St. Louis, where he was connected with the iron industry until his death. He married Bridget Keenoy, who was born in Castlereagh, County Roscommon, Ireland, and she, too, has passed away. Their family numbered three sons, all yet living: John P., a vocalist and comedian of the team of Ward & Curran, one of the best known teams on the American vaudeville stage; Cornelius P.; and Florance J., who is associated with his brother in the printing business.

Brought to America in early youth, Cornelius P. Curran spent his boyhood days in this city and acquired his education in Christian Brothers College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1878. Leaving school at the age of twelve years, he engaged in business as a huckster but although this early venture served to earn a livelihood, the life was peculiarly distasteful to him and he then apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, with whom he remained ten months. He then accepted a position with the Rohan Boiler Works, where he continued until 1882.

In that year he entered the printing business and later formed a partnership in 1889 with Messrs. Noble & Fox, printers, who were then located at Third and Locust streets. In 1891 he purchased Mr. Noble's interest and in 1894 that of Mr. Fox, incorporating the Con. P. Curran Printing Company, which now occupies two corners on Third and Locust streets, having an extensive plant. He began business with a small shop, in which he did the mechanical work in the day time, while the evening hours were devoted to the mathematical calculations and the financial affairs of the house. Through his indomitable energy and thrift, however, the business has been gradually developed until he has today one of the largest job printing establishments of the United States, making a specialty of railroad and tariff work. They are among the most prominent tariff printers in this section and the business done is that which requires the utmost care and accuracy. Only skilled workmen are employed and the output is always kept up to a high standard. A considerable portion of Mr. Curran's success may be attributed to the fact that he has never made an engagement that he has not kept, nor incurred an obligation that he has not filled, while promptness has characterized his work at all times. This feature of his business is so pronounced that the phrase "always on time" was adopted by the firm as the trade mark of the company, it being considered the keynote of the success which has attended the various enterprises in which Mr. Curran is interested. The apparently insurmountable obstacles necessary to be overcome in the early struggle to secure a foothold in the business world, developed in him a strong self-reliant character, absolutely fearless and always fair.



C. P. CURRAN

Mr. Curran is conceded by his competitors to be an authority on matters pertaining to the practical or mechanical department of the printing business and his advice and opinion are frequently asked in the adjustment of the differences which occasionally arise with organized labor. He has been consistently fair in the settlement of all questions in the dispute and has at all times retained the friendship and esteem of his employes. His large acquaintance among railroad officials throughout the country and the high regard in which he is held in railroad circles is the result of the close attention he has given it and the success he has achieved in this particular branch of his work as well as by those personal qualities which he possesses and which everywhere insure friendship and good will.

Aside from the printing business he has been connected with various commercial enterprises of the city and is also interested to a considerable extent in St. Louis real estate, including a valuable piece of property at Eighth and Walnut streets, where he contemplates erecting a large building in the spring of 1909, to which he will remove his plant, for the business has already outgrown its present quarters. He also owns a very fine home, which he erected three years ago at Normandy, Missouri, a suburb of St. Louis.

Mr. Curran was married in this city to Miss Margaret Scully, and their children are: Genevieve, Abigail, Marguerite, Cornelius, Florence, John, Eugene Philpot and Marie June. The eldest daughter, Genevieve, is the wife of Frank W. Corley, who is connected with the Con. P. Curran Printing Company.

In his political views Mr. Curran is a democrat and has always been active in local politics but never an office seeker. He belongs to the Catholic church, being a communicant of St. Ann's parish in Normandy. He is also a member of the National Union, the Legion of Honor and is at present the grand knight of Santa Cruz Council of the Knights of Columbus. He likewise belongs to the Ancient Order of Hibernians and is president of the Hibernian Investment Company. His social nature also finds expression in his membership in the Merchants Exchange, the Commercial Club and the Missouri Athletic Club. He is a liberal contributor of his time and funds for all movements of public benefit and to various public and private charities. In fact the poor and needy find in him a most generous friend and one whose sympathy is manifest in many tangible ways. His favorite pastime is horseback riding, his love of which he indulges as he goes to and from his office daily. Also fond of literature, many of his most pleasant hours are spent in the companionship of the master minds in his library and although his own educational privileges were limited he is today a most well informed man, his mind stored with the richest literature and broadened by investigation into modern questions of vital importance.

ARTHUR ELLIOTT MOONEY.

Arthur Elliott Mooney, an expert court reporter, was born May 25, 1852, in St. Louis, a son of Jonathan and Nancy Ann Mooney, the former born in Eaton, New Hampshire, March 2, 1792, and the latter in Trenton, New Jersey, December 24, 1803. In early manhood the father served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was afterward connected with canal transportation in Ohio. Later he engaged in mercantile pursuits for a time and some years prior to 1861 was in the pork packing business but sold out to Whittaker & Company just about the time of the opening of the Civil war. During the period of hostilities he lived on a farm in Jefferson county, Missouri, between Victoria and De Soto, and was widely known as an inflexible adherent of the Union cause. In 1866 he became a resident of Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained until his death October 8, 1878. His widow died May 12, 1889.

Arthur E. Mooney began his education in the Webster public school in St. Louis and following the removal of the family from the city entered Trumbull Seminary at De Soto, Missouri, walking two miles twice a day on the Iron Mountain Railway track and crossing a bridge which during the Civil war was known as Mooney's bridge and which was burned by the soldiers under General Sterling Price, who made a hasty raid in that section of the country. Following the war Arthur E. Mooney was again a pupil in the Webster school for a year and when the family went to Keokuk, Iowa, he attended the grammar and afterward the high school of that place. In his youth he displayed considerable talent for drawing and for a while dreamed of an artistic career but later became a writer for local and other papers until the failure to secure any very substantial compensation made it necessary for him to take up other work. In 1871 he secured employment at a salary of twenty dollars per month as a clerk in the life insurance office of J. D. Ferree and in August, 1872, removed from Keokuk to St. Louis, where he became policy clerk for the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city. The office was then located at No. 513 Olive street and he remained with the company until its removal to its new building at the corner of Sixth and Locust streets, now known as the Equitable building. The officers of the company at that time were Charles H. Peck, president, and General Alexander P. Stewart, secretary. The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, after absorbing several other life insurance companies, sold out to the Mound City Life Insurance Company, the predecessor of the St. Louis Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Mooney severed his connection with the life insurance business about 1874 and the following year entered the office of Walbridge, Holland & Brown, the leading shorthand reporters of the west. He wrote in longhand, from dictation, testimony and arguments taken in court and public lectures and political speeches, devoting his leisure hours to the study of Munson's shorthand system. At the same time he assisted in getting out reports of lectures by Henry Ward Beecher, W. H. H. Murray and Robert Ingersoll and also in the transcript of proceedings of the Missouri constitutional convention of 1875. During the winter of 1876 he was in Jefferson City and for a month attended the sessions of a committee appointed by the legislature to investigate what was known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph "slush fund," alleged to be one of the early instances of boodling in this state.

When the firm of Walbridge, Holland & Brown dissolved Mr. Mooney entered the service of Holland & Allen and was later admitted to a partnership under the style of Holland, Allen & Mooney. Following the death of the senior partner the firm name of Allen & Mooney was assumed. Before its organization, however, Mr. Mooney was for several years after 1880 chief clerk in the postoffice inspector's office in St. Louis, serving under Colonel F. W. Schaurte and afterward under General Warren P. Edgerton. After returning to the profession of general law reporting Mr. Mooney took part, either in court or before masters or referees, in recording the evidence in many important cases, some of the earlier ones being litigation relating to the Ames estate, which was in the courts for more than a quarter of a century, the Wabash Railway Receivership proceedings before E. T. Allen, master in chancery, the Bobb estate, litigation concerning which started in the early '70s and ceased only a few years ago.

In 1887 Mr. Mooney received appointment to the position of stenographer of the circuit court of the city of St. Louis and officiated in the division of the court over which the Hon. Daniel Dillon presided, while later his service continued under Hon. James E. Withrow, Hon. O'Neill Ryan and Hon. Hugo Muench. He took the evidence in February, 1900, in the St. Louis court of criminal correction in the case of the State vs. Layton—a trial which grew out of a combination known as the baking powder trust that was waging war on alum

companies under a law passed by the Missouri legislature. The testimony, as given by eminent chemists and chemistry teachers from many parts of the United States, was of an exceedingly technical nature and demanded the services of an expert stenographer. In 1901 Mr. Mooney was engaged in the contested election case of William M. Horton vs. James J. Butler, and about 1902 and 1903 took much of the testimony in the noted bribery cases tried in the criminal division of the St. Louis circuit court, Circuit Attorney Folk having charge of the prosecution. In March, 1903, Mr. Mooney was engaged by the department of justice of the United States to record the arguments of counsel in the case of the United States against the Northern Securities Company, et al., heard in the court of appeals room of the United States court in St. Louis. A few months later he reported the case of the state of Missouri against the state of Illinois, seeking to prevent a pollution of the Mississippi river by sewage from Chicago. In September, 1904, Mr. Mooney reported and transcribed the proceedings of the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, held at Festival Hall, World's Fair Grounds, and numbering many representatives of the legal profession from all parts of the world.

On the 16th of October, 1879, in Keokuk, Iowa, Arthur E. Mooney was married to Miss Dora L. Bradford, whose grandfather was engaged in the river traffic on the Mississippi south from St. Louis at a time when the steamboat was the principal means of travel. Four children were born, two of whom are still living: Arthur B. Mooney, born in Keokuk, Iowa, October 15, 1882; and Ralph Edgerton Mooney, born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 27, 1891. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mooney are well known in St. Louis, his professional services bringing him into contact with many distinguished citizens, while his ability has gained him recognition as one of the expert representatives of his chosen field of labor.

THEODORE PLATT GREENE.

Kind words and good deeds were as much a feature in the life of Theodore Platt Greene as were his business activities and consequent success. Born in Plattsburg, New York, his natal day was December 14, 1821. He spent his boyhood and youth in his native town, which was named in honor of his maternal ancestors. His education was acquired in the schools there, after which he came to St. Louis and took up the study of law in the office of ex-Governor Polk, being later admitted to the bar, subsequent to which time he entered upon active practice in the state and federal courts, but his hearing became impaired, so that it was difficult for him to catch the arguments of the opposing counsel and to understand the testimony of the witnesses. He therefore did little court practice and later branched into the real-estate business, purchasing and improving considerable property on the west side of the city. He then built a home on Fifth and Myrtle streets, and as the city grew removed to Fifteenth street, while about two decades prior to his demise he took up his abode on Delmar boulevard, where his remaining days were passed. He became well known in real-estate circles, thoroughly informed himself concerning the value of property and its probable rise or diminution in price. He was thus enabled to make judicious purchases and profitable sales, and in the course of years he gathered a rich financial harvest from his labors.

Mr. Greene was married in St. Louis to Miss Julia M. Kimmel who was born in Missouri and is a daughter of Singleton H. Kimmel, who settled in Cape Girardeau county at an early day, and there followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Greene became the parents of four daughters, all of whom are yet living. Mr. Greene was a quiet, home man, finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside in the midst of his family, and to their welfare he was most devoted.

His family were regular attendants at the services of the Episcopal church, but his hearing prevented Mr. Greene from being seen often in the house of wor-



THEODORE P. GREENE

ship. He was a very active man in the affairs of the city and took a great interest in everything pertaining to its advancement, not only in material lines but also in the departments of municipal progress, of civic virtue and civic pride, and of æsthetic and intellectual development. All who knew him had for him only good words. His opinions were ever expressed in moderation with deference for the ideas of others, and yet nothing could swerve him from a course which he believed to be right. He had, moreover, a broad charity and kindly sympathy, and was ever ready to do a good turn for a friend. The Bar Association numbered him among its esteemed members. He died in St. Louis, June 16, 1900, leaving to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and the memory of many good deeds. His comradeship was most prized by those who knew him best and none could be with him for any length of time without being impressed by the worth and nobility of his character.

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, JR.

Edward Cunningham, Jr., was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, on the 21st day of August, 1841. His father was Edward Cunningham and his mother Catherine I. (Miller) Cunningham, both of old Virginia stock. He attended school at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he graduated in 1860. At the outbreak of the war, being then but nineteen years of age, he occupied the position of assistant professor of engineering in the same institution, which was then under the superintendence of Major Thomas J. Jackson, afterward known to fame as Stonewall Jackson. When the call for troops was urgent, the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute and their instructors were at once assigned to duty. Mr. Cunningham was selected by Major Jackson, who then received his appointment as colonel in command of the northern department of Virginia, as adjutant general on his staff. The responsibility of this position accredited to a young officer under twenty years of age indicates not only Mr. Cunningham's capacity, but the personal esteem in which he was held by Colonel Jackson. The Virginia State troops, to which Mr. Cunningham in this manner belonged, were assigned at Harper's Ferry to the control of the regular Confederate military authorities.

In June, 1861, Mr. Cunningham was given a commission as captain of engineers of the state of Virginia and was assigned to the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston. He served in this capacity on General Johnston's staff at Harper's Ferry, Winchester, and in the valley of Virginia until shortly before the battle of Manassas, when he was transferred to the staff of Brigadier-General Kirby Smith, with whom Mr. Cunningham served in the engagement referred to. Shortly after he was commissioned as first lieutenant of artillery in the regular Confederate army, and was assigned to New Orleans, where he served under General Mansfield Lovell until shortly before the capture of that city. He was again called for by Brigadier-General Kirby Smith for staff duty and served with that commander, for whom he had a warm affection and by whom he was most highly regarded, until the latter part of 1863. After that date, still upon General Smith's staff, he was sent to the Trans-Mississippi department, where he was stationed at Alexandria, Louisiana. In June, 1864, he was made major of artillery for service with the volunteers and became General Smith's chief of artillery of the Trans-Mississippi department. In that capacity he served until the surrender of the Confederate army at Shreveport, in 1865. As a soldier Major Cunningham was esteemed as a strict disciplinarian, and a most forceful combatant in the field. His bearing was that of an ideal soldier. Even at the extreme youthful age at which his commands came to him he must have exhibited great force of character and strong military qualities.

At the close of the war, Major Cunningham returned to his native state, Virginia, and received an appointment as professor in the Norwood School in Nelson county, where he served two years. In 1867 and 1868 he was a teacher in the Bellevue High School in Bedford county. It was at this time that he began the study of law in the private law school of James P. Holcombe, heretofore professor in the law department in the University of Virginia. The year after, he was invited to take a position as teacher in the Western Military Academy at New Castle, Kentucky, under his former commander, General Kirby Smith, from which position he was made commandant of cadets and professor of physics and astronomy in the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, where he served for two sessions, from 1870 to 1872. During all these later years of pedagogical work Major Cunningham was completing his study of law which appealed to him very strongly and which was suited remarkably to his temperament and capabilities. That he might have had a successful career as a teacher in the applied sciences or in strictly military branches of instruction, no one who knew him in later life could doubt. Indeed, the quick advance shown by his course from the close of the war to the cessation of his duty at the Louisiana State University proved his capacity. With the certainty of mind, which was characteristic of him, he gave up his strong promise of eminence in the line of work to which he had devoted himself since the close of the war and gave his attention to the untried but to him attractive profession of the law. He came to St. Louis in 1873 and was admitted to the bar in April of that year. It was but a few months before he was well known in this city, forming almost immediately the closest personal attachments with a set of men of his own years, and associations, which crystallized into the warmest of personal friendships lasting throughout his life. The greater part of these friends survive him to miss his strong personality and kindly presence. Major Cunningham showed a marked interest in military affairs and athletics. Without being a man of great physical power, he was a beautifully developed athlete and of most graceful carriage and bearing. He belonged to the local military organizations and to the Missouri gymnasium, at which he was a constant attendant for many years. Throughout his life he was deeply interested in all field sport, indulging in the relaxation of fishing and shooting as frequently as the stress of his professional engagements would permit.

Major Cunningham practiced as a lawyer in St. Louis alone until 1887, when he formed his first law partnership with Mr. Edward C. Eliot of the St. Louis bar. The firm of Cunningham & Eliot, so constituted, continued in existence until 1891, when it united with the then existing firm of Phillips & Stewart to form the firm of Phillips, Stewart, Cunningham & Eliot. By the death of the senior member of that firm, Judge J. W. Phillips, in 1896, the firm was continued as Stewart, Cunningham & Eliot, and was dissolved by the death of Major Cunningham himself on the 18th day of October, 1904.

During the thirty-one years of his practice in St. Louis, Major Cunningham enjoyed the benefit of a large clientage among the best citizens of St. Louis. His uncompromising and unswerving integrity, combined with an insistence upon the same qualities in the conduct of his clients' affairs made him sought especially by those whose rectitude of principle was greater than their desire for success. Yet this strength of character which led to his professional employment brought the best of success with it. Major Cunningham's practice was a marked illustration of the principles that the right is of itself a power in the conduct of law business.

Major Cunningham was never desirous of place or position, and he had almost an aversion to political preferment. There were many instances in his life when he was sought for judicial honors. These he declined. At the same time it was a part of his character not to refuse any publicly bestowed duty. In place of accepting the honors and emoluments of office, Major Cunningham gave willingly and gratuitously a large part of his time to public objects. He was

deeply interested in civil service reform and the principles which were represented by it. He was for many years a member of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Missouri and in 1898 was its president. He took earnest part in the Confederate organizations in St. Louis. In 1892 he was president of the St. Louis Bar Association.

In politics Major Cunningham was a democrat of independent tendencies. He did his own thinking and his views were always based upon conviction respecting principles and inquiry respecting men. In the campaign of 1896, because of his bold and intelligently expressed views respecting the gold issue, he was selected as chairman of the State Democratic Committee on behalf of Palmer and Buckner, the candidates of the gold democracy.

His love of law and order and his strong conviction of the duty of citizens to support it prompted him in 1900, during the street car strike, to organize a volunteer company of men to aid the authorities in maintaining order. In the short space of ten days he had formed a company, composed largely of lawyers and their friends, efficiently drilled and effective for its purposes. He at once commanded respect and admiration for the prompt and determined service rendered.

In the last year of his life, Major Cunningham took an active interest in prosecutions intended to preserve the purity of the ballot at elections.

Major Cunningham was married on December 21, 1876, to Miss Cornelia Thornton, of Louisiana, a sister of Judge J. Randolph Thornton, of Alexandria, Louisiana. Two children were born, one of whom died in infancy and the other, a most promising boy, Edward Thornton, died in his fifteenth year. This latter event had a most marked effect upon Major Cunningham's later years. The parents were most deeply affected by the loss. As the indirect result of it Major Cunningham's wife died in 1903, never having recovered from the mental shock of that event. He, himself, was of that strong type of character which did not permit of outward complaint.

Major Cunningham's health, however, was not robust and he spent the season of 1904 abroad, returning in September of that year, apparently vigorous and youthful. But on the 17th of October he was seized with a sudden and serious malady from which he died the following day regretted by his many friends.

Major Cunningham was of an unusually pleasing and interesting personality. He was quick and graceful in his movements. In his temperament he was even and placid. His personal address was pleasing and gave the true impression of an open and candid and honest heart. Earnestness, sincerity and courage were the most marked characteristics of his nature. No one who associated with him any length of time could fail to be impressed with a deep respect for his inherent sincerity and honesty, or could fail to form for him a warm attachment. No member of the St. Louis bar had more strongly attached friends. He was very lovable and approachable and had a certain magnetism and charm of manner, which made him in every situation a most agreeable companion. In early life he was very gay and jovial. He had a humorous vein and a rich fund of jokes and anecdotes, which he would use in his conversation in the happiest way. The domestic bereavements of later life, which he withstood with the utmost fortitude and cheerfulness, never entirely subdued the gayety of his disposition. In his opinion and estimate of men he was generous and charitable. When he did not have any good to say he remained silent. It was not so in reference to measures. In his views on every subject he was firm and positive. There was no uncertainty about him and one knew exactly where to locate him on every question. He was, however, most amenable to reason. While judicious, he had the courage of his convictions. The temperament of his mind was calm and judicial. He rarely, if ever, became excited. His delivery as a speaker was deliberate, conforming with his mental processes, which were logical and accurate rather than brilliant and effusive. He, however, took

a firm and comprehensive grasp of every subject and dealt with it with such clearness that he was an interesting speaker. There was nothing in his manner or thought which appealed to passion or prejudice. He had the natural gift of rectitude and was incapable in the practice of his profession or in any other field of activity of deceit or even of duplicity, and he hated it in others. His fidelity to his clients was unswerving, and his industry on their behalf was unflagging. There was no sacrifice too great to make for them. As a lawyer, as well as in every other capacity, his life was animated by the highest purposes.

CHRISTOPHER H. SURKAMP.

Among those who have been engaged in the lumber industry in the community perhaps no name is more familiar than that of Christopher H. Surkamp. He entered the business when in middle life and by the dexterous manipulating of his affairs and practical economy he has succeeded in accumulating considerable means and property. For several years he has been retired from active business life.

Mr. Surkamp is a native of Germany, having been born in the kingdom of Hanover, December 4, 1826, a son of George Henry and Marie E. (Tuckan) Surkamp, both of whom passed out of this life in Germany. He was reared on a small farm in his native land and was afforded few of the advantages of an education. He attended the common schools of Hanover until nineteen years of age, passing through their successive courses. With a higher education beyond his reach, he concluded his career could not be but blighted should he remain within the narrow borders of his native village and pursue the occupation of agriculture. He conceived the idea of leaving Germany and coming to the United States. On presenting the project to his parents they agreed that America would offer him an opening to success and, furnishing him with sufficient means to make the voyage, they consented to his leaving.

Landing in New Orleans, Louisiana, where there were few openings in business lines to those of foreign birth and realizing himself to be at a great disadvantage by not being able to speak the English language Mr. Surkamp decided to locate in St. Louis, where there were many from his native land. He arrived in this city fifty-seven days after taking ship from Germany and found no trouble in securing employment. He made the initial move of his business career, which later proved so successful, by working in a brickyard for a mere pittance, but this occupation affording him work only during the summer season, he hired out cutting cord wood during the winter. Having been employed at brickmaking for one year he next went to work in a lumberyard. In 1850, hearing so much of fortune-making in the state of California, he decided to try his hand in that region. After a long, wearisome journey by a water route via Panama, along which he endured many hardships, he was finally safe within the borders of the Golden state. On his arrival he did not find the boasted prosperity of which he had heard while in St. Louis and which induced him to make the journey but he remained in California for a period of five years, during which time he worked at various occupations in different cities throughout the state, spending some time in Sacramento. His industry, however, had enabled him to earn quite a sum of money and when he returned to St. Louis he was in a position to enter the lumber business for himself, which he carried on until twenty years ago, when he retired. During his business career he amassed a considerable fortune and possesses much valuable property in St. Louis and vicinity.

Perhaps no man with so few advantages as were afforded Mr. Surkamp has been more successful in life and is more entitled to the worthy encomium of being self-made. On reaching American shores, he was practically without

means and without educational accomplishments to justify him in applying for a higher position and balked by his ignorance of the English language he had no immediate prospect but hard work. Of this he was not afraid and was willing to engage in any honorable pursuit, by which he could make himself self-supporting. Notwithstanding, however, these impediments he had within him the possibilities for success which practical experience and commingling with the world were bound to develop. His interest in whatever he put his hand to, his remarkable industry and perseverance were manifest at every step and gradually developed the man who today is able to live a retired life, surrounded by the conveniences and comforts earned through his persistent application during his long business career. He remembers the site occupied by the now prosperous city of St. Louis, when it wore every appearance of a rural district, strewn with scrub timber and blackberry bushes, and now, looking upon the city in its present proportions can feel with pride that he has lent of his influence and industry to make it what it is.

In 1858 he wedded Wilhelmina Charlotta Peters, who was born in Germany in 1840 and migrated to this country, locating in St. Louis in 1842, where her father for many years was a well known pork packer. She has one brother, Henry Peters, who is a citizen of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Surkamp had seven children, four of whom are living, namely: Christopher H., of Texas; Salina, wife of Charles Steiner, of St. Louis; Elizabeth, wife of Rev. John F. Jonas, pastor of the German Protestant church of St. Louis; and Amanda, who is a proficient teacher in the St. Louis public schools. Although not an active politician Mr. Surkamp is a republican and has voted for thirteen presidents and is always ready to exert his influence in electing the candidates of that party.

ADOLPH P. ERKER.

Adolph P. Erker established the Erker Brothers Optical Company in 1880, and since that time has conducted a growing and prosperous business. No country has given to the world such perfected scientific instruments as has Germany, and it is from that country that Mr. Erker comes. His birth occurred in Usingen, February 8, 1854, his parents being Casimer and Christina (Summer) Erker, the father a commission merchant of Germany, in which country both parents remained until called to their final rest.

Adolph P. Erker came to America in 1873 at the age of nineteen years, and first settled in New York city, where he remained for four years, being engaged in the optical business with B. Pike & Son, one of the largest establishments of that kind in the eastern metropolis. Mr. Erker had had previous experience in the business in Germany, so that he was well qualified for the duties that devolved upon him when he became connected with the New York house. After spending four years with that establishment, he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two and one-half years in the same line of business with William Y. McCalister, owner of one of the leading optical houses in that city. Mr. Erker next came to St. Louis in the year 1880, and established his present business under his own name. Later, however, the firm name of the Erker Brothers Optical Company was adopted, the firm dealing in optical goods of every description together with photographic supplies. They have one of the most extensive houses in the country, not only in St. Louis but in the west, employing on an average of forty-six people. The business is located at 604 Olive street, with branch establishments at 2211 Olive street and 3564 Olive street. They not only handle the finest goods of different houses throughout the country but also manufacture to some extent, and during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the Erker Brothers were given the highest awards for stereopticon lanterns and lens-grinding machinery, although they had competitors from



A. P. ERKER

all parts of the world. No better goods can be found upon the market than those which the firm handles, and the growth of their business has resulted from their close application, careful management and progressive policy.

Mr. Erker was married in St. Louis to Miss Rose Roeslein on the 30th of January, 1891. Her father, Anthony Roeslein, was president of the Roeslein-Robeyn Insurance Company, but has retired from active business and is now a resident of Germany.

Mr. Erker, since becoming a naturalized American citizen, has been inclined toward democratic principles but is more or less independent in his views, believing it safer to support candidates well qualified for office rather than party. He is a communicant of the Catholic church, a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Liederkrantz. He came to America practically empty-handed, but the knowledge he had already gained in business lines served as an excellent foundation on which to build his success. He is continually promoting his knowledge, skill and efficiency through experience, research and study, and he early realized that if he desired promotion he must make his services of value to his employer. Imbued with the laudable ambition to engage in business on his own account, he was eventually enabled to follow this course, and since the establishment of his business in St. Louis nearly three decades ago, he has made rapid progress in the business world, and is today one of the well-to-do merchants and manufacturers of the city, also manifesting a keen interest in everything tending to the welfare, growth and development of St. Louis.

HERMAN EDWARD PENNING.

Prominent among the self-made and successful business men of St. Louis is Herman Edward Penning, secretary of the Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company, of which he was an incorporator. He began his business career when a young man and through persistent application to duty and studious attention to method made substantial progress, finally attaining to his present position, in which he is closely associated with the foremost mercantile interests.

Mr. Penning was born in Peru, Illinois, April 3, 1856, his parents being William and Mary (Miller) Penning, both of whom were well known and highly esteemed residents of the community. His father had been retired from active business life for several years. His son's early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, but being possessed of steady qualities of character and a fund of common sense his meager theoretical knowledge became the foundation of a thorough, practical experience which enabled him to develop an aptitude for mastering commercial situations and fit him to handle the enterprises which have been entrusted to his care. When but a mere boy, 14 years of age, he left school and sought employment on a farm. After serving two years in an agricultural pursuit, he apprenticed himself to a hammersmith and in three years had become a proficient workman. Not finding his station in life as a brawny smith or tiller of the soil, he became connected with a contracting and building firm, with which he remained for three years.

In the meantime Mr. Penning, naturally adapted to manipulating business affairs, had acquired the art of bookkeeping by study and observation, and upon severing his affiliations with the contracting firm engaged as bookkeeper and cashier for a hardware concern. Three years later he assumed a responsible position in a bank, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which time he served for the same period as a traveling salesman for the Peru Plow & Wheel Company. Coming to St. Louis in 1887 he became bookkeeper and cashier of the Huse, Loomis Ice & Transportation Company. His accuracy and business management soon made him known as a man of executive ability, and he was shortly promoted to the secretaryship of that company. Later he served in the same

capacity with the Huse, Goodell Ice Company, also as secretary and treasurer of the Crève Coeur Lake Ice Company, and then as secretary of the Polar Wave Ice Company. In 1903 he became one of the incorporators of the Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company, of which he is now secretary.

Although non-partisan, Mr. Penning takes considerable interest in politics, but has not aspired to hold office since serving as city clerk of Peru, Illinois. However, convinced that straightforwardness and ability are essential assets for an efficient commercial career, he is persuaded that these same staunch qualities are necessary in the administration of public affairs and consequently employs his experienced judgment irrespective of party politics in selecting candidates for whom to cast his vote who have the reputation of being honest and are capable of filling the offices they seek.

In 1878 Mr. Penning was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Birkenbund, in his birthplace, and they have two children: Richard is a prominent merchant in Clayton, Missouri, where he resides with his wife. The other son, Carl, still pursues his studies in the public schools. The family home at 5186 Vernon avenue is up-to-date and attractive. It is surrounded by a well kept lawn and presents the appearance of happiness and prosperity.

JAMES ELWOOD SMITH.

While the career of James Elwood Smith has been in the main that of a successful hardware merchant, he is equally well known by reason of his earnest and effective labors for municipal progress and his coöperation has been a valuable asset in many interests which have proven of the utmost benefit to the city. Born in Schellburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of February, 1851, he is descended from Quaker ancestry. Between the ages of six and fifteen years he was a student in the public schools and, putting aside his text-books, entered business life in the humble capacity of a clerk in a retail hardware store at Bedford, Pennsylvania. Thoroughness has always been one of his salient characteristics and was manifest from the beginning of his connection with commercial interests. He mastered every task assigned him and his diligence and fidelity won favorable recognition.

Thoroughly acquainting himself with the hardware trade during the four years of his clerkship in Bedford, in 1870, Mr. Smith went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he secured a position as traveling salesman, representing one of the leading hardware houses of that city. While this department of the work was totally unfamiliar to him, his equipment was good and he soon succeeded in securing an extensive clientage. He remained upon the road until 1875 and then came to St. Louis, where he engaged with the Simmons Hardware Company, which had then been in existence for about a year. Through the succeeding six years Mr. Smith represented that company on the road and succeeded in extending its sales to a large degree. The recognition of his ability came in a promotion to an important position in the house and successive promotions followed until in January, 1899, he was elected vice president of the company. He has since bent his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction and his work has contributed in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the business, from which he himself has also derived substantial benefits. He is also a director of the Third National Bank of St. Louis.

Mr. Smith was married December 15, 1880, to Miss Sallie Bryant, a member of a prominent family of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. They have resided continuously in St. Louis, occupying an enviable position in social circles of the city. Their family consists of two children: James Elwood, Jr., now 23 years of age, who is with the Minneapolis branch of the Simmons Hardware Company; and Gladys

Bryant, who is a graduate of Mary Institute and Bennett School at Irvington on the Hudson.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Mercantile, the Commercial, the St. Louis and the Noonday Clubs and is also actively associated with several other organizations having direct bearing upon municipal progress and upon matters of civic virtue and of civic pride. He is the vice president of the Smoke Abatement Association and for the past three years has been president of the St. Louis Business Men's League. He did particularly effective work in promoting the interests of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, being one of the first to endorse the movement which resulted in the holding of the great world's exposition in 1904. He was chairman of the committee on electricity, a member of the committee on fine arts and under appointment by the department of state was in 1902 honorary commissioner for the exposition to Japan, in which capacity he visited that country and was successful in arousing great interest in the movement among Japanese artists and manufacturers, whose exhibit, it will be remembered, was one of the most attractive of that of any foreign country. Such in brief is the life history of James Elwood Smith—a man who has studied the potentialities for development in himself and in his environment, had worked to meet specific needs and has always accomplished results that are desirable and lasting.

ERNST GAIER.

In the period of St. Louis' rapid and substantial development, covering the last quarter of the nineteenth century, Ernst Gaier figured actively in business circles, being widely known as a wholesale dealer in millinery. The enterprise which he owned and controlled had a small beginning but as the years passed it reached extensive proportions, owing to the careful control and keen business discernment of Mr. Gaier and his associates. In all his life his record was characterized by such qualities as gain respect and confidence and the most envious could not grudge him his success, so worthily was it achieved.

A native of the fatherland, Mr. Gaier was born September 21, 1847, a son of Michael and Marian (Marc) Gaier, the former a wealthy resident of Germany. Their son pursued his education in Stuttgart, Germany. After putting aside his text-books he learned the millinery business and throughout his entire life continued in that line of trade, his persistency of purpose and his thorough understanding of the business constituting the salient elements in his prosperity. He was a young man of twenty-three years when he determined to try his fortune in the new world and crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in St. Louis.

In this city Mr. Gaier established a wholesale millinery business at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, where the store was conducted for several years. Later a removal was made to the Boatmen's Bank building and afterward to the old Armory building, while the present quarters of the house are at Washington and Twelfth streets. The firm was originally known as Gaier & Stroh, wholesale milliners. The enterprise was established on a small scale but as the years passed an extensive business was developed which came to be known and recognized as one of the largest and most reliable houses of this character in the country. Their trade relations reached out to many sections and the number of their patrons constantly grew. In 1894 Mr. Stroh died and Mr. Gaier formed a stock company, selling some of the stock to his employes. Since that time the business has been conducted under the name of Gaier, Stroh & Company. This is one of the best known wholesale millinery houses of the Mississippi valley, with large and constantly extending trade relations. Mr. Gaier was recognized in New York city as one of the best and most discriminating buyers of this line of goods in the country. He devoted his whole life to building up the business and was very successful. He knew that success in the millinery trade depends largely



ERNST GAIER

upon placing on the market attractive goods and he always kept up with the latest styles, handling attractive productions of domestic and foreign manufacture.

In this city, in 1875, Mr. Gaier was united in marriage to Miss Lena Keller, also a native of Germany and a daughter of Christian and Maria (Weaver) Keller. They had two children: Amelia, the wife of H. B. Steifel; and Charlotte, at home. Mr. Gaier built for his family a fine residence on Pennsylvania avenue and its attractive furnishings are indicative of a refined and cultured taste.

The death of the husband and father occurred January 23, 1906, after a residence of more than a quarter of a century in this city. Coming to America in early manhood he was thoroughly loyal to his adopted land, recognizing the fact that his opportunities here were superior to those which he could obtain in other countries. He made good use of his advantages and at the same time was never neglectful of opportunities for furthering the best interests of the city along specific lines. He was one of the promoters of the Veiled Prophets exhibitions, which did much to bring to the outside world a knowledge of the advantages here afforded. His social relations were with the Liederkrantz and the Turn Verein. His religious faith was indicated in his membership in St. Paul's church, while his political belief was manifest in the stalwart support which he gave to the republican party. He never sought nor desired political preferment but was alive to the needs and opportunities of the city and gave thereto the stalwart allegiance which does not too closely count the cost of promoting the city's welfare. He felt that any sum invested for the city's upbuilding was well expended, for he possessed that spirit of municipal pride which constitutes the source of a city's greatness and development. His friends knew him as a man of genuine worth and unquestioned reliability and his substantial business qualities were such as one may readily recommend as an example for others to follow.

JOHN P. ALBERT.

John P. Albert, the president and treasurer of the Albert & Fisher Hardware & Sheet Metal Company and also of the Western Blow Pipe Company, has gained through his own efforts the success which he now enjoys. A native of Germany, he came to America when 17 years of age and located in Cincinnati, Ohio. He traveled extensively through nineteen different states of the Union after completing an apprenticeship at the sheet metal worker's trade in Cincinnati, and finally becoming convinced of the superiority of opportunities in St. Louis over many other portions of the country, in 1893 he located in this city, where he sought employment in the field of his chosen labor.

He was ambitious, however, to engage in business on his own account and in 1904 formed a partnership with Andrew P. Fisher for the conduct of a hardware and sheet metal business. The enterprise proved profitable from the beginning and the following year they incorporated under the name of the Albert & Fisher Hardware & Sheet Metal Works. Their business is located at Nos. 2525-33 South Broadway and is today one of the leading enterprises of this character in the city. At the beginning Mr. Fisher was chosen secretary of the company and on its incorporation John Fluegger became a member of the firm as vice president.

In 1905 the Albert & Fisher Company also organized the Western Blow Pipe Company, with a factory at Nos. 609-19 Sidney street. This company is doing an extensive business throughout the southwestern states in the manufacture of blow pipes for all kinds of mills and factories. The hardware and sheet metal company handles a complete line of hardware, paints, oils and sheet metal goods of all kinds. The company has enjoyed a successful and steadily increasing business and throughout the recent financial depressions in the business world has held its own, not finding it necessary to lay off a single man. The business is con-

ducted along progressive lines, yet with a conservative policy, and the enterprise and energy of the members of the firm are bringing well merited prosperity.

Mr. Albert was married March 6, 1895, in St. Louis, to Miss Rosa A. Gottfried, a daughter of Louis Gottfried, one of the leading business men of Pomeroy, Ohio, and they have a little daughter, Margaret Rosa, born November 9, 1904. The family residence is at No. 2533 South Broadway, and Mr. Albert is devoted to his home and family. In politics he is a republican.

EDWIN W. LEE.

Edwin W. Lee, a prominent attorney and representative of a leading pioneer family of St. Louis, needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. Born in Beloit, Wisconsin, on the 1st of July, 1875, he is a son of Bradley D. and Bell F. (Waterman) Lee, the former a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and the latter of the state of New York.

Mr. Lee obtained his early education in Smith Academy and afterwards went to Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he attended Williams College and there graduated in the classical course in the class of 1897. He was, as it were, "to the manner born" and whether inherited tendency or natural predilection had most to do with his choice of profession, it is definitely known that the choice was a wise one, inasmuch as he has gained a place of prominence among the successful local practitioners of the city. Returning to St. Louis after his graduation from Williams College, he attended the St. Louis Law School and was graduated in that institution with the class of 1899. He has since been engaged in the practice of law in this city, being associated with the firm of McKeighan & Watts, which firm succeeded the firm of Lee & McKeighan when Mr. Lee's father died in 1897. After the death of Judge McKeighan the firm name was changed to Watts, Williams & Dines, and Mr. Lee is now associated with that firm with offices in the Commonwealth Trust building.

He resides at 4400 Westminster Place. He is a member of the Racquet Club, University Club, Missouri Athletic Club and Algonquin Golf Club. He is also a member of Tuscan Lodge No. 360, A. F. and A. M. He has been for sometime very prominent in social circles in the city and his friends are legion. In politics he is a republican and he has for many years taken an active interest in the work of his party. He is secretary of the Missouri State League of Republican Clubs and an officer and worker in his ward organization. His efforts in support of the principles of his party has been far-reaching and effective.

HARRY C. THOMPSON.

Harry C. Thompson was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 27, 1847, and is a son of Jared and Minerva (Hayden) Thompson, natives of Vermont and Connecticut, respectively. He started in business life in 1865, on leaving the army. He had been a pupil in the public schools between the ages of 6 and 16 years and then aroused by the spirit of patriotism and military ardor which swept over the country he joined the Union army in 1863 as a member of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Battery, becoming a gunner. He continued in that service until the close of the war and proved a loyal, valiant defender of the stars and stripes. When the country no longer needed his aid he went to Chicago and made his initial step in the business world, since which time he has followed the path of progression until it has led him to the vice presidency of the Bucks Stove & Range Company, one of the most important and enterprising establishments of this character in the United States.

Starting in the business world Mr. Thompson became a traveling salesman for a Chicago wholesale hardware house, which he represented on the road until 1870. In that year he came to St. Louis and has been a traveling representative with the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, with which he was associated until 1883, or for a period of thirteen years, controlling a business of large volume during that period. He then went to Memphis as manager for the H. Wetter Manufacturing Company, with which he continued until the fall of 1888. The same year he returned to St. Louis and associated himself with the present company as a traveling salesman. The policy of the Bucks Stove & Range Company has ever been that of thoroughness and advancement and Mr. Thompson proved a splendid exponent of the spirit which has ever dominated the business. After three years he was promoted assistant secretary and eventually was elected vice president. In this position he must hold himself in readiness at any time to act as head of the house and his position is therefore one of large responsibility as well as executive control. The Bucks Stove & Range Company has been characterized by the spirit of modern business enterprise, utilizing original methods of advertising, promoting a generous rivalry among its salesmen and making all employes feel that the success of the business is attributable in considerable measure to them. They recognize also that faithful and competent service on their part means promotion as opportunity offers. Mr. Thompson with the other officers of the company is making a constant study of the business, and along substantial lines it has been developed until the trade has reached mammoth proportions.

In December, 1876, Mr. Thompson was married in St. Louis to Miss Minnie S. Maurice, a daughter of John H. Maurice, who was a prominent architect of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two sons: J. Maurice, who was educated in St. Louis and is now a practicing physician of this city, and Harry C., attending the Manual Training School of the Washington University.

Mr. Thompson and his family reside at No. 7127 Lanham avenue and he also owns about two acres in that vicinity. He has been a member of the National Union for about fifteen years and of the Western Travelers' Association for a like period. He is likewise a member of the Missouri Athletic Club and in politics is a Republican, voting for the best men at local elections regardless of party affiliation but supporting the republican party where national issues are involved. His business record is creditable, for the course that he has followed has ever been in keeping with high and honorable principles, while at the same time he has been imbued with the progressive business movement that has rapidly won for America a place as one of the great commercial countries of the world.

THEODORE F. W. ZIMMERMANN.

An important element in our American citizenship comes from that class who trace their parentage to, or are natives of Germany. The Teutonic race has ever been a potent element in the civilization of the world, driving back the barbarians of the east who would have infested Europe and carrying its learning, science and uplifting influences into the far west. Coming of this race, T. F. W. Zimmermann displays several of its strong and salient characteristics. He was born in Neumark, Prussia, March 7, 1843, his parents, Gottfried and Caroline Zimmermann, being farming people of that locality. In 1848 they came to America, landing in the month of February and establishing their home in what was then the territory of Wisconsin. The father secured a tract of land and upon the farm which he there developed his son Theodore was reared, devoting his attention to the work of the fields through the periods of vacation, and during the sessions of school pursuing his education under public instruction to the age of sixteen years. Up to that time he had remained as a district school pupil, but



T. F. W. ZIMMERMANN

was then offered the advantages of study in the city schools of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he completed a high-school course in 1858.

The following year Theodore F. W. Zimmermann came to St. Louis and entered Concordia College at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Winnebago street, where he remained as a student during the years 1859, 1860 and a part of 1861, perfecting himself in the languages and elementary law, but on account of the turmoil caused by the breaking out of the Civil war he could not complete his studies. He then paid a short visit to his home in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and, being a strong Union sympathizer, he greatly assisted in recruiting Company B of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. In the latter part of 1861 he went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and there entered Concordia College, a branch of the St. Louis institution, to further complete his studies. In 1862 he returned to St. Louis and resumed his education, graduating from Concordia College in that year.

At that time he had not fully selected his future profession, but idleness being utterly foreign to his nature, he commenced teaching, securing a school at Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1863. He remained there for only about six months, when ill health obliged him to discontinue his work and later he returned to St. Louis, here accepting the position of overseer of the city reform school, known as the House of Refuge. For eight years he remained in that position and inaugurated many new and valuable features of reform beneficial to the pupils. There was an average of about two hundred and forty inmates there and grave problems confronted the superintendent in his management of the youths who were already given over to lawlessness, but in whom remained a possibility of becoming useful citizens. His efficient work in that connection led to Mr. Zimmermann's appointment in 1870 as assistant superintendent of the city work house, where he remained until 1879. He then went on a pleasure trip to his former home, spending about a year in visiting parents, relatives and friends.

In 1881 Mr. Zimmermann again came to St. Louis and was appointed justice of the peace under Mayor Ewing, which position he filled continuously until 1902, his decisions, which were strictly fair and impartial, "winning for him golden opinions from all sorts of people." During the last twelve years of that time he was also police court justice in South St. Louis. After the close of the court work of 1902 he took up the practice of law with his office at No. 2626 South Broadway and has since secured a very fair and satisfactory clientele.

Mr. Zimmermann has been connected with public interests aside from those mentioned and in all his loyalty to the public good has remained unquestioned. In 1861, as before stated, he assisted in organizing a military company which became Company B of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Regiment, and did much by way of speeches for the Union cause throughout the remainder of the Civil war. Although he had not yet attained his majority when Abraham Lincoln was first candidate for the presidency, he became a stalwart Lincoln republican and has always given his allegiance to the party, belonging now to the Tenth Ward Republican Progressive Club. Fraternally he is connected with the Red Men and with Meridian Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., and Missouri Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M. His religious faith is in harmony with Protestant doctrines. Although of foreign birth, Mr. Zimmermann became entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship when on the 29th of May, 1848, by act of congress, the territory of Wisconsin was admitted to statehood and every white person residing within its borders thus became a citizen of the United States.

In Indianapolis Mr. Zimmermann was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Ameiss, a daughter of David Ameiss, a pioneer resident of St. Louis, who settled in this city in 1836. Six children were born of this marriage, three of whom died in infancy. T. F. W. Zimmermann, the elder surviving son, is vice president of the C. Heinz Stove Company, extensive manufacturers and dealers in St. Louis. He married Miss Augusta Heinz, a daughter of Christian Heinz, one of the incorporators of the stove company. Arthur, the second son, is engaged in farming

in St. Louis county. Agnes is the wife of Phillip Haller, a quarryman and contractor of St. Louis. She has six children, while the elder son has five children.

Mr. Zimmermann has always been interested in fishing and hunting, making annual trips to enjoy those pleasures. Otherwise his attention has largely been given to his official duties and business affairs, and his loyalty to a trust constitutes the foundation of the regard which is uniformly tendered him. He organized the Tenth Ward Improvement Association, principally for benefiting the sanitary conditions of South St. Louis. In 1896 he was offered the nomination as probate judge by the republican party but declined the honor.

JOHN SELMES LOWRY.

John Selmes Lowry, financial agent at St. Louis for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Livingston county, Missouri, April 11, 1865. His father, Alexander Martin Lowry, was a native of Scotland and a descendant of the Lowry family of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. The line of descent is traced down through James, John, Robert, Robert Second, and Alexander Lowry, and through succeeding generations they have figured as one of the well known families of Dumfriesshire. Family records trace the ancestry back eight hundred years, a volume of genealogy having been written and published by Somerset Richard Lowry, Earl of Belmont. In the maternal line John S. Lowry is descended from Quaker ancestry, his mother being Julia Ann Gish, a native of Lynchburg, Virginia, and a daughter of John Gish, of that state, who was of the Quaker faith, his ancestors having come to America with William Penn. The death of Mrs. Julia A. Lowry occurred in 1898. There were five sons and three daughters in the family, all of whom are yet living, John S. Lowry being the third son. His eldest brother, Dr. George David Lowry, is a practicing physician of Oklahoma. James Alexander, and William W. are farmers of Missouri. The youngest brother, Joseph Robert Lowry, is special agent of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company.

John S. Lowry spent his boyhood to the age of 15 years on the home farm in Livingston county, Missouri, obtained his education in the public schools and in Lagrange College. He began teaching at the age of 19 years, following the profession until 1887, when he turned his attention to the real-estate and loan business in Omaha, Nebraska, as cashier and land examiner for the Lombard Investment Company. He acted in that capacity until 1892, when he left the firm and became a member of the firm of Gish & Lowry, financial agents at Dallas, Texas, the partnership continuing for about two years, after which Mr. Lowry entered the service of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company as financial agent, with headquarters at Dallas, Texas. In 1893 he came in that capacity to St. Louis, where he has since made his home. During his connection with this corporation he has loaned for them about twenty million dollars during the period of greatest progress and development of St. Louis. The safe placing of loans indicates a most comprehensive knowledge of investments. Upon arrival in this city Mr. Lowry studied the situation, formulating his opinions concerning the trend of the city's growth, and the wisdom of his judgment is shown in the fact that the property upon which the company's funds have been loaned has constantly increased in value. He has confined his efforts and attention entirely to his duties as financial agent, and is today one of the most prominent representatives of this line of business in St. Louis. To some extent he has purchased property here, including his own home at No. 3749 Westminster Place.

Mr. Lowry was married in Dallas, Texas, June 14, 1894, to Miss Ida Lucile Cary, a daughter of Mrs. Lucy Johnstone Cary, a member of the Cary family of Virginia and a descendant of the old Cary clan of Scotland. She is active in social circles of the city, a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion, and equally well known in musical circles, being accomplished in both vocal and instrumental music. The two living children of this marriage are Arthur Cary and John Selmes.

Mr. Lowry is a member of the Business Men's League, the Missouri Historical Society, the St. Louis Field Club and Normandie Golf Club, of which he was one of the organizers, while for the first three terms he served as its president. He also belongs to Tuscan lodge A. F. & A. M. He is independent in politics but is interested in all movements for the betterment of the city and state. He was a member of the jury of awards on provident institutions at the St. Louis Exposition, and has been a coöperative factor in many measures for general progress. He has developed in æsthetic lines through his love of art, music and literature, and to some extent he has become a collector of art and books, possessing a fine library and many beautiful paintings in which he takes personal pride and pleasure but rarely exhibits. He is a man of fine physique, strong personality and marked individuality, never depending upon others for his opinions, but reaching his conclusions after wide and thoughtful consideration. Nature and culture have vied in making him an interesting and entertaining gentleman and congenial companion, as those testify who come within the closer circle of his friendship.

JOHN FRANK MERRYMAN.

John Frank Merryman, attorney at law, was at one time representative from his district in the state legislature, but he regards the pursuits of private life as abundantly worthy his best efforts and is today connected with some of the most important legal interests of St. Louis, having a large and distinctively representative clientage.

A native of Kentucky, he was born at Mt. Vernon, in Rockcastle county, September 14, 1854, and belongs to an old Virginian family of Scotch-Irish origin. His father, Joseph E. Merryman, also a native of Kentucky, came to Missouri in 1856, at which time he located in Platte City. For twenty-five years he was recognized as a leading practitioner of law in western Missouri, but a short time prior to his death he removed to St. Louis and retired from active life, passing away at the home of his son John F. in December, 1899, when seventy-two years of age. The court records of Platte, Clay and Clinton counties show that no lawyer has ever tried as many suits in the courts of that district as did Joseph E. Merryman and his name figures prominently upon the court records of the state. He married Miss Harriett N. Gabriel, a daughter of the Rev. Gabriel, a noted Baptist minister of southern Ohio. Her death occurred when her son John F. was but seventeen months old. He was the only child of his father's first marriage, but by the second marriage there were three half-brothers: Robert H., assistant city attorney of St. Louis; Todd, who is connected with the wrecking department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company; and Joseph E., who died in St. Louis three years ago.

John F. Merryman spent his boyhood in Platte City and was educated under the instruction of F. G. Gaylord, proprietor of Gaylord's Academy of that place, one of the best known preparatory institutions in the west. He afterward attended the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and Bethany College in West Virginia, being graduated from the latter in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while subsequently the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. Following his graduation he returned to Platte City, where he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of law.

A year later he came to St. Louis, attended law school here and continued in the active prosecution of his profession until elected on the democratic ticket to the state legislature in 1880. He was ever active in that body and largely through his advocacy the first extensive appropriation for the State University



JOHN F. MERRYMAN

was secured. He served for one term but did not care for reëlection. He has conducted a general civil practice and for twenty years has been attorney for the N. K. Fairbanks Company, having charge of all their litigations and legal business in the southwest. He was also general attorney for the St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern Railroad Company until that line was purchased by the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central systems. He also represents several very important corporations and is interested in some of the leading financial and commercial enterprises of the city. His business associations have constantly grown and developed and each consecutive connection with business concerns has marked his growing success. The consensus of public opinion accords him a foremost place in the ranks of the leading fraternity, especially in the department of corporation law and civil practice.

On the 1st of February, 1886, in St. Louis, Mr. Merryman was married to Miss Carrie P. Johnson, a daughter of Governor Thomas P. Johnson, of St. Louis, the leading criminal lawyer of the west. They had two children, Elvira F. and Frank Johnson. The former has recently graduated from the Christian College, of Columbia, Missouri, while the son is a student in Bethany College, in West Virginia. The wife and mother died in April, 1892, and Mr. Merryman was married in St. Louis, September 5, 1894, to Miss Florence Ruffner, a daughter of James Ruffner, of Saline county, Missouri. They have three children, Catherine, Virginia and Florence, aged respectively thirteen, eleven and nine years. The family home for nineteen years has been at No. 5936 West Cabanne Place.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Merryman have appreciation for the social amenities of life and extend a cordial hospitality to their friends. In politics he has always been active as a worker in the ranks of the democratic party, but has never desired office as a reward for party fealty. He is a member of the Hamilton Avenue Christian church and takes a most helpful part in the Bible school work and the church. His life has ever been guided by high and honorable principles and he has ever recognized the fact that, as Lincoln has expressed it, "There is something better than making a living—making a life." Realizing that life is made up of many complex interests and that the individual's attitude toward each is essential, Mr. Merryman has endeavored to support all those interests which in their combination work for good citizenship and honorable manhood.

AMEDEE B. COLE.

When the middle west was in its formative period the struggle for existence was a stern and hard one and life had little of the holiday aspect; then came the period of the exploitation of natural resources and advantages—a utilitarian age in which no opportunity could be neglected if success were to be attained; today the country has largely passed beyond that era and the men of the present generation are building upon the foundation which their fathers constructed, with leisure also to cultivate some of those graces of character which are not essential to virile strength perhaps but which add to development in the appreciation of all that is beautiful, educative and uplifting. The life of Amedee B. Cole suggests this trend of thought for his grandfather was numbered among the villagers who found in St. Louis and the undeveloped west little business opportunity while his father profited by the advantages of a growing country and A. B. Cole enjoys the privileges which have resulted from the labors of former generations. This age, however, is not without its responsibilities and in the control of important and extensive business interests and investments he has shown marked capability for executive management and administrative direction. At the same time he is recognized as a gentleman of broad general culture, standing as a high type of our American manhood and chivalry.

A native son of St. Louis, Amedee B. Cole was born September 21, 1855, and was the third in a family of eleven children and the eldest of the seven who yet survive. Extended mention of his father, long honored as a prominent and successful merchant of St. Louis, is made on another page of this volume. A younger brother, Nathan Cole, Jr., is manager of the Pacific Sugar Company, controlling a large enterprise at Basilia and Corcoran, California. He has resided at Los Angeles for a quarter of a century and, a leader in political circles, is now the democratic national committeeman from that state.

Amedee B. Cole pursued his education in Franklin School, Smith's Academy, Washington University of St. Louis and Shurtleff College of Upper Alton, Illinois. Soon after the completion of his college course he became associated with his father in the grain commission business, devoting twenty-five years of his life to that interest. Gradually he relieved his father of the onerous cares and responsibilities of a business which had assumed mammoth proportions, the enterprise and progressiveness of the younger man contributing in large measure to this result. Speaking of his son in connection with the business the father some years ago said: "He has added to its prestige and prominence. When the business was incorporated he became its vice president and for twenty years has had entire charge. He has proven a worthy successor and enjoyed the fullest confidence of the people of the city." A. B. Cole figured prominently in connection with the grain trade until 1899 when he was obliged to withdraw from that field of activity as more important and extensive business interests demanded his attention. Upon his death in 1889, John Jackson, his father-in-law, left about three thousand acres of mining lands in the Joplin district of southern Missouri and in 1892 the John Jackson Investment Company was formed to take over this property to be sold, leased or operated to the best interests of the heirs of his estate. On the death of Hugh Rogers, president of the company, in 1896, Mr. Cole was elected his successor but the active charge of affairs was left to the secretary until his death in 1899 when it became an imperative necessity that Mr. Cole assume the management of the business. He has since given to it his almost undivided attention, has succeeded in disposing of a larger part of the land and in developing much of the remainder himself, engaging in mining operations on portions of that tract.

It is characteristic of Mr. Cole that he thoroughly masters every business problem which confronts him and gains an intimate and comprehensive knowledge of the situation. To this is undoubtedly due in large measure his successful management of everything that he undertakes. He is now the vice president of the Nathan Cole Investment Company which is the incorporation of his father's estate and in the main has charge of its affairs, including the control of a large amount of business property and other real estate in St. Louis.

On the 18th of June, 1879, in this city Mr. Cole was married to Miss Annie, daughter of John Jackson, one of the most distinguished citizens of St. Louis in his day, being president of the St. Louis Elevator Company and prominent in banking, mercantile and real-estate circles. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have two sons and three daughters: Annie, John, Ernest, Reba and Margaret. The family are members of St. Peter's Episcopal church.

Mr. Cole owns a fine residence at the corner of Lindell boulevard and Spring avenue, where he has lived for seventeen years and being a lover of nature in all of its phases and interested in agricultural life he also has a farm a mile south of Kirkwood on the Denny road where he spends the greater part of his leisure time, finding interest and recreation in his management of agricultural interests. Few men who have under their supervision such extensive and important business concerns devote as much time to public projects as does Mr. Cole. Citizenship is to him a word fraught with much significance and he is never neglectful of his obligations toward the community in which he resides but embraces every opportunity to promote public progress. He belongs to the Business Men's League and for many years has been an active member of the Merchants Ex-

change, serving as one of its directors and first vice president, also declining the presidency. He enjoys the highest esteem of his fellow members in that organization and is a valued representative of Masonry, in which he has attained the Knight Templar and thirty-second degrees. He is likewise a member of the Mystic Shrine, of the St. Louis Club and various other social organizations. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Society of the Colonial Wars.

In politics he is a staunch republican and has always been active in the work of the party. He has twice served on the republican state committee and was its treasurer from 1906 to 1908. His sound business judgment, clear insight into situations and careful management have proved effective forces in controlling important municipal and public interests. He has been a member of the Mullanphy board, the Public Library board and served for two years as director of the Public Museum. He has been greatly interested in the deep waterways project since its conception and was a delegate to the majority of its conventions including the last one which was held at Chicago. He has given much time to the study of those questions which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of grave and vital import and on all such keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age. A native of St. Louis, a lover of her historic past with which family tradition alone would make him conversant, an enthusiastic believer in the greatness of her future, having witnessed the most important half century of her growth and development, he has, since reaching his majority, been one of her most loyal and devoted citizens. He is a man of fine physique, prepossessing appearance and strong personality. His youthful features and snow-white hair are conflictingly suggestive of both youth and old age while his dignified and courteous bearing and genial cordiality of manner permit of easy approach without familiarity and at the same time command the fullest respect.

PATRICK SCULLY.

Patrick Scully, who for almost a quarter of a century was connected with the police department of St. Louis and was one of its most faithful, reliable and able representatives, was born at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, near the Brandywine. He became a resident of St. Louis in 1874 and entered the police department as patrolman. For twenty-three years he continued in active connection with the department and for fifteen years of that time was a detective, being considered very expert in that branch of the service. He seemed to have almost intuitive perception in tracing from the effect back to cause or to see the point of relation between what seemed to the majority of mankind as utterly dissimilar and disconnected incidents. It was this power that enabled Mr. Scully to do such excellent work as a detective and he was always ready to serve the department in any and every way when he could give it efficient aid. A few years prior to his death he retired from the service and spent his remaining days in well earned rest. He passed away on the 9th of March, 1903.

In 1897 Mr. Scully was united in marriage to Mrs. Grace Letson, nee Martin, who was of Rome, New York, and came to St. Louis with her mother and her brother, Senator Thomas C. Martin, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work. In early womanhood she became the wife of B. F. Letson, also a native of Rome, New York, who was connected with the police department of St. Louis as deputy marshal until his death in 1881. There were two children by that marriage. The son, Benjamin F., who was educated in the schools here and was connected with the fire department for thirteen years, was captain of engine house No. 32 but was killed while responding to a call on February 13, 1903. The daughter is Mrs. Grace A. Schindeler, the wife of William Schindeler.



PATRICK SCULLY

Mrs. Scully is now in most comfortable financial circumstances, owning more property in the northwestern part of the city than any other individual. She has erected a great many store buildings in that part of the city and her realty interests return to her a most gratifying annual income. She has many friends here and enjoys the warm regard of all who know her.

SILAS BENT.

With the most picturesque, interesting and romantic period in the history of St. Louis and the southwest the name of Bent is inseparably interwoven. It figures also in connection with business development here and with the establishment of the system of government and the organization of those intellectual, political, social and moral forces which have made this city and the southwest what they are today.

Silas Bent, Sr., father of him whose name introduces this review, was born in Rutland, Massachusetts, May 16, 1768, and died in St. Louis, November 20, 1827, when fifty-nine years of age. About 1788, or perhaps the following year, he went to Marietta, Ohio, to make arrangements for the removal of his parents who were among the earliest prominent settlers of the northwest. Not long afterward he became a law student at Wheeling, West Virginia, under the direction of Philip Dodridge. When he had qualified for the bar he decided to engage in merchandising instead of becoming a practitioner and opened a store at Charlestown in what is now West Virginia, although the Old Dominion had Courthouse, Virginia, and in 1803, became deputy surveyor general in the office of Rufus Putnam. On the 17th of February, 1804, he was commissioned by Governor Edward Tiffin, an associate judge of the court of common pleas for not yet been divided. In January, 1802, he was made postmaster of Brooke Washington county, Ohio, and in July, 1805, was made deputy surveyor under Jared Mansfield, surveyor general.

Mr. Bent received appointment in July, 1806, from the secretary of the treasury, Albert Gallatin, as principal deputy surveyor for the territory of Louisiana, which only three years before had been purchased from Napoleon. To discharge the duties of this office he proceeded to St. Louis, arriving September 17, 1806, and on the 20th of August of the following year he was appointed by Frederick Bates, secretary and acting governor of Louisiana, "first judge of the court of common pleas and the court of quarter sessions of the peace for the district of St. Louis." In November, 1808, Judge Bent became auditor of public accounts for the district of St. Louis by appointment of Governor Meriwether Lewis and on the 9th of November, 1809, he was made presiding judge of the St. Louis court of common pleas and on that day signed the first charter for the town of St. Louis. On the 5th of January, 1811, Frederick Bates, acting governor, appointed him auditor of public accounts and in the following September he was commissioned judge of the court of common pleas and quarter sessions by Governor Benjamin Howard. He received from President Madison, February 21, 1813, a commission which made him judge of the supreme court of the territory of Missouri and on the 21st of January, 1817, he was recommissioned by President Monroe, continuing in that office until it was abolished by the admission of Missouri into the Union in 1821. Judge Bent then became clerk of the St. Louis county court and in that office exercised probate jurisdiction in addition to administering the county business. He filled that position until his death, which occurred six years later. Throughout the greater part of his life he was in the public service and over his official record there fell no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil. He possessed not only a comprehensive knowledge of the law but was also a man of wide general information, such as the

government needed in the early settlement of the west, and his labors proved an important element in placing St. Louis upon a safe basis for its later development along lines that uphold the political and legal status of the community.

Judge Bent was the owner of a home at Carondelet, now South St. Louis. He was married to Martha Kerr, who was born June 8, 1778, and died August 9, 1833, at the age of fifty-five years. Her early home was near Winchester, Virginia. Judge and Mrs. Bent reared a large family, including Charles, who was born November 11, 1799; Julianna, who was born July 18, 1801, and became the wife of Lilburn W. Boggs; John, who was born May 31, 1803; Lucy, who was born March 8, 1805, and became the wife of Joseph Russell; Dorcas, who was born March 12, 1807, and married Judge William C. Carr; William, born May 23, 1809; Mary, who was born January 25, 1811, and married Major Jonathan L. Bean, of the United States Army; George, who was born April 15, 1814, and died at Bent's Fort, Colorado, October 23, 1846, at the age of thirty-two years; Robert, who was born February 23, 1816, and died at Bent's Fort, October 20, 1841, at the age of twenty-five years, his remains with those of his brother George being afterward removed to St. Louis; Edward, who was born September 14, 1818, and died May 5, 1824; and Silas whose name introduces this review.

Of this family William Bent, who was born in St. Louis, May 23, 1809, accompanied his brother Charles and others to the Arkansas valley, in what is now Colorado, about 1826. There they built a temporary wooden fort which was used until the completion, in 1832, of what was known at first as Fort Williams but later as Bent's Fort. From this center he made trapping and trading expeditions among the Indians, for when the fort was built the surrounding country was occupied by Comanches and Kiowas. In 1836 he went to the valley of the Platte for a wife—a Cheyenne maid who was the daughter of a chief of great influence. The result was that about three-quarters of that tribe removed to the Arkansas valley and his business increased correspondingly, so that at times he employed one hundred trappers. When the Mexican war was in progress the fort was used as headquarters for the commissary department and many supplies were stored there. William Bent went as far as his brother's home at Taos, New Mexico, with the Second Missouri Cavalry commanded by Colonel Sterling Price, for whom he acted as guide, and thus he won the title of Colonel Bent, by which he was afterward known. The government wished to purchase his fort in 1852 for twelve thousand dollars but he asked sixteen thousand dollars and as no agreement was reached he loaded the goods he could carry into his wagons, set fire to the powder magazine and blew up the fort. He began building a new fort forty-five miles east of the old one in the spring of 1853 and completed it the following year. In 1859 he was appointed United States Indian agent for the Cheyennes and the Navajos but after a year's service resigned. In the fall of 1859 he leased his fort to the government and it was occupied with troops and called Fort Wise, in honor of Governor Wise of Virginia, until 1861, when it was named Fort Lyon in commemoration of the gallant General Lyon, who was one of the first to fall in the Civil War. This fort was abandoned in 1867 and a new one built by the government twenty-five miles up the Arkansas river. Colonel Bent began making improvements near the mouth of the Purgatory river in Colorado, building a stockade one hundred feet square. The following year he was joined by R. M. Moore, of Jackson county, Missouri, who married Colonel Bent's eldest daughter, Mary. She had been educated in the family of Colonel Albert G. Boone, a relative of the famous Daniel Boone of Kentucky. Mr. Moore, who was born in 1833, was the first probate judge and first superintendent of schools of Bent county and afterward became one of the largest ranchowners and cattle-raisers there. Colonel Bent's wife died soon after the birth of her youngest child and he later married her sister. His death occurred near Los Animas, Colorado, May 19, 1869, when he was sixty years of age. He was one of those

picturesque figures who add interest to the pages of western history. The red men respected him because of his strong will yet kindly manner, his truthfulness and his courage, and the same qualities inspired the admiration of the people of his own race. He did much toward opening up the west for civilization, blazing the way that others might follow.

Charles Bent, another son of Judge Silas Bent, was born in Charlestown, West Virginia, November 11, 1799, and about 1826 went with his brothers, William, George and Robert, from the Sioux country to Colorado and built Bent's Fort. After a brief time he made his way to New Mexico, this being about 1829. The party applied to President Jackson for military escort to cross the Arkansas river, then the dividing line between United States and Mexico. There were sixty men and thirty-six wagons in the party and Charles Bent was chosen captain. The military escort numbered two hundred soldiers under Major Riley and on the way they were attacked by a band of Indians, estimated variously from five hundred to two thousand. They succeeded in holding their own, however, and at length located permanently in New Mexico. Several Spanish families crossed the plains from Santa Fe to St. Louis that fall under the guidance of Charles Bent and his caravan. When war with Mexico was declared in 1846 he commanded a company of spies on the expedition from Bent's Fort to Santa Fe. He received presidential appointment as governor of New Mexico, September 22, 1846, and on the 26th of December of that year wrote that he received information of a revolt on the 17th of that month. He secured seven of the conspirators and believing the revolt to be at an end went to his home at Taos, January 14, 1847. Five days later the Indians appeared and when refused the release of the prisoners they killed the sheriff and then attacked the governor's house, killing and scalping Governor Bent, his brother-in-law and one other. He had married Ignacia Jaramilla and had three children, Alfred, Estefina and Terisina. With his passing away the southwest was deprived of one whose efforts were most valuable in opening up that region that the pioneer white settlers might have opportunity to establish homes and engage in trading interests there.

The youngest son of Judge Silas Bent was his namesake and the subject of this review. He was born in South St. Louis, October 10, 1820, and attended school in Philadelphia. On the 1st of July, 1836, he became a midshipman, was made master in 1849 and lieutenant on the 1st of August of that year. In that position he conducted a series of surveys on the coast of Japan, during Commodore M. C. Perry's expedition, which resulted in opening the ports of that country to the world. Bayard Taylor, who took part in the expedition, said in a volume which he published two years later and which was called, *A Visit to India, China and Japan in the Year 1853*: "Too much credit, however, cannot be awarded to the different officers and especially to Lieutenant Bent, for the coolness and courage with which they prosecuted their work. When we consider that this, one of the greatest bays in the world, had hitherto never been surveyed, the interest and value of their labors will be better understood." Prior to this time Lieutenant Bent had been on the United States brig, *Preble*, under Commander Glyn, who succeeded in obtaining the release of eighteen American prisoners from Japanese prisons and paved the way for Commodore Perry.

Resigning his commission Lieutenant Bent returned to his early home in St. Louis, where he assumed the management of the Tyler estate. As his father had done before him, he figured prominently in the public affairs of the city and was a member of the board of Freholders who formed the present city charter of St. Louis. He also held various other positions of public trust and was a prominent factor in promoting municipal interests.

On the 5th of November, 1857, Lieutenant Bent was married to Ann Eliza Tyler, a daughter of Robert and Mary Lawrence (Chambers) Tyler, of Louisville, Kentucky. Two daughters survive, Mary Lawrence, and Lucy, who was married April 19, 1892, to Crittenden McKinley of this city.

For twenty-five years Mr. Bent was warden of Christ Church and gave liberally of his means toward the support of church and public movements which he believed would advance the welfare of the community. The Roosevelt organ in Christ church, costing fourteen thousand dollars, was dedicated to him. He saw St. Louis grow from a village of five thousand inhabitants to a city of over half a million, and he took an active and prominent part in its upbuilding and advancement.

Most of his leisure was devoted to scientific research and he was especially interested in polar explorations. He studied broadly along that line and in 1868 gave an address before the St. Louis Historical Society on the Thermometric Gateways to the Poles. This address was published and attracted widespread attention in the scientific world. Throughout the remainder of his life Lieutenant Bent was interested in the investigations of scientists and men of broad learning and kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age. He remained an honored and respected resident of St. Louis until near the close of his life and then went, for the benefit of his health, to Shelter Island, Long Island, where he died August 26, 1887, his remains being interred at Louisville, Kentucky.

MILTON GEHMAN CLYMER.

Milton Gehman Clymer is the vice president and general manager of the St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Company. The rapid growth of the business in the past five or six years has made it one of the leading enterprises of St. Louis and its development is attributable in no small measure to the business activity and careful management of Mr. Clymer whose career has been characterized by steady progress since he started out in business life driving a wagon. He was born in Polo, Illinois, October 4, 1866, and is a son of H. G. and Mary Clymer. The family is of English lineage but since an early period in the colonization of the new world has been represented in Pennsylvania. H. G. Clymer was a pioneer in the preserving business in this city and conducted a successful enterprise until his life's labors were ended in death in 1883.

The removal of the family to St. Louis enabled Milton G. Clymer to enjoy the advantages of instruction in the public schools of this city where he continued as a student until his seventeenth year. He then began earning his own livelihood by driving a wagon and afterward acted as a porter, but ambitious to make advancement in the business world he qualified for more responsible work by pursuing a course in bookkeeping in the Bryant & Stratton Business College. On the completion of that course he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained as a student for two years, but upon his father's death he was obliged to give up his studies and take charge of his father's business, which he closed out. He then accepted the management of the Cincinnati branch of the American Preserving Company, remaining in that city for four years, after which he was transferred to Chicago in the same capacity, and continued there for two years. On the expiration of that period he resigned and returned to St. Louis where, for about eighteen months, he was associated with his father-in-law, C. A. Hausman, in the manufacture of confectionery. On the expiration of that period he organized the Columbia Preserving Company, establishing a plant on Pine between Main and Second streets, where the business was conducted for about three years. It was then reorganized and consolidated with the St. Louis Syrup Refining Company, whose plant was situated in East St. Louis. There the company remained for about a year after which Mr. Clymer erected the present building and at the same time was elected a director, vice president and general manager of the business. During the past five or six years the business has enjoyed remarkable growth and is one of the important productive enterprises of the city.

turning out a product the excellence of which insures a ready and satisfactory sale in the market. He is also the secretary of the St. Louis & Colorado Developing Company. He has been quick to notice and utilize opportunities and as the years have gone by has achieved success that is evidence of his business ability, his strong determination and his unflinching industry.

Mr. Clymer was married in St. Louis in June, 1890, to Miss Addie Hausman, daughter of Charles A. Hausman, who was for thirty years the general superintendent of the Blanke Candy Company. Mr. and Mrs. Clymer have a son and daughter, Adelyn May, who is attending the Yateman High School while Charles Landis, seven years old, is a kindergarten pupil. Mr. Clymer acquired by purchase a handsome residence at 5207 Maple avenue. He has been a member of the Missouri Athletic Club since its organization and is an honorary member of the Maple avenue Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views he is a stalwart republican but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He has been prominently identified with the improvement of the city, especially in the line of development through real-estate operations, and is the owner of considerable property in the west end of the city. Aside from any business connection, however, Mr. Clymer gives hearty coöperation to many movements for the general good and does all that he can to advance the interests and upbuilding of St. Louis.

HERMAN W. FAY.

Many men fail to find correct solution for the intricate and complex problems of business life or perhaps are lacking in the faculty of unflinching industry which must constitute the basis of all success. Possessing the essential elements of prosperity in commercial lines, Herman W. Fay is well known as senior partner of the firm of Fay & Schueler, manufacturers of druggists' glassware, carrying on business at No. 22 Walnut street since 1900. He was born in Nashville, Tennessee, October 12, 1860, being a son of William and Rosalie Fay. The father was a furniture manufacturer of Nashville and of New Orleans, removing from the former city to the latter in 1870. His last days were spent on his fruit farm in California, where he passed away in 1898. He came to this country in 1849 and when the Civil war broke out engaged in the manufacture of ammunition for the Confederate army during the period of the Civil war.

Herman W. Fay acquired his education in the public schools of Nashville and New Orleans, being graduated from the high school in the latter city. He came to St. Louis with his brother Louis D. Fay when fifteen years of age and after a few days secured a position as a furniture finisher with the Scarritt Furniture Company, having learned the trade in his father's factory. He there remained for fifteen months, when he gave up the position to take charge of the finishing work as foreman for William P. Arnd Barber Supply Company. That he was competent and trustworthy is indicated by the fact that he continued in that position for five years. Realizing the necessity of further educational training that he might be qualified for more responsibilities in the business world, he attended the night session of the Polytechnic high school for four years and also spent one term in the art department of the Washington University. At the same time he took up the study of glass and porcelain painting under the direction of Professor Monier. In the year 1881 he began business on his own account in glass and porcelain painting at No. 605 Chestnut street, where he remained for about four years, during which time he gained creditable and gratifying success. In 1885 he admitted Richard J. Schueler as a partner and removed to South Broadway, where they conducted an extensive glass painting business for the year. Their next removal took them to No. 306 Elm street in 1886 and at that place they continued for fifteen years or until 1901, when they



HERMAN W. FAY

established their business at No. 222 Walnut street. Each removal was made for the purpose of securing more commodious quarters for the conduct of a growing business, until eventually they bought their present three-story building, which is twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet. The plant is well equipped with the latest improved machinery and facilities for carrying on the work and their patronage is extensive, making their business one of the profitable industrial concerns of the city.

In February, 1883, Mr. Fay was married in St. Louis to Miss Anne Engelbrecht, a daughter of Conrad Engelbrecht, who at the time of the Civil war enlisted in Missouri as a member of the Union army and met his death while defending the old flag. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fay has been born one son, Harold W., twenty-one years of age, who is a graduate of the McKinley high school and is now studying medicine as a third year student in the Washington University. There is also a daughter Alma, seventeen years of age, who is a junior in the McKinley high school. Both children have been educated in music. Another son, Clarence H., died February 5, 1904, at the age of nineteen years.

The family home at No. 3904 Hartford street was erected by Mr. Fay and is a handsome residence, standing as a visible evidence of the business ability and enterprise of the owner. He is nonsectarian in religious faith and in political belief is a pronounced democrat. He takes great interest in the local work of the party and is now a member of the house of delegates, representing the twenty-fourth ward. Deeply interested in everything that pertains to the welfare of the community he is a member of the Tower Grove Citizens Improvement Association and the Tower Grove Heights, the Gratiot and the Greenwood Improvement Associations. He is well known in various fraternal circles and is a past master of the Masonic lodge, a past regent of the Royal Arcanum and a member of the National Union. He also belongs to several other societies, in all of which he enjoys the good will and respect of his associates.

In his public service, as well as his business life, he is actuated by the laudable ambition to accomplish desirable and far-reaching results, and in this connection Mr. Fay is today prominently before the public, standing as he does as a fearless exponent of all that he believes to be right. That his fellow townsmen, especially in his home ward where he is best known, have implicit confidence in his political integrity and his worth as a leader is evidenced in the fact that he was elected to the house of delegates in a ward which usually gives a republican majority of about fifteen hundred. The attitude which he has taken upon many questions of vital importance has awakened the attention of the entire city and his work has received the endorsement of all those who stand for good government and clean politics. He has been characterized as "a perfect type of the honest progressive citizen." He has ever proven that he is a man of his word by the earnest efforts he has made to carry out his pre-election promises and his platform is clean and pure. He is opposed to anything like misrule in municipal affairs, being stalwart in his opposition to all that favors class above the mass or works for the interest and promotion of the individual rather than the welfare of the city at large. In his work as a member of the house of delegates he has taken a most decided stand against combines and cliques in that organization and he believes that there are ways whereby the members can be forced to work for good government. Since his well known fearless fight with the house combine he has been frequently spoken of as a suitable man for mayor and is receiving the support of leading citizens whose patriotism and municipal loyalty are above question. He entered the municipal assembly for the purpose of giving his ward, and thereby the entire city government and people of St. Louis, his best services along the line of the city's best progress. The business man thinks differently on these topics of improvement than does a lawyer or other professional exponent. With a man trained to business, provided he had the advantage of proper schooling and extensive reading and study apart from business, advancement in municipal affairs

is the key-note of his endeavor. Mr. Fay believes in many things relative to the city's improvement, but they can all be comprised under the single head of decency, economy and progress in city administration. His ideas are not theories; they are facts which can be put to the practical test. He favors the immediate construction of the free bridge, for which the people voted their money, but were balked in carrying their will into execution. He favors the boulevard system and desires that all the public buildings contemplated under recent legislation be provided at the earliest possible moment so that hundreds of laborers may be put to work. He believes in the building and maintenance of a public lighting plant because the city can thereby perform its own street and municipal building illumination cheaper than under the present method. He desires to bring natural gas to St. Louis, to abolish all grade crossings, to encourage manufactories and business enterprises to locate here, to take politics out of the city hall and put all employes on their merits. He favors the appointment of a public utilities commission. He believes that the day of betterment in public affairs should be made secure to the present generations rather than that the people yet to come are to be the heirs of it. In this sense he shows himself not a politician who wishes for present good but a statesman who takes large things largely into account. His liberality of view shows itself in liberality of conduct. His opinions have already carried weight in molding public thought and action. Placing the public welfare before partisanship and the general good before personal aggrandizement, the honesty of his motives has never been doubted even by those who question the correctness of his position. Public-spirited in an eminent degree, he knows the living issues and feels the palpitating life of politics.

JOHN B. SCHMIDT.

John B. Schmidt was born in St. Louis, November 3, 1860, and has spent most of his life in this city where he has developed an extensive business, being president of the John B. Schmidt Sign Company since the 6th of February, 1900. His parents were August and Minna Schmidt. After some years of connection with the business interests of this city the father removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and opened a hotel there. His death occurred in that city on the 21st of June, 1884, after which his son brought his remains back to St. Louis for interment. His wife passed away June 4, 1907, and both were laid to rest in the family burial lot.

At the usual age John B. Schmidt entered the public schools and continued his studies in the polytechnic school until he reached the age of sixteen years, after which he became a student of Washington University. On leaving college he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where his parents were residing, and later returned with them to St. Louis. However, he spent a brief period in Chicago prior to his removal to Minneapolis, being engaged in the sign painting business in that city by the lake in 1878. In 1880 he again became a resident of this city, his father at that time being at the head of the St. Louis Picture Frame & Moulding Manufacturing Company, but when the father became ill John B. Schmidt had to take charge of the business and eventually sold it. As stated, his father then removed to Minneapolis and opened a hotel, thus seeking a change of climate for the benefit of his health. In November, 1885, however, John B. Schmidt returned to St. Louis and entered into partnership with S. Nicolai who was engaged in the manufacture of glass signs. The partnership between them continued for five years and three months and was then dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Schmidt continuing in the same line of business under the style of John B. Schmidt & Company. A year and a half later he admitted Walter Haenschel to a partnership but a year later bought his interest. In 1900 he incorporated the business under the style of the John B. Schmidt Sign Company and

has since been its president and treasurer with George Engelke as vice president and E. Schmidt as secretary. In the development of business there have naturally sprung up many new enterprises including that of sign advertising in which connection the Schmidt Company is putting forth much work that is attractive and serving to call attention to the business house by whom it is used. He has secured a liberal patronage and his enterprise is now one of creditable proportions and of gratifying annual profit. Mr. Schmidt is also a director of the Olive Land & Mining Company.

Pleasantly situated in his home life he was married in St. Louis, September 21, 1887, to Miss Emma Schueler, a daughter of Gustav Schueler, who served as a first lieutenant during the Civil war. Mr. Schmidt exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and he is well known in various fraternal and social relations. He is a past master of the Masonic lodge, a past commander of Ascalon Commandery, K. T., a member of the Consistory and of the Mystic Shrine and belongs to the Ancient Order of Druids and the Knights of Pythias, also the Legion of Honor. He is likewise a member of the Liederkranz and Sharp Shooters. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Winnebago Presbyterian church. It is a well known fact that the great majority of men do not become extensively known or gain national reputation, but it is not the world's leaders who constitute the stable element in our national existence but those who are perhaps less widely known but who in their respective stations of life are loyal to honorable principles and high standards of citizenship and to individual integrity. Such an one is John B. Schmidt.

JOHN F. GREEN.

John F. Green, engaged in general civil law practice as junior partner of the firm of Judson & Green, was born in Clinton county, Missouri, February 14, 1864. His grandfather was Samuel Ross Green, of an old Virginia family, for the more remote ancestry came from the north of Ireland. Cyrus E. Green, the father, was born in August, 1830, in Madison county, Kentucky, and was a planter, who for many years carried on general agricultural pursuits. He now resides in Lathrop, Missouri, but has for many years lived retired. He married Miss Wilmoth, a daughter of Simeon and Artimesia Moberly. Mrs. Green was also a native of Madison county, Kentucky, and the marriage, which was celebrated in August, 1853, was blessed with seven children of whom four are yet living, namely: Artimesia, the wife of Dr. C. L. Hamilton; Bessie; Jennie T.; and John F. Another daughter, now deceased, was the wife of Dr. James T. Estill, of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

John F. Green pursued his education in the public schools of his native county and in Westminster College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1884, the degree of Bachelor of Science being conferred upon him. During the succeeding four years he engaged in teaching, but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor and with broad literary knowledge it served as the foundation on which to rear the superstructure of professional learning. He entered the St. Louis Law School, from which he was graduated in 1890, being admitted to the bar the same year. His first professional service was done in the office of James & Charles S. Taussig, eminent attorneys of this city, and his association with them proved most helpful. From 1892 until 1898 he was with the law firm of Judson & Taussig and following the death of the junior partner he joined Mr. Judson in the organization of the present law firm of Judson & Green for the practice of general civil law in the state and federal courts. He has been accorded a liberal clientage, for the public has come to recognize his professional ability, and to feel that litigated interests are safe in his hands. He is a member of both the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Association.



JOHN F. GREEN

On the 4th of May, 1893, Mr. Green was married to Miss Eleanor E. Ibbotson, a daughter of H. J. and Jane (Cranwill) Ibbotson, of Montreal, Canada. Their children are four in number: Raeburn, Estill, Wilmoth and Kathleen. The family residence is at No. 5621 Von Versen avenue, and Mr. Green is a man of quiet domestic taste, devoted to the welfare of his wife and children. Mrs. Green belongs to the Tuesday Club and both are highly esteemed socially. They hold membership in the Presbyterian church and in its work are much interested, Mr. Green now serving as president of the board of trustees and chairman of the building committee, having in charge the erection of the new Central Presbyterian church. He is a trustee of Westminster College. He gives his political allegiance to the democracy and fraternally is connected with the Legion of Honor and Knights of Pythias. Much interested in the great economic, political and sociological questions which are of vital import to the welfare of the nation, he supports those measures and movements which he deems of essential benefit, particularly the efforts for the intellectual and moral progress of the race.

DAVID FRANCIS KAIME.

David Francis Kaime was born in Chichester, New Hampshire, of the marriage of Benjamin and Sally (Watson) Kaime. Both parents were natives of this land and the family is distinctly American in its lineal and collateral lines, the ancestry being traced back to one of the name who braved the dangers of an unknown voyage in 1670 and became one of the early colonists of Maine. History records that at a still more remote period the Kaimes went from Norway to Scotland and England.

In his boyhood days David Francis Kaime was a pupil in the public schools of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and continuing his education was finally graduated from the Pittsfield Academy. He then turned his attention to teaching in a district school, but, believing that a broader field would open before him in the west, he made his way to St. Louis in 1857 and secured a position as teacher in the North Freeman school then located at Sixteenth and Carr streets. For four years he was identified with the educational interests of the city and proved a capable instructor, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired.

On the expiration of that period he took up the business of manufacturing matches in St. Louis in connection with James S. Dunham and established the first match factory of this city. The new enterprise proved a successful venture and Mr. Kaime continued in that line until September 1, 1864, when he sought the broader field of labor furnished in real-estate operations. For forty-four years he has been known as one of the prominent real-estate men of the city and in that time has handled a vast amount of property in making purchases and sales for others and in conducting real-estate operations on his own account. He is now the president of the J. E. Kaime & Brother Real Estate Company, incorporated, which is one of the most prominent real-estate firms of the city, handling annually a volume of business scarcely equaled by others in the same field. Mr. Kaime is also a member of the Real Estate Exchange and everywhere is looked on as authority concerning anything bearing upon the property interests of the city. He is a man of the keenest discrimination and farseeing judgment while his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected a large degree of success. The safe conservative policy which he inaugurated and the unquestioned reliability of the firm have been factors in the prosperity which they have long enjoyed.

Mr. Kaime has been married twice. He first wedded Isabella Eaton, now deceased, and unto them were born six children, three daughters who are now

married, and three sons. Two of the sons, however, have passed away, the surviving son being Robert D. Kaime, who is connected with his father in the real-estate business. In 1897 Mr. Kaime wedded Mary Tully, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and they have one child, Gladys, who is now ten years of age.

Mr. Kaime is fond of hunting and occasionally finds rest and recreation from his onerous business duties in indulging his love of this sport. He is one of the substantial citizens of St. Louis, whom all respect and honor, and in various lines of activity the city has benefited by his coöperation. For a year and a half during the period of the Civil war he was a member of the National Guard of St. Louis. He is also a member and vice president of the Missouri Botanical Gardens. His position on political questions has never been an equivocal one. He stands first, last and all the time as a stalwart advocate of the republican party and, moreover, believes in clean politics free from the domination of the political boss and yet with well organized forces that shall secure success for the party in legitimate lines. Many times have proffers of political nominations been made him but these he has steadily refused, preferring to concentrate his undivided attention upon his business and the social and religious interests and duties which constitute elements in his life. He is a prominent Mason and a member of the St. Louis Club.

JOHN R. PAYKEN.

In his business career John R. Payken has faced many difficulties and obstacles, but persistency of purpose has enabled him to overcome these, and upon the foundation of his own capacity he has builded the superstructure of his success. His birth occurred at Bremer Lehe, Germany, October 21, 1837, his parents being Nicholas and Elizabeth (Trentephol) Payken, the former a baker by trade. The parents both died in Germany, although in 1859 the father visited his son John in New York, remaining for about a year, and in 1873 the mother came to the new world on a visit to her son John who was then living in St. Louis.

John R. Payken acquired his education in Germany, and came to America in 1853, being then in his sixteenth year. He settled in New York where he secured a position as clerk in a retail grocery house at the small wage of seven dollars per month and board. He remained in the grocery store of John Beneming, proprietor, for about four years, during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of that business. On the expiration of that period, he engaged in the grocery business on his own account on the corner of Eighth avenue and Fiftieth street in New York, there remaining until 1859, when he disposed of his business which, in the meantime, had grown to considerable proportions. In 1860 he came to St. Louis, where he took a position assisting in the loading and unloading of steam-boats, for at that time practically all shipping was done by way of the water routes, so that this was a busy and arduous pursuit. While thus engaged he formed the acquaintance of Eugene Donzelot, then located at 5 South Levee, and through his influence and friendship Mr. Payken took a position with Mr. Donzelot in the saloon business. About that time, however, the war was declared, and business on the Levee was practically suspended. Mr. Payken then enrolled in the state militia as a member of Company C, Sixth Missouri, and after enlisting saw some active service, which was confined, however, entirely to the state. He remained in the army for about three months, and then received an honorable discharge. After returning to St. Louis Mr. Payken engaged in the saloon business on the Levee until 1866, and later removed to Third street near Washington, where he continued to deal in wines and liquors until the Eads bridge was built, which necessitated the removal of the building occupied by Mr. Payken. He was then located at the corner of Thirteenth and Biddle streets,

and on the 11th of May, 1873, opened a large hall for public meetings and made that a feature of his business. He also extended his efforts to other fields of activity, becoming one of the directors of the Biddle Market Bank which was later consolidated with the German American Bank, which is today one of the substantial banking houses of St. Louis. Mr. Payken also became a stockholder in the latter institution. He remained in business at Thirteenth and Biddle streets for thirteen years, or until 1886, when he became connected with manufacturing interests and was prominent in promoting the Nixdorff-Krein Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of chains, singletrees, yoke hangers and saddlery hardware. This is the only firm of its kind west of the Mississippi river, and is one of the largest in the country, employing on an average of two hundred and forty people. Such is the business history of Mr. Payken who now stands as one of the substantial citizens of St. Louis, having acquired a handsome competence through his energy, industry, economy and utilization of opportunities. His business since 1886 has been that of vice president and general manager of the iron works located at Ninth and Howard streets.

Mr. Payken was married in St. Louis, July 20, 1861, to Miss Katherine Hofferberth, and unto them were born six children, Rudolph, Herman and Mrs. Edward Wallace being the surviving members of the family.

In his political views Mr. Payken is a republican, while in fraternal relations he is connected with the Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the St. Louis Bundeschor and of the Protestant Orphans Home, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in a Protestant church. As he has prospered he has contributed generously to various movements to assist the unfortunate ones of the world, while in matters of citizenship he stands for all that is progressive and beneficial. Although he came to America empty-handed, he is today the recipient of a gratifying annual income, and now in the evening of life can enjoy, without recourse to further labor, all of the comforts and some of the luxuries that go to make life worth living.

JAMES H. BROOKMIRE.

James H. Brookmire was numbered among the men, who, in the middle of the nineteenth century, became factors in the business life of St. Louis and were closely associated with the rapid advancement and expansion of the city during the succeeding fifty years. He was one of the founders of the house of Brookmire & Rankin and for a long period occupied a conspicuous and honorable position in wholesale grocery circles in this city. A native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurred January 8, 1836, in the suburb of Hestonville, which has since become a part of the city of Philadelphia. He was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, the Scotch spelling of the name being Birkmire, and from his father he inherited marked mechanical ingenuity. The financial condition of the family was such that his educational privileges were only those afforded by the country schools and at the age of seventeen years he entered upon his business career, securing a situation in a retail grocery house in Philadelphia, where he remained for about a year.

With life before him, and possessed of a desire to make the most of his opportunities, he studied the business situation and came to the conclusion that the middle west offered larger opportunities for rapid advancement. Accordingly in February, 1855, Mr. Brookmire came to St. Louis, where he accepted a position as shipping clerk in the wholesale grocery establishment of his uncles, S. & J. Hamill, then doing business on the levee. The firm occupied a prominent place in mercantile circles and Mr. Brookmire gained broad experience and thorough training in modern business methods. His relationship was not used to further his interests, but upon his individual merit he was promoted from



JAMES H. BROOKMIRE

time to time, until after a five years' connection with the house he was admitted to a partnership in 1860 under the firm style of Joseph Hamill & Company. Eight years later the senior partner retired, at which time the firm of Brookmire & Rankin was organized, remaining an active factor in commercial circles for many years. The business expanded along lines of substantial growth, its trade interests reaching out to various sections of the country, and in seeking for the causes of this success it will be readily seen that the reliability of its methods, the enterprise of its promoters and the capability of the working force which they gathered about them, were the concomitants in their prosperity. As time passed, their trade covered the entire Mississippi valley, and though in the years of its career the house passed through periods of national financial depression, it never ceased to hold to a high standard and was never forced to suspend business. For a long period Mr. Brookmire continued at the head of the business and the success of the undertaking was attributable in large measure to him. At the outset of his career he made it his purpose to thoroughly master everything which he undertook and at all times he so systematized his work that maximum results were accomplished with the least friction possible and at a minimum expenditure of time and labor. As he progressed in his commercial career he soon ceased to be a follower and became a leader among men in this particular class of business. He inaugurated new methods and sought out new plans wherein he might introduce his goods to the public and build up a growing trade.

A contemporary biographer said in relation to his rise in the commercial world: "He knew not only those routine matters which every grocer is supposed to master, but was also conversant with particulars, which the great majority neglect. In such matters as the chemistry of his trade he was especially well informed and his knowledge greatly contributed to the judicious and successful management of the firm's large business." All through his life his mechanical genius found expression in one way or another and he figured as the inventor of several patents of special ingenuity which have come into general use among the trade. While Mr. Brookmire preferred to concentrate his energies upon the upbuilding of the house of Brookmire & Rankin, he was nevertheless connected with a number of other enterprises in the city, and his opinions were always listened to with attention and respect for it was known that his judgment was sound and his insight keen.

In January, 1867, Mr. Brookmire was united in marriage to Miss Anna Forbes, a daughter of Dr. Isaiah Forbes, an old and well known citizen here. They became the parents of three daughters and one son: Daisy, the wife of A. P. Hebard, of St. Louis; James H., of whom mention is made later; Cornelia F., and Jane. All are living except Jane.

The public, recognizing the marked ability and enterprise of Mr. Brookmire, frequently solicited him to serve in official capacities, but he would never consent to do so as he preferred to do his public service as a private citizen. He was never neglectful of his duty to municipal affairs, however, and exerted a strong influence in behalf of those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He believed that economy and honesty should be features in the city administration and in the state and national government and he endorsed every movement for clean politics and an honest, businesslike administration. He was a valued member of several boards and societies, including the popular Legion of Honor of St. Louis, and such was the respect entertained for him individually and as a business man that every society or organization felt it a matter of gratification if they could secure his coöperation and assistance. St. Louis, from the beginning of his residence here, was one of the interests that lay close to his heart. Not alone by reason of his extensive business connections did he serve the city, but in many other ways labored to secure its growth and expansion. His death, which occurred February 22, 1898, came with a sense of personal bereavement to many because of his activity

in behalf of the city, because of the extent and importance of his commercial interests and because of personal qualities that rendered him a favorite in the circle of his immediate friends.

JAMES H. BROOKMIRE, JR.

James H. Brookmire, Jr., well known in financial circles in St. Louis, his native city, was born October 3, 1869, of the marriage of James H. and Anna (Forbes) Brookmire. He was educated in the Stoddard public school, in Smith's Academy and the St. Louis Manual Training School, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1887. He immediately made his entrance into business life in connection with the wholesale grocery firm of Brookmire & Rankin, of which his father was the senior partner. He soon familiarized himself with the business and passed on to positions of executive control, subsequently bending his energies largely to association, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. In 1890 he entered the firm of James H. Brookmire & Company, and in 1893 became the secretary and later vice president and general manager of the Curtis & Company Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of saws. He was thus connected in business relations until March, 1904, when he became a stockbroker and the St. Louis representative of Tracy & Company, brokers of Chicago, New York and St. Louis, and members of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. On the 1st of October, 1906, the firm of Simon, Brookmire & Clifford was organized, being members of the New York and St. Louis Stock Exchanges and the Chicago Board of Trade. They still do business under that name. Mr. Brookmire is well known in financial circles, handles much valuable paper and makes extensive investments on behalf of himself and those whom he represents in moneyed transactions.

On the 23d of November, 1898, in St. Louis, Mr. Brookmire was married to Miss Anne Kennard. They have one son, S. K. Brookmire. In political views Mr. Brookmire is a republican. He belongs to the Methodist church, to the St. Louis, the St. Louis Country, the Racquet and the Noonday Clubs—associations which indicate much of the character of his interests and his recreation.

LUCIUS LEWELLYN CULVER.

In a history of those who in life were prominent factors in the business circles of St. Louis mention should be made of Lucius Lewellyn Culver, who was the president of the Majestic Manufacturing Company and placed upon the market the first steel ranges. He was born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 18, 1839, and died in St. Louis, February 11, 1899. No event of special importance occurred during the period of his boyhood and youth, his experiences being those of the usual routine connected with the duties of the school-room, the pleasures of the playground and the performance of various tasks assigned him.

After residing in Illinois for several years Mr. and Mrs. Culver removed to St. Louis about 1876 and from that time until his demise he was closely connected with its business interests. The capability that arises from business experience and a close study of business conditions led him from year to year into broader fields of labor and larger opportunities. He was one of the founders of the Wrought Iron Range Company of St. Louis in 1881 and after an extended and helpful identification with that company in which his push, energy and business acumen were of great value he severed his connection with



LUCIUS L. CULVER.



MARY CULVER

manufacturing lines for a few years. In 1890 he organized the L. L. Culver Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of water heaters to be used in heating buildings, and in 1891 the business was reorganized under the name of the Majestic Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Culver became president. In 1892 he associated with him John Fowler and R. H. Stockton and they began the manufacture of Majestic malleable iron ranges. This range was the embodiment of original ideas of Mr. Culver and today there is no more practical range on the market than this. Mr. Culver was chosen president of the company, with Mr. Stockton as vice president and John Fowler as secretary and treasurer. He continued in the presidency up to the time of his death and had charge of the factory. Long connection with the hardware trade and close study of ranges led him to the belief that he might improve upon those already in use and notwithstanding the fact that the market was already overstocked with cooking stoves, he began the manufacture of a new and expensive article, giving to the public the first steel and malleable iron range on the market. It soon found favor and through judicious methods of advertising and introducing his goods to the public, he soon succeeded in securing almost more orders than the factory could fill. His partners gave him credit for the success of their enterprise, saying that the business would never have prospered without him. He was a man of strong character, full of enthusiasm and energy, and never allowed himself to become discouraged by seemingly insurmountable obstacles. He never felt that every avenue of progress was closed and if he could not proceed in one direction he bent his energies toward accomplishing his purpose in some other way. His methods were at all times strictly honorable and in course of time his business developed to extensive and profitable proportions.

In Danville, Illinois, in 1860, Mr. Culver was married to Miss Mary E. Comegys, a native of Champaign county, Ohio. She was born March 19, 1841, and was a daughter of Cornelius and Annabel (Dunlap) Comegys. Since her husband's death Mrs. Culver has resided in St. Louis and the hospitality of many of the city's most attractive homes is accorded her. Her name is prominently associated with some of the most helpful charitable work of the city. She is most kind hearted and her benevolent spirit has been manifested in many ways. Deeply sympathetic, it seems her nature to continually watch for opportunities to relieve suffering and distress and to do good to others. Entirely unostentatious in manner she possesses a graciousness of bearing which is most attractive and a tactfulness which puts all at ease in her presence. Many have been her benefactions which have been known only to the recipient and donor. Among the more notable which have been made was that to the L. L. Culver Union Hospital Association. This hospital is located at Whitlock place in Crawfordsville, Indiana, and was dedicated on Thanksgiving day, November 28, 1892, having been erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. It was the outgrowth of the work of the Women's Union, an organization which did systematic work in Crawfordsville. Some time ago, however, the two prominent features in connection with the work were the abundance of enthusiasm and the scarcity of means, but those in charge were not discouraged and they found the reward of their faith, hope and prayers in the generous gift of Mrs. Culver, who became interested in the work of the Women's Union and became a life member of the association by the payment of one hundred dollars. Later she gave ten thousand dollars for the erection of a hospital and afterwards added to the fund until it amounted to thirteen thousand and two hundred dollars. Until this time the association was known as the Union Hospital Association and was so incorporated, but because of the benefaction of the earnest-hearted Christian woman, who with true Samaritan spirit did not "pass by on the other side," the name was changed to the L. L. Culver Union Hospital Association and the building erected as a memorial to her deceased husband. Whatever

tends to help a fellow traveler on life's journey is a matter of interest to her and in every possible way she lends her aid and assistance to good works. Her work for and her splendid gift to the Blind Girls' Home of St. Louis shows her generosity and undisputed good judgment.

Mr. Culver was well known on account of his deep and helpful interests in St. Louis, its welfare being a matter of deep concern to him. He gave effective aid to many measures for the general good and the city numbered him among its worthy and valued residents. Preëminently a home man, his attractive personality surrounded him with strong friends, who shared with the wife in the irreparable loss which came to her when on the 11th of February, 1899, Mr. Culver was called from this life.

GEORGE ENGELKE.

In the incorporation of the John B. Schmidt Sign Company of St. Louis in 1900 George Engelke became vice president and with the other officers of the company has actively engaged in the upbuilding of a substantial business that is meeting a new demand in the commercial world. While it has been customary through generations to designate one's business by some outward sign, it is characteristic of the present age that new and effective attractions in signs are being continuously sought that they may serve as advertisements of the house which they represent and in this connection the John B. Schmidt Company is doing a good business, introducing attractive and original work. The vice president of the company is a native resident of St. Louis, his birth having here occurred on the 1st of July, 1874, his parents being Andrew and Hattie Engelke, who in the year 1860 became residents of America, the father being connected with the dry-goods business during the period of his association with business forces on this side of the Atlantic. As a public-school student the son pursued his education to the age of sixteen years and then entered the employ of the Logeman Chair Manufacturing Company. After a short time, however, he became connected with the John B. Schmidt Sign Company and applied himself closely to mastering the business in every detail. He displayed creditable workmanship and thorough trustworthiness and thus was promoted from one position to another until the incorporation took place, when he was elected vice president.

Keeping always well informed on the questions and issues of the day, Mr. Engelke gives unfaltering support to the republican party. He is a member of the Masonic blue lodge and of the St. Louis Legion of Honor. He was married September 12, 1900, to Miss Louise Niessmann of St. Louis, and they have one daughter, Vera, who, at the age of seven years, is attending school. The wife and mother, however, passed away September 13, 1908.

HENRY WILLIAM BLODGETT.

Henry William Blodgett, well known as a practitioner in railroad and internal revenue law and now serving as United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, was born October 16, 1876, in St. Louis, where he yet makes his home. His parents were Wells H. and Emma (Dickson) Blodgett, the former general counsel for the Wabash Railroad Company, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume.

At the usual age Henry W. Blogett entered the public schools of his native city and in 1892 became a student in the Manual Training School, from which he was graduated in 1895. His more specifically literary education was acquired in Cornell University and he completed his preparation for a professional career

by graduation from the St. Louis Law School with the class of 1900. Immediately afterward he opened an office in his native city, where by continuous progress he has gained recognition as a prominent lawyer. In 1901 he formed a partnership with James L. Minnis, now a general solicitor of the Wabash Railroad Company under the firm style of Minnis & Blodgett. This association was discontinued in 1902 and during that year and a part of 1903 Mr. Blodgett was again alone in practice. In November of the latter year he formed a partnership with Walter N. Davis, under the firm style of Blodgett & Davis, which relationship continued until April 1, 1907, and was then dissolved, owing to the appointment of Mr. Blodgett to the office of United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri. The principal business of the firm was in the line of railroad and internal revenue law and they were accorded a liberal clientage.

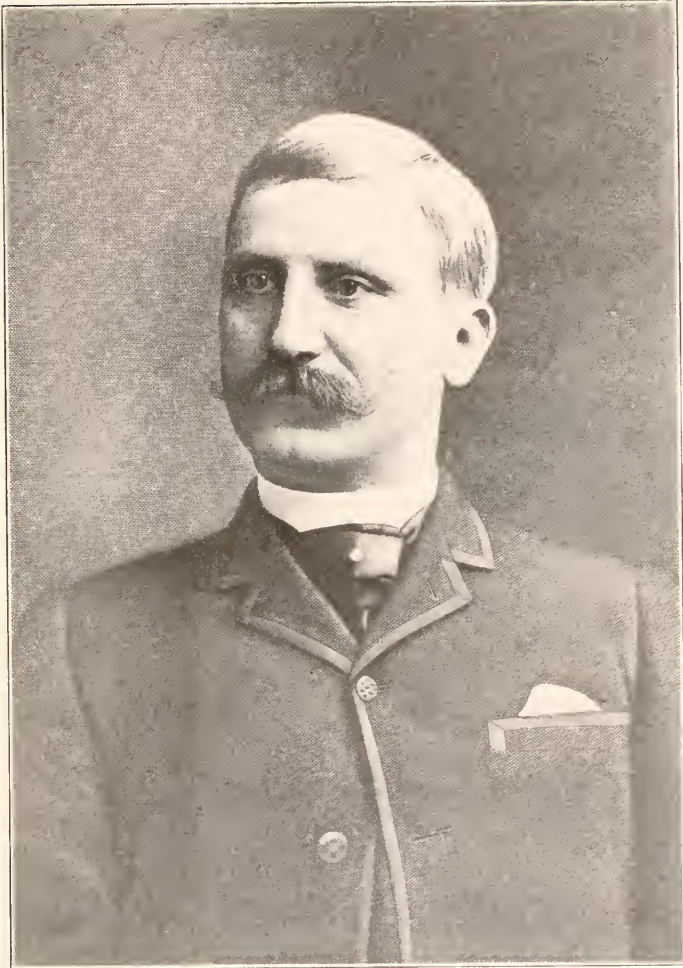
On the 3d of October, 1901, Mr. Blodgett was married at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Daisy Pannill. They have always resided in St. Louis, where Mr. Blodgett has spent his entire life. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is identified with that movement which has for its object the establishment and maintenance of integrity in politics and the body politic. He is a believer in party organization, feeling that the best results can only be accomplished by concerted harmonious effort. His appointment came to him in the selection of a republican competent to discharge the onerous duties of the office with ability and fidelity. He is the youngest United States district attorney ever appointed up to this time. He had made an excellent reputation in those lines of jurisprudence in which he had specialized in practice and he is well qualified to promote the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of legal federal interests in this part of the country.

ADOLPH HERTHEL.

Adolph Herthel, who was well known in banking circles of St. Louis for many years, was born in this city, October 23, 1847, a son of Nicholas and Barbara (Voltz) Herthel. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges and when he put aside his text-books at the age of sixteen years he entered business life as a grocery clerk. The following year he secured a situation in the German Savings Institution as collector and remained with that establishment for eight years, during which time successive promotions, that came to him in recognition of his ability, brought him to the position of teller.

Later he went to Europe and on his return became teller in the Union Savings Association, and while with that bank was advanced to the position of cashier, thus serving until 1882. In that year he retired and for eighteen months engaged in no business, enjoying during that period a well earned and well merited rest. He was next appointed teller at the International Bank, but after three years resigned on account of ill health and went to Denver. On the death of William C. Lange, president of the International Bank, he returned to St. Louis and reentered its services as cashier in February, 1886. The bank at that time was in a somewhat difficult financial condition. Its business was not keeping up to the standard required, but during the eight years of his service, through his intelligent management and careful control, the bank was placed on a par with the most substantial financial institutions of the city. Mr. Herthel was recognized as a business man of marked force of character, and his labors wrought good results that made him one of the most forceful factors in banking circles.

In St. Louis, October 14, 1875, Mr. Herthel was married to Miss Minnie Minecke, a daughter of George Minecke, one of the old and well known residents of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Herthel became the parents of one child, Laura. Mr. Herthel was devoted to the welfare of his family and found his greatest



ADOLPH HERTHEL

happiness in administering to their comfort. He was a republican in politics and socially was connected with the Union Club, the Germania and Turner Hall. He was secretary of the Historical Society and was one of the originators of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He was everywhere spoken of in terms of respect, for his diligence and integrity commanded high regard and, moreover, proved the foundation upon which he builded his success.

COLONEL CHRISTOPHER P. ELLERBE.

While a lawyer of more than local repute and an influential factor in legislative enactment it was the genial spirit of the man that will cause Colonel Ellerbe to be remembered for years to come. The warmth of his friendship, entirely free from familiarity, was such as would thaw the icy reserve of any individual. It was the spontaneous outpouring of a genial nature that was deeply interested in the welfare of the race.

Colonel Ellerbe was a native of Dallas county, Alabama, his birth occurring in 1846. He was the son of Alexander William Ellerbe, a lawyer and planter and a gentleman of broad mind and scholarly attainment. He removed to Alabama from South Carolina, where the family had been represented from colonial days, his father, the Colonel's grandfather, having been an officer in a South Carolina regiment in the Revolutionary war.

Reared in the state of his nativity Colonel Ellerbe became a student in the University of Alabama. He was pursuing the work of the sophomore year when the Civil war broke out and was a member of a school battalion but it was not allowed to go to the front. Aroused by a spirit of patriotism for the southern cause Colonel Ellerbe did not propose to be deterred in his purpose of joining the Confederate troops and buckling on his college military belt, to which he fastened his dress parade sword, "Lieutenant" Ellerbe slipped away from the University of Alabama one night to become a private in a troop of cavalry among the boys in gray. He saw active duty on many a hotly contested battlefield but bore uncomplainingly the rigors and hardships of war. His previous military training as a member of the school battalion stood him in good stead now and his loyalty and meritorious conduct on the field of battle secured him promotion from time to time until he became a colonel although he had not as yet attained his majority when the war closed. While he entered the army a boy he came forth a man in all of the experiences of military life, his record being one of undaunted bravery and unflinching fidelity to the cause which he served.

When the war was ended Colonel Ellerbe continued his education, matriculating in the University of Virginia, where he completed his law course in 1868. He then came to St. Louis and remained a member of the bar of this city until his life's labors were ended in death, September 17, 1908. He was an able member of the legal fraternity, preparing his cases with thoroughness and care and presenting his cause before the courts in a logical, forceful manner, which won for him many verdicts favorable to his clients. His ability in the line of his chosen profession gained for him a large and distinctively representative clientele. Colonel Ellerbe was also one of the best known factors in political circles in the state. Unflinching in his allegiance to the democratic party he never sought political honors for himself and yet for twenty years was a conspicuous figure at Jefferson City during the sessions of the state legislature. In 1882 he was elected to the house from St. Louis county and previous to his incumbency as head of the state department of insurance and subsequent to it he was interested in life and casualty insurance legislation. Over the record of his official career and public service there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil. His methods were always such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and his efforts were the result of his belief in the justice of the cause which

he supported. He was one of the most active advocates of the nomination of D. R. Francis for governor of Missouri and, following the election of Governor Francis, was made state superintendent of insurance. In all of his public service he was actuated by a spirit of devotion to high ideals and a belief in the righteousness of the cause for which he contended.

In 1873 Colonel Ellerbe was married to Miss Virginia Wash, a daughter of Judge Robert Wash, of St. Louis and unto them was born one son who still survives, Christopher P. Ellerbe, Jr. In 1892 Colonel Ellerbe married Miss Mary Francis, a sister of Governor Francis. While his life work was a valuable asset in the political interests of the state and while his ability as a lawyer gained him more than local distinction, it was his characteristics as a man aside from any public relation that gained for Colonel Ellerbe the enviable place which he held in the hearts of those with whom he was associated. He was always genial and jovial, quickly saw the humor of any situation and was famous for his entertaining stories. Naturally gifted with wit he was always a most interesting talker and added to all of his other characteristics was a broad charity that prompted him to respond readily and generously to any tale of sorrow or distress. His courtesy was unflinching and there was no man in public life in Missouri who could claim more warm and devoted friends than Colonel Ellerbe.

AUGUST H. MUEGGE.

August H. Muegge, conducting a gymnastic institute since 1901 is an advocate, exponent and teacher of the science of physical development which is becoming more and more widely recognized as an indispensable element in preparation for life's responsible duties, for the world is becoming cognizant of the fact that the best mental achievement is dependent upon the healthy physical organism that lies back of it. The institution founded by Mr. Muegge has already received liberal support and the patronage is growing annually. His life record began in Hanover, Germany, in September, 1857, his parents being Henry and Wilhelmina Muegge. The father was a boilermaker of Hanover, but after coming to this country lived a retired life. Aside from our subject the other members of the family were William H. Muegge, a resident of Wheeling, West Virginia, who is now serving as justice of the peace; Mrs. W. Huebel, also of Wheeling, West Virginia; and Mrs. J. Blumenberg of the same city.

August H. Muegge received his elementary education in the schools of his native province but put aside his text-books in order to emigrate to America with his uncle. He continued his education in the public schools of Wheeling, West Virginia, until he reached the age of fifteen years, and immediately after leaving school he began learning the cigarmaker's trade at which he served a two years' apprenticeship. He then began teaching in Wheeling, West Virginia, giving instruction in gymnastic work in which he had been liberally trained in Germany. He was appointed a teacher by the Wheeling Turn Verein and was thus busily engaged until the spring of 1877. He then removed westward to Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained for one year, after which he spent a similar period as a teacher of gymnastic work in Clinton, Iowa. In the spring of 1879 he came to St. Louis and made arrangements to teach gymnastic work in the Vorwaerts & Carondalet Turn Verein. A year was thus passed and then with others he organized and promoted the West St. Louis Turn Verein, remaining with that organization in the capacity of teacher until the spring of 1901. While thus engaged he also held the position of teacher in the Washington University, in Smith's Academy and Mary Institute, and gave his services for two years without remuneration, introducing gymnastics into the public schools of St. Louis. In 1901 he erected his famous institute at Nos. 1201-1205 South Grand avenue, giving the name of the Muegge Institute to this enterprise. The object of the school is the physical

education of the human body and is the only one of a private nature in St. Louis. Mr. Muegge is thoroughly familiar not only with the lines of exercise which he uses but with the great scientific principles that underlie his work and in his efforts in this connection he has kept in touch with the advanced ideas of all educators and scientists who are giving their attention to physical development. While his course of instruction is in large measure original, he is always ready to adopt any new method of exercise that he believes will prove beneficial to the work.

Mr. Muegge was married in St. Louis to Miss Laura Guenther, a daughter of Henry and Dorothea Guenther, the wedding being celebrated in June, 1880. Mrs. Muegge is the niece of Judge J. Werner, now deceased, who for a quarter of a century was judge of the probate court. By her marriage she has become the mother of one daughter and one son, Rosalie, the wife of Conrad Seibel of the firm of Seibel & Suessdorf, coppersmiths, and George A., who is attending Smith Academy and assists his father in the institute.

Professor Muegge is an honorable member of the West St. Louis Turn Verein and a member of the Freie Gemeinde. In 1897, he was a director of the National North American Turner Bund and is a member of the Washington University Association. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and while in heart sympathy with its principles, he does not seek or desire office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon the upbuilding of the institute which he founded and which is a valuable acquisition to the educational work carried on in St. Louis.

GEORGE SAUERBRUNN.

George Sauerbrunn, president of the Sauerbrunn Construction Company, who is largely interested in the real-estate business in the city, is a native of Germany and son of Valentine and Christian (Luckbaun) Sauerbrunn, with whom he came to America when four years of age. As a contractor he is identified with many of the imposing buildings of the city. He is a conservative and reliable business man and on the strength of his own resources has worked his way to his present prominent position in the financial affairs of St. Louis.

At the usual age Mr. Sauerbrunn was enrolled as a pupil in the public schools, where he received his education, and upon completing his studies he learned the bricklayer's trade and worked for six years in the employ of James Bright, one of the largest contractors of the city. He plied his craft until 1884 and then engaged in brick construction for himself. Through practical economy and careful management he had secured sufficient means to purchase tracts of land, upon which he erected dwelling houses that he disposed of at a handsome profit. His reputation as a builder soon became widely known, and he took up general contracting. He organized the Sauerbrunn Construction Company, with George Sauerbrunn as president; Henry Sauerbrunn, vice president; and Valentine Sauerbrunn, secretary, with offices at 18 North Eighth street. Since its formation the firm has been very successful in securing lucrative contract work and has erected a number of the city's finest buildings. Among other structures which stand as evidences of his workmanship are the Drummon tobacco factory buildings, the edifice owned and occupied by the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company at Washington and Fourth streets and the warehouse and store of the Deere Plow Company on North Broadway. While yet in business as an individual Mr. Sauerbrunn built the West End Hotel building at West Bell and Vandeventer avenues at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, which property was later transferred to the Forster Real Estate Company. Mr. Sauerbrunn has also contracted for the construction of a number of shoe factories, among which is the plant of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company,



GEORGE SAUERBRUNN

in several different cities. Many elegant residences and apartment houses throughout the city also bear witness to his popularity as a contractor and builder.

In 1882 Mr. Sauerbrunn was united in marriage to Miss Emma Lohide, a daughter of Charles and Charlotte Lohide, and they are the parents of five children: Charlotte; Ethel, who is the wife of Ernest Bishop and has one son, George Edward; Alma; George C.; and Roy. The family residence at 5172 Raymond avenue, was erected by Mr. Sauerbrunn in 1902 and has since been his home. He is an active member of a number of lodges and of fraternal organizations, among which is the Knights of Pythias, and he belongs to the Lutheran church, in which he was reared.

H. CHOUTEAU DYER.

H. Chouteau Dyer, a representative of the St. Louis bar with large financial and commercial connections as well, and not unknown as a leader in democratic circles, was born in this city, August 9, 1872. He is a son of John N. Dyer, a native of Fulton, Callaway county, Missouri, and a grandson of William Dyer, who was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, and came to Missouri in 1823, being allied with an emigration movement from Kentucky and Virginia known as "The Crossing." The progenitor of the family in America coming from Bristol, England, in 1650, established his home in Virginia, and successive generations have been prominently connected with notable events in the history of the Old Dominion, while others have attained success in various business lines. William Dyer, the grandfather, was a warm personal friend of John Randolph. His son, John N. Dyer, became librarian of the Mercantile Library of St. Louis, and so continued until his death in 1889. He was well known and highly regarded in this city. His wife, Mrs. Carrie Dyer, a native of St. Louis, represented one of the prominent old French families of the city, being a daughter of Henry Chouteau and a granddaughter of August Chouteau, the founder of St. Louis. She is still living at the age of sixty-five years and of her family of six children four yet survive, H. Chouteau Dyer being the eldest, while the others are J. Napier Dyer, a manufacturer of Vincennes, Indiana; and Margaret and Lilia, at home.

After mastering the primary branches of learning as a pupil in private schools, H. Chouteau Dyer continued his education in Smith Academy until his graduation in 1889, and in Harvard University, from which he was graduated B. A. in 1894. Preparing for a professional career in the Harvard Law School, he won his bachelor of law degree in 1896 and was admitted to the Missouri bar in February, 1897. He has since practiced alone, giving his attention to a general law business, his comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence constituting the basis of an enviable success, for he has been accorded a distinctly representative clientage. His name is also well known in connection with financial and commercial enterprises of importance, and he was one of the principal organizers of the Bank of Pevely, Missouri, of which he is a director.

In his political views, Mr. Dyer is a democrat and his efforts in behalf of his party have made him well known in local and state politics. He was a candidate for the circuit judgeship in 1908, and has been an active and effective worker in the campaign. He is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association, and of the University, Racquet, and Jefferson Clubs, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in Christ Church Cathedral. He is not unknown in military circles and, in fact, from early boyhood has been interested in the life of the soldier, an interest which has taken helpful form in later years, so that at the present time he is captain and quartermaster of the First Infantry Regiment of Missouri National Guards, while formerly he was a member of Battery A. His principal recreation comes through hunting, yet he is fond of all outdoor sports

and is a lover of nature. He has made one hunting trip up into the Arctic circle in Canada.

On the 15th of June, 1897, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mr. Dyer was married to Miss Ethel Raymond, a daughter of Charles E. Raymond, president of the Charles River National Bank and of the Cambridge Street Railway Company. They have become the parents of five children, namely: H. Chouteau, Jr., who died July 26, 1899, at the age of fourteen months; Grace, aged eight; John Raymond, aged six; Randolph, four; and Clarissa L., aged two. Mrs. Dyer is popular here and the attractive hospitality of her home has made it the center of a cultured society circle. In his extensive travels Mr. Dyer has visited many points of historic, modern and scenic interest in Europe, the United States, Canada and Mexico, and once toured Germany and Switzerland on a bicycle. A brief summary of his life would present him as a forceful, energetic man of contagious enthusiasm for whatever claims his interest and calls forth his efforts.

LORENZ F. PADBERG.

Lorenz F. Padberg, whose position in business circles is indicated by the fact that for the past four years he has been honored with the presidency of the Retail Grocers Association of St. Louis, was born in St. Peter, Minnesota, September 28, 1867, his parents being Lorenz and Margaret (Filler) Padberg, the former a liquor merchant. The ancestral home of the family was at Titmernighausen, in the province of Westphalen, Germany. In the parochial schools Lorenz F. Padberg pursued his education, but at the age of thirteen years put aside his text-books that he might make his initial step in the business world, entering the employ of his father, who was connected with the mercantile interests of St. Louis. From that time to the present he has been a representative of commercial affairs in this city. He applied himself closely to the mastery of the tasks assigned him and gained a thorough and intimate knowledge of the business methods employed, becoming cognizant, too, of the opportunities for the expansion of trade. As the years have passed and his experience has developed his latent energies he has become a recognized factor in business circles, his labors being one of the strong elements in the success of the house with which he is connected. He has instituted new plans and ideas for the extension of the business and these have been found practical and resultant. He has long since ceased to be a follower and has become a leader in mercantile ranks in St. Louis, and is not unknown in financial circles, being the vice president and one of the organizers of the Chippewa Bank, at the corner of Chippewa and South Broadway, St. Louis.

Mr. Padberg was married in St. Louis on the 4th of May, 1892, to Miss Margaret Tiefenbrunn. They now have four sons and two daughters: Lorenz J. V., Florence M., Margaret, Edwin M., George J. and Lambert A.

Mr. Padberg is a communicant of the Catholic church, and his politics is that of the republican party. He is always able to support his position by intelligent argument, yet is not active as a political worker for the demands of his business leave him no time for extended effort in that direction. He is preëminently a business man, alert and energetic, and one who is wielding a wide influence in trade circles. That he is laboring effectively for the business interests of the city is indicated by the fact that he has been continued for four years in the position of president of the Retail Grocers Association. He is also vice president and one of the directors of the National Association of Retail Grocers, which association has been in existence since 1893. It was organized at Chicago during the time of the World's Columbian Exposition and is today one of the strongest and most influential organizations of retail merchants in the United States, wielding

a large influence for the betterment of trade conditions. In planning for business development he looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future, and his plans are usually such as can be carried forward to successful completion.

L. BERTRAM CADY.

Statistics have been given to prove that the great majority of successful business men have had their nativity and spent their boyhood upon the farms. However, there are notable exceptions to this rule, as is evidenced in the case of L. Bertram Cady, the president of the L. Bertram Cady Company, of St. Louis. A native of New York city, he was born December 10, 1857, the son of Ira L. Cady, a native of Connecticut, who was the greatest safe, lock and vault expert that the world has known. He followed that business in New York city until his death, in 1879. His wife, Mrs. Chlotilda (Yale) Cady, was born in the state of New York and was daughter of Linus Yale, Sr., inventor of the first American bank lock, while his son, Linus Yale, Jr., was the inventor of the famous Yale lock of the present day. They were lineal descendants of Elihu Yale, founder of Yale College. Mrs. Cady died in 1894.

L. Bertram Cady is the youngest and the only surviving member of a family of six children. He resided in New York city until he reached his twenty-first year, acquiring his education in the public schools and the Columbia School of Mines, from which he was graduated in 1877 with the degrees of E. M. and C. E. He afterward spent a year in post-graduate work as private assistant to Dr. Thomas Eggleston, professor of mineralogy and metallurgy. He then entered upon his profession as mining engineer, first in Colorado, afterward in North Carolina, and later in the Menominee iron range in Michigan, where, when but twenty-four years of age, he had supervision of seventeen hundred men. He laid out the plans which were executed after he left there for the first vertical shaft mining in the iron region.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Cady suffered a complete physical breakdown, and after several months of acute sciatica he was obliged to abandon his profession and enter commercial life. Following the change in his business career he first became a partner of James W. Bell, and afterward was head of the firm of Cady & Nelson, while since 1892 he has been president of the present corporation known as the L. Bertram Cady Company, under which style a tailoring establishment has been conducted, and both in the east and in St. Louis the standard of work has been of the highest, insuring a continuance of a large and profitable trade. For three years the business was located opposite the Waldorf Hotel on Fifth avenue, New York city, but in 1895 the establishment was opened in St. Louis, at which time a private train moved the entire business to this city with its full corps of the highest skilled New York workmen, who were accompanied by many of their families. Nearly all of the men who came to this city at that time still remain in the firm's employ. Three years ago the continued urgent solicitation of customers led to the establishment of a department for ladies on the same plan of high workmanship as executed for the men. This is the first and only enterprise of this class in the city or anywhere west of New York.

On the 8th of June, 1884, in New York city, Mr. Cady was married to Miss Ellen C. Brindle, of London, England. The hospitality of their home is most attractive and the social nature of Mr. Cady finds further expression in his membership in the Glen Echo and Noonday Clubs. He likewise belongs to the Phi Gamma Delta, to the Merchants' Exchange, and to the Museum of Fine Arts, while he is an associate member of the Apollo and Amphion Clubs. He gives unflinching allegiance to the republican party and in these different organizations his worth is recognized, for he enters heartily into coöperation with any



L. BERTRAM CADY

movements with which he becomes identified. Horseback riding is perhaps his favorite recreation and while the success of his business now leaves him leisure for cultivation of graces of character and for the enjoyment of those things which bring to him pleasure, he nevertheless gives the most of his time to his business affairs and his capable conduct of his interests is manifest in his splendid success. His strong mentality and liberal education make his companionship valuable, and those who know him cherish his acquaintance in the hope of closer friendship.

FRED NELSON CHENEY.

Fred Nelson Cheney, district manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has by his well directed energy gained a place of considerable responsibility and importance in insurance circles. He was born in Arcola, Washington county, Minnesota, in July, 1858, and is descended from one of the oldest American families. On the pages of ancestral history appear the names of several who have been prominent in connection with public events. Among these was Hannah Duston, whose experiences form a striking episode in colonial annals. She was a daughter of Michael and Hannah (Webster) Emerson, born December 23, 1657, and on the 3d of December, 1677, at Haverhill, New Hampshire, she became the wife of Thomas Duston. The surname has been spelled in various ways, but the preponderance of authority seems to be in D-u-s-t-o-n. Hannah Duston, who became the wife of Daniel Cheney, was the eldest of nine children who had been born to this couple before the dreadful day when the Indians swooped down on Haverhill. The youngest was a babe but six days old. The father, learning that the Indians were close at hand, rushed to the bedside to save the mother and infant child, but Mrs. Duston utterly refused to go or to have her husband remain to defend her, urging him to save the children. She and her nurse, Mrs. Neff, were captured and driven into the wilderness, while the babe was dashed to pieces. After sufferings of a dreadful nature, Mrs. Duston and a boy named Samuel Lennerson arose in the night, secured a gun and tomahawk and killed and scalped the Indians who guarded them, after which they made their way back to Haverhill. The general court paid them fifty pounds as a reward for their bravery, as it was believed that so bold an act had a great effect on the Indians, making them feel that the white people possessed the same qualities which they counted heroic and the state has since erected a monument commemorating this brave deed. Mr. Duston succeeded in making his escape from his Indian pursuers, firing again and again from his saddle, while his children advanced before him until they reached a place of safety. Their daughter, Hannah, who was then eighteen years of age, was undoubtedly of great assistance to her father in saving the little ones and a comfort to her mother in carrying on the work of the household. As stated, she became the wife of Daniel Cheney, and an ancestor of him whose name introduces this review, the line being traced down through a second Daniel, Thomas, Duston, Giles, Reuben Peasley, and Frederick Porter Cheney. The last named was born July 11, 1828. He was married October 5, 1851, to Louisa, daughter of Captain John H. Hill, of Glover, Vermont, born June 16, 1829. They settled in Arcola, Minnesota, remaining there eight years, after which they returned to Glover, Vermont. The father enlisted as a member of Company K, in the Vermont infantry, and served in the Civil war until he was wounded at Cold Harbor, Virginia. He never fully recovered from the effects of that injury, but yet accomplished much. He acted as superintendent of schools at different places, was twice representative to the state legislature, and for a time published the Green Mountain Kicker. He was an ardent patriot, charitable toward misguided opponents and intense in his hatred of conscienceless demagogues who led the masses astray. A well edu-

cated man, he was a writer of ability and was a genial and loyal friend. He died December 25, 1896, and the Grand Army Post with which he held membership, attended his funeral in a body. His widow still survives. Her father was an officer of the American army in the Revolutionary war. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Cheney were born four children: Marion, whose birth occurred May 10, 1854, and who is now deceased; Reuben Howard, born February 14, 1856; Sophronia Louise, born June 4, 1866; and Fred Nelson. The last named acquired his education in the public schools while spending his early life on a farm. He continued his education until he became a high-school student, and at the age of fifteen years put aside his text-books and sought for himself a place in the business world, securing a position in the retail store of O. D. Owen, at Barton, Vermont. His trustworthiness and diligence won him the good will of his employer and led to his promotion, so that in time he became buyer and leading salesman in that establishment. After five years the firm made him manager of a branch store, with increased salary and commissions. He was thus busily employed for five years, at the end of which time his brother, Reuben Howard, offered him a partnership in an insurance business in Manchester, New Hampshire. In this connection he displayed the same qualities of keen business discernment and unfaltering diligence which has characterized his connection with mercantile interests. Under the firm style of Cheney & Cheney the brothers developed an important agency for The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York; and they were soon made general agents for the state of Vermont and New Hampshire. Mr. Cheney acted in that capacity for the company for many years and later was engaged in special work, while since 1902 he has been manager of the general agency at St. Louis. Since coming to the western territory Fred N. Cheney has contributed in substantial measure to the growth of the business of The Mutual Life Insurance Company in this section, and his service to the company has been such as to make his position a most useful one.

In Glover, Vermont, in 1882, Mr. Cheney was married to Miss Lulu Irene Davis, who was there born April 20, 1858. Their children are: Ruth Irene, born November 4, 1884; Dorothy Zaphira, born May 7, 1897; John Willoughby, born September 25, 1898; and Margaret Louise, born December 10, 1899.

In his political views Mr. Cheney is a stalwart republican, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He belongs to the Mercantile Club, and served for many years as private and officer in the Amoskeag Veterans, a military organization of New Hampshire, dating from Colonial days. In Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite, the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, Aleppo Temple, of Boston, Massachusetts. He finds rest and recreation in gardening and has carried his knowledge in that direction far beyond that of the average individual. Throughout his entire period he has utilized to good advantage every opportunity that has come to him and as the years have gone by has gradually climbed upward until his position in the business world is a satisfactory and responsible one.

ALBERT T. PERKINS.

Albert T. Perkins, a leading figure in railroad circles, is one of the native sons of New England, his birth having occurred in Brunswick, Maine, October 2, 1865. His parents were Charles S. Perkins, D. D., and Mary (Murray) Perkins. He comes in both paternal and maternal lines from early New England families, tracing his ancestry in the paternal line to Abraham Perkins, who came from England and settled at Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1638, and to Miles Standish, who crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower, arriving at Plymouth in 1620.

Advanced educational privileges were afforded Albert T. Perkins, who was graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1883 and from Harvard College in 1887. He entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in the city of Chicago immediately following his graduation and there continued until 1890. He afterward represented that company in St. Louis from 1890 until 1893; in Hannibal, Missouri, in 1894; in St. Louis from 1894 until 1902; and in St. Joseph from 1902 until 1906. The duties assigned him were continuously of a more and more important character, winning him attention in railroad circles. With comprehensive knowledge of railroad interests he was chosen adviser to the municipal bridge and terminals commission of St. Louis, which he has represented from 1906 until the present, during which time he made further study of railroad terminals in the large cities of America and Europe. Since that time he has also been first vice president of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway; president of the Marshall & East Texas Railway Company; and railroad adviser to the St. Louis Union Trust Company. Few men of the middle west have more intimate knowledge of railroad interests in this section of the country or are better qualified to control business of this character either as an executive officer or adviser, and Mr. Perkins has been called as adviser on railroad terminal problems by several other cities.

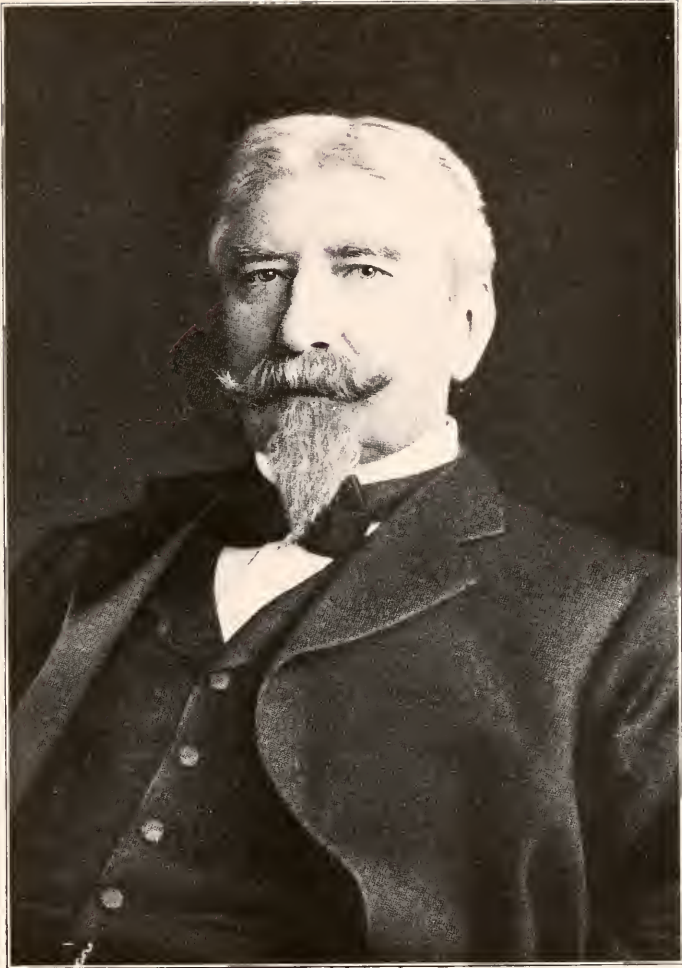
It was in St. Louis on the 16th of February, 1898, that Mr. Perkins wedded Eva Spotswood Lemoine, a daughter of Dr. Edwin S. Lemoine, for many years one of the most prominent St. Louis physicians. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have a daughter, Katherine L. G., born March 23, 1901.

Mr. Perkins is interested in many questions which are considered of vital importance in relation to the general welfare and is now serving as a member of the board of directors of the pure milk commission. In politics he is independent yet is not unmindful of the obligations that devolve upon him in connection with his right of franchise. He supports the candidates whom he regards as best qualified for office and seeks in every way to promote those projects which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. The nature of his interests and his recreation is largely indicated in his membership in the National Geographical Society, the American Forestry Association, the St. Louis Engineers' Club, the Railway Club, the Civic League, the Harvard Club, the Association of Harvard Engineers, the Round Table and the Noonday Club, and other clubs and associations, whereby he is brought into contact with many distinguished men of the country, among whom he has gained recognition and friendship.

JOHN G. BOHMER.

Among the institutions of learning of varied character which constitute the educational facilities of St. Louis, the Jones Commercial College is prominent, standing at the head as one of the leading educational institutions of this character in the middle west. Mr. Bohmer as its president is widely known and is doing most active and effective work in that special line of training which qualifies the individual for responsible positions in the business world.

Mr. Bohmer was born at Richfountain, Osage county, Missouri, November 9, 1847, a son of Henry and Margaret (Kindlein) Bohmer. He attended the parochial school of his native town, was also instructed by private tutors and later became a pupil in the Jones Commercial College, from which he was graduated in 1867. On the completion of his course in that institution he became assistant writing teacher and a year later was principal of the penmanship department and teacher of English. In 1879 he entered into partnership with Professor Jonathan Jones, founder of the Jones Commercial College, and at his death acquired the ownership of the school as surviving partner. In order to perpetuate that institution as a last request of the founder, Professor Jona-



JOHN G. BOHMER

than Jones, Mr. Bohmer decided to incorporate the college under the laws of the state of Missouri, and for this purpose associated with him Professors F. A. Torrence and N. M. Clemmons. It was incorporated December 13, 1906, and is the largest institution of the kind in St. Louis and is the oldest and one of the largest in the entire country. It has had a continuous existence for over sixty-eight years, for more than a half century ago there were laid broad and deep those foundations upon which has arisen the magnificent literary superstructure which is today a vital factor in the educational activities of this country. Toward this success several things have contributed: the scholarliness and foresight of its founder, the scope and aggressiveness of its policy and the tact and erudition of its faculty. Its purpose has been to win students upon its merits, knowing that they will gravitate toward that institution which they know holds the confidence of the business community and which has proven during all these years its power both to develop the capabilities of students and to place them where these capabilities may find a fitting arena for their assertion. Since the establishment of the school in 1841 the great majority of the business men of St. Louis and neighboring cities have derived their commercial knowledge here, while others of its students have gained foremost recognition in science, art, literature and the professions. Thoroughness and system characterize every department of the work and the methods are most thorough and comprehensive. St. Louis is proud of this institution and many of her residents have been among its personal patrons.

Mr. Bohmer is a Catholic in religious faith. He is a member of the Sons of Sodality and of St. Xavier's church choir and perhaps gets more real enjoyment from singing and music than from any other interest in life. His political support is given to the republican party. He is fond of fishing and hunting and is not unknown as an equestrian.

L. W. QUICK.

L. W. Quick, president of the Washington National Bank, has been richly endowed by nature with the qualities which constitute a sure basis for business success and advancement and has developed his powers through their exercise until he stands today, although a young man, as one of the leading financiers of his adopted city. He was born June 1, 1872, in Delaware county, Iowa, a son of Simon W. and Catherine C. Quick, the former a merchant. Following the acquirement of his education he started in the business world as a railroad telegrapher in 1886 and later entered the Commercial Telegraph Service, being first associated with the Western Union and afterward with the Postal Telegraph Company as manager. Subsequently he was with the United Press, then the Associated Press and in July, 1904, he became secretary to the president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. It will thus be seen that the steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible. He has worked his way upward, passing on to positions of executive control and administrative direction. In October, 1901, he was elected grand secretary and treasurer of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and has filled the position continuously since, being well qualified by his systematic methods and keen insight. In January, 1907, he was elected vice president of the Washington National Bank and the following year was elected president of the institution, being now its chief executive officer. He has closely studied the problems of finance and by reason of his executive force, keen discrimination and logical views he is splendidly qualified to administer the affairs of a financial important enterprise of this character.

On the 15th of February, 1895, at Vinton, Iowa, Mr. Quick was married to Miss Mae Leonard, and they have one child, Mabel Frances Quick, now nine years of age. Mr. Quick is well known in fraternal circles and aside from

acting as grand secretary and treasurer of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers since October, 1901, he is now a member of George Washington Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; Oriental Chapter, No. 78, R. A. M.; Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, K. T.; Missouri Consistory, No. 1, A. A. S. R.; Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine; and St. Louis Council, No. 6, of the Legion of Honor. He is in thorough sympathy with the benevolent and helpful purposes that constitute the basic element of these orders and has been richly endowed by nature with social qualities and a generous spirit, which commend him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

LOUIS BIERMAN WOODWARD.

Louis Bierman Woodward needs no introduction to the readers of this volume for through almost a half century the family name has been a conspicuous one on the pages of the commercial history of St. Louis. As Louis Bierman Woodward entered business life he became connected with the extensive enterprise established by his father. He is now the secretary of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company.

His life record began in St. Louis, September 27, 1874, his parents being William H. and Maria (Knight) Woodward. After mastering the elementary branches taught in the public schools, he continued his education in St. James Military Academy, Macon, Missouri, and in the Smith Academy of this city, in which he was graduated with the class of 1894. He was also for one year a student in Washington University and in 1895 he became connected with the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company. In February, 1904, he was elected secretary of the company and is also associated with Edgar B. and Walter B. Woodward as executor of the estate of their father, W. H. Woodward.

On the 27th of October, 1897, in Brunswick, Missouri, Louis B. Woodward was united in marriage to Miss Ora Magruder and they have one daughter, Dorothy, who is with them in their home at 5189 Vernon avenue. Mr. Woodward is of the Episcopal faith and is a member of the Smith Academy Alumni Association, the Odd Fellows society and the Masonic fraternity, being now a Knight Templar and Thirty-second degree Mason. He is also connected with the Royal Arcanum and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon. His club relations are with the St. Louis, Noonday, Mercantile, Missouri Athletic and Triple A Clubs. His political views are in accord with the principles of democracy but he is not a public man in the ordinary sense, having never been an office holder nor an office seeker, yet during his business life has held important relations to the public interest through his association with one of the most extensive enterprises of the city.

REMY NAPOLEON POULIN.

Rémy Napoleon Poulin is a representative in both paternal and maternal lines of distinguished French families in America. He was born in Montreal, Canada, December 6, 1847, and is a son of Dr. Joseph N. and Josephite (Bourdages) Poulin. His father was for sixteen years a member of the Canadian parliament, while the maternal grandfather was also a member of parliament for a number of years. The great-grandfather was the Hon. Louis Bourdages, called "the great Bourdages," the first orator of the legislative assembly in Quebec. The portrait of Mr. Poulin's ancestor, "the great Bourdages" adorns the walls of the portrait gallery of the Chateau Ramsey in Montreal, while that of the Hon. Etienne Poulin hangs in the national museum in Canada.

Rémy N. Poulin pursued his education in the schools of Montreal, Canada, and in Maryville College, from which institution he was graduated. He was also graduated from the Royal Military School in Quebec, with the class of 1865, receiving the first prizes. He came to St. Louis in 1865, arriving on the 9th of April, the day on which General Lee surrendered his army to General Grant. He made the trip here in company with Mr. and Mrs. Anthony La Grave, who were friends of the family and after reaching his destination he secured a position in the dry-goods house of White & Worthington, where he remained until 1869. In that year he turned his attention to the grocery business and has since been an active factor in commercial circles of the city, building up a trade of large volume and importance. In his business career he has utilized every opportunity pointing to success, has wrought along new methods and at all times has conformed his course to the high standard of commercial affairs.

Mr. Poulin was married in 1872 in Montreal, to Miss Onesime B. Saint-Aubin and unto them have been born three children: Hortense Beatrice became the wife of Captain Ola Walter Bell, who was graduated from West Point with the class of 1896 and saw service in the Philippines, being on active duty there for three years under command of General Young. His wife spent two years of that time on the islands and Mrs. Poulin visited them for eight months during that period, making the trip on army transports. Captain Bell is now stationed at Jefferson Barracks. Unto him and his wife have been born two children: Mildred Lucille, four years of age and Saint-Aubin Bourdages, two years of age. Rémy B. Paulin, the elder son of the family, lives in Seattle, Washington. The Second son, Albert J., is in business with his father. He was graduated at the age of eighteen years from the St. Louis University and won the valedictorian honors of the class. He married Miss Martha Lee Sparks in 1903 and has two children, Albert de Courval and Marian Janet, aged respectively five and four years.

Mr. Poulin is a member of the Legion of Honor and in his political views is independent. His religious faith is indicated by the fact that he is communicant of the Catholic church. Throughout the period of his residence in St. Louis he has enjoyed to the fullest extent the respect and confidence of his associates and colleagues in the business world and the esteem of those whom he has met socially. He has lived here for forty-three years and has therefore been a witness of the greater part of the city's development and growth for it has been in the last half century that the city has thrown off the evidence of villagehood and become a metropolitan center, enjoying all of the advantages and opportunities which one expects to find in the fourth city of the Union. Mr. Poulin has been a champion of many progressive measures since establishing his home here, being in hearty sympathy with each movement that has had for its basis the welfare of the community.

THOMAS EDWARD MULVIHILL.

Thomas Edward Mulvihill, excise commissioner at St. Louis, was born in County Clair, Ireland, May 25, 1862, a son of Lawrence and Mattie (Finucan) Mulvihill. His father was a successful and industrious farmer of Ireland until his leasehold expired in the '60s and like many others who were victims of the unjust land laws of that country he was left homeless in old age and his best prospects lay in emigration to the new world. He therefore came to America penniless and after accumulating the necessary means sent for his family to join him here. He located at Watson, Effingham county, Illinois, where he worked for the Illinois Central Railroad Company for two years. He then removed to Farina, Fayette county, Illinois, where he died November 1, 1872, at the



THOMAS E. MULVIHILL

age of seventy-five years, leaving three young sons, his wife and one son having died previously in New York, their deaths occurring soon after they landed from ship fever which they had contracted on the voyage. Thomas E. Mulvihill and his brother, John Mulvihill, are now the only survivors of the family, the latter being agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at Cairo.

Thomas E. Mulvihill spent his boyhood at Farina, Illinois, until he reached the age of eighteen years and acquired his education in the somewhat primitive public schools which existed at that day. He attended for only three or four months during the winter season and during the remainder of the year worked at farm labor. When eighteen years of age he removed to Peotone, Will county, Illinois, where he supplemented his education by two years' study in the public schools.

Mr. Mulvihill came to St. Louis when twenty-one years of age and entered the St. Louis Law School, for from early boyhood he had cherished the desire of pursuing a legal education and becoming a member of the bar. When he had finished his common-school course his brother Michael, though possessing very limited means himself, offered to bring Mr. Mulvihill to St. Louis and aid him in preparing for the bar, giving him financial assistance and also wise counsel and helpful encouragement, so that through brotherly kindness Mr. Mulvihill was able to carry out his long cherished plan, matriculating in the St. Louis Law School in 1883. He was graduated in 1885, winning the degree of Bachelor of Law and gaining the merited praise of the faculty. On coming to St. Louis he entered the employ of B. Nugent & Brother, dry-goods dealers, in the capacity of clerk with a wage of five dollars per week. He secured this position January 1, 1882, as it was too late to enter upon that year's course at the law school, so that he decided to work until the beginning of the succeeding school year.

His diploma entitled him to practice in all of the state and federal courts and a year later he formed a partnership with E. C. Dodge, who had been a fellow student in law school, a connection that was continued from 1887 until Mr. Mulvihill was appointed excise commissioner by Governor Folk, March 27, 1905. He engaged in the practice of both civil and criminal law and was very successful, having a comprehensive knowledge of legal principles, while his earnest application, thorough preparation and clear and logical presentation of his causes gained him distinction and success in the courts. He was appointed assistant city attorney by Mayor Edward Noonan in the second year of his administration and served in that capacity for three and one-half years, during which time he received the democratic nomination for prosecuting attorney of the criminal court of correction. He was elected to that office at a time when all of his party colleagues met with overwhelming defeat—his success being due to his personal popularity and to the confidence reposed in him by his fellowmen. While holding the latter office he received his party's nomination for judge of the criminal court of correction and although defeated in the ensuing election he had the satisfaction of knowing that his opponent's majority was only four thousand votes, while other candidates on the republican ticket were elected with over twelve thousand majority. His large vote was again attributed to his personal worth and professional skill.

Resuming the general practice of law, Mr. Mulvihill continued to attend to the work entailed by a large clientage until appointed to his present office, which came to him without solicitation on the part of himself or any of his friends, but was the expression of Governor Folk's recognition of his ability. During the twenty years of his practice in the courts he was never once called upon by any judge to explain any act, nor was he ever rebuked by the court.

When taking the oath of office as excise commissioner Mr. Mulvihill fully realized the stupendous task which confronted him and entered upon the work with a determination that he would enforce every law under his jurisdiction and reform St. Louis no matter what opposition might be raised against

him. At that time there were twenty-eight hundred saloons and twenty-two breweries in the city and every law governing them was ignored and violated. The city contained many dives and wineroms and public morality was held at naught by the saloon and liquor selling element, which had secured complete control of both political parties and practically run the city with a high hand and a power which had seemed almost impossible to overcome. This element had enjoyed its power so long that many of that class had come to think it was their legal right. How nobly Mr. Mulvihill has performed his duty is evidenced in the fact that today every law governing the conduct of liquor selling establishments is rigidly enforced; eight hundred undesirable saloons in the city have been closed, and not one proprietor doing business today would take the liberty of entering his own shop on Sunday without first securing the permission of the excise commissioner.

Mr. Mulvihill has always taken an active interest in the work of the democratic party in the city and in all civic questions and all movements for the betterment and development of the city. He is a member of the Jefferson Club and served twice as chairman of the organization committee of that body and also as a member of the democratic city central committee from the twenty-eighth ward, where he resides. He has for many years been a member of the St. Louis Bar Association. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club, to the Catholic Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Legion of Honor, the Irish-American Society, of which he is now president, and St. Mark's Catholic church. During the last few years he has delivered many instructive talks in various churches of the city, both Protestant and Catholic, on law enforcement as it applies to the regulating and licensing dram shops. The general public little comprehends the powerful opposition which Mr. Mulvihill was obliged to combat during the first few months of his administration. Ignoring all political influence and attempted restraint, his rigid and impartial enforcement of all the dram shop laws made him scores of enemies in both parties, who eagerly sought to depose him. Before the confirmation of his appointment by the state senate, certain senators and others filed against him false affidavits, charging him with misconduct in office, in a determined attempt to prevent his confirmation. Nevertheless no doubt of his official integrity ever entered the mind of Governor Folk, and upon the request of Mr. Mulvihill a commission was appointed to investigate the false charges, and report was returned by them completely exonerating him from every accusation and highly commending him for having "rigidly, honestly and fearlessly enforced all of the dram shop laws and properly conducted his office." This investigation, which was held in St. Louis during the session of the general assembly in the early part of 1907, brought out many expressions of the high esteem and approval of his work and character from the better elements of the city. On one occasion fifteen of the leading members of the St. Louis bench and bar had been called together to participate in the investigation, and when asked if they would believe Mr. Mulvihill as a witness under oath each in turn asserted that, from their personal and professional acquaintance with him, they would accept and vouch for the veracity of any statement that he might make without his having taken the oath. This tribute from his fellow practitioners was the highest that could be paid to his honesty and integrity. The Ministers Alliance, comprising three hundred Protestant clergymen of St. Louis, sitting here in convention at that time, sent a delegation of six to attend the investigation and presented a resolution of their approval of his good work and to make protest against his removal notwithstanding his Catholic faith.

On the 27th of September, 1892, in St. Louis, Mr. Mulvihill was married to Miss Katie M. Daily, a native of St. Louis. They have five children: Mary M., fourteen years of age; Thomas E., twelve years; Francis N., nine years; Virginia, six; and Josephine Folk, three years of age. The family reside at No. 5104 Cabanne avenue, where he owns a fine home.

Mr. Mulvihill is interested in a hardware business in Fairfield, Illinois, one of the most successful retail and jobbing stores in the southern part of the state. His manner is modest and unassuming, courteous and genial. There no longer remains a doubt in the mind of any one that Mr. Mulvihill will perform every duty and meet every obligation that devolves upon him. He is fearless in his defense of what he believes to be right and St. Louis is to be congratulated upon having in public office a man of such undaunted loyalty to principle and public trust.

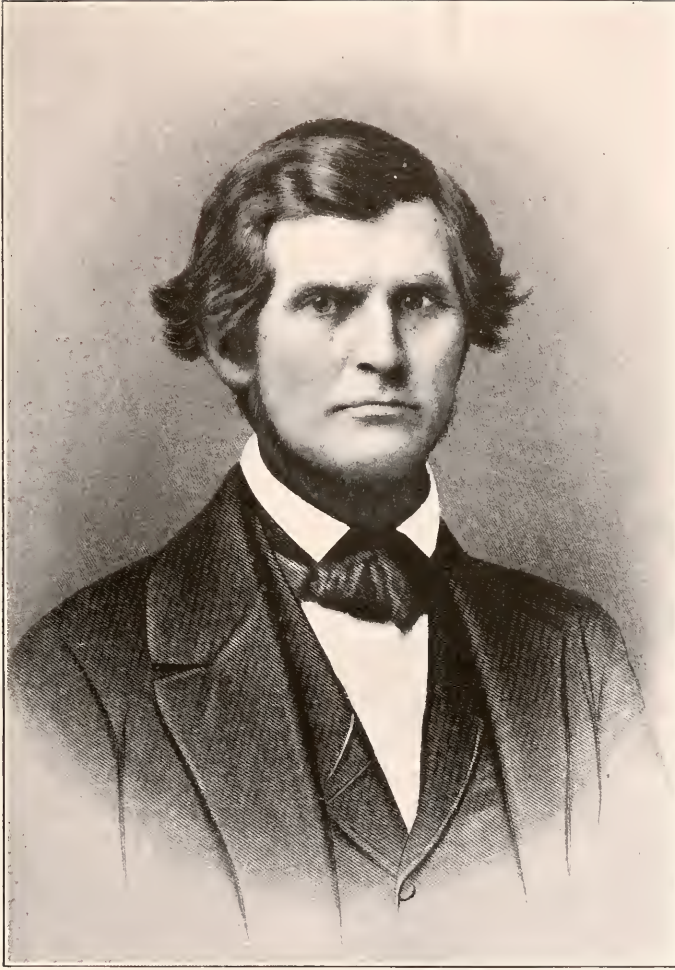
HENRY GLOVER.

The greatness of a city does not depend upon its machinery of government, or even upon the men who fill its offices, but upon those who are the promoters of its business enterprises and prosperity. Coming to St. Louis in the middle of the nineteenth century, Henry Glover was well known here for many years as a representative of the manufacturing and mercantile interests. He stood as a type of the New England citizen who uses his opportunities to the best advantage and regards his duties of citizenship and his obligations to his fellow-men as well as his individual advantages leading toward success. He was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1806, and acquired his education in that city. He came to St. Louis from Boston in 1847, and his son, Henry Glover, was also a distinguished resident here, closely connected with philanthropic interests. He was much interested in charitable work and was associated with Mr. Elliott, Mr. Garland and others in establishing the Newsboys Home, doing everything in their power to assist those waifs of the street. His heart went out in ready sympathy to those whom Fate, or untoward circumstances, had forced to earn their living in this manner, and he put forth earnest and effective efforts to supply in a public institution those interests and advantages which were denied to them in the lack of home life.

Following his arrival in this city, Mr. Glover became connected with industrial circles as a manufacturer of glass. He continued that business for some time and later turned his attention to merchandising as proprietor of a grocery store. After a few years he engaged in the saddlery business in connection with John Howe, but subsequently again became connected with glass manufacturing and developed an important industrial concern, employing modern processes of manufacture and producing an output of high quality. He was a man of great resources, who regarded no position as final but always believed that from one point of accomplishment he could work onward to a higher point of perfection and success. He never believed that any condition was inevitable, knowing that unflinching enterprise and effort could better it. His ready resources and adaptability, as well as his careful systemization and management made him a very successful man.

Mr. Glover was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Susan D. Flintham, whose mother was a Bradford, of the old Bradford family of Philadelphia. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Glover were born three children, but Eliza and Henry are both deceased. The surviving daughter, Miss Jane B. Glover, resides in her residence on Westminster avenue. It is beautifully arranged, tastefully furnished and adorned with many fine old oil paintings of the family.

The son, Henry Glover, Jr., was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 17, 1836, and died in St. Louis, August 11, 1872. He was a distinguished resident of this city and closely connected with philanthropic interests, being much interested in charitable work. He organized the Newsboys' Home, in which work he was assisted by Mr. Elliott, Mr. Garland and others, and became president of that institution, doing everything in his power to assist those waifs of the street. His heart went out in ready sympathy to those whom fate or untoward circumstances



HENRY GLOVER

had forced to earn their living in this manner, and he put forth earnest and effective efforts to supply in a public institution those interests and advantages which were denied to them in the lack of home life.

Mr. Glover of this review was one of the members of the old guard of Missouri and all through the war was a staunch Union man, doing everything in his power to support the Federal government. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and gave stalwart allegiance to the republican party, while his religious faith was that of the Unitarian church. He believed that the world was growing better, that there was opportunity for each individual, and his spirit was ever that of helpfulness and encouragement. He was interested in the city's progress and coöperated in many movements for the general good, but though public-spirited to an eminent degree and faithful at all times in his friendships, his best traits of character were reserved for his own home and fireside, and his greatest happiness came to him in ministering to the welfare of his wife and children.

WILLIAM DAVIS DOBSON, D.O.

Dr. William David Dobson, an osteopathic practitioner, was born in Greenville, Tennessee, November 28, 1848. His parents, David and Nancy (McAmis) Dobson, were also natives of that state and were of Scotch and Irish lineage, their ancestors settling in Tennessee in pioneer times.

Dr. Dobson was reared on his father's plantation there and acquired his education in Greenville and in Tusculum College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree, while later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree and subsequently that of Doctor of Laws. Soon after his graduation he came to Missouri, settling near Trenton, where he engaged in teaching in the public schools until 1891. He was then elected president of the First District State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, and served in that capacity for eight years, during which time he became interested in the science of osteopathy and took up its study in the American School of Osteopathy of that city. He was graduated with the class of 1902, winning the D.O. degree and afterward held the chair of chemistry in that school for two years, while for three years he was dean of the institution, so continuing until he came to St. Louis in February, 1907, to take charge of the A. T. Still Osteopathic Sanitarium. He was thus engaged until the sanitarium was closed in July, 1908, since which time he has conducted a private practice with office at No. 454 Century building. His son, Walter N. Dobson, is now associated with him and the firm of Dobson & Dobson, osteopathic practitioners, are today enjoying a liberal public support. The senior partner has been a frequent contributor to the current literature of the profession and is regarded as one of the most capable and successful osteopathic practitioners in Missouri. He is a member of the National, State and City Osteopathic Societies, in which he has been very active.

The marriage of Dr. Dobson was celebrated in his native city July 5, 1878, when Miss Mattie J. Britton, a daughter of Samuel Britton, a planter near Greenville, Tennessee, became his wife. They now have two sons and a daughter: Dr. Walter N. Dobson; Pauline, the wife of George Leonard Gold, of St. Louis; and Robert Britton, of this city. Mrs. Dobson is active in social, church and musical circles of the city and is influential therein. Both Dr. and Mrs. Dobson hold membership with the King's Highway Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as elder. In the various departments of the church work they are helpfully interested, doing all in their power to promote its growth and extend its influence. Dr. Dobson votes with the democracy but is not an active party worker. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Mystic Shrine and has always taken great interest in athletics, being very active in promoting and con-

ducting such sports while dean of the college in Kirksville. He looks at life from the viewpoint of a broad-minded, progressive man who believes that the world is advancing and he is doing his full share toward its progress by his active and helpful association with many movements that tend toward intellectual, social and moral progress.

JAMES HUMPHREY HAWES.

James Humphrey Hawes has for twenty-three years been a resident of St. Louis and throughout the entire period has been connected with the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company. In connection with this house he has gradually worked his way upward and since February, 1905, has managed its financial interests as treasurer. He was born in Hannibal, Missouri, March 15, 1854, and possesses the spirit of indomitable enterprise and industry which have characterized the upbuilding of the middle west. He pursued his early education in private schools of his native city, while spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, George A. and Sarah (Humphrey) Hawes. For more advanced education he entered St. Paul's College at Palmyra, Missouri, and afterward attended the Illinois College in Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1873.

On leaving that institution Mr. Hawes at once started upon his business career, entering the Commercial Bank of Hannibal, Missouri, in the capacity of bookkeeper. His broad experience in financial affairs there well qualified him for the onerous and important work that devolves upon him in the supervision of the financial interests of the house with which he is now connected. Coming to St. Louis in 1886 he entered the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company and for some years acted as vice president, retiring from that position in February, 1905, to assume the duties of treasurer. He is associated with E. B., W. B. and L. B. Woodward in the ownership and conduct of this house which is one of the oldest printing establishments of the city and is one of the largest in the country. The plant covers almost an entire city block and employment is furnished to a large corps of practical printers and other assistants. It is this company who set the standard for excellence and success in this line, their work being unsurpassed by any printing establishment of America.

On the 26th of April, 1876, Mr. Hawes was married in St. Louis to Miss Catherine Crane and they reside at No. 3966 Westminster place, their home being most attractive by reason of its cordial hospitality as well as by the harmony and elegance of its furnishings. Mr. Hawes gives his political allegiance to the republican party and though he does not seek or desire political preferment keeps well informed on the issues of the day and uses his influence for the support of republican principles. He is of the Episcopalian faith and is a member of the Missouri Athletic Club while he finds his chief source of recreation in driving. He is a strong and forceful factor in business circles, who early learned the fact that the source of one's power lies within one's self and has developed his energies through the exercise of his native powers and talents, gaining strength, courage and inspiration for the labors of the succeeding day through faithful performance of the duties of the present day.

DAVID ALONZO BIXBY.

While business interests have claimed the major portion of his time and attention, David Alonzo Bixby has yet found opportunity for participation in affairs of general moment, and his influence is always given on the side of upbuilding and progress, whether in relation to the individual or to the city or to

the country at large. Born in Adrian, Michigan, September 24, 1854, he is connected with a family of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work under the name of W. K. Bixby. Having attended the public schools of his native town, he pursued a classical course in the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1875. He then returned to Adrian to take up the study of law, but abandoned his preparation for the legal profession in order to fill various public offices in his native city. He was continually employed in one public capacity or another until about 1886, when he removed to St. Louis, and since that time has been connected with the car building industry in one department or another. His growing capabilities and powers have led to his promotion to places of responsibility, and he is well known today in industrial circles of St. Louis.

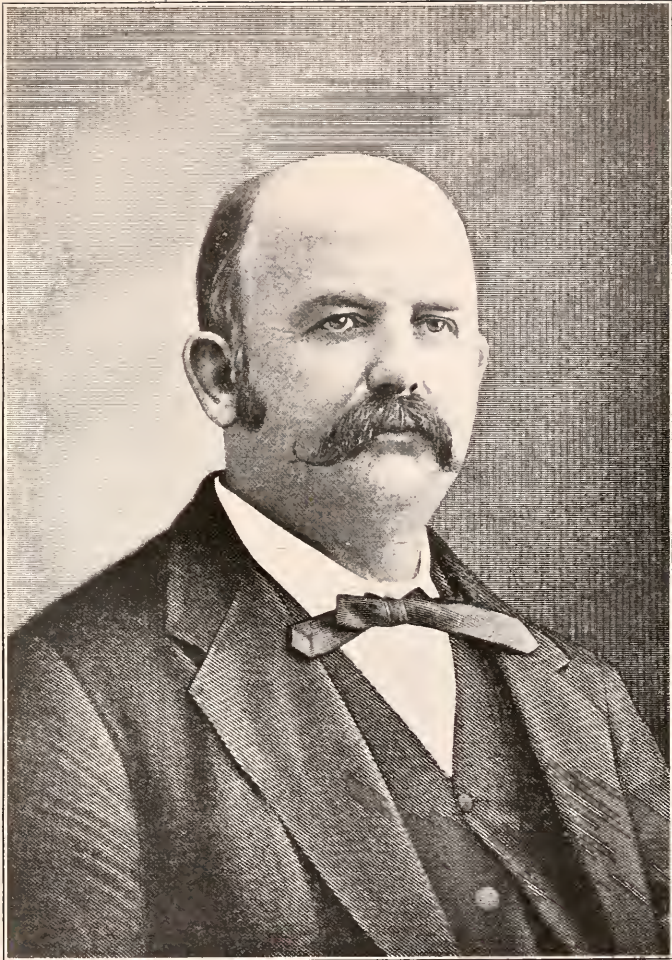
On the 18th of February, 1901, Mr. Bixby was married to Miss Frances B. McElroy, a daughter of John A. McElroy, of Kirkwood, Missouri. Mrs. Bixby's maternal ancestors were of the Buford and Singleton families, many of whom have been prominent in public life in Kentucky and Virginia. The McElroy family has been represented in St. Louis and vicinity for many years, John A. McElroy spending his entire life in this locality.

Mr. Bixby gave his political support to the democratic party until the Bryan-McKinley campaign. Since that time he has been generally independent, although supporting the republican ticket in all national contests. While in Michigan he served as city clerk of Adrian for four years, was county clerk for one term, and also represented his district in state legislature for one term. He belongs to the Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and to the Algonquin Club. He attends the Episcopal church and is a supporter of charitable organizations, and is a coöperant factor in associations making for civic improvements. He holds, too, high ideals in citizenship and is identified with that independent movement which is seeking to free the states from machine rule and inculcate a desire for clean politics. He enjoys at times a game of whist and golf, but his energies are mostly given to business with only a moderate participation in social pleasures. With no vaulting ambition to achieve a marvelous success, he has nevertheless correctly followed his own capacities and powers and utilized his opportunities for advancement. When the way has opened, he has never hesitated to take a forward step, and the weight of his own character and his business qualifications have led him to a creditable place in the industrial world whereby he has enjoyed the benefits of a gratifying annual income.

HENRY COLUMBUS JOHNSON.

The history of every man whose life is the expression of honorable success contains elements of interest to those who take life seriously and are ambitious to make the most of their opportunities. Henry Columbus Johnson was a self-made man, who early learned the fact that there is no royal road to wealth and therefore based his progress upon the substantial qualities of unfaltering industry and unabating energy.

His birth occurred in Essex county, Virginia, January 20, 1845, his parents being Henry and Marguerite Johnson, the former a prominent and influential farmer of Essex county. Reared under the parental roof, the son acquired his education in the public schools there and remained in the south until thirty-six years of age. He then sought a home in St. Louis, where he began business on a small scale, establishing a grocery store in 1881 at No. 4400 Easton avenue. He remained at that location until 1886, when he withdrew from the grocery trade and became a retail dealer in coal and sand. The new enterprise proved profitable and was successfully conducted by him for about eighteen years, or until 1904, when he retired from business, having in the meantime acquired a handsome competence through his well directed energy and close application.



HENRY C. JOHNSON

He was indeed a self-made man and deserved much credit for what he accomplished, for when he came to St. Louis he had but very limited capital and prior to his death had accumulated a very desirable fortune. Moreover, his business methods were ever such as would bear close investigation. He wrought along the lines of honest labor and won his success in legitimate channels of trade.

On the 19th of April, 1881, Henry C. Johnson was married to Miss Virginia Corr, a daughter of John and Emma (Montague) Corr, of Middlesex county, Virginia, her father being a leading and representative farmer of that locality. Unto this marriage was born one son, Henry Albert.

Mr. Johnson was devoted to the welfare of his little family and gained his greatest happiness in promoting their comfort. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, and while he was in hearty sympathy with its principles and purposes, he never sought office in St. Louis. Before coming to this city, however, he served as county treasurer and as county sheriff of Middlesex county, Virginia, capably discharging the duties of those positions. His was an honorable manhood, characterized by unfaltering loyalty to religious teachings. He held membership in the Third Baptist church and was made a member of the building committee, instrumental in the erection of the handsome house of worship at the corner of Euclid and Page boulevard. He long served as a deacon in that church and all of the various church activities received his earnest endorsement and generous financial support. He died October 21, 1904, and the community mourned the loss of a man of worth, whose loyalty and faithfulness in the performance of each day's duties gained for him the place which he occupied in the regard of his fellowmen.

CHARLES EHLERMANN.

Charles Ehlermann, who since 1886 has been president of the Charles Ehlermann Hop & Malt Company, brewers, distillers and dealers in bottlers' supplies, comes, as does a large proportion of the citizenship of St. Louis, from Germany, his birth having occurred in Rotenburg, Hanover, in January, 1846. His parents were Heinrich and Minna (Wattenberg) Ehlermann, and the father was connected with the grain trade in his native country.

Charles Ehlermann was instructed by a private tutor until he reached the age of fourteen years and when fifteen years of age he made the voyage across the briny deep to New York city. He did not tarry in the eastern metropolis, however, but came at once to St. Louis and has since been a resident here, covering a part of about forty-eight years. His financial condition rendered it imperative that he obtain immediate employment and he secured a clerkship with the firm of Wattenberg, Busch & Company, with whom he continued for five years. On the expiration of that period a change in partnership occurred leading to the adoption of the firm style of Adolphus Busch & Company. He remained with the new management for three years, making a total of eight years for the house, when further sale of the stock led to the organization of the firm of Charles Ruppele & Company. With that firm Mr. Ehlermann was connected until 1877. In the meantime he had become part owner of the business and the firm style of Charles Ehlermann & Company was adopted. The business was thus continued until 1880, when a reorganization was effected under the name of Charles Ehlermann Hop & Malt Company. Since 1886 they have conducted business at No. 526 South Twenty-second street and are well known as brewers, distillers and dealers in bottlers' supplies.

Those who read between the lines will see that Mr. Ehlermann has made steady progress in the business world, depending not upon the labors or influence of others but upon his own persistent effort and determination. Thus he has gradually worked his way upward until he is now at the head of an important

business enterprise that has met with gratifying success as the years have gone by. He is also a director of the South Side Bank.

In September, 1872, in St. Louis, Mr. Ehlermann was married to Miss Chrissie Gebbers, the daughter of the Rev. C. F. Gebbers, who later became professor of modern languages. They have two daughters and one son: Clara, who attended the Mary Institute and is now the wife of Otto Gerdece, an importer of New York city; Margaret, the wife of Dr. Gundelach, of St. Louis; and Carl, who is a graduate of Harvard University and is now in a law office in New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ehlermann reside on Forest Park boulevard. He is a member of the St. Louis Club, the Liederkrantz and the Merchants' Exchange. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and his political endorsement is given to the democracy, although he does not feel bound by party ties. On the contrary he casts an independent vote if he so desires and the same spirit of independence, self-reliance and self-help have characterized him throughout his entire life.

HENRY ROHDE.

As a city grows and its business interests become more varied and complex, there are found within the ranks of its population many men of forceful character and enterprise, whose activities have led them out of small undertakings into positions of executive control, where their efforts become elements in the business activity and prosperity of the metropolis. This train of thought is suggested by the contemplation of the life work of Henry Rohde, now vice president of the J. B. Stickles Saddlery Company. He was born in St. Louis, February 1, 1846, the son of J. B. and Wilhelmina (Droeger) Rohde. He attended a private school from 1852 until 1854 and spent the succeeding five years as a public-school student. He afterward pursued a night course in the Jones Commercial College, from which he was graduated in 1862, his desire for more thorough education and more advanced intellectual development leading him to give to study the hours which most youths devote to pleasure. After leaving school he entered the employ of Warne-Cheever & Company, dealers in hardware and house furnishing goods, with whom he remained from 1860 until 1863. He was then with Hayden & Wilson, wholesale dealers in saddlery hardware, and later the business was incorporated under the name of P. Hayden Saddlery Company, with which Mr. Rohde remained as salesman until 1865. He was afterward traveling salesman for the same house until 1881 and secured a large amount of business for the company. In the latter year he was promoted to the position of buyer and so continued until May 1, 1902, when he purchased an interest in the J. B. Stickles Saddlery Company and was elected its first vice president. His thorough understanding of the trade in all of its departments, his broad experience as a salesman and buyer, well qualify him for active management in his present connection, and his labors are proving valuable factors in the prosperity of the house.

On the 25th of April, 1877, Mr. Rohde was married in St. Louis to Miss Minnie Meier, a daughter of the late Henry Meier, president of the Franklin Bank. They now have two daughters, Cora and Ella, and one son, Edwin Henry. The family home is at 5105 Vernon avenue, and its hospitality proves most attractive to their many friends.

Mr. Rohde is a member of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association, the Odd Fellows lodge, the Legion of Honor and the Gilead Fishing & Hunting Club. He finds great interest in fishing when he can secure leisure from his business to indulge his love of that sport. He belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran church, and has served as trustee. In 1864, when a youth of eighteen years,

he served with the Seventh Regiment of the State Militia. His patrons find him a straightforward, energetic business man and his friends an agreeable and pleasant gentleman, but his best traits of character are reserved for his own home and fireside and to the welfare of his family he is most devoted.

LOUIS LA BEAUME.

Louis La Beaume, whose ability as an architect is indicated by his work on many important structures, not only in St. Louis but throughout the country, is now following his profession as junior partner with the firm of Mariner & La Beaume. Born in St. Louis, July 31, 1873, he represents a family which has been identified with the city since the earliest French settlement. He was graduated from the Manual Training School in 1890 and soon afterward took up the study of architecture in Columbia University in the city of New York. He added to his theoretical and scientific training by broad practical experience in connection with various well known New York and Boston architects and supplemented his experience gained in this country by further study and travel abroad.

Mr. La Beaume returned to St. Louis in the spring of 1902 to assist M. Emanuel Masqueray in designing the St. Louis Purchase Exposition and upon the completion of this work formed a partnership with Guy C. Mariner, since which time he has actively followed his profession in St. Louis, under the firm style of Mariner & La Beaume. They have planned and executed a wide range of important buildings, among which may be mentioned the new supreme court building for the state of Missouri, the Central Presbyterian church, the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton Avenue Christian Church, Navarre building, branch library at Eleventh and Farrar streets, the Missouri Historical Society building, Dormitory building for Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri State building, Jamestown Exposition, and residences for many well known St. Louisans, including George P. Doan, Jr., Saunders Norvell, William A. Stickney, Allen T. West, Harold M. Kauffman, Mrs. J. W. Kauffman, H. Chouteau Dyer, E. E. Magill, Ralph Simpkins, Peyton Carr and others. In his professional career he has manifested that thoroughness which prompts a complete mastery of every task undertaken, combined with a laudable ambition that incites to further progress, to larger labors and the attainment of high ideals.

In 1905 Mr. La Beaume was married to Miss Emma Updike, a daughter of G. W. Updike. Interested in everything bearing upon his profession, he is a member of the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Society of Columbia University Architects and the Boston Architectural Club, while in more distinctly social lines he is connected with the University, Noonday and Florissant Valley Clubs.

WALTER NORTON DOBSON.

Among the younger representatives of the science of osteopathy, who in practice are meeting with substantial and gratifying success, is numbered Dr. Walter Norton Dobson. He was born in Trenton, Missouri, August 1, 1879, and is the son of Dr. William Davis Dobson. His boyhood was passed in several Missouri towns consequent to the removal of his father, then engaged in educational work. The son acquired his education in the public schools and in the State Normal at Kirksville, and two years after leaving school, in 1897, he entered upon the study of osteopathy in the American School of Osteopathy from which he was graduated in 1901. He then went to Utica, New York, where he took up practice, in which he continued for a time, but later removed to Indiana where he practiced for several years. Early in 1907 he came to St. Louis and became assistant to



LOUIS LA BEAUME

his father in the A. T. Still Osteopathic Sanitarium, there remaining until the institution was closed in July, 1908. Since that time father and son have been associated in private practice with offices at 454 Century building, and their success is well indicated in the liberal patronage that is accorded them. Dr. Dobson of this review is a member of the St. Louis and Missouri Osteopathic Associations.

During his college days he was also very active in athletic lines, being connected with baseball, football and track work, and he shows his athletic training in his excellent physical development, being a man of fine physique. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he is a member of the King's Highway Presbyterian church.

On the 16th of March, 1905, Dr. Dobson was married at New Castle, Indiana, to Miss Adeline Katherine Hunt, of that city, and they have two children, William Davis and Walter Norton, aged respectively three years and one year. Dr. Dobson is a young man of pleasing address and cordial manner who is making rapid and substantial progress in the profession which he has chosen as his life work.

SYLVESTER WATTS.

Sylvester Watts was born at the corner of Main and Plum streets, in St. Louis, September 14, 1837. His father, John Watts, was a son of John and Elizabeth (Rice) Watts, and came from Cambridge, Massachusetts, his birthplace, to St. Louis, about 1820. He made several trips to the headwaters of the Missouri river in the employ of the American Fur Company, and was identified with this city when its principal business interests were those of fur trading and dealing with the Indians. On the 21st of May, 1826, in St. Louis, he wedded Eulalie Dufrene, a daughter of Ronan and Julie (Pelletier) Dufrene. Her birth occurred September 15, 1807, opposite the town of St. Charles, Missouri, in what is now St. Louis county, where her grandmother, Catharine (Lalande) Belland, held the ferry privilege acquired by her husband in 1800, and sold to William Wiggins in 1832. The maternal ancestors of Sylvester Watts were among the earliest settlers of Kaskaskia, Illinois, arriving there about 1712. These included the Perthuis, Mallett and Lalande families, who were descended from French colonists who reached Quebec and Montreal between the years 1640 and 1660. The Malletts removed to Detroit before 1700 and are frequently mentioned in letters of Cadillac. Pierre and Paul Mallett were the first white men who made the journey from the Missouri river to Santa Fe, in 1739, when they were entertained by the bishop of Santa Fe. Thus the ancestors of Mr. Watts were closely associated with the early French settlement of the Mississippi valley.

At ten years of age, in 1847, Sylvester Watts became a pupil in the Christian Brothers' School at the northeast corner of Third and Walnut streets in a building formerly occupied by the Sisters of Charity. Between the ages of twelve and fifteen years he attended the Laclede Grammer school, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Poplar, J. D. Low being principal. In 1853 he was admitted to the St. Louis high school, which occupied the building on the east side of Sixth street between Locust and St. Charles, of which J. D. Low was the first principal. In early youth he became imbued with the desire to learn mechanical engineering, and on leaving school served an apprenticeship of three years as a machinist with the firm of J. T. Dowdell & Company, at Second and Morgan streets. In 1857-58 he engaged in the grain and commission business in St. Louis, and the following year, in company with three other St. Louis citizens, purchased an outfit for crossing the plains to Pikes Peak. The outfit consisted of two yoke of oxen, a wagon, picks, shovels and six months' provisions. In 1859 they started from St. Louis by steamer and reached Westport Landing,

now Kansas City, in about ten days. They camped at Westport until May 1, having letters to Colonel A. G. Boone, who gave them valuable information in regard to making the trip to Denver. The party followed the Santa Fe trail up the Arkansas river to Bents Ford and Pueblo, and on arriving at the latter place found eight or ten adobe houses occupied by Mexicans. This settlement was under the control of Major McDougall, a civilian. From Pueblo they drove over the divide to Denver, and at that time there was not a house of any kind between the two places. At Denver there was but one house on the east side of Cherry creek, and on the west side was a little hamlet called Auraria, consisting of a number of huts made of slabs and occupied by Indian traders, among whom were John Richard, Charles Dubruil, Toma Pete, Tim Goodlett and Jim Beckwith, a negro, who married Pine Leaf, an Indian squaw. The center of attraction was a long wooden building with rough board tables, where numerous gambling games were in active operation. The party of which Mr. Watts was a member camped around Denver several days and then went to Golden City, on Clear creek, prospecting for some time along that stream with indifferent success, after which they returned, the same year, to St. Joseph, Missouri, with the same team and wagon by the Platte river route.

In the following year Mr. Watts accepted a position as engineer for a mining company, and again crossed the plains from Leavenworth. The wagon train consisted of twenty-eight wagons of seven yokes of cattle each, owned by Russell, Majors & Waddell, and loaded principally with boilers, engines and stamp mills, which were erected in Chase Gulch, near Clear creek, Mr. Watts putting these in operation in 1860, after which he returned to St. Louis.

In January, 1861, Mr. Watts enlisted in the Southwest Battalion of Missouri State Guards, and served as sergeant in the battery company commanded by Captain Jaxon. In May, 1861, a battalion, in command of Colonel Bowen, was ordered to St. Louis and went into camp Jackson. The day before the surrender the battery was stationed on the east side of the grounds, and in the absence of Captain Jaxon was commanded by Lieutenants Guibor and Barlow. The guns and ammunition were ready when the United States Regular Infantry appeared in the timber to the east of the Southwest Battalion, the members of which were prepared to put into action the training received during four months' service on the Kansas border. During much of the Civil war Mr. Watts was in the civil service of the Confederate states, stationed at Richmond, Virginia, and other points. Following this he turned his attention to civil engineering and in 1868 he constructed and operated the gas works at Sedalia, Missouri, where he remained until 1869, after which he constructed and placed in operation various gas plants, being thus engaged at Atchison, Kansas, in 1870; at Louisiana and at Boonville, Missouri, in 1872; at San Antonio, Texas, in 1873; at Austin, Texas, East St. Louis, and Carondelet, Missouri, in 1874; and at Columbia, Missouri, in 1875. In 1880 he secured a franchise and built the waterworks at Atchison, Kansas, while in 1882 he constructed the waterworks at Tucson, Arizona and El Paso, Texas, operating those plants for over twenty years.

Mr. Watts was married in St. Charles, Missouri, in January, 1872, the maiden name of his wife being Julia Emily Judge. She was a daughter of James Judge, of St. Charles county, Missouri. Unto this marriage was born one child, Florida, whose birth occurred in San Antonio, Texas, in August, 1873. She became the wife of Albert Roycroft Smyth, the marriage being celebrated at Webster Grove, St. Louis county, where Mr. Watts resided with his family from 1874 until 1898. In the meantime, in 1886, he visited Great Britain, France and Germany with his wife and daughter, and again traveled abroad in 1891, making a second trip to Europe and extending the journey to Egypt, Greece and Constantinople. In 1897 Mr. Watts journeyed through all the European countries from the Mediterranean and Finland and Lapland, and saw the midnight sun at Kiruna, Lapland, eighty miles north of the arctic circle. The fol-

lowing year the death of his wife occurred and soon afterward he removed to Washington, D. C., where he now resides.

While he has never held a public office of any kind Mr. Watts nevertheless has taken an important part in promoting public progress through his extended service in the west as a civil engineer and builder of waterworks. He is a member of the Society of Colorado Pioneers, the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis, the Columbia Club of Columbia, Missouri, and was one of sixteen who organized the American Waterworks Association and the Western Gas Association, twenty-six years ago. His life has been varied in its activities, eventful in its different phases, and beneficial in its purposes. If the story were written in detail, it would contain chapters as interesting and thrilling as any found in the pages of fiction. The years have brought him the reward of earnest and persistent labor and in later years he has had leisure to enjoy travel and other interests which minister to culture and to pleasure.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT.

The purpose of biography is to set forth the salient features in a man's life that one may determine the motive springs of his conduct and learn from the record which makes his history worthy to be preserved. There is nothing spectacular in the career of William H. Abbott, but it is characterized by high ideals of life's purposes and its objects and a continuous endeavor to closely follow these ideals. He was born May 31, 1850, in the town of Blackburn, Lancashire, England.

His parents, Joseph Abbott and Matilda (Wilkinson) Abbott, were married in the year 1849 by the Rev. Alexander Fraser, M. A. They, too, were natives of Blackburn, and the father became a cotton manufacturer. He held membership in the Congregational church and was always greatly interested in religious work, acting for years as superintendent of one of the Sunday schools of the church in which he held membership. In 1862 he left England for America and settled in Mason county, Illinois. After living for three years on a farm there he came to St. Louis, Missouri, and worked in the St. Louis and the Home cotton mills for many years. Subsequently he removed to Lincoln county, Missouri, where he died in June, 1896, at the age of sixty-nine years.

His eldest brother, Henry Abbott, was one of the early settlers of Mason county, Illinois. In his youthful days he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for a time, but afterward turned his attention to farming and amassed a considerable fortune. Later he removed to Logan county, Illinois, and when he retired became a citizen of Lincoln, the county seat of that county. He was an active worker in the Methodist church and was loved and revered by all. There is a large relationship who cherish his memory and hold his history as an ideal for their own right living, for his record exemplified a high type of Christian manhood; nor in his history was there any dividing line between business and religion.

The maternal grandfather of William H. Abbott was Thomas Wilkinson, one of the founders of Chapel Street Congregational Chapel at Blackburn, Lancashire, England. He was also one of the founders of Bank Top Sunday school, one of the three Sunday schools of that church. When the new Congregational church was erected in 1873-4 a memorial picture was placed therein in loving tribute to his many years of Christian manhood and devotion to the church. The Blackburn papers, in an article concerning the dedication of this church, gave a beautiful account of his life and work.

In his early years William H. Abbott attended what were called the infant schools and when eight years of age began earning his own living by working in the cotton mills, spending a half day in the mills and the other half day



WILLIAM H. ABBOTT

in the town schools. Thus his time was passed until he was twelve years of age. When thirteen years of age he accompanied his mother to the new world, his father having preceded them one year, and the family home was established in Mason county, Illinois, where he attended the country schools in the winter months and in the summer seasons worked on a farm. Four years later the family came to St. Louis, and here William H. Abbott attended the evening grammar school, while later he entered the Polytechnic Institute and studied mathematics and mechanical drawing. His early years were a period of earnest, persistent toil. After coming to St. Louis he was employed in the cotton mills of this city until 1873, and during that time he ran the first seamless sack looms ever in the city. He then learned the patternmaker's trade at the shops of the Smith, Beggs & Rankin Machine Company, working for them for eleven years and ending with two years as foreman of the pattern shops. He then branched out into the contracting business because of its larger opportunities and has continued in this field of activity to the present time. Important contracts have been awarded him and he has kept continuously busy, having erected several large residences and churches, while his real-estate operations have made heavy demands upon his time, and to that branch of his business he is now devoting much of his attention and his energies.

But while Mr. Abbott has led a busy life in his connection with industrial interests, he has always found time and opportunity for coöperation in the work of the church and the extension of its influence. From early life he has always been deeply interested in the church and its purposes. For more than twenty years he has been a deacon in the First Presbyterian church of St. Louis and has for two years been a member of the St. Louis Sunday School Association, of which he is now the treasurer. Religion has never meant to him merely the attendance of Sunday services at some place of worship. It has been to him a matter of daily living, as exemplified in personal effort to reach the high ideals of the Teacher of Nazareth and to bring to others a knowledge of these teachings. He particularly believes in the need of religious work in the slum districts of the city and is now much interested in mission work in the down-town portions of St. Louis. He has particularly directed his efforts to the Niederinghaus Memorial Mission at Seventh and Cass avenue, where he has a large adult Bible class and is also acting as assistant superintendent. During the past four years he has built up this class, which now has a membership of about fifty. It is unique in the fact that it is largely made up of poor mothers who carry their babies in their arms, with perhaps other children hanging to their skirts, and sometimes walk for miles to the class. It is a common sight to see thirty mothers and half a dozen babies in this class on Sunday afternoons, and many men and women are leading better lives through the work and influence of this class under the direction of Mr. Abbott. In 1906 the pastor of the Niederinghaus Mission left and Mr. Abbott was asked to take charge of the Wednesday evening prayer meetings. At that time the attendance would not average over ten, but at the present time an attendance of seventy-five is not uncommon. His only fraternal relation was with the St. Louis Council, No. 2, of the Order of Chosen Friends, of which he served for about ten years as secretary, or until the order passed out of existence. He votes with the republican party and is also much interested in the great prohibition movement, for by precept and example he teaches temperance and believes it to be one of the vital forces in promoting morality and righteousness.

On the 27th of November, 1879, the marriage of William H. Abbott and Miss Laura F. Nieters was celebrated by the Rev. Hervey D. Ganse, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Mrs. Abbott was for ten years a successful teacher in the public schools of this city. Three children have been born of this marriage: Laura, now the wife of Thomas Manton Pegram, of Lincoln, Illinois, by whom she has one son, Thomas Manton, Jr.; William J.,

who married Miss Grace Duff McConnell, of Lincoln, Illinois, and has two sons, William J. and T. Lester McConnell; and John H., who is now a pupil in the St. Louis high school.

Such in brief is the history of William H. Abbott. He has made a creditable record as an enterprising, industrious and successful business man, but those who know him recognize the fact that he is primarily a church and Sunday school worker—that business interests are merely a means to an end, and that the real object of his life is to shape his own course according to biblical teaching and to bring to his fellowmen a knowledge of the unsearchable riches of Christ. Who can measure the influence of his work? The seeds of truth which he has planted have already borne good fruit, and the lives of many have been enriched by his teaching, his example, his influence, his sympathy and his helpfulness.

JAY HERNDON SMITH.

Jay Herndon Smith is today vice president of one of the largest and best known brokerage firms in the United States. His history is not a story of commonplaces, for he started out as office boy and by dint of perseverance, tenacity of purpose and unfaltering energy he has attained the prominent place which he occupies in connection with the financial interests in this city. The man who makes easy the way of advancement is not one's best friend, but he who causes the individual to exercise his native powers that he may test and know his own strength, else in times of crisis he will be inadequate to the demands which are put upon him through an unusual stress of circumstances. Through the daily development of his capacities and powers, Jay Herndon Smith qualified for the important task that now devolves upon him, and his life history is such as is of interest to all who are thoughtful students and look below the surface to find the lesson of life therein contained.

Mr. Smith was born in Urbana, Illinois, April 8, 1871, his parents being William H. and Mary (Herndon) Smith. The father was a railroad contractor, interested in building railroads throughout the country. The family is of English ancestry in both paternal and maternal lines, although established in America at an early period.

Mr. Smith of this review was a public school student at Champaign, Illinois, and for two years attended the State University there, but did not pursue his course to graduation. After leaving school, being ambitious to make rapid advancement, he took a position as office boy with Lobdell, Farwell & Company, in Chicago, and through his own efforts and close application to business attained the present position of prominence that he occupies as one of the chief executive officers of a brokerage firm that is known throughout the entire country. He started in business in 1890 in Chicago, with Lobdell, Farwell & Company, but left them in 1896 when he became Chicago representative of eastern financial houses, thus continuing until his removal to St. Louis in 1899. Here he became associated with A. G. Edwards & Son and was admitted to the firm in the spring of 1901. He has been engaged in the business of investment banking from the beginning of his business career, and this is undoubtedly a feature of his success, for his long connection therewith has brought him intimate knowledge of the business in every department and concerning every subsidiary interest which bears upon it. Those who desire to know aught of banking investment have but to consult Mr. Smith and the opinions which he receives are authoritative because of his comprehensive knowledge of the value of investment securities.

On the 2nd of November, 1899, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Lida Brookings Wallace, a daughter of A. A. Wallace, of St. Louis. They have two children, Wallace Herndon and Robert Brookings. Mr. Smith belongs to the Busi-

ness Men's League and is interested in all that tends to further the material development of St. Louis. He is likewise connected with the St. Louis, Noonday and St. Louis Country Clubs, while in his political views he is independent. He holds membership in St. John's Methodist church, and his life has been actuated by principles that are honorable, his sympathy at all times being toward projects which promote progressive citizenship and elevate mankind to higher standards of living.

JAMES THOMAS SANDS.

James Thomas Sands, manager of the Roe estate, his keen business discernment being manifest in its successful control, was born in St. Louis, February 22, 1844, his parents being Samuel Gilbert and Ann Marie (Wright) Sands. In the maternal line he is descended from a cousin of Governor John Hancock, of Massachusetts, and of Governor Silas Wright, of New York. His father, Samuel Gilbert Sands, was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of Colonel James Sands, of Potts Grove, Pennsylvania, who was a friend of General Andrew Jackson and served with him in the war of 1812. Colonel Samuel Sands, the great-grandfather of James T. Sands, was an officer of the Revolutionary war and a son of Captain John Sands, a native of Sands Point, Long Island. The ancestral line is traced still farther back to Captain James Sands, of Sands Point, to Captain James Sands, who was born in England in 1622 and came to America in 1638, settling first at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, while in 1660 he became a resident of Block Island, Rhode Island. His father was Henry Sandys, of England, a younger son of Dr. Edwin Sandes, Archbishop of York in the time of Queen Elizabeth. While occupying the bishopric Dr. Edwin Sandes leased Scrooby Manor to the father of Brewster, who was one of the band of Pilgrims that landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. At his death his eldest son, Sir Samuel Sandys, leased Scrooby Manor to Brewster, and there the first Separatists' church was formed. All of the sons of Archbishop Sandes were interested in the London, Virginia Company, his second son, Sir Edwin Sandes, being governor of the colony in 1620. He also assisted the Mayflower Company in the settlement of New England.

Descended from an ancestry honorable and distinguished, James T. Sands' lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. He was educated in public and private schools and also under the instruction of private tutors at Marysville, California. Entering business life, he became bookkeeper for a mercantile firm at Marysville, but at the age of twenty-three years returned to St. Louis, in 1867, and through the succeeding two years was bookkeeper and cashier in the United States internal revenue office. On leaving that position, he became the representative of John J. Roe & Company in the packing business at St. Joseph, Missouri, thus continuing through the years 1869-70. In the latter year he was admitted to a partnership and since 1872 has been manager of the Roe estate. In this connection he has served for years on the directorate of many corporations in which the estate was interested, such as the Illinois & St. Louis Bridge Company; the St. Charles Bridge Company; the United States Insurance Company; and various railroad corporations. In preparation for the onerous duties devolving upon him in connection with the management of the estate, he took up the study of law in 1872, since which time he has had much probate practice. His business affairs have been of a complex nature, demanding sound judgment and most careful discrimination in the successful control of intricate interests. In 1884 he erected the Roe building (named for his uncle, John J. Roe, who died in 1870), the third modern, fire-proof office building in the city, and there he has his office, while he resides at the Buckingham Club.

Mr. Sands has for many years been a prominent figure in club life. He belonged to the Old Home Circle and the Assembly Club, and is a member of



JAMES T. SANDS

the University and Country Clubs, of St. Louis. Interested in the drama, he was one of the organizers of the McCullough Dramatic Club and played many parts in the different performances which it has given. He belongs to the Strollers, the leading semi-theatrical club of New York city, and his favorite sources of recreation have been the drama and genealogical research. Deeply interested in American history and genealogy for the past twenty-five years, he has in preparation a work on family history from data gathered in Europe and America and expects soon to issue this from the press. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the New England Society, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Order of Founders and Patriots. He has never cared for participation in political affairs, preferring rather those lines which require close and discriminating study and have to do with the world's progress.

JOHN PINKNEY KEISER.

John Pinkney Keiser, who was one of the most conspicuous representatives of the river transportation interests in St. Louis, and was, besides, identified with many semi-public enterprises, was born September 23, 1833, in Boone county, Missouri, son of John W. and Elizabeth (McMurtry) Keiser. He was descended in the paternal line from a worthy Dutch ancestor, Rev. Peter Derrick Keiser, who came from Holland to Pennsylvania in 1688 and settled with William Penn's Quaker and Mennonite followers at Germantown, now a part of the city of Philadelphia. This immigrant ancestor was a Mennonite minister and built in Germantown a church, which was still occupied by a congregation of worshippers as late as 1898. One of the earliest, and perhaps the earliest, representatives of the family to come west was the grandfather of John P. Keiser who was one of the first settlers at Lexington, Kentucky, and who helped to build the fort which afforded protection to the original settlers at that place. This Kentucky pioneer afterward settled on a farm near Lexington and his old homestead is still occupied by members of the Keiser family. John W. Keiser, the father of John P. Keiser, was born and grew up there and in 1825 married Elizabeth McMurtry, who was born near Cynthiana, Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. In 1828 they removed to Missouri and settled in Boone county. John W. Keiser built the first flouring mill—or as it was called in those days, gristmill—in that county and the first steam mill west of St. Charles, Missouri, and in connection with this he also built the first paper mill in the state. In 1839 while in St. Louis, arranging for the rebuilding of his mill, which had been destroyed by fire, he met Pierre Chouteau, who was then at the head of the American Fur Company, and the formation of this acquaintance led to his becoming interested in steamboating on the Missouri river, then a very lucrative business, and one which had many attractions for active and enterprising men. He died in 1849 and his wife, in 1874. John P. Keiser was the oldest of their children, and the others who survived their mother were Charles W. Keiser, David S. Keiser and Mrs. Bettie Keiser Pratt. John P. Keiser first attended school at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, while his father was there superintending the building of a steamboat. Returning to St. Louis he then attended the Catholic Sisters' school in the old Walnut Street cathedral. In 1841 his father removed to Boonville and then to Rochport, Missouri, and the son continued his studies at those places in 1848. In that year he was sent to a private school at Herman, Missouri, to study the German language, and later attended Jones Commercial College of St. Louis and the Howard high school of Fayette, Missouri, where he completed his studies. At the time he left high school the river transportation interests were having an era of great prosperity and as the business was then exceedingly lucrative and as his father had been previously identified with it, it was natural that he should have

been attracted to it. In 1852 before he was twenty years of age he went on the steamer, Clendenin, with Captain Henry W. Smith, to learn river navigation and in 1853 he received his first government license as a pilot on the Missouri river. Shortly afterward he took charge in that capacity of the United States snag-boat, with Captain Waterhouse, and in 1856 although only twenty-three years of age, was put in command of one of the steamers of the Lightning line. In 1858 he bought his first steamer, The Isabella, which yielded him rich returns as owner and commander until the beginning of the Civil war. During the war he was successively owner and commander of several steamers and had many interesting and exciting experiences incidental thereto. After the war he engaged for a time in the commission business in St. Louis, in company with his brother, Charles W. Keiser, but the excitement over the discovery of gold in Montana and the consequent increase of passenger and freight traffic on the Missouri river took him back to river transportation again. During the years that he was actively interested in steamboating he built, owned and controlled, in all, fifty-eight steamers. He was identified with the construction of the Eads bridge for a time as general supply agent, and was conspicuously successful as general manager of the Carondelet ways. Later he was made general superintendent of the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company, which subsequently developed into the St. Louis & New Orleans Anchor Line. He was president of the Anchor Line after 1882 until 1884, when he disposed of his entire interest in the transportation company and severed his connection with the river interests. Shortly after this he was made president of the Laclède Gas Light Company, which position he ably filled until the company transferred its property and reorganized the corporation. After his retirement from the presidency of this corporation he gave his attention to private business interests, rounding out gracefully a career during all of which he enjoyed an enviable reputation for honor and integrity of character. Always a man of active good judgment he was in all respects a well rounded, well balanced man of affairs. He was for many years a valued member of the Merchants' Exchange and was also a member of the St. Louis, University and Noonday Clubs. Genial in disposition and considerate of the welfare of those coming within the sphere of his influence, it was his pleasure to live in the sunshine himself and to brighten as much as possible the lives of others. Younger men found no one among the substantial citizens of St. Louis who would go further out of his way to help them along in life. His charities were numerous and so quietly bestowed in many instances that the recipients had no knowledge as to whence they came. From the time he was twenty-one years of age he was a member of the Masonic order and was among the older members of that order in St. Louis. He married, September 27, 1864, Miss Laura R. Hough, a daughter of Hon. George W. Hough, of Jefferson City, Missouri. He died July 27, 1901, at Penatangueshene, Ontario, while spending the summer there with his family. He is survived by his wife and one son, Robert H. Keiser of St. Louis, their eldest son, John, dying in infancy and their only daughter, Bettie L. Keiser, having died in August, 1906.

ROBERT HOUGH KEISER.

Robert Hough Keiser, dealer in stocks, bonds and investments and manager of the estate of John P. Keiser, was born in St. Louis, December 7, 1872. He is a son of the late John P. and Laura R. (Hough) Keiser, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this volume. His education was acquired at Smith Academy and in the Washington University and after finishing his studies he entered the office of his father, a retired capitalist, and later acted as his private secretary until the father's death in July, 1901, when he became executor of the estate. His business training was thorough and systematic and well qualified him for the onerous and responsible duties that devolved upon him. In the

settlement of the estate he was made its manager and continues in this position in which connection he is displaying marked ability in the successful control of important interests and keen discernment in placing his investments. He has also been director of the Rich Hill Water, Light & Fuel Company and of the Vitrified Brick Company and has acted as vice president and secretary of the Gilman Mining Company. His keen business discernment is manifest in the excellent results which follow his management.

Mr. Keiser's social nature finds expression in his membership in the Merchants' Exchange, the Civic League and the University, Noonday, Aero and Automobile clubs of St. Louis. Assuming large financial responsibilities while yet a young man, Mr. Keiser has met them with ability and success, making for himself an enviable reputation in the business world for strict integrity and wise conservatism. His office is in the Security building. Mr. Keiser is unmarried and occupies a handsome home at No. 44 Portland place.

TAYLOR R. YOUNG.

Among the prominent young attorneys of the city none is more popular and deserves more credit for the progress he has made thus far in his career than Taylor R. Young, who was born in Brandenburg, Meade county, Kentucky, December 18, 1872. Mr. Young is acknowledged as a learned and competent lawyer and has won his present distinction after having confronted and overcome obstacles which would have discouraged many another man and forced him to relinquish his purpose.

His parents, Davis and Sallie Young, who are seventy-eight and seventy-two years of age, respectively, are living at the old homestead near Brandenburg. They are of Scotch descent and of a prominent old Virginia family, William H. Young, a paternal ancestor, having settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1714. He had five sons who took part in the Revolutionary war and two were killed in the battle of the Brandywine. After the war William H. Young removed to Kentucky, and one of his descendants, William Young, located in Fayette county, which is now the site of the present city of Lexington. According to Collins' History of Kentucky, William Young held the blue ribbon as a producer of corn, having raised over two hundred bushels per acre. His son, Leonard Young, was the first mayor of the city of Lexington and the great-grandfather of Taylor R. Young, the subject of this review. On his mother's side the latter is of Irish descent, his great-great-grandfather and mother having emigrated from Ireland to Virginia and located in Meade county, his birthplace. His great-grandmother was a native of Germany, where her ancestors had lived for many generations. With the exception of Leonard Young, above mentioned, and Bennett H. Young, now residing in Louisville, Kentucky, all followed agriculture as an occupation.

Taylor R. Young received his education in an old log schoolhouse in Meade county, Virginia, after which he attended the public schools at Sandy Hill and later was enrolled as a pupil at Forest Home College, where he studied geometry and Latin, graduating from that institution in December, 1888. At that time the schools were in session but five months of the winter season, and during the spring, summer and fall Mr. Young worked on the farm, in all averaging but four months' schooling a year until he was sixteen years of age. At seven years of age Mr. Young engaged in active farm labor, having at that tender period plowed, and at the age of nine bound his one-third after the old-fashioned dropper. He passed through all the experiences of a farmer boy and at the age of sixteen years was able to do a man's work and split on an average two hundred rails a day. During his early life Mr. Young enjoyed little leisure,



TAYLOR R. YOUNG

as he was always compelled to be diligently at work, at which he was exceedingly neat, careful and systematic.

When a mere boy he had the desire to learn telegraphy and when he left school he sold Dr. Talmage's "Beautiful Story" and Mr. Buell's "Story of Man" in order to earn money for that purpose. Having saved one hundred dollars, the profits of the sale of these books, he left his parental home August 3, 1889, and the following day arrived in Independence, Missouri, where he at once commenced studying telegraphy in the school of Whittemore & Hocker. The school existed but one month after he had entered, but fortunately he had only paid twenty dollars of his tuition, withholding the remaining forty. Through the kindness of a friend, J. W. Davis, manager of the Western Union Telegraph offices at that place, he finished his course in telegraphy under his instructions and on October 28 secured a place to practice in the railroad office at Barronett, Wisconsin. His first position was as night operator at Clayton, Wisconsin, which he secured January 7, 1890. He received rapid promotions, first being made night operator at Cumberland, Wisconsin, then being transferred to New Richmond, Wisconsin, and later was given the most important night office on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, at Spooner, Wisconsin. Here he had charge of all trains between Eau Claire and Spooner on the Chippewa Falls branch. Having been in the employ of the company at this point for three months, he desired the position of third train dispatcher at St. Paul. This promotion not being granted, he resigned and returned to his old home in Kentucky, remaining there for two weeks, and then went back to St. Paul, having been promised the position of night operator at Augusta, Wisconsin, on the main line between St. Paul and Chicago. He was not given this position, but was placed as night operator at Windom, Minnesota.

Again Mr. Young resigned his position and passed examinations in the telegraph office of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and was made night operator at Whitehall, Montana, which position he filled with such proficiency that when the great washout occurred on the Helena branch, between Logan and Helena, in the spring of 1891, he was taken on the car by the division superintendent and had complete charge for one month. He was then made day operator at Bozeman, Montana, which, being a division point, enabled him to cut in on the Associated Press wire and learn to copy it when he was not busy with railroad work. In 1891 he was made third train dispatcher at Livingston, Montana, which position he held without an accident until 1892, when he became an operator for the Associated Press at Bozeman, Montana. At that time Marcus Daly and Senator Clark had established a daily paper there to aid the silver issue. This being before the time typewriters were used in the work, Mr. Young was compelled to take all his copy by pencil. He retained his position until the repeal of the Sherman silver bill, when he engaged in relief work at Spokane, Seattle and Portland for a few months.

He was then transferred to Minneapolis, Minnesota, with the Western Union Telegraph Company, working on the exchange wire, which position he held for a month, and in 1893 was transferred to Louisville, Kentucky. Here he was employed at night, and during the day read law in the office of J. R. W. Smith until 1894, when he lost his position with the Western Union Company and returned to Meade county, Kentucky, and worked on the farm until he again secured a position in the employ of the Western Union at Nashville, Tennessee. Later he was transferred to St. Louis, Missouri, and through the kindness of R. H. Bohle, present manager of the Western Union at that place, his hours were fixed from ten o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon and from seven in the evening to twelve midnight, thus giving him an opportunity to attend lectures at the St. Louis Law School from eight forty-five to nine forty-five in the morning and from five o'clock to six o'clock in the evening. He continued his studies for two years and graduated in 1896 as fourth in his class and later entered the practice of his profession.

When Mr. Young left home in 1889 there was a mortgage of one thousand dollars on the farm, and from the time he secured his first position in Clayton, Wisconsin, until he began his studies at the St. Louis Law School he sent home regularly fifteen dollars per month to pay for a farm hand to take his place, and also saved sufficient money to pay off the mortgage. From this it is obvious that it was with difficulty that he pursued his studies and paid his expenses with what he had remaining. However, it had always been his desire to become an attorney at law, and he was willing to undergo any hardships in order to accomplish his aim. He considered the practice of law as one of the most noble professions and was anxious to become a barrister, thinking that thereby he might not only be more useful to himself, but more especially to his fellowmen.

On the whole it may be said that Mr. Young is numbered among the eminently successful lawyers of the city, and he has won considerable distinction by having successfully handled several difficult cases. He represented the board of trustees of Clifton Heights against the Annex Realty Company in a fight to enforce provisions in a deed to maintain such private places as Portland place and Westmoreland place. The case is reported in 173 Missouri, page 511, and is the only decision in the United States or England definitely on this point. He also defended and won in the slander suit of Lawrence M. Jones against David Lauzner, of Kansas City, Missouri, for fifty thousand dollars. The trial continued for three weeks and four days, and the final decision was handed down in November, 1904. Attorney General Hadley and Edwin C. Meservey, now city counselor of Kansas City and candidate for the appellate bench, represented Mr. Jones. This is said to be the only case on record where live fish were put in evidence for the purpose of showing the length of time water had stood upon a certain lot of ground in order to enable the fish to attain the specified size. Mr. Young on another memorable occasion represented the laundries of St. Louis and was successful in a decision in their favor to the effect that they did not and could not violate our state anti-trust laws on account of the fact, of which the court took judicial notice, that a laundryman was a laborer and did not deal in commodities. Again he represented the same interests in 1908, when the circuit attorney undertook to prevent the laundries from maintaining a combination to keep up prices on account of the illegality of such a combination, claiming it to be in restraint of trade. This time also Mr. Young won his case, the court maintaining that the laundry business was not one affected with a public interest, and therefore not such a combination as would be enjoined at the instance of the circuit attorney.

In 1907-08 Mr. Young represented as an attorney the local brewery workers in their fight to obtain possession of the old Liederkrantz Hall, at Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue, which culminated in a brewery strike. At this time he was retained by the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to defend an application for an injunction in the federal courts at Cincinnati, Ohio, to prevent it from ordering the brewery strike. He defended the application, the injunction was denied and the strike was ordered and won within two weeks. Mr. Young represented all of the striking employes before the state board of arbitration, who decided that the strike was just, and that the brewery bosses were in the wrong. It is also remarkable in the career of Mr. Young as an attorney that he ferreted out the fraud of John Knoth, who wheedled sixteen German ministers out of forty thousand dollars in real-estate transactions. As Mr. Knoth was insolvent, Attorney Young persuaded him to insure his life, which he did, and shortly afterward died, at which each of Mr. Young's clients received full reimbursement for the amounts they had lost. Mr. Young has been connected in an eminent way with many other cases at law, in all of which he has been successful. Although a young man in the profession, he has an extensive clientage and his practice thus far has been the means of placing him

in more than comfortable circumstances. He owns an elegant home, valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, in which he has a very costly library.

On June 3, 1897, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Lulu Denny Thompson, who was born and reared in St. Louis and whose father was a colonel in the Confederate army and for many years before his death, in 1881, was a prominent member of the Merchants Exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Young have the following children: Ruby Ruth, ten years of age; Lulu Laverne, nine years old; and Genevieve Lorraine, who is entering her fifth year.

Among the fraternal organizations with which Mr. Young is affiliated are the Apollo Tent of the Maccabees, having joined this organization in December, 1897; and Keystone Lodge, No. 243, A. F. & A. M. He has been a member of the Christian church since 1887. In politics he is a republican and while he is actively interested to the extent of casting his vote and using his influence toward the election of candidates of the party, yet he has thus far made no effort toward seeking public office.

FRANK SHAPLEIGH.

Carlisle has said, "The story of any man's life would have interest and value if truly told" and adds further that "biography is the most interesting and profitable of all reading." When the record is the chronicle of honest industry and successful accomplishment it cannot fail to inspire those who read and when business success is accompanied by a recognition of man's obligations to his fellowmen and "as well of the responsibilities of wealth" it may indeed serve as an object lesson. Such is the history of Frank Shapleigh, who for many years figured prominently in commercial circles of St. Louis and at his death left a most honored name.

He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1838, and when a young boy was brought to St. Louis in 1843 by his parents, Augustus F. and Elizabeth Ann (Umstead) Shapleigh, who were married in Philadelphia in 1837. The father was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, January 9, 1810, and was a son of Richard W. Shapleigh, a ship owner, who was lost in the wrecking of his ship *Granville* off Rye Beach, New Hampshire, in 1824. The family is of English lineage. Although but fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death, Augustus F. Shapleigh was obliged to aid in the support of the family and secured a position in a hardware store in Portsmouth at a salary of fifty dollars per year. At the end of the first year he left that position and went to sea, spending three years on a sailing vessel, but at the request of his mother and sister he gave up this life on the ocean wave and reentered the hardware business in his native city. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia, where he secured a position with Rogers Brothers & Company, proprietors of a hardware store, with whom he remained until 1843. He had been advanced through successive promotions until he became a junior partner in the firm and when in 1843 the house established a western branch at St. Louis, Augustus F. Shapleigh came to this city to take charge of the new enterprise, then conducted under the firm style of Rogers, Shapleigh & Company. On the death of Mr. Rogers the firm became Shapleigh, Day & Company and following the retirement of Mr. Day in 1863 the firm name of A. F. Shapleigh & Company was assumed. In July, 1880, the business was incorporated as the Shapleigh & Cantwell Hardware Company and in 1888 the name was changed to the A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Company. In 1886 the house suffered heavily by fire, but a new enterprise rose phoenix-like from the ashes and for over fifty years business was carried on in St. Louis with trade interests reaching throughout the middle states and to the Pacific coast. The success of this enterprise was attributable largely to A. F. Shapleigh, who established the business upon a safe, conserva-



FRANK SHAPLEIGH

tive basis and yet conducted the business along progressive lines. From 1859 until 1897 Mr. Shapleigh was a trustee and director of the State Bank of St. Louis, for twenty-eight years was a director of the Merchants National Bank, but resigned in 1890 in favor of his son, Alfred. He also extended his efforts to other fields of activity and became a prominent representative of insurance interests as the president of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company and vice president of the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company. His name was ever an honored one in commercial circles in St. Louis and through his business activity and in other ways he contributed in substantial measure to the growth and development of the city. He stood as a high type of the enterprising, reliable merchant whose ways were straightforward and whose word no man questioned.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Augustus F. Shapleigh eight children were born, the surviving members of the family being Richard W., now connected with the Shapleigh Hardware Company; Alfred L., also with the company; Augustus F.; and John B., a practicing physician.

Of this family Frank Shapleigh, long active in the management of the Shapleigh Hardware Company, died at his home at No. 3663 West Pine street in St. Louis, January 1, 1901. He was only five years of age when brought by his parents to St. Louis and in the Wyman school at Sixteenth and Pine streets he acquired his early education, while later he attended school at Hermann, Missouri, until 1857. In that year he entered the hardware business established by his father and which at that time was conducted under the firm style of Shapleigh, Day & Company. He was continuously connected with the enterprise and at the outset of his career made it his purpose to thoroughly master the business in principle and detail and to gain comprehensive knowledge of every department. His thoroughness and accuracy well qualified him for executive control and administrative direction in later years and at the time of his death he was vice president and general manager of the A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Company. His life was characterized by all that constitutes honorable manhood as well as business enterprise and to an unusual extent he enjoyed the confidence and good will of his associates.

On the 6th of June, 1865, Frank Shapleigh was married in St. Louis to Miss Mary Daggett, a daughter of the Hon. John D. Daggett, at one time mayor of the city. Mr. Shapleigh held membership in the Business Men's League, the Mercantile Club and the Merchants Exchange. In politics he was independent, but was never remiss in the duties of citizenship and gave loyal and generous support to many movements for the public good. He served as an officer in an important secret society in St. Louis for many years and was active in its work. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and his life was at all times in harmony with its principles. All who knew him honored him and he enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence and respect of his business associates and colleagues. He was devoted to the ties of friendship and of family, regarding them as a sacred obligation, and when he passed away the city mourned the loss of a member of one of its most representative and prominent families. The name of Shapleigh has ever stood as a synonym for all that is enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship and no history of the city would be complete without extended reference to them.

LOUIS C. DIEKMANN.

Louis C. Dickmann, who since 1883 has been engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business and has long been recognized as a leader in political circles in St. Louis, in which connection he has achieved excellent results for the city's benefit and upbuilding, was born in St. Louis, September 1, 1857. His parents, Frederick W. and Elise Dickmann, were natives of Germany, and on coming to

the new world settled in St. Louis, where the father, who was a cooper by trade, was long known as a worthy and industrious citizen.

The son became a public-school student and passed through consecutive grades until he had completed the first year's work in the high school, but he put aside his text-books in order to provide for his own support when thirteen years of age, securing a position as office boy in the employ of Garrett, McDowell & Company, noted manufacturers and dealers in pig iron. He became largely familiar with the methods of trade and commerce while connected with that house, with which he was associated for thirteen years. Ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he severed his connection with Garrett, McDowell & Company and became a coal merchant of the city, conducting the enterprise under his own name for some time and later, when the business had developed to extensive proportions, he formed the Diekmann Coal Company, of which he is the president. He has for a quarter of a century been engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business in this city, conducting an extensive and successful enterprise, which returns to him a gratifying annual income. He has also extended his efforts to other lines and is well known in commercial and industrial circles in St. Louis.

Mr. Diekmann is perhaps even better known as a leader in republican ranks, having figured prominently for a number of years in political circles, especially in connection with municipal interests. He was first called to office, when in 1890 he was elected to fill out an unexpired term in the house of delegates and in the spring of 1891 he was reelected for a full term and again chosen to the office in 1893 and 1895, so that he remained as the incumbent until 1897. During his last term he was chosen speaker of the house and at different times acted as chief executive of the city in the absence of Mayor Walbridge. His businesslike methods of conducting public affairs, his keen insight into problems of municipal government, his capable management of complex city interests and above all his fidelity to the welfare of the city made him one of the best officials that has served as speaker of the house.

In 1881 Mr. Diekmann was married to Miss Sophie M. Bredemeyer, and unto them have been born a son and five daughters. Mr. Diekmann is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to the Royal Arcanum and to the Masonic fraternity. He is particularly prominent in the Knights of Pythias and for two terms filled the office of chancellor commander of Golden Crown Lodge, while later he organized Wabash Lodge, No. 248, K. P., of which he has been its representative to the grand lodge. His abilities well qualify him for leadership and he possesses much of that characteristic which, for want of a better term, has been called personal magnetism. Men, however, are drawn to him through the recognition of his strength of character, his rectitude in business, social and political relations and his loyalty to any cause which he espouses.

EDWIN T. NUGENT.

While the life record of Edwin T. Nugent covers only a comparatively brief period, his business ability has placed him on a par with men of broader experience and longer connection with the business world. He is at the head of the E. T. Nugent & Company, insurance company. He started upon life's journey in St. Louis, March 1, 1876, a son of Byron Nugent, late president of the Byron Nugent & Brothers Dry Goods Company, and was a pupil in the old Stoddard public school until his tenth year, after which he attended the Smith Academy to the age of sixteen years. His education was continued in St. Paul school, at Concord, New Hampshire, until his twentieth year, after which he pursued a scientific course at Yale University and was graduated within the classic walls

of that institution on the completion of a course in civil engineering with the class of 1899.

Well qualified by liberal education for life's practical and responsible duties, Mr. Nugent returned to St. Louis and remained in his father's store as sales clerk for three years. He was afterward associated with the Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company as traveling salesman for a short time, after which he took charge of the New York office of the B. Nugent & Brothers Dry Goods Company, acting as manager in the eastern metropolis for five years. He then returned to St. Louis and for two years was again connected with the control of his father's business interests. He next established his present enterprise and has become well known in insurance circles. He belongs to a family that has figured prominently in the business circles of St. Louis for many years, but has chosen as a life work a department of activity in which family influence availed little, or naught, but where advancement must depend on individual merit.

In December, 1901, Mr. Nugent was married in Philadelphia to Miss Olga P. Clinton, a daughter of Leon A. Clinton, a brush manufacturer. They have one daughter, Olga Marie, now five years of age. Their home, at No. 5228 Westminster place, was erected by Mr. Nugent. He is an independent voter and yet is not unmindful of the duties of citizenship, but casts his ballot with regard to the capability of the candidate rather than his party affiliation. Of Episcopalian faith, he is a communicant of St. George's church. Uniformly courteous and considerate, he has the high regard and lasting friendship of those with whom social relations have brought him in contact, while in his business record he is reflecting credit upon a family name that has long been an honored one in the commercial and financial circles of the city.

LOCKE TIFFIN HIGHLEYMAN.

Locke T. Highleyman, a representative of real-estate and investment interests, in which connection he has developed an extensive business, was born in Sedalia, Missouri, April 23, 1870. He comes of a family founded in America at the time of the Revolutionary war, representatives of the name coming from Germany. One of these was a Hessian soldier, who like many other representatives of military life in the fatherland, was hired by King George to aid the English government in suppressing the rebellion among the colonists of the new world. Colonel Heilamann, however, became interested in America and the prospects of this country and remained here to become an American citizen. The family name was changed to its present form by his son, James William McDonald Highleyman, who was the grandfather of our subject. The latter was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, January 6, 1813, and later settled at Bellaire, Ohio, becoming a prominent man of that section.

Samuel Locke Highleyman, father of our subject, was born in Wegee, Belmont county, Ohio, June 20, 1843, and was long well known as tax commissioner of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was identified with that road for about thirty-six years and in addition to his activity and interests in that direction he engaged in the general investment business for about thirteen years in Sedalia. For the past twenty-three years he has been identified with financial interests in St. Louis, but in January, 1908, retired from active business to enjoy a well earned rest that has come to him in recognition of his enterprise, his careful investigation and his judicious management of his interests. He married Miss Laura Alice Hull, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, March 25, 1852, a daughter of A. Y. Hull, who was born July 28, 1817. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Margaret E. Tiffin, was a representative of the family of that name which gave Ohio its first government. The parents of our subject are yet in the enjoyment of good health.



LOCKE T. HIGHLEYMAN

Locke Tiffin Highleyman acquired his preliminary education in the schools of Sedalia, Missouri, and afterward pursued his studies in Leipzig, Germany. He was also for a brief period a student in the public schools of St. Louis and when he regarded his education as completed, he joined his father in business in St. Louis at the age of sixteen years, becoming connected with varied interests. After thirteen years of his life were thus passed, he started upon an independent business venture in the real-estate and investment business. In this he has continued under his own name with offices at Nos. 1401-04 Missouri Trust other large cities, but is now devoting his entire attention to his extensive and building. For about three years he had a branch establishment in Chicago and growing interests in St. Louis, which have already reached large proportions. He is well known as a most correct valuator of property and as a promoter of real-estate operations, which have proven important and valued factors in the city's growth. He is also thoroughly familiar with the value of commercial paper and other investments and stands today as one of the prominent representatives of financial interests in St. Louis.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Highleyman was married in Chicago to Miss Kathryn A. Daily, on the 9th of June, 1900. She is a daughter of Peter J. Daily, assistant general superintendent of the Rock Island Railroad, now living in Cameron, Missouri, where the family is one of marked social prominence. They had three children, two of whom are living: Locke T. and Thomas Daily.

Mr. Highleyman is politically independent, believing more in the selection of a people's candidate than in adhering to any party. He is interested in the æsthetic development of the city, recognizing the fact that culture is to the individual what civilization is to the community. A lover of art, he is a member of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, while in fraternal relations he is connected with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Nor is he unmindful of the higher, holier duties of life and his interest therein is exemplified in his membership in the Methodist church.

ALEXANDER M. BOGY.

While America is the home of the self-made man, it is nevertheless not so frequent an occurrence to see an individual rise from a humble place in the business world to a position of leadership that such a course does not awaken admiration and interest. Such has been the history of Alexander M. Bogy, now secretary of the Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company. Moreover, his business record is such as any man might be proud to possess, for throughout his entire connection with mercantile interests he has ever regarded an engagement that he has made, or an obligation that he has incurred as something to which he is sacredly pledged. He was born in St. Louis, November 2, 1856, a son of Benjamin and Charlotte (Mackay) Bogy. The paternal grandfather, who was of French parentage, came from Canada to the United States about 1780, and located at St. Genevieve, Missouri, which was then a French settlement in a district that had not yet become, by purchase, a part of our territory. He was one of the pioneers of that district and surveyed a large portion of the Louisiana purchase for the government, being one of two brothers engaged in government work. Benjamin Bogy came to St. Louis in his boyhood and secured employment with the Shapleigh Hardware Company, with which he remained for fifty-two years. He became one of the best known traveling salesmen of the southwest, his territory covering Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Throughout the entire period of his business activity he was never associated with any other enterprise or house, and his long continuation with that company is the best encomium of his faithful

and meritorious service. During the Civil war he served with the Confederate army in the rank of colonel. The maternal grandfather of A. M. Bogy was a colonel in the United States army, with headquarters at St. Louis, and when he passed away his remains were interred at Jefferson Barracks. He came of a family of Scotch extraction.

Alexander M. Bogy largely acquired his education in Christian Brothers College of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1869. Leaving school at the age of thirteen years he secured a position with Chase & Cabot wholesale dry-goods merchants, at that time conducting one of the largest establishments in this city. He remained with the house for seven years, after which he accepted a position with S. C. Davis & Company, whom he represented for twenty years, or until the partnership was dissolved. He was afterward connected with the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company for four years, or until the incorporation of the Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, of which firm he is the secretary. This company today owns and controls one of the largest dry-goods enterprises in the United States. At the head of concerns of this magnitude are men of master minds with ability to plan and perform, to recognize opportunities and to secure the coöperation and control the labors of a capable corps of assistants. The business of the house has always been conducted along the lines of old and time-tried maxims, such as "Honesty is the best policy," and while thus conforming to a high standard of commercial ethics the house has always been permeated by a spirit of progressiveness that has kept it in touch with the spirit of marked enterprise that dominates American trade relations at the present time.

On the 12th of June, 1878, Mr. Bogy was married in St. Louis to Miss Rosamond Dowker. Of the four children born of this union, Marion E. is the wife of Fred I. Morris, formerly connected with the Southern Railroad in St. Louis, but now engaged in mercantile pursuits in Los Angeles, California; Ben A. is a resident of New York, where he is agent for the Wright Health Underwear Company; Alexander M., Jr., is a traveling salesman, representing the Smith, McCord Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, throughout West Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Vernon C. is also a dry-goods traveling salesman, his territory covering northwestern Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon and Washington. The father of Mrs. Bogy is John Dowker, of Toronto, Canada, a representative of an old English family of Yorkshire descent. The first of the name came to America about 1845.

Mr. Bogy has usually given his political support to the democracy, and yet may be termed independent, as he has never felt himself bound by party ties and exerts his right of franchise in support of the candidates whom he regards as best qualified for office. He is a communicant of the Catholic church and a member of the Mercantile club. A man of literary taste, he devotes much of his leisure hours to reading and he also finds delight in travel, in hunting, and in fishing. He is accompanied on his various trips by the members of the family, whose tastes incline them to the sports in which he is indulging or to an interest in the various places which he visits.

G. LACY CRAWFORD.

G. Lacy Crawford, representing various lines of insurance, was born in St. Louis, November 29, 1870. His father, James E. Crawford, was a native of Donegal, Ireland, whence he was brought to America at the age of eight years and was reared in St. Louis. For some time he engaged in business as a dealer in men's furnishing goods and later dealt in white lead and oil. Other commercial enterprises claimed his attention up to the time of his retirement, his growing success enabling him in his later years to enjoy well-earned and well-merited

rest. He married Julia Lyle, a native of St. Louis, and a daughter of Alexander Lacy Lyle. Her death occurred December 27, 1894, while James E. Crawford survived until October 1, 1901.

G. Lacy Crawford, their only child, was educated at Smith Academy, in St. Louis, and under the instruction of private tutors. When eighteen years of age he entered the National Bank of Commerce in a clerical capacity, there remaining until December, 1894. In January, 1895, he became connected with the bond and stock business, conducting a brokerage enterprise of that character until May 1, 1908, since which time he has given his attention to the insurance business, with offices in the Pierce building. He is rapidly securing a good clientage in this line and he also has other interests. He has invested to some extent in St. Louis real estate, and among his holdings is his residence at No. 4251 West Pine boulevard, which he erected in 1894.

On the 18th of June, 1895, Mr. Crawford made further arrangements for having a home of his own through his marriage, in St. Louis, to Miss Perlie Bevis, a daughter of Alfred Bevis, deceased, of St. Louis. They have two children, James E. and Lida, aged respectively twelve and nine years. Mr. Crawford is independent in local politics, but supports the national republican ticket. He belongs to St. Peter's Episcopal church and is a prominent Mason, having taken the Knight Templar degree and also the Thirty-second degree. He is also connected with the Mystic Shrine and belongs to the Elks and Eagles. In his club life he is connected with the St. Louis, the St. Louis Country, the Racquet, the Noonday, the Missouri Athletic, and some hunting and fishing clubs. He is a lover of the outdoor sports, including horseback riding and golfing, and is likewise an enthusiastic motorist. He has traveled quite extensively and looks at life from no narrow nor contracted standpoint, but is a broad-minded man, manifesting a healthy interest in the questions of the day, political and otherwise, while in community affairs he shows the coöperation and endorsement of a public-spirited citizen.

LOUIS THEODORE NOLKER.

Louis Theodore Nolker, who since March, 1899, has been vice president and treasurer of the Commercial Electrical Supply Company, was born in St. Louis, September 7, 1877, a son of William F. and Louisa (Brinckwirth) Nolker. As a pupil in the Jackson school of this city he began his education and later attended the Christian Brothers College and Smith Academy, being graduated from the last named with the class of 1898.

Early in his business career Mr. Nolker was for a brief period connected with the Kinloch Telephone Company, but in March, 1899, became vice president and treasurer of the Commercial Electrical Supply Company, serving as such up to 1906, when he was made president of the company. Because of his wise judgment, his ability to speedily and satisfactorily adjust involved business interests and to grasp the adverse and favorable points of a business situation, he has been called to positions of administrative direction in connection with various other important enterprises. He is now the secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis Tin & Sheet Metal Working Company; is vice president of the Guarantee Electrical Company; a member of the St. Louis Credit Men's Association and a member of the advisory board of the National Irrigation Association.

Mr. Nolker has also been called to positions of administrative direction in connection with organizations founded upon a social basis. He is now the president of the Smith Academy Alumni Association and a director of the Latin-American Club and Foreign Trades Association. He also belongs to the Tuscan Lodge of Masons and holds membership in the Glen Echo Country, the Union,



LOUIS T. NOLKER

Missouri Athletic and the Valley Park Canoe Clubs. He finds his favorite recreation in horseback riding and is usually the owner of several fine specimens of the noble steed. Although one of St. Louis' young men, his force of character, his native talents and acquired ability give him rank with those who are molding the city's destiny.

MATHIAS R. UDELL.

Mathias R. Udell, whose life record proves that there is no discordant element between success and honesty, has figured for many years as a leading business man of St. Louis, being since 1900 at the head of the Udell-Predock Manufacturing Company. Previous to this time he had been active in promoting industrial interests of foremost importance in the city's business activity and prosperity. A native of the state of New York, he was born in Westerlo, Albany county, October 2, 1843. His parents were Gardiner and Minerva (Bennett) Udell, both of whom were natives of the Empire state, where the father followed the occupation of farming. The family is of English origin but early in the seventeenth century representatives of the name came to the new world.

Mathias R. Udell was a public-school student in his native town and without other preparation for life's practical and responsible duties he started in business, his inherent force of character and strong determination constituting the foundation of his success. In 1859 he arrived in the middle west, going to Chicago, where he joined his brother, Calvin G. Udell, who was there engaged in manufacturing lines. He remained in his brother's employ until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he returned east to Springfield, Massachusetts, and was in the government employ in the United States armory there for about three years or until 1864. At that time he enlisted for active service at the front, becoming a member of the Thirtieth Regiment Unattached Heavy Artillery, with which he continued until the close of the war, being at that time stationed in the vicinity of Washington to defend the capitol.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Udell again came to the middle west and engaged with his brother in the manufacture of woodenware until the fall of 1867, when he removed to St. Louis and here opened a branch house for the Chicago Manufacturing Company. From the beginning the new enterprise proved a success and Mathias R. Udell remained in active control thereof until 1875, when that business was merged with the interests of the Udell-Schmerding Woodenware Company. His identification with the new concern continued until 1883, during which time he was manager of the department where was manufactured the line of goods formerly constituting the output of the Chicago factory. In 1883 the Udell-Schmerding Company retired from business and soon afterward Mr. Udell began business on his own account as a jobber of woodenware in St. Louis, his location being at the corner of Sixth and Locust streets, where he conducted both a wholesale and retail enterprise as senior partner of the firm of Udell & Crunden. His time and attention were thus fully occupied for some years and the growth of the business necessitated the removal of the house in 1889 from its original location to larger and more commodious quarters at Fourth and St. Charles streets, where they occupied practically an entire block. In the course of time Mr. Udell became practically sole proprietor of the business, which he incorporated under the name of the Udell Woodenware Company, of which he was the president. He continued in that line until 1900. When he retired from the woodenware business he incorporated the Udell-Predock Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of parlor and library tables and other furniture. The plant is located at the corner of Monroe street and Broadway and employs on an average of fifty workmen, beside a number of traveling salesmen. The trade now extends throughout the entire United

States and the industry is one of the largest in this line in the city, while the reputation of the house is constantly increasing because of the attractive styles which it sends out and the substantial character of its manufactured product.

Mr. Udell was married in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 23, 1864, to Miss Anna M. Pease, a daughter of Oliver Pease, of Springfield, Massachusetts. The family were old residents of that state, prominent in the social and business life of Springfield. Three children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Udell: Frank L., who is now in business with his father as treasurer of the company; Edna M., the wife of John F. Michaels, secretary of the company; and Lillian T., the wife of Lee D. Fisher, who is engaged in the construction of electric railroads under the name of the Fisher Construction Company and also owns and operates a large electric line extending between Joliet, Plainfield and Aurora, Illinois, known as the Joliet, Plainfield and Aurora road. There are now five grandchildren, the son Frank having a daughter, Gladys, while Mrs. Michaels has two children, Harold and Mildred, and Mrs. Fisher has two sons, Hart Udell and Frank Lee.

In hearty sympathy with the principles of the republican party, Mr. Udell gives to it staunch support whenever possible, although the demands of his business leave him little time for active participation in public work. He is a valued member of the Royal Arcanum, the Legion of Honor, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Western Commercial Travelers' Association. He stands as a high type of American manhood because of native intellectual force, of well developed talents, of keen insight, of strong purpose and unflinching determination. His sturdy integrity and honesty of principle have led him to despise all unworthy or questionable means to secure success in any undertaking or for any purpose or to promote his own advancement in any direction.

GUSTAVE WILLIAM NIEMANN.

Gustave William Niemann, president of the Title Guaranty Trust Company, has advanced through successive stages of business experience and development to a prominent position as financier and real-estate operator. The fifty years of his life have been passed in St. Louis where his expanding powers have enabled him to advance beyond many on life's highway who perhaps started out ahead of him. A native of St. Louis, he was born July 27, 1857, his parents being William and Minna (Trauernicht) Niemann. His father was for many years engaged in merchandising in St. Louis. A native of Osnabrueck, Germany, he was born in 1827 and came to the United States in 1847. During the early years of his residence here he was engaged in the dry-goods trade and was well known among the prominent, substantial and respected merchants of St. Louis. For some time he has lived retired and has now passed the eighty-first milestone on life's journey. Dr. Gustave W. Trauernicht, the maternal grandfather of Gustave William Niemann, was a distinguished dentist of St. Louis who died in Thuringen some years ago.

Gustave William Niemann, reared in a home of culture and refinement, pursued his education in the public schools and in the Wertz, German private institute. He obtained his academic instructions in the Christian Brothers College and later became a student in the St. Louis Law School. While he has never engaged in the practice of law his knowledge thereof has been a source of benefit to him in the conduct of important business interests. He entered the office of August Gehner, one of the most successful business men of St. Louis, recognized also as an influential astute financier, and under his guidance Mr. Niemann acquainted himself with every feature of the business. His mastery of each task assigned him enabled him to make steady progress and each forward step

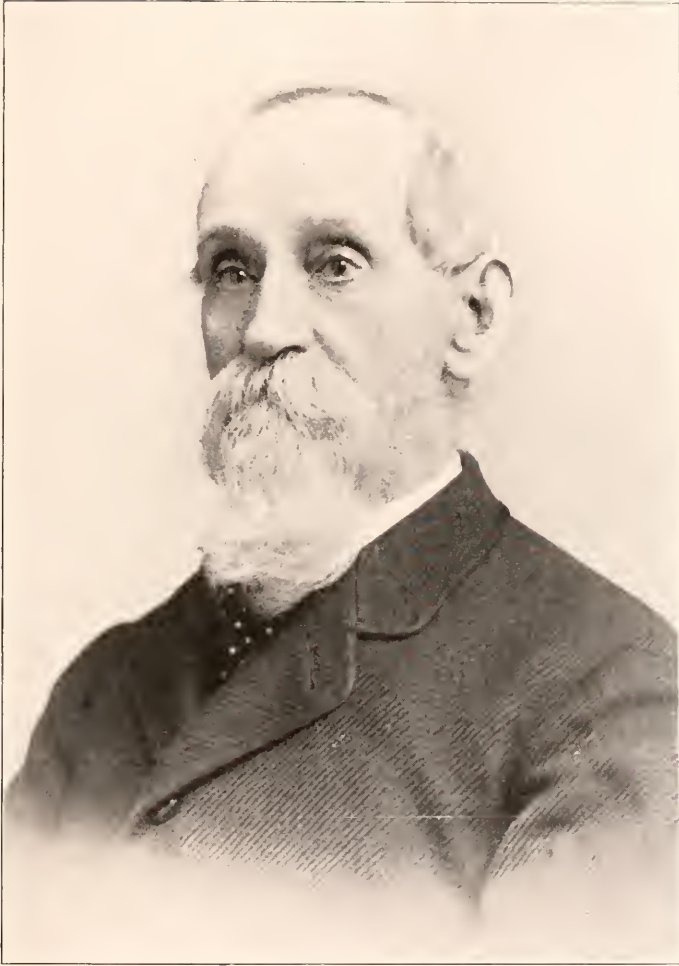
brought him a broader outlook and wider view. The recognition of his ability led to his prompt promotion in Mr. Gehner's office and in 1886 he was admitted to a partnership. He is recognized as a man of virile strength in the solution of complex financial problems and his success places him with the prominent financiers and real-estate dealers of the city. He has become a recognized authority on matters pertaining to the examination of land titles and devotes a large measure of his time to this branch of the business. On the 1st of February, 1901, the Gehner Company sold out to the Title Guaranty Trust Company, of which Mr. Niemann became secretary and treasurer. In January, 1904, he was elected to the presidency and still remains in that position. His name has long since become an honored one on commercial paper while his opinions of financial and real-estate questions are largely accepted as authority. He is also a director of the German-American Bank and has private business interests which constitute good income bearing investments.

Mr. Niemann belongs to the German Lutheran church and is a prominent Mason. He has served as master of Tuscan lodge; is a past eminent commander of Ascalon Commandery, K. T.; and is a past potentate of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is popular among the members of the St. Louis, Union, Missouri Athletic and Century Clubs, to all of which he belongs, and his personal qualities have won him favor in social circles. He resides with his aged father in a beautiful residence on Lindell boulevard which he erected some years ago. The exercise of one's native talents is the source of their growth and in the field of continuous activity Mr. Niemann has so developed his powers that he today occupies a conspicuous place among the foremost representatives of financial and investment interests in his native city.

CHARLES TOPPAN JOHNSON.

Charles Toppan Johnson was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 21, 1819, and died in St. Louis, June 7, 1895. He came of an old and prominent family of the east, connected with many events which were factors in shaping the early history of that section of the country. His father, Captain Eleazer Johnson, was born at Newburyport, November 12, 1790, and was a son of Captain William Pierce Johnson, a pioneer shipbuilder at that place. The great-grandfather of our subject was Captain Eleazer Pierce Johnson, who owned a fleet of trading vessels which plied between Massachusetts ports and the West Indies, trading in sugar and molasses. It was Captain Eleazer P. Johnson who was in the West Indies at the time of the outbreak of hostilities with the mother country. His vessel, which was named American Hero, he loaded with arms and ammunition and thus brought to this country the first outside aid in the struggle for freedom, distributing the arms and ammunition among the first defenders of the country at the port of Boston. He was also the leader of the first tea party that threw the tea over into the Boston harbor and thus announced American hostility to the tax which had been imposed upon that product. He also led his men to the powder house in Newburyport and with axes they demolished the house, distributed the powder, broke up the boxes and then set fire to them. This was several months before the famous "Boston Tea Party" occurred. His son, Captain William P. Johnson, built the wharf at Newburyport which still bears his name. Captain Eleazer Johnson, father of our subject, was for forty years city clerk at Newburyport and a most prominent, influential and honored resident there. His wife bore the maiden name of Fannie Toppan.

Charles Toppan Johnson, whose name introduces this record, acquired his education in the public schools of his native town and came to St. Louis on the



CHARLES T. JOHNSON

1st of April, 1837, when eighteen years of age. Here he entered into the hardware business with a cousin, Edward Johnson, and when the war with Mexico broke out he enlisted under Captain Weightman, of St. Louis, who was in Doniphan's Division. When hostilities had ceased he returned to this city and established a grocery store on Third street, conducting it for several years. In 1855, however, he sold out his business and accepted a position as conductor on the railroad, being the first conductor to run over the old Northern Missouri Railroad, which had just been completed. At the time of his demise he was one of the oldest conductors in the state and died of heart failure while on duty. He was very popular with the patrons of the road, for he was always courteous, obliging, and at the same time was loyal and faithful to the interests of the company which he represented. During the Civil war he was a staunch Confederate and his frank avowal of his sympathy for the south often led him into encounters with those who were opposed to him. On one occasion, in 1863, the notorious Jim Lane, leader of the "Kansas Red Legs," was forced to apologize to Mr. Johnson for remarks which he made, casting reflections on the Confederates. In the early days of his residence here Mr. Johnson was a member of the old volunteer fire department of St. Louis, being a member of St. Louis Company, No. 4, and he also belonged to Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

On the 24th of November, 1865, occurred the marriage of Mr. Johnson and Miss Sarah A. Bedel, a daughter of H. T. Bedel, of Haverill, New Hampshire, and Maria (Thompson) Bedel, of Cherry Valley, New York. The death of Mr. Johnson occurred June 7, 1895. He had been a resident of St. Louis for almost sixty years and was a witness of much of its growth and development, for it was a comparatively small and unimportant town at the time of his arrival. There were no railroads and shipments were made by the water routes, while stage lines connected this city with points farther west. Mr. Johnson lived to see many changes and always rejoiced in what was accomplished as the city grew and developed along progressive lines.

GEORGE KIMBALL SMITH.

George Kimball Smith, secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, with offices in the Wright building, was born in Christian county, Illinois, February 23, 1862, his parents being Brianerd and Nancy O. Smith, who resided upon a farm in Illinois until 1865. In that year the father put aside the active work of the fields and enjoyed well-earned rest until his death, in 1877. The family is of English lineage, but has been represented in America since 1634, at which time a settlement was made in Connecticut. To this family belongs Lieutenant Philip Smith, who was active in the Colonial wars.

George K. Smith pursued his education in the public schools and the State Normal University, at Normal, Illinois, until he completed the course by graduation in 1880. For a year thereafter he engaged in teaching school at Maroa, Illinois, and then went to Colorado, where he entered the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company in a clerical capacity in the master mechanic's department. In 1883 he removed to Pittsburg, Kansas, that date witnessing a radical change in his business connections, for he turned his attention to the dry-goods trade and established a store in partnership with his brother, James B. Smith, under the firm style of Smith & Smith. They carried on business at Pittsburg, Kansas, for three years and then sold out, George K. Smith removing to Kansas City, Missouri, where he engaged in the lumber business as chief clerk with the North & Ewart Lumber Company. To the duties of that position he directed his labors for three years, and then removed to Grandin, Missouri, where he engaged as chief clerk with the Missouri Lumber & Mining Company. That association was maintained until 1891, when he came to St. Louis and engaged as

secretary with the Southern Lumber Manufacturers Association, and he is now holding the same position under the new organization known as the Yellow Pine Manufacturers Association. He has also been secretary since 1902 of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. He is likewise a director in the American Forestry Association, and his study of the lumber interests enables him largely to speak with authority upon questions bearing thereon.

Mr. Smith was married in Kansas City, Missouri, June 3, 1885, to Miss Lora E. Allen, and in 1894 he erected a handsome, modern residence at No. 4239 Delmar boulevard. He belongs to the Mercantile Club, Glen Echo Country Club, and Society of Colonial Wars, and his associates, whether in business or in social life, find him the courteous, genial gentleman, cognizant at all times of the rights of others and of his obligations to his fellowmen.

GEORGE D. ROSENTHAL.

George D. Rosenthal is manager of the St. Louis office of the General Electric Company, and is financially and officially interested in other enterprises. A native of Kremenschug, Poltava, Russia, he was born January 6, 1869. His father, Herman Rosenthal, librarian and author, was a native of Friedrichstadt Kurland, Russia, born October 6, 1843, a son of S. Moritz and Pauline Rosenthal. His education was obtained in the pro gymnasium of Jacobstadt and, having arrived at the years of maturity, he was married, in June, 1864, in Wilna, Russia, to Miss Anna Rosenthal. Coming to the United States on the 16th of August, 1881, he established the first agricultural colony for Russian Jews in America, taking his people to Louisiana. Later he organized two more colonies, one in South Dakota and one in New Jersey. He is a gentleman of the broadest culture and of comprehensive learning, and since 1885 has been a contributor to the *New York Staats Zeitung*. He was sent by the Great Northern Railway on a mission to Japan and China in 1892-3 and in 1893-4 served as secretary of the German-American Reform Union. In 1880 he established the *Russian Dary Zarya*, and now publishes and edits the *Hebrew Monthly Intelligencer*, in New York. In addition to his labors in publication lines he is the author of the *Worte des Sammlers*, 1893; *Lied der Lieder*, 1893; *Report on Japan, China and Corea*, St. Paul, 1893; *Spaetherbstnebel Poems*, 1906. Since 1900 he has been editor of the Russian department of the *Jewish encyclopedia*, and in 1904 he translated Hugo Ganz' *Land of Riddles*, published originally in the Russian tongue. He is likewise a man of broad, humanitarian spirit who has labored earnestly and effectively for the interest of his fellow countrymen, and is a member of the Imperial Russian Orphan Asylum and of the Red Cross societies, receiving from the latter a medal in 1877-8. His liberal scholarship, his broad humanitarianism, and his public-spirited citizenship place him with the most prominent representatives of the Russian nation in America. He still retains his residence in New York city.

George D. Rosenthal was a pupil in the government university of Poltava from 1879 until 1882, and the latter year came to America, landing at New York city, whence he made his way direct to Mitchell, South Dakota, where his father established a Russian colony. There he attended the public and high schools until 1886 and the following year returned to New York, where he was associated with his father in the book business until 1888. He then entered the employ of the General Electric Company at the Edison Lamp Factory, where he continued until 1890, and the same year was transferred to the western office in Chicago, with which he was connected until 1892. In that year he was transferred to St. Louis, becoming manager of the office here and in this position has displayed excellent executive ability and administrative direction. He has also extended his efforts to other departments of business activity, being now

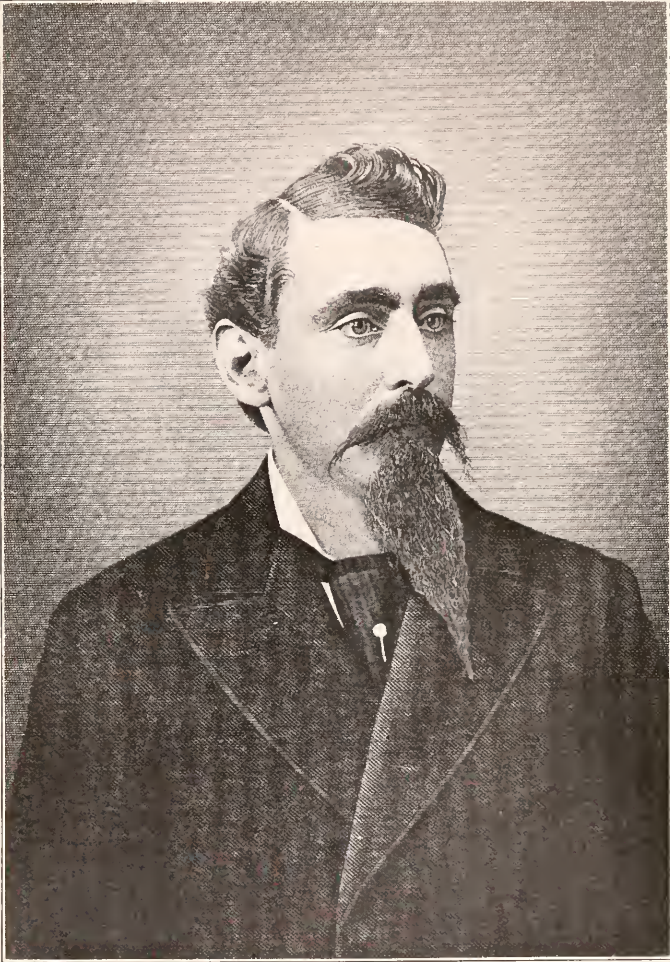
the vice president of the P. C. Murphy Trunk Company, and a director of the Washington National Bank, also a director of the Lincoln Title & Trust Company. His name thus figures prominently in connection with the financial interests of the city and his work has been crowned with notable achievement which has been the logical sequence of his intelligently directed and continuous activity.

In St. Louis, on the 27th of April, 1896, Mr. Rosenthal was married to Miss Josephine Murphy, a daughter of P. C. Murphy, who for the past fifty years has figured prominently in industrial circles in this city as a manufacturer of trunks and traveling goods. Their family numbers one son and three daughters: George Daniel, Jr.; Normyan; Leonore Catherine; and Helen Dorothy. The family residence, situated in one of the most attractive districts of the city, is at No. 4304 Washington boulevard, and is a feature in the architectural adornment of St. Louis. Mr. Rosenthal has not only obtained distinction in business circles but is prominent in the fraternal and club life of the city. He is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Liederkranz, the Mercantile, the Missouri Athletic, the Glen Echo Country and the Engineers Clubs of St. Louis and to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He is likewise a member of the Oasis Club, of the St. Louis Power Boat Association, the Missouri Camera Club and the Mississippi Valley Kennel Club. He is also a member of the Museum of Fine Arts and these different relations indicate much of the nature of his interests and pleasures. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. Although modestly inclined, he is a man at once thoroughly aggressive in business, believes in facts rather than in theories and in work rather than in the contemplation of plans. He meets all men on an equal footing in his courtesy, recognizing no distinctions of wealth but only that of worth.

EDWARD D. HOLTHAUS.

Edward D. Holthaus spent his entire life in St. Louis, the span of his earthly existence covering the years between February 6, 1851, the date of his birth, and May 21, 1896, the date of his death. During much of that period he was an energetic business man, carefully performing the duties that devolved upon him. As the name indicates, he was of German lineage, a son of C. L. and Maria (Heintz) Holthaus, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was born in Osnabruck in 1818, while the mother's birth occurred in Hamburg in 1821. Both came to the new world in early life, making the voyage across the Atlantic about the same time and both became residents of St. Louis, where they were married. Here they continued to reside until 1866, when they fell victims to the cholera which was epidemic in this city in that year.

Edward D. Holthaus mastered the elementary branches of learning as a private school pupil in St. Louis and afterward entered the St. Louis University, where he completed his course. When he had put aside his text-books he turned his attention to business and in the course of time succeeded to the ownership of the factory which his father had established and had successfully conducted in this city. C. L. Holthaus, in the fall of 1840, had embarked in the manufacture of tobacco, cigars and snuff, establishing his plant on North Third street near Washington avenue. He met with success in this venture and afterward removed to No. 614 North Third street, where he continued in business until his death. His immediate successor in the conduct and management of the tobacco factory was his son, Louis J. Holthaus, who remained at the head of the business until about the year 1886. He then sold his interest to Edward D. Holthaus, who was then the owner of one of the leading establishments of this character in the city. As the years passed by he gave proof of his business



E. D. HOLTHAUS

discernment and well formulated plans by gradually expanding the business until it had assumed extensive proportions and netted him a handsome fortune. He was a capable man of affairs whose discernment enabled him to utilize every opportunity to the best advantage and to coordinate forces, bringing them into a harmonious whole. He carefully studied trade conditions and in his tobacco manufacturing business gave to the purchasing public a quality of goods that enabled him to command a ready sale for his products. He stood high in business circles and was esteemed by all with whom he was brought in contact for his high character, his integrity and good citizenship. Outside of business circles he was known as a quiet, modest man of domestic tastes and kindly instincts, devoted to his home and family and always ready to respond to the appeals of those in distress or in need of encouragement and assistance.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Edward D. Holthaus and Miss Emma Meinhardt, a half sister of John Dierberger, well known some years since as cashier of the German-American Bank, of this city. Mrs. Holthaus was born in St. Louis in 1861 and with five children still survives her husband. The sons and daughters of the household are Cora, Edward, Robert, Arthur and Myrtle. The death of the husband and father came as a deep blow to his family, for he was devoted to their welfare and happiness, was kindly, considerate and generous.

He gave his political allegiance to the republican party and always kept well versed on the questions and issues of the day, yet had no desire for political office or honors. He adhered closely to the Golden Rule, believing it the safest guide for life and in his intercourse with his fellowmen was always straightforward, charitable and kindly. He belonged to the Legion of Honor and was a member of the Merchants Exchange Benevolent Society. No tale of sorrow or distress made appeal to him in vain. He found happiness in relieving the unfortunate, while his sympathetic nature prompted him to speak a word of encouragement to the oppressed and disheartened. He never saw a case of destitution which he did not attempt to relieve when it was possible for him to do so and there were many poor and needy who have occasion to revere and bless his memory for his timely assistance. It was these qualities that won for Mr. Holthaus his firm hold on the regard of those who knew him and have caused his memory to be cherished since he has passed away.

GEORGE W. SANDERS.

George W. Sanders still remains an active factor in the world's work and his entire life has been one of usefulness and activity, leading him from humble environment in business circles to a place of distinction and success. He was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, November 11, 1837, his parents being Plinney and Charlotte (Curtis) Sanders. The mother was born in Bristol, Connecticut, and ancestors of both sides of the family came from England to the new world during the colonial epoch in our history.

Plinney Sanders died during the infancy of his son, George, leaving a widow and four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom the subject of this review was the youngest. As the family were left in somewhat straightened financial circumstances he began the battle of life at the age of twelve years, when he was apprenticed to a neighboring farmer that he might not only become acquainted with the processes of agriculture but also that his earnings might be of assistance in supporting his mother and the other members of the family. He manfully and cheerfully took up this task in which he continued for seven years. His educational privileges of necessity were circumscribed for he had the opportunity of attending school only during the short winter sessions. Reading

and observation added largely to his knowledge and in the school of experience he learned many valuable lessons.

The tide of emigration was still flowing westward and the great hitherto unimproved regions were becoming settled. Those who went to the west sent back reports of the natural resources of the country and the business opportunities and advantages to be enjoyed in the Mississippi valley and beyond. Attracted by the tales which he heard Mr. Sanders determined that he would try his fortune in the middle west and in the year 1857, when about nineteen years of age, he became a resident of St. Louis, arriving in this city with a cash capital of but six dollars, which served as the nucleus of his present handsome assets. He possessed, however, certain qualities which are ever essential to success. Integrity, determination and strong purpose animated him in all he did and won the recognition of his employers who found in him an assistant worthy of their confidence and trust. He was first employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in the capacity of fireman, at which time the terminus of the road was at Jefferson City, Missouri, and, moreover, this was the only railroad west of the Mississippi river. For about one year and ten months Mr. Sanders occupied his first position, during which time he made practical use of his surroundings in the study of engineering, and in less than two years after he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, he was made locomotive engineer, being thoroughly qualified in every particular to assume the duties and responsibilities of this position. He served in that capacity for twelve years or until the close of the Civil war, and in the meantime carefully saved his earnings, for it was his desire to engage in business on his own account.

Much of the business of St. Louis was in connection with the Mississippi river traffic and it was this that gave to Mr. Sanders his idea concerning an independent business venture. He began the manufacture of goods used for steamboat purposes, including tarpaulins which were utilized as covering for perishable articles stored upon the river banks. In this manufacturing enterprise Mr. Sanders met with much success. He gave to the public an excellent quality of goods at reasonable prices and his straightforward movements insured him a continuance of the trade which came to him. He soon afterward extended his scope by beginning the manufacture of a complete line of army clothing and military goods. He remained at his first location for a number of years and then removed to Fourth street, opposite the courthouse, which was at that time the principal wholesale and retail thoroughfare of St. Louis. The partnership was formed under the style of Stemme, Sanders & Company and the firm continued in business at the Fourth street location for about seven years, but with the growth of the city and changes in business centers it was found necessary to seek other quarters and removal was made to Locust, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The business was then organized as a stock company under the name of the George W. Sanders Company with Mr. Sanders as president. The continuous development of the trade again demanded larger quarters and at No. 807 Washington avenue the company has found a permanent home, the business being now conducted under the style of the Sanders Duck & Rubber Company. They not only conduct an extensive manufacturing enterprise but are also exclusive western agents for the A. J. Tower fish brand oil clothing of Boston, Massachusetts. For the past thirty-three years Mr. Sanders has also represented the United States Rubber Company, manufacturers of footwear, carrying a full line of everything manufactured in rubber goods. The Sanders Company today employs a large corps of traveling salesmen and the house has become known from ocean to ocean, while its annual sales approximate one million dollars. Thus the business has developed from a small beginning along substantial lines of trade and in keeping with ideas of modern progress until it is today one of the important productive industries and commercial enterprises of the city.

On the 18th of October, 1864, Mr. Sanders was married to Miss Martha J. Holton, a daughter of Alfred Holton, then a resident of St. Louis but formerly of Vermont. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sanders were born three daughters and a son: Horace, who is connected with his father in business as vice president of the company; Jessie, the wife of Charles Avery, cashier of the Equitable Life Insurance Company at St. Louis; Lottie Louise, the wife of Frank Francis Canter, connected with the Scudder-Gale Grocery Company for the past twenty years; and Mabel A., the wife of Dr. Percy J. Farmer, a practicing physician of St. Louis.

For a number of years Mr. Sanders resided in Webster Grove, a suburb of St. Louis, and for seventeen years was treasurer of the Webster school board. For sixteen years he was superintendent of the Webster Presbyterian Sunday school and an elder in the church during his entire residence there. He is now living at No. 4393 West Pine boulevard and is an elder in the First Presbyterian church of St. Louis. He is also a member of the Knights and Legion of Honor and has been a stalwart republican from the organization of the party. He stands as a high type of American manhood and chivalry, actuated by high ideals of citizenship, manifesting his interest in municipal progress, material, intellectual and moral advancement by the hearty coöperation which he has given to movements along those lines.

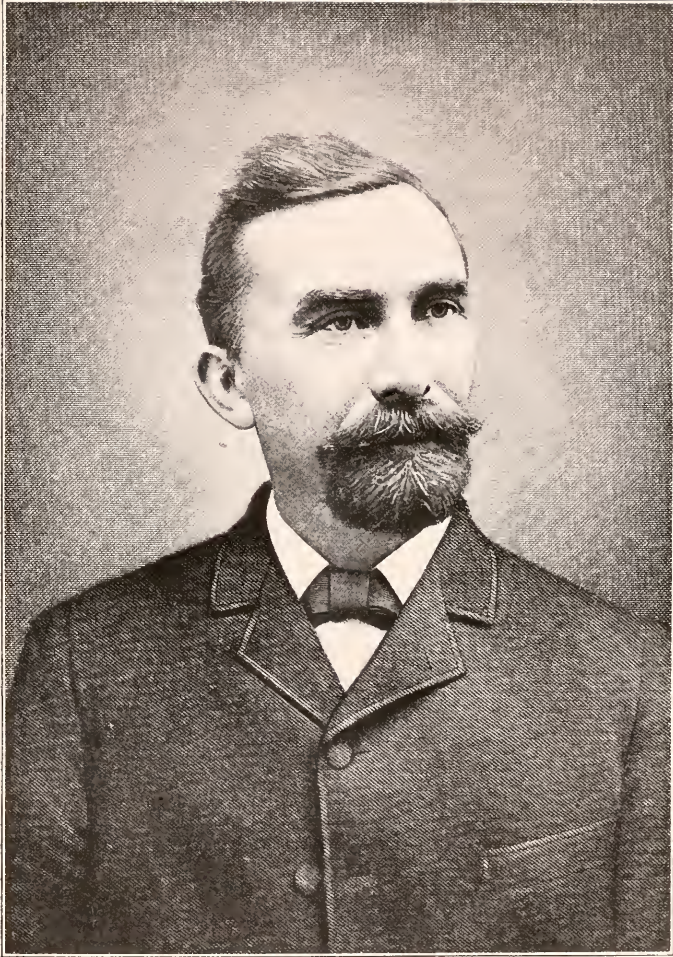
JOHN W. SCHLOEMAN.

John W. Schloeman, who was characterized as "a man loved by all who knew him," attained a position of distinctive success in business circles and at the same time his course was so honorable and upright, so just and considerate, that he had the regard and good will of all, from the humblest employe to his most prosperous and prominent colleague or contemporary in the business world.

Mr. Schloeman was a native of Germany, born November 8, 1840, but was only seven years of age when brought to St. Louis, and from that time until his demise made this city his home. His education was acquired in the schools here and after entering commercial life he devoted twenty-seven years to the Belcher Sugar Refining Company, which he represented as a city salesman. That he enjoyed the full confidence of the house is indicated by his long connection therewith, which, moreover, proved the worth of his service and ability. On severing his connection with that house he became connected with the leather trade and organized the J. W. Schloeman Leather Company, of which he became president. He was engaged in the leather business in the city from 1883 until his demise. He developed a splendid enterprise of this character and sought success not for selfish purposes, but because of the opportunity which it gave him to provide his family with the comforts and luxuries of life, and because it enabled him to aid the poor and needy and to give substantial assistance as occasion required. He was most charitable and kind, and a tale of sorrow or distress made strong appeal to him, as was evidenced by his generous response in substantial aid and sympathy.

Mr. Schloeman was married in St. Louis to Miss Anna M. Graefe, who was also a native of Germany and a daughter of William and Anna Marie Graefe. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schloeman were born five children: Otto H., Edwin W., Laura Schloeman, Mrs. E. R. Sewing and Mrs. O. W. Polster.

It was on November 25, 1908, that Mr. Schloeman was called to his final rest, amid the deep regret of all who knew him. Employes honored and respected him, business associates admired him for what he accomplished and the methods which he followed, and the poor and needy found in him a faithful friend. In all the qualities of manhood and of the recognition of one's obligations to his fellowmen, Mr. Schloeman was richly endowed, and his memory



J. W. SCHLOEMAN

will be cherished while there remain living monuments upon whom he left the impress of his individuality. Such a life never fails to be a potent influence for good, and the world is better by such an example.

WILLIAM MARVIN ARMSTRONG.

William Marvin Armstrong, vice president of the F. A. Goodrich Iron and Steel Company, was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 20, 1872. His grandfather, David Armstrong, was in early life a silversmith of Edinburgh, Scotland, and afterward was connected with the craft in New York city. His son, James Armstrong, born in Edinburgh and brought to the new world in his infancy, became a plumbing contractor of the eastern metropolis, and so continued until his death, in 1904, when he was seventy-two years of age. He was in his day the most prominent business man in his line in New York city and was very successful. His wife, who prior to her marriage was Frances Victoria Wall, is a native of Canada, of English descent, and is still living in New York. Their family numbered ten children, the ninth in order of birth being William M. Armstrong. James, Edward and Charles are successors of their father in business, while Frederick is an electrical contractor of New York city.

William M. Armstrong spent his boyhood in Brooklyn and acquired his education in the public schools there, after which he entered the Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale University, and was graduated on the completion of a course in mechanical engineering, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy with senior appointment at his graduation in 1893. He put his theoretical knowledge to the practical test during the year following his graduation, which he spent in the shops of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company. He was also for a year in the shops of the Erie Railroad Company that he might gain practical and extended experience in his chosen profession. He was then promoted to the position of engineer of tests on the road, acting in that capacity for two years, after which he became mechanical engineer with the Michigan Peninsular Company, of Detroit. In 1899, at the time the American Car & Foundry Company was organized, he came to St. Louis with them and the same year was made assistant to the general manager, holding that position until 1902, when the F. A. Goodrich Iron & Steel Company was formed. With the latter corporation he has been successively secretary, treasurer, and vice president, his executive ability constituting a valuable element in the success of the house. This concern is the selling agency for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company; the La Belle Iron Works; the Toledo Furnace Company and other steel manufacturers. He is also vice president of the firm of the F. A. Goodrich Company, of Detroit, selling agents for the Pittsburg Steel Mills, and is interested in various other enterprises. Interested in all topics bearing upon the science of mechanics, he is now a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He also belongs to the St. Louis Railway Club, the Mercantile Club, the University Club and to the Civic League. In politics he is a republican and has been tendered the nomination for the house of delegates, but the demands of his private business prevented his acceptance. He is an enthusiast on the subject of tennis and a member of the Triple A Athletic Club. A lover of music and art, he belongs to the Amphion Club and St. Louis Symphony Society and the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church.

In 1900 Mr. Armstrong was married at Binghamton, New York, to Miss Nellie S. Myrick, a daughter of Nathan S. Myrick, of the H. B. Clafflin Company, of New York city. She died in 1906, and their only child is also deceased. Mr. Armstrong was married in St. Louis, September 30, 1908, to Miss Juliet S. Warner, a daughter of Major Charles G. Warner, for a number of years vice president of the Gould system of railways, and active in the various departments

of church work in the Church of the Holy Communion—Episcopalian. Mr. Armstrong neither seeks nor shuns notoriety; on the contrary his thought is fixed upon his growing business interests, his social and civic duties, and his interest in those things promoting æsthetic culture. The natural refinement and graces of his character have so developed that he is a man of pleasing personality in whom courtesy, consideration and strength of character are well blended forces.

ENNO SANDER.

The German revolution of 1848 had a vital influence on American history in that it was the indirect means of bringing to our shores men who have attained distinction in scholarship, in military and political circles and in business life. They have had marked influence in molding public progress along various lines and among those who have left their impress for good upon American upbuilding is numbered Enno Sander, of St. Louis, who has today passed the eighty-seventh milestone on life's journey. He first opened his eyes to the light of day in the little village of Trinum, near Koethen in Anhalt, Germany, February 27, 1822, his parents being Karl Friedrich and Emilia (Palm) Sander. In pursuing his education he attended successively the gymnasium of Zerbst, Eisleben and Koethen and the University of Berlin, while the year 1847 chronicled his graduation at Halle. Fifty years later he received the golden diploma from his alma mater.

Greatly interested in the political situation of his native land, Enno Sander served as a member of the constitutional assembly of his native state in 1848 and the following year was assistant secretary of war in Baden. As the revolution proved a failure, he was taken prisoner and sentenced to ten years of solitary confinement for his connection therewith but in 1850 was pardoned and exiled. Coming to the United States, which was the haven of many of Germany's sterling sons who had labored or fought for larger liberties, he became a most loyal and devoted citizen of his adopted country and at the time of the Civil war rendered to her loyal allegiance as major and brigadier quartermaster on the staff of General John B. Gray in St. Louis.

Throughout the entire period of his residence in this land Mr. Sander has made his home in St. Louis, where in 1853 he established a drug store. His success in this line led to the founding of a second store in 1854 and a third in 1865 and in the latter year he also opened a chemical factory which is still in operation. He is a scientist of broad knowledge and from 1871 until 1874 was professor of materia medica and botany at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, which he had reorganized after it had been closed for two years, and on the 27th of February, 1902, he was elected professor emeritus. His educational work was of the highest character and constituted an effective force in the success of the institution, but while engaged in teaching he also successfully managed his business interests and for thirty years, beginning in 1864, conducted an analytical laboratory in St. Louis. His coöperation has been sought in many lines to promote knowledge as well as advance material business interests and in 1861 he was chosen recording secretary of the St. Louis Academy of Science, while the following year he was made treasurer, which position he continued to fill for forty-six years, when he declined reëlection and the academy conferred upon him the honorary membership.

A man of notable ability, the years have not seemed to lessen his capacities and power and long after the majority of his fellowmen had put aside active business cares Mr. Sander, when in his eightieth year, erected a mineral-water factory and that he had kept in touch with modern invention and mechanical ingenuity is shown by the fact that he equipped his plant with the latest improvements, making it the best of its kind in the west. The business was incorporated

in 1894 under the name of the Enno Sander Mineral Water Company, of which he was elected president and treasurer. The output includes Apollinaris, Bromine, Carlsbad Sprudel, Carbonic, Friedrichshall, Kissingen, Arseniated Iron, Pyrophosphorous Iron, Garrod Spa Lithia, American Lithia, Arseniated Lithia, Benzoated Lithium, Selters, Vichy, etc.

The majority of men would feel that they had accomplished their life work had they conducted a successful mercantile enterprise, had they proved a competent teacher or established and controlled an important manufactory. Mr. Sander has done all these and furthermore is not unknown as an inventor. He secured a patent on a veterinary medicine chest in 1868, on a chemical fire extinguisher in 1869 and on an aerated water still in 1902. While thus engaged he has been a student along many scientific lines. Dr. Sander is a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science, the Historical and Chemical Societies of St. Louis, the American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, of which he was president in 1871, the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Association of Military Surgeons, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis; an honorary member of the alumni associations of Maryland College of Pharmacy and St. Louis College of Pharmacy. Many pamphlets and professional articles have appeared from his pen, of which those written in German have been republished in the pharmaceutical journals of the European countries in the original text or translated. He was never married. The world has been enriched by the learning and capability of Enno Sander and what was Germany's loss in 1850 became America's gain. St. Louis honors him as a business man, educator, inventor and scientist and his life record contains many inspiring lessons.

HENRY PETTKER.

The business development of Henry Pettker has followed his close application and sound judgment in the control of mercantile affairs, and he is now one of the leading retail grocers of St. Louis. He has also engaged in real-estate operations to an extent that has greatly benefited his section of the city. He was born March 30, 1841, in Dissen, Westphalia, Germany, his parents being Mathias and Charlotte (Struwe) Pettker. The father was a landowner and farmer who for many years was in charge of the government import office of Hanover and Prussia. Both he and his wife were residents of their native country until called beyond.

Henry Pettker acquired his education in the schools of Germany and in 1865 started for America, being then a young man of twenty-four years. His parents had provided him with ample funds that in the event of his not liking the country he would have to incur no hardships and would possess a sum sufficient to enable him to return home. His appreciation for our republican form of government and his desire to enjoy the blessings to be obtained in the land of the free, together with the fact that he found American people hospitable, courteous and kind, decided him to remain in this land, and he therefore sought employment in that line of activity to which he had been reared, securing a situation on a farm adjacent to the city. There he remained about a year. In more recent times that farm has been converted into what is known as the New Picketts cemetery on the Gravois road. Therein he has purchased a lot and erected a family monument, so that it is probable his last resting place will be upon the farm where he began his business career in the new world.

Between the years 1866 and 1877 he was employed in various ways, and then became associated with his brother, Frederick W. Pettker, who came to the United States in 1866, and embarked in the retail grocery business, opening



HENRY PETTKER

a store at the corner of Eighth and O'Fallon streets, where they erected the business property they occupied. This venture proved a success from the beginning and the firm continued the business for a period of ten years. In 1881 the partnership was dissolved and Henry Pettker decided to engage in business individually, and after seeking a favorable location opened a store at the corner of Twenty-third and Cass avenue. He purchased the lot with its improvements and during the twenty-seven years in which he has carried on the business there he has developed one of the largest retail grocery establishments in that section of the city. Being a thorough business man and having faith in the future growth and upbuilding of his locality, Mr. Pettker also made many profitable investments in realty and is today the owner of many of the substantial business blocks and residences of that section, including three corners at Cass avenue and Twenty-third street. He has made a rule for more than a quarter of a century to erect one or more buildings each year and has strictly adhered to his resolution in this connection, so that he has aided greatly in the city's development, at the same time promoting his individual success, for his property interests have brought him a good rental and a substantial profit when sales have been made.

Twice married, it was in April, 1870, that Mr. Pettker wedded Miss Hannah Stuetzer, and unto them were born two children: Marie, now the wife of John Houston, city attorney of Mansfield, Ohio; and William, who married Katharine Beckert and is connected with his father in business. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Pettker was married in St. Louis in 1896 to Miss Caroline Hartman, and this union has been blessed with two children: Henry Mathias named in honor of his grandfather; and a daughter, Marie Elsie. There are also three grandchildren, Marie, Henry Pettker Houston and John.

Mr. Pettker is a republican in politics, but has never had a desire for office. The only public position he has filled is that of election judge. In his youth he was confirmed in the Lutheran faith and is now a member of the New Picketts church. In 1869 he joined Pride of the West Lodge, I. O. O. F., and about ten years later joined the Masonic fraternity, but in recent years has not been active in fraternal relations. No one more justly deserves the somewhat hackneyed but always expressive title of a self-made man, for as the result of close application and energy intelligently applied he is today one of the leading retail grocers of St. Louis. Moreover, his name has become a synonym for honesty to all who know him, his word being as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal.

HERBERT RIZZIO SHANKS.

There is no spontaneity in business success but rather a process of gradual accretion, the result of persistent, continuous effort day by day, in which constant watchfulness of trade conditions is a necessary feature. It is thus that Herbert R. Shanks has come to the presidency of the Hart Hat & Furnishing Goods Company, occupying this position since October, 1905. He was born in Newark, Missouri, November 16, 1880. His parents, George C. and Martha L. Shanks, are now residents of St. Louis, the father being a contractor and builder. The family has been represented in this country for generations, the ancestry being traced back through George and James to Sample Nelson.

Herbert R. Shanks was sent to the public schools when he reached the age designated by law and there he continued his studies until thirteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to the country. The succeeding two years were passed amid rural surroundings and they then returned to St. Louis, where the subject of this review began providing for his own support by securing a clerkship with the Missouri Pacific Railway. He remained with that corporation until June, 1901, when he became connected with the hat and

furnishing goods store owned by William Hart. He was employed as salesman and buyer until 1905, gradually acquiring an intimate, accurate and expert knowledge of the business so that he was well qualified to assume administrative control when in 1905 he was elected to the presidency. This is a well known house, carrying an extensive line of goods and enjoying a gratifying share of the public patronage. The business is carefully systematized and is the exponent of modern progressive business methods, resulting in the achievement of success.

On the 15th of October, 1901, in St. Louis, Mr. Shanks was married to Miss Hazel Hart, a daughter of William Hart, secretary and treasurer of the Hart Hat & Furnishing Goods Company. They reside at No. 7323 Elm avenue in Maplewood. Mr. Shanks is a member and collecting officer of the Hamilton Council, No. 102, of the Royal League and presided in the orator's chair for one term. He exercises the right of franchise in support of republican principles and feels that good government is best conserved in support of the issues for which the party stands.

JUDGE SIMON S. BASS.

In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law. And in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, or of the underlying principles, which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflinching application and intuitive wisdom, and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice; and it is one in which none should enter without a recognition of the obstructions to be overcome and the battles to be won. For success does not perch on the falchion of every person who enters the competitive fray, but comes only as the direct result of capacity and unmistakable ability. Possessing all the requisite qualities of the able lawyer, Judge Simon S. Bass has figured for many years as a prominent member of the St. Louis bar.

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, his natal day was May 11, 1852. His father, Sigmund Bass, was a native of Furth, Bavaria, and about 1835 came to America, settling on the James river, near Jamestown, Virginia, where he engaged in a general merchandising. He was married in Baltimore to Miss Pauline Stearn, a native of Westphalen, Germany, and a resident of Baltimore. They established their home in that city, where Mr. Bass engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death, in 1881. His brothers were prominent in financial circles in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, where they conducted a banking business. Judge Bass was the eldest of four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. His youngest brother, Dr. Joseph Bass, is a dentist of New Orleans, while Louis is a merchant of Pennsylvania, and Benjamin is a traveling salesman, residing in Kansas City, Missouri.

Judge Bass spent his boyhood in Baltimore, acquiring his early education in the public schools, and his classical education from a private tutor, who was a brother in Loyola College of that city. He then read law under the direction of Archibald Sterling, Jr., of Baltimore, who at that time was United States district attorney there.

The year 1880 witnessed the arrival of Judge Bass in St. Louis, and he continued his studies in the St. Louis Law School until his admission to the bar on examination of the judges, as was then the practice. This was in April, 1881. He also read law here with the firm of Carr & Reynolds before his admission to the bar and for a few years he engaged in practice alone, after which he joined John I. Martin in organizing the firm of Martin & Bass, which partnership continued until 1900. Through the succeeding eight years he was associated with

Charles Brock in the firm of Bass & Brock, and in 1908 he entered into partnership relations with William Zachritz under the firm style of Zachritz & Bass. During the twenty-five years of his practice Judge Bass has been identified with many important cases, which have attracted wide attention, and in which he has been very successful. He has confined his attention entirely to his professional duties and on numerous occasions has acted as provisional judge in the court of criminal corrections. He was nominated for circuit judge at the primaries in the fall of 1908, but was defeated with the remainder of the democratic ticket in the republican landslide of that year.

Judge Bass has always been a staunch democrat, but has not been an active party worker in recent years. For a long period he has been a member of the Missouri Bar Association. He has been very active in the Royal Arcanum, the Woodmen of the World, the Legion of Honor, and fraternal work in general, and is a member of the committee on laws of the grand lodge of the Royal Arcanum. He likewise belongs to the Westwood Country Club, the Missouri Athletic Club, Contemporary Club, and to several fishing and hunting clubs, which associations indicate the nature of his recreation. He early took a stand for the promotion of St. Louis art. Always much interested in affairs relating to the Israelite race he has been a member of Shaara Emeth Congregation, and one of the board of directors for twelve or fifteen years.

On the 22d of February, 1885, Mr. Bass was married in St. Louis, to Miss Nellie Hedden, of Madison county, Illinois, and they have one son, Sigmund, twenty-one years of age, a student in Columbia University and three daughters, Blanche, Ruth and Ethel, all at home.

In the makeup of Judge Bass there is little of self-assertion although he possesses, as every strong man does, an understanding of his own capacities and powers. In manner, he is modest and retiring, but in the years of his residence in St. Louis has become well known as a strong and able lawyer, attaining that success which can only be secured through indomitable energy, perseverance, patience and strong mentality.

MAX FEUERBACHER.

St. Louis, founded as a French settlement long before Missouri became a part of the territory of the United States, eventually became largely a city of German-American population, and the representatives of the Teutonic race, bringing to the new world their civilization, their enterprise and ambition, wrought a decided change in conditions here, infusing their own spirit of progress into the town, with the result that it was transformed into a city of important commercial and industrial relations. Among those who were factors in this transformation Max Feuerbacher was numbered.

A native of Germany, he was born near Bamberg, Muhlhausen, June 30, 1835, of the marriage of John and Doretta Feuerbacher. His father was a brewer by occupation. He acquired a thorough education in the schools of his native town and then acquainted himself with the brewer's trade under the guidance of his father, gaining comprehensive and practical knowledge of the business. He was a youth of seventeen years when he crossed the Atlantic to America and, becoming a resident of St. Louis, sought employment in the line of his trade, which he found in Uhrig's brewery, which was one of the early institutions of its kind in the city. At a later date he was employed at the Philadelphia brewery on Morgan street, serving there for some time as foreman. Imbued with the creditable ambition to engage in business on his own account, he became interested in the firm of Joseph Schnaider & Company in 1857. Eight years later the company erected what became known as the Green Tree Brewery at the corner of Ninth and Sidney streets. Two years later Mr.



MAX FEUERBACHER

Feuerbacher purchased the interest of Mr. Schnaider and soon afterward admitted Louis Schlosstein to a partnership, at which time the firm name of Feuerbacher & Schlosstein was assumed. At a later date their enterprise, which had grown to large proportions, was incorporated under the name of the Green Tree Brewing Company with Mr. Feuerbacher as president of the corporation. As the years passed the enterprise was developed along lines of substantial growth and its output was continually increased to meet the demands of the trade. The capable management and keen business discernment of Mr. Feuerbacher were the salient features in the success of the undertaking. At length, warned by failing health that he must seek relief from business cares in rest and recreation, he returned to Germany in 1884. In due course of time he reached his native city, revisited the old homestead and there in the house in which he was born Mr. Feuerbacher passed away ten days later. His remains were afterward brought back to St. Louis for interment and now rest in St. Matthew's cemetery.

Mr. Feuerbacher is survived by his widow, who in her maidenhood was Miss Minna Wallenbrook. Their marriage was celebrated in 1875 and unto them were born four children: Lydia, Max, Arthur and Walter, all of whom were left to mourn the loss of the husband and father, who was ever devoted to the welfare and happiness of his family.

Since his death the family interest in the Green Tree Brewery has been sold to the combination of English capitalists operating under the name of the St. Louis Brewing Association. He was well known as one of the prominent German-American residents of St. Louis and, like many of his fellow countrymen, was most loyal to the Union during the Civil war and served as a member of the Home Guards, organized for the protection of the city. His political allegiance was always given to the republican party and he held membership in the Protestant Evangelical church. He was also identified with the St. Louis Commandery of Knights Templar, with the Turners, the Liederkrantz and the Arion societies. He was always loyal to the principles which he made the guiding spirit of his life and he enjoyed in large measure the warm friendship and high regard of those with whom he was associated through the ties of business and of friendship. While he was always loyal to his adopted city and its best interests and faithful to his friends, his best traits of character were reserved for his own home and fireside, and it is there that his death has been most keenly felt, for he lived in close and devoted companionship with his wife and children.

JUDGE HUGO MUENCH.

Judge Hugo Muench, lawyer and jurist, whose professional record constitutes a creditable chapter in the judicial history of St. Louis, was born July 14, 1851, in Warren county, Missouri. On his father's side he is descended from a lineage of Lutheran ministers, reaching back to the seventeenth century. On the maternal side he comes from a long line of physicians and surgeons, a number of whom were professors of surgery at the Universities of Marburg, Bonn and Berlin.

The father, Frederick Muench, was reared as a Protestant minister but, after settling in this country in 1834, devoted himself first to the establishing of a home, to farming and fruit-raising. In later years he followed literary pursuits almost exclusively. On planning his removal to the new world he became one of the leaders of an emigration and colonization society, organized in the university town of Giessen, his brother-in-law, Paul Follen, being his associate in this undertaking. The colonization scheme being found impractical on arrival here, they settled on adjoining farms in Warren county, Missouri. The keen, scintillant mind and qualities of leadership possessed by Mr. Muench led to his selection for official honors and the district in which he resided elected him, in

1862, to the state senate for a term of four years. He always took an active and influential interest in all events and particularly in the question of the abolition of slavery. He strongly opposed the enslavement of the negroes and in 1856 made campaign addresses throughout the east in support of Fremont, following the organization of the republican party formed to prevent the further extension of slavery. He was also a delegate to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln in Chicago in 1860, was keenly alive to the living issues and felt the palpitating pulse of politics.

Judge Muench supplemented his district-school course in Warren county by study at Augusta, St. Charles county, Missouri. He was under his father's tutelage until seventeen years of age, when he matriculated in the academic department of the Washington University in St. Louis, afterward spending two years as a special student in the collegiate department. In preparation for a professional career he entered the St. Louis Law School in 1871 and graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree in 1873. He had the average experience of a farmer boy in those years, excepting during 1864 and 1865, when he acted as senate page in Jefferson City, through the long regular and revising sessions that occurred in those troublous years. Those associations as well as the wishes of his parents inclined him to the study of law in preparation for a life work. Having entered the law office of Henry Hitchcock as a student he afterward became associated with Mr. Hitchcock's brother-in-law, Hon. M. Dwight Collier, with whom he formed a partnership in 1874 under the firm style of Collier & Muench. This relation endured until Mr. Collier's enforced retirement and removal from St. Louis on account of ill health about 1882. From 1884 until 1887 Judge Muench was in partnership with F. A. Cline, Esq., as Muench & Cline, and on the retirement of George W. Lubke from the circuit bench the firm of Lubke & Muench was formed, continuing from January 1, 1889, in their active practice until the appointment of Judge Muench as United States consul in April, 1902, ill health having compelled his retirement from legal work.

Judge Muench has always been allied with the republican party, following the views entertained by a father who was an original and ardent abolitionist and republican. He has never wavered in his allegiance to the republican party and has for many years attended its conventions as a delegate and participated in its campaigns. He has not, however, surrendered his right to act independently as a citizen whenever unworthy nominations happen to be made by his own party. He was elected a member of the St. Louis public school board in the fall of 1886 to fill an unexpired term. These were stormy times in that body and he gave earnest and diligent support to every movement which he believed would further the best interests of the schools. In March, 1902, he was appointed by President Roosevelt as United States consul at Zittan, Saxony, and in May, 1903, was promoted to the consulate at Plauen, Saxony. He voluntarily resigned, his resignation to take effect October 1, 1905, in order to resume the practice of law in St. Louis, his health having been restored in the meantime. At the election of November, 1906, he was chosen by popular suffrage as judge of the circuit court for a term of six years, beginning in January, 1907. He completed a term of eighteen months in criminal division No. 10 and is now assigned for the remainder of the term to courtroom No. 1 of the civil division. He has taken a modest but helpful interest in such enterprises for public benefit as have been launched in this city during the past twenty or twenty-five years, both in the way of financial aid and personal effort.

Judge Muench is not a member of any secret society but about 1879 joined the Turners, being soon afterward elected president or speaker of the North St. Louis Gymnastic Society (Turn Verein). In 1882 he was elected a member and vice president of the national governing board of the National Turner Bund and in 1889 was chosen its president, remaining as such for three and a half years, when he resigned because of pressure of other duties. In 1897 he was chairman of the executive committee which prepared and managed a large gymnastic fes-

tival held in this city that year, bringing over three thousand active participants at the old fair grounds. He was for a number of times a delegate from this district to the national conventions of the Bund. In 1894 he was chosen president of the Liederkranz Club of this city and was in charge of the celebration of its silver jubilee of that year. His religious views are in accord with those of the Ethical Society of which he is a member and supporter.

On the 12th of November, 1874, Judge Muench was married in St. Louis to Eugenia F. Thamer, a daughter of Julius Thamer and a graduate of Mary Institute, where she completed the course in 1873—the year of Judge Muench's graduation from the law school. She died May 9, 1908, and is survived by four children: Julius Thamer, who married Elsa Starkloff, a daughter of Dr. H. M. Starkloff of this city, and they have one son; Paula E.; Alice F.; and Hugo, Jr., who are all at home, the last named being a student of the McKinley high school.

While Judge Muench modestly disclaims any claim to prominence he has nevertheless been recognized for a number of years as one of the able members of the St. Louis bar, his ability enabling him to cope in forensic combat with many of the most distinguished representatives of the legal fraternity here. Moreover on the bench he has proved an able jurist whose learning is wide and comprehensive and whose application of legal principles is correct. His consular service and his official duties in local action have all been discharged with a singleness of purpose that none have questioned, while his personal characteristics as manifest in his social relations have gained him extended friendship and warm regard.

JOHN PAUL BRYSON, M.D.

Dr. John Paul Bryson, who, as medical educator and practitioner, gained distinction that made him the peer of the ablest representatives of the profession in the Mississippi valley, came to St. Louis as an inexperienced physician, but with the passing of the years the field of his usefulness continually increased, and the public and the profession did him honor for his scholarly attainments and successful accomplishments in scientific lines.

A native of Mississippi, Dr. Bryson was born April 16, 1846, his parents being James and Eliza (Banks) Bryson. The paternal grandfather, John Bryson, was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and was owner of estates in the north of Ireland. His wife belonged to the famous clan Campbell of Scotland and was a near relative of the eminent divine, Alexander Campbell. In the maternal line Dr. Bryson was a representative of an old southern family. His mother was born in Georgia, although her people were from Virginia, the family having been established in Culpeper at a very early period in the colonization of the new world. Dr. Bryson was fortunate in that he had back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished. His father was a man of noble courage, uprightness and strength of character, possessing an innate love of justice, while his wife was equally noted for her benevolent and generous spirit.

Dr. Bryson spent his boyhood days upon one of the old Mississippi plantations, living the life common at that day among the gentlemen of the south. He was provided with liberal educational advantages, spending some time as a pupil in the schools of the neighborhood, while under private instruction at home he continued his education. In early life he manifested aptitude in the study of science, and his broad research and investigation laid the foundation upon which he built his professional success in later years. The momentous questions which preceded the Civil war diverted his attention for a time from his books, and in 1863, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Confederate army and served thereafter until the cessation of hostilities, being largely engaged in active duty in Virginia.



DR. J. P. BRYSON

Following his return from the war, Dr. Bryson took up the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. S. V. Hill, of Macon, one of the most learned and skillful physicians and surgeons of the south. He was, moreover, a gentleman of superior culture, and Dr. Bryson's association with him was of inestimable benefit. His natural love of science made the study of medicine one of deep and undying interest to him, and after reading for some time under the tutorship of Dr. Hill, he matriculated in the Humboldt Medical College of St. Louis in 1866 and two years later received his degree from that institution. Not long after his graduation he received an appointment to the position of assistant surgeon of the city hospital and acted in that capacity for one year, thus adding to his theoretical training the knowledge gained from broad and varied hospital experience. In the fall of 1869 he took up the private practice of medicine and surgery, and for several years practiced in connection with Dr. William L. Barret, a distinguished member of the medical fraternity in St. Louis. Dr. Bryson's ability soon gained him recognition as one whose knowledge and powers were manifest in the excellent results which attended his professional labors. Careful in the diagnosis of a case, his judgment concerning the outcome of a disease was rarely, if ever, at fault and his ability won him an extended patronage. He also figured prominently in connection with educational work in medical lines. In 1870 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Missouri Medical College, a position which he filled for two years. In 1872 he became quiz master of the St. Louis Medical College, and in 1876 was appointed clinical lecturer at that institute on the genito-urinary organs. In 1882 he was made professor of genito-urinary surgery in the same college, and filled that position until his death, making an enviable record as a lecturer and educator. As the years passed he also did much clinical work at the O'Fallon dispensary, which is the clinical department of the St. Louis Medical College. In 1882 he was appointed surgeon to the Mullanphy Hospital, which position he held up to the time of his demise. His career as a physician and surgeon in St. Louis was a record of constantly increasing patronage, growing usefulness and expanding influence in the profession and in the community at large. He was deeply interested in his profession from the scientific standpoint, and, moreover, was actuated in all that he did by a spirit of broad humanitarianism. His honors were worthily won, his ability gaining him preëminence in a profession which many regard as the most important to which man can direct his energies.

Dr. Bryson sought further efficiency in his chosen calling by his continued reading and study and from the interchange of thoughts and experiences among the members of different medical associations. In 1869 he was admitted to a membership in the St. Louis Medical Society and was also a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of this city and similar local medical societies. He became one of the charter members of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons and served for one year as its vice president. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and took a most active and helpful part in the work of keeping the profession up to a high standard. His fellow members of the medical fraternity often sought his counsel and advice in difficult cases, and he was consulting physician at different times to the St. Louis Hospital, the Missouri Pacific Hospital and the Baptist Sanitarium. He did much charitable work along professional lines, rendering his aid cheerfully and willingly to many cases where he knew that no remuneration would be received.

In 1873 occurred the marriage of Dr. Bryson to Miss Mary Sterling Winter, a daughter of William D. and Sarah (Sterling) Winter, of Bayou Sara, Louisiana. Mrs. Bryson died in 1890, leaving two children, and in 1893 Dr. Bryson wedded Miss Jeannie Richmond, of Woodstock, Vermont. He was devoted to the welfare of his family and found his greatest happiness in his own home. His best traits of character were reserved for his fireside, and his

friends ever found him a genial, courteous and hospitable host. His work in the world was a beneficent one, and his life record marked a career of extreme capability and usefulness. His memory, therefore, deserves to be perpetuated in a history that will descend to future generations, for he stood among the progressive members of his profession who led the vanguard in professional service, actuated by the laudable ambition to achieve success by love of scientific research, and more than all, by the humanitarian spirit which recognizes the brotherhood of the race.

PEYTON T. CARR.

The leaders are comparatively few, while the lower ranks of life are overcrowded. The great majority who enter the business world are actuated by a desire to secure a salary at comparatively little personal expenditure of time and labor, rather than to gain promotions by making service valuable to employers. It is only when the latter course is followed that advancement is secured, and it has been through this avenue that Peyton T. Carr has reached the goal of prosperity, standing today in a conspicuous position in the enjoyment of notable success because of the extent and importance of his business connections. Mr. Carr is one of the native sons of St. Louis, of whom the city is justly proud. He was born November 24, 1864, his parents being Alfred and Angelica (Yeatman) Carr, the former a real-estate operator of St. Louis. The maternal ancestors came from Tennessee, while the father was a representative of an old Kentucky family.

The public schools, Smith Academy and Washington University afforded Peyton T. Carr his educational advantages, and he was graduated as a member of the first class in the Manual Training School, a branch of the university. He then took a position with the Frisco Railroad Company in the machine shops with the object of thoroughly learning the business in every detail, his friend, Captain C. W. Rogers, general manager and vice president of the road, advising and assisting him in this object. For two years he continued in the shops, but concluded that the work was not entirely congenial and believed that he could win success in lines which were more satisfactory from the standpoint of personal liking. He then joined his father, who was engaged in the real-estate business, and for a number of years Peyton T. Carr continued to carry on the purchase and sale of St. Louis property, as junior partner of the firm. His next step in a progressive business career made him vice president and general manager of the Citizens Insurance Company of Missouri, with which he remained until the company sold out to the Hartford Insurance Company of Connecticut. His next business connection brought him still broader opportunities, for he became president of the United Elevator and Grain Company, of St. Louis, and still remains as its chief executive officer. In October, 1907, he was also elected the president of the Kehlror Flour Mills Company, of St. Louis, owners of the largest flouring-mill enterprise of the city, and one of the mammoth concerns of the kind in the country, having a capacity of three thousand barrels per day. The larger percentage of their business is an export trade, their output being shipped to all the markets of the world and in addition they also enjoy a large domestic trade. The mammoth plant, splendidly equipped in every particular with the latest improved machinery, constitutes one of the most important industrial concerns in St. Louis, keeping the city in touch with outside commercial interests and thus constituting a feature in its growth. Early in his business life Mr. Carr learned to differentiate between the valuable and the non-essential, and also soon developed a keen discriminating power in judging men, so that he has been enabled to gather about him a corps of most efficient assistants and helpers. Justice has always been maintained in his relations with those who have served him and his appreciation of the worth of an assistant has been also one of the elements

of his success. Moreover he seems to possess a genius for devising and executing a plan at the right time, and this is supplemented by the quality of common-sense, which is too often lacking in the business world.

On the 15th of November, 1893, in St. Louis, Mr. Carr was married to Miss Josephine Kehlor, a daughter of J. B. M. Kehlor, founder of the Kehlor Mills. He enjoys the companionship of men of culture and intelligence in the St. Louis, Noonday and Country Clubs, and he also holds membership in the Business Men's League and the Episcopal church. The success to which he has attained now releases him from that unremitting attention to business which was necessary in his earlier years and he spends about four or five months each year at his country home at Glencoe, in St. Louis county.

C. H. HUTTIG.

C. H. Huttig, president of the Third National Bank, has made history fast for himself and for those interests with which his personality and activities have been connected during the period of his residence in St. Louis. He is a man of forceful character, strong and determined, accomplishing what he undertakes and displaying at all times the keenest insight into business situations and their possibilities. Coming to St. Louis unknown in 1885, but with the intellectual resourcefulness and spirit of energy which have won him name and fame, he has left his impress upon the business of the city in a manner that has proved remarkably substantial in effect.

After graduating from the high school of Muscatine, Iowa, Mr. Huttig made his initial step in the business world as a bookkeeper for Cooke, Musser & Company, a prominent banking firm of Muscatine. He was then sixteen years of age. His business genius pushed him ahead and after successive promotions he became at the end of three years a stockholder in the firm of Huttig Brothers Manufacturing Company. His executive qualities were soon manifested here and made him assistant manager of the concern. Thus was his early training received in Muscatine, and in the exercise of his abilities they were strengthened and grew.

On the 1st of December, 1885, Mr. Huttig came to St. Louis. He was unknown to the local business world, his only recommendation being the brief business history he had made in Muscatine. There were many such men. Recommendations were plentiful. Was Mr. Huttig different from other young men and could he meet the demands of those trained and experienced in business? This was the question which he faced. St. Louis, however, was not slow in becoming acquainted with the fact that his energy and determination would soon carry him ahead of many of his fellows. Business men recognized the fact that he possessed much of the initiative spirit and was quick to note and improve an opportunity. Soon after his arrival in the city he organized the Huttig Sash & Door Company, of which he became the president and general manager. This company began business with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, all paid up. Mr. Huttig's business management of the establishment was so shrewd and the enterprise met with such immediate success that within a short time the capital and surplus amounted to two hundred thousand dollars. Twelve years after his arrival in the city, early in 1897, he entered actively and officially into the banking interests of the city, being elected to the presidency of the Third National Bank. The record which Mr. Huttig has thus made is equaled by few men who occupy distinctive positions in business circles and are distinguished representatives of St. Louis commercial history. As head of the bank he is largely giving his time and attention to constructive efforts and administrative direction and the institution is deriving therefrom substantial benefits.



C. H. HUTTIG

Under his management the deposits of the bank grew from four million dollars to thirty-four millions—without consolidating with or purchasing any other bank.

While financial and business affairs make heavy claims upon the time and energies of Mr. Huttig, he also finds opportunity to devote to civic interests of the city and gives the weight of his influence and his effort to secure honest men and honest methods in politics. Although he has never been a politician in the sense of seeking office for himself, he was a member of the St. Louis school board from 1891 until 1896, or for a period of four and a half years, during which time he served for two years as chairman of its most important committee, that of ways and means. At the division of the democratic party on the money question in 1896, he recognized the gold standard and the tremendous vote of public approval certainly proved the judgment of his knowledge on that important financial proposition. He has made no mistakes in his devotion, thought or energy that has given him a name in the history of the progress of St. Louis. He has given the best that is in him to anything and everything that he has undertaken. Much of his success is due to his recognition of opportunity and his tact in accepting it; that he is equal to any emergency that comes his way and possesses, moreover, business genius enough to meet competition and obtain his share of the public patronage. He knows when and how to follow the lines of least resistance in action and in thought and therefore accomplishes results where others fail. His acquaintance with financial matters, practical in theory and in possibilities, has made for him a name of national repute and his record is an honor to St. Louis as well as to himself. His work is a triumph of his business generalship in these days when the business man is called upon to act quick and think quicker. The story of how he became a part of the history of successful St. Louis, how he advanced to his present place by energy, overcoming all difficulties by his determination and enterprise, constitutes an interesting chapter in the story of the prominent business men of the city. Free from ostentation or display, his every move and word being a direct one, he is a man pronouncedly individualistic, who is not led by impressions but by fact—a man at once thoroughly representative of the American spirit, whose energy and executive skill are an inspiration to those whose ambition seeks the higher places in life. All of his work and his life have been an exemplification of the fact that what the world demands of men today is not being merely capable, but by doing the things of which they are capable.

JESSE McDONALD.

Jesse McDonald, lawyer and jurist, was born in Wabash county, Indiana, November 14, 1864, his parents being David W. and Sarah A. (Ramsey) McDonald, natives of Pennsylvania, who however spent almost their entire lives in Indiana. There Jesse McDonald passed his boyhood days and after becoming a student in the public schools continued his education in the Valparaiso University in northern Indiana. Later he devoted three years to teaching and for one year engaged in the publication of a country newspaper. On the expiration of that period he went to Canada, where he was connected with newspaper work at the time of the Riel rebellion. After the close of that war he returned to Ohio and engaged in newspaper work in Cleveland for a year, coming thence to St. Louis in the spring of 1886. He has since resided in this city, where he took up newspaper work and while thus engaged was elected secretary of the city council. He afterward acted as private secretary to Mayor George W. Allen and while thus engaged pursued a course in the Washington University Law School, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree in 1890.

Admitted to the bar, Mr. McDonald began practice the same year and was assistant circuit attorney from 1892 until 1896. In 1902 he was called to the

bench of the circuit court of the city of St. Louis and as a jurist displayed the same qualities which had characterized him as a man and lawyer. His decisions were fair and impartial and showed none of that individual opinion which so often enters in as a disturbing element so that when he retired from the office in January, 1898, he carried with him the same confidence and high regard of the public concerning his professional duties that were given him at the outset of his career as a jurist. Resuming the practice of law, he has confined his attention to his professional duties and a distinctively representative clientage has been accorded him.

In October, 1893, at Orange, New Jersey, Judge McDonald was married to Miss Gertrude Dillon, a daughter of John A. and Blanch (Valle) Dillon. They have two children, John and Gertrude, aged respectively fourteen and twelve years. The utilization of opportunities which have come to him and the employment of his native and acquired ability have led Judge McDonald to the position which he now occupies at the St. Louis bar, his colleagues regarding him as one of its ablest representatives.

LOUIS P. ALOE.

Louis P. Aloe, well known as the president of the Aloe Optical Company, has also been prominent in all civic and political matters relating to the welfare of St. Louis, his native city. He was born July 20, 1867, and is a son of Albert S. Aloe, one of the early pioneer merchants of St. Louis who passed away here in January, 1893. The mother bore the maiden name of Isabella Hill. A younger brother of Louis P. Aloe, known favorably and quite generally to citizens of St. Louis is Captain Alfred Aloe of the United States Army who though but thirty years of age has achieved considerable success and distinction by reason of valorous conduct in the late Philippine war.

Louis P. Aloe, educated in the Stoddard School, the Wyman Institute of Alton and in Washington University has achieved success in his business career and made that steady progress which results from capability, intelligently applied, energy and adaptability of general knowledge to specific instances. To those at all familiar with the commercial history of St. Louis it is useless to say that the Aloe Optical Company with store and office at No. 513 Olive street occupies a prominent position in its department of commerce, at all times keeping up to a high standard in the excellence of its workmanship and the grade of goods carried.

For a number of years Mr. Aloe has been leading figure in political circles and in affairs relative to the welfare and upbuilding of the city. Nature has well qualified him for leadership by reason of qualities of professional magnetism, so styled for want of a better term, by executive ability and keen discrimination. He looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and his labors have been a resultant factor on many occasions in accomplishing desired ends. When but twenty-nine years of age he was the president of the Merchants League Club of St. Louis, a republican organization with a membership of eight thousand. He continued in the presidency for a period of four years and during that time was the leader and head of the republican party of this city in all matters political. For two years he was secretary of the Young Republican Association of Missouri, a state organization, and his labors have been effective forces in placing the republican party in Missouri beyond the pale of possible diminution of power. Mr. Aloe was a member at large of the republican state committee for four years and the republican member of the board of election commissioners from 1891 until 1894 succeeding William A. Hobbs, deceased. Mr. Aloe's incumbency to the election office was during the operation of the so called Nesbit election law and prior to his incumbency the

democracy of the city had achieved continuous success for a period of four years but his efforts produced different results for in the local and state election in the fall of 1894 and during the administration of Mr. Aloe, his party, the republican, was successful for the first time in a period of almost six years. He has twice been elected a delegate to the national republican conventions and participated in the naming of both McKinley and Roosevelt for the presidency.

Commercially speaking Mr. Aloe has also held positions of honor, being president of the National Association of Surgical Dealers of the United States and Canada and was also a member of the executive board of the Business Men's League of the city of St. Louis, being the youngest man ever in that body. At the present time he is the president and head of the Columbian Club, one of the largest and most representative social clubs of the city, being located on Lindell boulevard and Vandeventer avenue. He has been four times chosen as its chief executive officer.

Mr. Aloe resides with his family at No. 4535 Maryland avenue and has four children: Clarabell, Viola, Isabel and Louise.

CHARLES GORDON KNOX.

Charles Gordon Knox, deceased, whose ability for leadership led to his selection for many important positions in business and social life, enjoyed in every relation the full confidence and good will of those with whom he was associated. He was born January 27, 1852, in Yonkers, New York, his parents being Isaac Heyer and Augusta S. (Havens) Knox, the former born in New York city in 1827, and the latter in the same metropolis in 1826. The father was a prominent iron and steel broker of New York city, a member of the firm of Boorman, Johnston & Company, but lost heavily during the widespread financial panic which swept the country in 1873. In order to recuperate his losses he removed to the west in that year and became president of the National Stockyards at East St. Louis. Here his business acumen and enterprise were soon manifest, leading to the attainment of success for the enterprise with which he was connected. He continued in the presidency until his death, which occurred December 21, 1888.

Charles Gordon Knox was graduated from the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1868, when a youth of sixteen years, and afterward became a student in the University of Bonn, at Bonn, Germany, where he remained for four years or until his graduation. Thus with broad educational advantages he was well qualified for the responsible duties of a business career. Returning to America, he entered the business world in a clerical capacity, with the firm of Dennistoun & Company of New York, occupying that position from 1871 until 1873. In the latter year he came to St. Louis with his father and through the succeeding fifteen years was chief clerk and secretary-treasurer for the National Stockyards Company. He afterwards served as vice president, secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis National Stockyards, and in 1889 was elected to the presidency of the Stockyards Bank, continuing in those positions until January, 1907, when he retired from business life. His resourceful ability and well known enterprise, however, led to his official connection with other interests. He was chosen president of the St. Louis Cattle Loan Company and a director of the Mechanics American National Bank and Commonwealth Trust Company.

On the 15th of June, 1887, Mr. Knox was united in marriage to Miss Edith Sherman, a daughter of Byron and Julia (Burnham) Sherman, of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Knox were prominent socially in the city and his activity made him a leading figure in various associations. He gave stalwart support to the democratic party, yet had no ambition for public office. He was a member



CHARLES G. KNOX

of the Second Presbyterian church, took an active interest in its work, contributed generously to its support and was one of its trustees. He was also vice president and a director of the Mercantile Library Association and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1896 he was elected to the presidency of the University Club and held membership in the Country Club and the Noonday Club, being president of the latter at one time and secretary of the Commercial Club for several years. His membership relations also extended to the Florissant Valley Club, the Recreation and the Golf Clubs and his fellowmen thereof found him a most genial and companionable gentleman, who appreciated true worth in others and valued and received the friendship of men of intelligence and ability who recognized him as a peer. He was always courteous, kind and affable and those who knew him personally had for him warm regard, so that his death was the occasion of widespread regret, when, on the 11th of March, 1907, he was called from this life. His life was exemplary in all respects and he ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth was deserving of the highest commendation.

DAVID C. LOKER.

Although one of the recently organized business enterprises of St. Louis, the Green & Loker Insurance & Real Estate Company already has a large clientage and the business has assumed profitable proportions, for the gentlemen who stand at its head are men of considerable experience in these lines. Mr. Loker has attained an enviable position in business circles for one of his years for he is yet a young man, his birth having occurred in St. Louis, January 1, 1883.

His parents were Charles F. and Katherine (Cartan) Loker. His father engaged in the tobacco manufacturing business under the name of Loker & Sons for many years. He was a brother of George H. Loker, a prominent man in local affairs. The family is of Scottish ancestry and was founded in this country in 1840 by George H. Loker, the grandfather of our subject. In the maternal line he comes of Irish stock, his grandfather being James G. Barry, who emigrated from Ireland to the new world in the early part of the nineteenth century and was prominent in the public life of St. Louis, serving as mayor from 1849 until 1855.

After acquiring his preliminary education in a private school in this city, David C. Loker attended the St. Louis University until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he went to the Cripple Creek mining district and joined his brother, who was manager of certain interests there. After staying less than a year in Colorado, however, he returned to St. Louis and secured a clerical position with the Union Trust Company and when the Missouri Trust Company purchased the Missouri Trust building he was promoted to the position of manager of the safe deposit department. He acted in that capacity for five years and when the Missouri Lincoln was taken over by the Mercantile Trust Company he withdrew from the banking business and became connected as a broker with the H. V. Coudrey Insurance Company. He was thus associated for one year or until he engaged in business on his own account, forming a partnership under the style of the Green & Loker Insurance & Real Estate Company. They are conducting a good business in both lines and their growing clientage argues well for their success in the future. Mr. Loker is also the secretary and treasurer of the Meyer Mining Company at Leadville, Colorado, and of the Greenhill Farm, Incorporated. He is actuated in all that he does by a laudable ambition to attain success and his efforts are directed along well devised lines of labor, his achievements representing the fit utilization of his innate powers and talents.

Mr. Loker possesses a generous, social nature which renders him personally popular. He is a charter member of the Missouri Council, No. 858, Knights of Columbus, a member of the Bank Clerk's Association and has been a member of the Missouri Athletic Club and other societies. He was at one time connected with the Cadet Corps of the St. Louis University and his belief in Catholicism is indicated in his membership in the St. Francis Xavier church. His political views and activities endorse democratic principles and he has served as a democratic judge of election. He makes his business interests his chief care, however, and his constant study of the insurance and real-estate field is enabling him to improve his opportunities to good advantage and attain that success which is the goal of all business industry.

JOHN H. DOUGLASS, JR.

John H. Douglass, Jr., attorney-at-law, was born in St. Louis, May 6, 1873, a son of John H. Douglass, Sr., for many years a prominent lumber manufacturer of this city, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. In acquiring his education the son attended successively private schools, the Stoddard public school, the Central high school, from which he was graduated in 1892, and Yale University, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts on his graduation with the class of 1896. He pursued a general classical course at Yale and while in college received the junior and senior honor appointments. With broad literary education to serve as the foundation upon which to build the superstructure of professional learning, he matriculated in the St. Louis Law School and was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree in 1898 as one of the honor members of his class.

On the 6th of July of the same year, Mr. Douglass was admitted to the bar, and in a legal capacity became connected with Knapp, Stout & Company, while at a later date he became associated with the law firm of Rowell & Ferris, with whom he has since been engaged in general practice. He recognizes the fact which present conditions substantiate that the lawyer's influence is widening rather than lessening and that never before since the legal profession became a distinct vocation has that influence upon the affairs of daily life been more direct and far-reaching than at the present time. The lawyer has come to be the silent partner in the great mercantile establishments and manufacturing industries of the country; he molds and shapes the management of our great corporations; his influence is felt in every avenue of business and legislative life; he can not if he would escape those large responsibilities which pertain to the legal profession. These facts Mr. Douglass recognizes and in his law work he gives to his clients the benefit of unflagging industry and patient and comprehensive study and preparation. He is a member of the city and state bar associations and also of the Law Library Association. He is interested in a number of financial and commercial institutions of the city, and to a considerable extent is connected with St. Louis realty holdings.

On the 26th of April, 1905, Mr. Douglass was married in St. Louis to Miss Bessee Barrett Finney, a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Monroe and Lucinda Rebecca (Edmonston) Finney, of St. Louis. There was one daughter born of this marriage, Elizabeth Finney Douglass, born July 13, 1907. The family residence is at No. 16 Vandeventer place, one of the finest residence districts of the city. Mrs. Douglass is greatly interested in religious work and prominent in social circles.

Mr. Douglass, although reared in the Congregational church, now attends the St. John's Methodist Episcopal church. His right of franchise is exercised for the republican principles and candidates, yet he is not active as a worker in the party's ranks. Rest and recreation come to him through outdoor sports, of

which he is a staunch advocate. He belongs to the St. Louis, University, Country, Racquet and Noonday clubs. He has traveled quite extensively, both in this country and in Europe, and his tastes and interests are cosmopolitan. He has gained that breadth of view which is more quickly secured in travel than in any other way, and his friends find him a companionable, entertaining gentleman of refined nature and courteous demeanor, manifesting at all times the spirit of good-will to those with whom he comes in contact.

THOMAS WALSH.

Architecture is numbered among the world's arts and while it occupies a utilitarian place in the scheme of things it also serves the purpose of improvement and adornment. Among those that have been factors in the erection of the finest and most beautiful buildings of St. Louis Thomas Walsh was numbered. For many years he occupied an eminent place among the leading architects of this city, while his personal qualities, as manifest in his social relations, made him one of the popular residents of St. Louis.

His birth occurred in Kilkenny, Ireland, July 16, 1827, his parents being William and Mary Lovey (Waryng) Walsh, the latter a representative of one of the old and honored families in the vicinity of Manchester, England. Thomas Walsh, the eldest of six children, completed his education at Trinity College, in Dublin. It was the father's desire that the son should follow the profession of an architect, as he had previously done, and Thomas Walsh therefore became a student under the direction of Sir William Dean Butler, a distinguished architect, who later was knighted by the queen for the restoration of St. Patrick's cathedral.

Mr. Walsh was thus splendidly qualified for his life work when in October, 1849, he came to St. Louis. The city had recently been visited by a disastrous fire and much building was then going on. Mr. Walsh soon gave demonstration of his ability in his chosen profession and his services as architect were sought in connection with the construction of many of the best buildings of the city. He afterward went abroad to acquaint himself with the architecture of the older countries, having in view its adaptation to the demands of fine taste as applied to American building. While he brought back with him many æsthetic ideas they were also of a practical character and the buildings for which he furnished the plans had not only the element of beauty but also of extraordinary solidity. Many of the leading structures of the city stand as monuments to his enterprise, his business judgment and his genius. These included the old custom house, Republic building, the church of St. Francis Xavier, at Lindell boulevard and Grand avenue, the new St. Louis University, the old Everett House, the first Lindell Hotel, the Polytechnic buildings, many of the public school buildings and others. In 1857 he built the custom house and in 1875 the second custom house. He also made the plans for and superintended the erection of the Four Courts and the police stations and was the architect of the Insane Asylum at St. Joseph, Missouri, and at Anna, Illinois. Numerous other public buildings were designed by him and he was the consulting architect and superintendent of the federal buildings erected in this city. He also presented the premium plan for the exposition, designed the county poorhouse under instruction of the court and was regarded as the most prominent architect of his day, not only in drawing the plans but also in superintendence of the construction of the great buildings which stand as monuments to his skill and enterprise. He not only thoroughly understood the scientific principles of construction and the possibility for the development of beauty in architectural design but also had supervision over the minutest details of building. A thorough master of the art, his suggestions for public projects were always apt and practical. His quick eye enabled him to



THOMAS WALSH

make the selections of locations where improvements were needed or desired, and his professional capacity enabled him to tell how the wants might be filled. While his rise in the business world might be said to be gradual it was by no means of slow development. He long held a prominent position in architectural circles here and enjoyed the success which was the legitimate outcome of his labors.

November 21, 1854, Mr. Walsh was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Betts, a daughter of Robert H. Betts, who came to St. Louis from Canada in 1836 and here established a foundry business. He was born in England but in Montreal, Canada, met the lady whom he there made his wife. They journeyed in a canoe from Canada to St. Louis, making their way down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Unto them were born seven children, all of whom are now living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Walsh was born but one son, Robert William.

The death of Mr. Walsh occurred March 24, 1890. He had been a life-long communicant of the Catholic church and was loyal to its teachings. He was in his sixty-third year at the time of his demise, but for some years had been in ill health. He continued, however, even when a sufferer, to engage in business, for he possessed strong resolution and kept up through the power of an undaunted will. In early manhood he set up for himself the highest standard in the business world and always worked toward it so that for many years he occupied a prominent place in architectural circles. If the historian were to attempt to characterize in a single sentence the achievements of Mr. Walsh it could perhaps best be done in the words: The splendid success of an honest man in whose life, marked business ability and humanitarianism were well balanced forces.

OSCAR R. WITTE.

Oscar R. Witte is the senior partner of the firm of Oscar R. Witte & Company, conducting a general insurance business as agents for various old line companies. His father, John F. Witte, who came to this country from Germany in 1848, was for thirty-five years the general agent of the Franklin Insurance Company. He died January 28, 1908, respected and honored by all who knew him.

Oscar R. Witte was born in St. Louis, June 4, 1870, and at the usual age became a public-school student, continuing his course of study until his sixteenth year. Immediately after leaving school he secured a clerical position in the office of H. R. Krite & Company, dealers in toys and notions. For two years he remained in that position and was then promoted, becoming traveling salesman and thus representing the house for four years. He soon succeeded in building up a good patronage, winning many new patrons for the house, but believing that other lines of business offered a more advantageous opening he accepted the agency of the Franklin Insurance Company and acted in that capacity until his election as its secretary and treasurer in 1904. At the present time he is doing an extensive and profitable insurance business as agent for the National Fire Insurance Company and the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, both of Hartford, the Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia, the Washington Fire Insurance Company of Seattle, the National Union Fire Insurance of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, the Phoenix Assurance Company of London, England, the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, the Mechanics and Traders Insurance Company of New Orleans, Louisiana, the Union Fire Insurance Company of Buffalo, New York, the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company and the Fidelity and Casualty Company, both of New York City, and the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company of Toronto.

In 1895 Mr. Witte was married in Evansville, Indiana, to Miss Marie Wack, a daughter of Charles Wack, one of the pioneer settlers of Evansville, who is carrying on a saddlery business under the firm name of Miller & Wack. Mr. and Mrs. Witte have a daughter, Elsa Clara, now attending the public school. Their home at No. 3522 Halliday avenue, which Mr. Witte acquired by purchase, is in one of the attractive residence districts of the city. In politics he is a republican yet he is not bound by party ties and casts an independent ballot when he believes that the best interests will be conserved thereby. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the South Side Liederkrantz Club and his friends find him a genial, companionable gentleman who does not court but easily wins popularity by reason of his possession of those qualities which in every land and clime win respect and confidence.

AUGUST H. SCHNELLE.

No city in the Union perhaps is more advantageously located as regards business relations than is St. Louis. On the great highway of navigation from north and south and situated in the central portions of the country so that much of the production of mines and farms as well as the manufactories pass through here, St. Louis has reason to feel that its growth will be continuous, and that its trade relations will constantly expand in volume and importance. It has naturally become an important distributing point, its shipment reaching out to all parts of the world. While it is not situated in the midst of any of the great forest districts of the country, it is nevertheless an important lumber center and it is in connection with this branch of commerce that Mr. Schnelle is well known, being the president of the Schnelle & Querl Lumber Company, conducting business at No. 7858 North Broadway since 1904. His birth occurred upon a farm near Dayton, Ohio, December 22, 1839. In the early '30's his father, Christopher H. Schnelle, arrived in America, emigrating westward from Germany and taking up his abode in Ohio. With his wife, Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Schnelle, and family he came to St. Louis in 1843, remaining a resident of this city until his death occurred in 1881.

August H. Schnelle was only in his fourth year at the time of his removal to St. Louis. He first attended a private school and afterward became a pupil in the Jefferson public school, where he pursued his studies until he reached the age of fourteen years. It was at that time that he made his entrance into the business world, becoming an employe of Colonel Alexander Riddle, a lumber merchant. He has been continuously connected with the lumber trade here since that time, or for a period of more than fifty-five years, and is consequently today the oldest lumberman of St. Louis. He remained with Colonel Riddle for four years and two months, when, feeling the need of further educational training, he pursued a four months' course in the Jones Commercial College. On the expiration of that period he took charge, as manager, of the business of James D. Leonard, with whom he continued for eleven years or from 1857 until 1868. Desiring that his labor should more profitably benefit himself, he eagerly improved the opportunity to engage in business on his own account in forming a partnership with Charles F. Querl, March 1, 1868. They purchased the lumber business of Wilkinson Bryan on the corner of Eighth and Mullanphy streets and because of the exorbitant demands in the way of rental made by landlords, they purchased the entire block on Main and Destrehan streets in 1871 and at once removed to the new location. In 1881 they purchased a block on Angelica and Main streets and the Wabash Railroad, with a frontage of four hundred and fifty-five feet which is still held by the firm. At the time of this purchase the business was incorporated under the laws of Missouri and the present style of Schnelle & Querl Lumber Company was adopted. The prop-

erty on Main and Destrehan streets was sold in 1896 to the Bucks Stove & Range Company, which has erected thereon an immense plant. The lumberyard of the Schnelle & Querl Lumber Company on Broadway covers two and a half acres of ground with a frontage of three hundred and thirty feet. Mr. Schnelle is not only the oldest lumber merchant of St. Louis but one of its successful and prominent men, having a business which has grown with the progress of the city, receiving an extensive patronage so that the annual sales aggregate a very large figure. Undoubtedly one of the means of Mr. Schnelle's success is the fact that he has always continued in one line of trade, becoming thoroughly familiar with the business in boyhood and keeping in touch therewith as the years have gone by and the lumber interests have been carried to other regions where uncut forests have provided the lumbermen with ample opportunity to continue their work.

In May, 1871, Mr. Schnelle was married in St. Louis to Miss Sophia L. Crothers, a daughter of John Crothers, who was a very prominent builder and contractor of Natchez, Mississippi, and who died in 1906 at the age of eighty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Schnelle have become parents of two sons and two daughters. Those living are: August H., Jr., who is now engaged in the lumber business as secretary and treasurer of the Becker-Schnelle Lumber Company; Agnes Elizabeth, who is at home; and Rowena, the wife of Alexander Aude, who is in the lumber commission business with offices in the Wright building. William C., who died at the age of twenty-seven years, had been associated with his father in the lumber business and was a superior young man, of fine character and highly talented.

The beautiful home of Mr. Schnelle at No. 5243 Vernon avenue is one of the visible evidences of his life of well directed thrift and enterprise. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, his membership being in the Grand Avenue church of that denomination. His political views have usually been in accord with the principles and policy of the republican party and yet he has never held rigidly to party ties but has cast an independent ballot when he has believed that the best interests of the country would be conserved thereby. There is no surer test of a man's worth than that of time. With the passing of the years his strong traits of character are brought to light and if they be worthy, the world gives endorsement thereof in its confidence, respect and support. That Mr. Schnelle has continued in the lumber trade through so many years stands in incontrovertible evidence of the fact that the methods he has pursued have been such as to merit the trust and good will of all. He has sought his success through the efficient performance of his duties day after day and while there have been no exciting chapters in his life's record, it is evident that business integrity and business enterprise have been well balanced forces in his career. Such an example is worthy to be followed by others.

EDWARD MALLINCKRODT.

Edward Mallinckrodt, a manufacturer of chemicals, is connected with corporate interests of that character in various parts of the country and his coöperation therewith has made him an important factor in commercial enterprise and growth from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Moreover, he is widely acknowledged as a man of scientific attainments, making him a valued factor in various organizations for the advancement of scientific knowledge.

A native son of St. Louis, he was born January 21, 1845, his parents being Emil and Eleanore Didier (Luckie) Mallinckrodt. His primary education was acquired in public and private schools of St. Louis, while he qualified for his professional career as a student of chemistry in Germany. He made his initial step in the business world in September, 1867, as a member of the firm of G.



EDWARD MALLINCKRODT

Mallinckrodt & Company, manufacturers of chemicals, the business being incorporated in 1882 under the name of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, with factories at St. Louis and Jersey City, New Jersey. For twenty-seven years Edward Mallinckrodt has remained the president of the business and has extended his efforts to various other companies operating along similar lines. In 1899 he organized the National Ammonia Company, with main office in St. Louis, and has also been its president since its beginning. He is also president of a number of other companies engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and ammonia products, located in different sections of the country.

Aside from the many manufacturing corporations directly under his charge, he is a director and member of the executive and trust committees of the St. Louis Union Trust Company; a director of Washington University; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Pharmaceutical Association; the American Chemical Society; the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; the Society of Chemical Industries, of Great Britain; the Deutscher Chemiker Verein, of Berlin, Germany; and the St. Louis Academy of Science.

On the 7th of June, 1876, in St. Louis, Mr. Mallinckrodt was married to Miss Jennie Anderson, a daughter of Charles R. Anderson, and they now have one son, Edward, Jr.

Mr. Mallinckrodt votes with the republican party and maintains a public-spirited interest in political and other public questions of importance. His social qualities find expression in his membership in The Commercial Club, the Round Table, the St. Louis Club, the University, the Noonday and the St. Louis Country Clubs.

DAVIS CARPENTER BUNTIN.

Davis Carpenter Buntin, general manager and treasurer of the Granite Bituminous Paving Company, was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, July 9, 1858. His paternal grandfather, Robert Buntin, was a civil engineer at the Fort of Vincennes under General Clarke during the earliest epoch in the history of Indiana and the middle west. His father, Tuissant Campbell Buntin, was born at Fort Vincennes and for many years was a resident of Terre Haute, where he was prominently connected with its business interests, being president of the Terre Haute Savings Bank at the time of his death in 1892. His widow, who in her maidenhood was Emma Steel, is still living. Their family numbered six children, four of whom survive.

Davis C. Buntin, who was the third in order of birth, spent his boyhood in Terre Haute and pursued his early education in the graded and high schools of that city, while later he became a student in the State University of Indiana, being graduated therefrom in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He made his initial step in the business world as a clerk in the employ of the Vandalia Railroad Company and worked his way upward through successive promotions, becoming contracting agent, assistant paymaster and secretary to the general counsel, his services covering the period between 1880 and 1887. He then engaged in the contracting business on his own account under the firm name of Buntin & Shryer, continuing a senior partner until 1900. They did general contracting for public works and had headquarters at both Duluth, Minnesota, and Indianapolis, Indiana. The partnership was dissolved in the latter city in 1900, after which Mr. Buntin continued in business alone until 1902, when he assisted in organizing the Granite Bituminous Paving Company, of which he has been general manager and treasurer. The company established its office in St. Louis and from this point Mr. Buntin superintends the business, the execution of his contracts, however, calling him to various localities. The company is accorded a lib-

eral patronage, its business having long since reached extensive and profitable proportions.

On the 12th of February, 1901, Mr. Buntin was married in Indianapolis, Indiana, to Miss Stella Walcott, a daughter of Charles H. and Ellen S. Walcott, of Indianapolis. They became parents of two children: Katherine and Sue, aged respectively seven and two years. Mr. Buntin is a member of the Beta Theta Phi, a college fraternity and is also identified with the St. Louis Club. In politics he is a republican, but without ambition or desire for office. His life has been one of modest reserve rather than of ambitious self-seeking, but in his business career he has made the steady progress which results from indefatigable industry and energy intelligently applied.

JOHN H. DOUGLASS.

John H. Douglass was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, and throughout the entire period of his life was actuated by that spirit of enterprise and progress which has ever been characteristic of the middle west. The steady development of the Mississippi valley found in him an exponent, and his own life work brought him in close touch with its general upbuilding. He made for himself a place in business circles that entitled him to distinction. The course which he followed in his relations to his employes might well serve as a model to the business man of the present, who regards results rather than means and frequently puts aside all thought of individual responsibility in his dealings with those who serve him. Mr. Douglass was most highly respected by all of his employes and they knew that faithful, meritorious service would win promotion. At the same time he so controlled the complex interests which enter into every extensive business that he became known as one of the leading lumber manufacturers of the Mississippi valley.

It was in the pioneer epoch in the history of Iowa, that his parents, Joseph Stephens and Almeda Anna (Knapp) Douglass, came to the middle west. They were natives of the state of New York, where their respective ancestors had lived for many generations. Their marriage was celebrated at Blossburg, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1832, and they resided at Penn Yan, New York, until 1835, when they removed to Fort Madison, Iowa, then a little trading post on the Mississippi river. There, on the 20th of June, 1836, John H. Douglass was born. His life record covered the intervening years to July 20, 1901, when he passed away in St. Louis. He mastered the elementary branches of English learning in the public schools of his native town, afterward studied in the Denmark (Iowa) Academy and completed his education at Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois. In 1851 he traveled eastward, going by boat to St. Louis, thence by steamer to Portland, on the Ohio river, by carriage to Louisville, Kentucky, and by boat to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he first saw a railway train. By that method of travel he proceeded to Columbus and afterward to Cleveland, Ohio, whence he went by steamboat to Dunforth, New York, by rail to Oxford, Orange county, New York, and on to New York city. By such slow stages of travel and by what seems to us a most devious route he reached the eastern metropolis, spending six months in school there. In the spring of 1852 he went to Elmira, New York, where he engaged as salesman in the general mercantile store of John and Henry Hill, but his interest lay in the west, and in 1853 he returned to Iowa by way of Chicago, traveling by rail to La Salle, Illinois, which was then the terminus of the most westerly line of railroad. As a passenger on the steamer Belle Gould, he proceeded to St. Louis and from that point went by boat to Fort Madison. In 1854, after leaving Knox College, he pursued a course in Jones Commercial College, at St. Louis, giving special attention to double entry bookkeeping and commercial law. When about twenty years of age he entered

upon his career as a lumberman at Fort Madison by becoming an employe of the then Knapp, Tainter & Company, continuing also with their successors, Knapp, Stout & Company; the former having been engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Menominee, Wisconsin, since 1846. On the 1st of January, 1865, he was admitted to a partnership in the firm by which he had formerly been employed, and in March, 1878, the business was incorporated as The Knapp, Stout & Company, Mr. Douglass being elected a director and treasurer of the company. In the meantime, on the 19th of January, 1872, he removed with his family to St. Louis and established here branch yards and mills, assuming its management and taking entire charge of the business of the said company in the south. Mr. Douglass spoke authoritatively on many subjects connected with the lumber trade, for he made a close study of the business and of all the kindred interests involved concerning forest tracts, the cutting of the timber, and its manufacture and transportation. He continued as treasurer of the company until January 1, 1901, when failing health caused his retirement after forty-seven years connection with the enterprise, during which time his labors had been a strong element in promoting the growth and success of the business. The course which he followed at all times was a most creditable one, no underhand methods being ever countenanced, while in every particular the business conformed to a high standard of commercial ethics. A resident of St. Louis for almost three decades, throughout the entire period he commanded and enjoyed the esteem of all classes with whom he came in contact. He was quick to acknowledge the good in others and, remembering the struggles of his own youth, did everything in his power to aid those who were honestly and diligently striving for advancement.

On the 15th of December, 1858, at Fort Madison, Iowa, Mr. Douglass was married to Miss Caroline Amelia Durfee, of Marion, Ohio, who died in St. Louis, May 21, 1892. Their children were: Archibald; George, who died at the age of eighteen months; Allouise, the wife of Richard T. Shelton; and John H., Jr.

Mr. Douglass cast his first presidential vote in 1860 for Bell and Everett, and for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and he remained thereafter a staunch advocate of republican principles. He was too broad-minded to be narrowly sectarian in his religious views, but was in hearty sympathy with the work of the churches toward redeeming the individual for better lines of life and he gave generously of his means in support of worthy charities and benevolent enterprises. In 1857 he became a member of the Masonic fraternity and after passing through the degrees of the blue lodge eventually became a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason. He was actuated in all that he did by high and honorable motives and his every-day life commanded for him the respect and good will of all with whom he came in contact. He was always faithful in the performance of his daily duties, had an optimistic view of the world and a most commendable faith in his fellowmen. It is encouragement, not criticism, that is drawing the individual and the community at large to higher things, and this truth Mr. Douglass recognized. Not by precept but by example did he inspire others, and when he passed away those who knew him had nothing but good words for him, his life having awakened their full confidence and genuine regard.

WILLIAM SCHOENLAU.

There is no other large city in the United States that owes as much to any one nationality for its great progress and development as is St. Louis indebted to her citizens of German birth or descent. The sterling characteristics of the Teutonic race have been dominant factors in the city's rise to the position it now occupies, as the fourth in America.



WILLIAM SCHOENLAU

Numbered among that class of citizens is William Schoenlau, president and treasurer of the Schoenlau-Kukkuck Trunk Top & Veneer Company. He was born November 6, 1839, in Boesingfeld, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, and came to America in 1857, being then a youth of eighteen years. He made his way direct to St. Louis and was first engaged here at market gardening for six months. He was afterward at the Central market for four years, at the end of which time he engaged in the grocery business in the employ of Edward and William Beckman on Fourth street, near Spruce. That served to give him experience upon which he based his success when a year later he engaged in the grocery business on his own account at the corner of Broadway and Rutgers street. There he conducted a store for three years, after which he removed to the corner of Park avenue and Seventh street. In 1867 he fell a victim to cholera and after his recovery he again resumed business, remaining at one location for twenty years. He gradually increased his stock and facilities to meet the growing demands of the trade and became one of the best known and successful merchants of that part of the city.

Mr. Schoenlau, while for a number of years has given up mercantile pursuits, still owns the business property at the corner of Park avenue and Seventh street. In 1894 Mr. Schoenlau first became interested in the business from which his present one is the outgrowth. At that time the business was far from being on a paying basis, but almost simultaneous with Mr. Schoenlau's connection and taking charge of the business management the industry began to prosper. New quarters for the business was one of the first moves of Mr. Schoenlau's, and from Eighteenth street and Chouteau avenue the business was removed to Iron street and the levee, where a five years lease was taken. The business was first incorporated in July, 1893, as the Kukkuck Two Ply Trunk Top Company, and March 20, 1896, the firm was changed and reincorporated as the Schoenlau-Kukkuck Trunk Top & Veneer Company with William Schoenlau as president and treasurer; Joseph Hickel, Jr., secretary, and Fred Kukkuck, vice president and superintendent. These officials have continued in their respective offices until April 11, 1907, Mr. Otto Steiner became secretary and superintendent. As previously stated the business showed prosperity from the time Mr. Schoenlau took hold of it. Although a new line of industry to him, with his good judgment and business acumen, he studied and solved problems that had previously been operating against the concern's progress. Conditions that to him seemed wrong he set about to remedy. One great difficulty had been a location where the work could be carried on to the best advantage, and in reality was a trouble that was never done away until the firm's removal to its present location at Fillmore street and the levee. In 1895 Mr. Schoenlau purchased this property and in 1896 erected an entire new plant arranged for the special needs of the business—which includes the manufacturing of panels, trunk tops and the wood parts for show cases and also furniture. In the fall of 1896 the business and patent rights of the St. Louis Patent Trunk Top Company were purchased and consolidated with the Schoenlau-Kukkuck Trunk Top & Veneer Company.

The business has enjoyed a rapid and substantial growth, and is today the second largest in its line in the city. The company owns timber land in Tennessee, where they secure the logs which are converted into lumber for their manufacturing purposes. The business is today the visible evidence of Mr. Schoenlau's life of enterprise and well directed thrift. He has never permitted obstacles or difficulties to bar his path or impede his progress but has regarded such rather as an impetus calling forth new effort and closer application.

In May, 1863, Mr. Schoenlau was married to Miss Augusta Hains, who was born in St. Louis county and died in 1875. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are yet living: Augusta married Edward Palus and has five children, Lydia, William E., Hulda, Adele and Gretchen. Elizabeth is the wife of Joseph Hickel, Jr., of the Hickel Commission Company of 417

Morgan street, this city, and they have two children, Oliver William and Evelyn. Ida W. resides at home. Anna Marie is the wife of Otto G. Steiner, secretary and superintendent of the Schoenlau-Kukkuck Trunk Top & Vencer Company, and they have one child, Ottana Willa. For his second wife William Schoenlau chose Miss Sophia Beuger, whom he wedded January 16, 1877.

They reside at No. 1214 South Eighteenth street and at that locality Mr. Schoenlau is an extensive owner of residence property. He is the owner of Schoenlau Grove on Gravois avenue, near Bates street, a most desirable piece of suburban property. He also owns a tract of about twenty acres of land adjoining. He was one of the early members of the Althenheim and belongs to the Liederkrantz Club and the St. Louis Turn Verein. His political allegiance has been unflinchingly given to the republican party and he served as assistant treasurer during a part of Mayor Wallbridge's administration. He belongs to St. Matthew's Protestant Evangelical church and is interested in much that pertains to the welfare of the individual and the city. Mr. Schoenlau has lived in St. Louis for more than a half century and throughout this entire period has been connected with its business affairs.

Notwithstanding the fact that he is now in his seventieth year he is unusually well preserved, giving his personal attention to the management of his different interests with the same zeal and efficiency for which he was noted twenty years ago. Mr. Schoenlau has been successful, not only in the accumulation of worldly goods, but in securing and retaining the respect and esteem of the vast acquaintance which falls to any man after more than fifty years of business activity. He has reared a family that would reflect credit on any parentage and will leave to them an honored name and unsullied reputation.

HENRY B. LOUDERMAN.

While Henry B. Louderman has never sought to figure prominently before the public, prevented therefrom by an innate modesty, his business connections have made him a representative citizen, for they have been of a nature that has contributed largely to the business enterprise and the general good. Numbered among the native sons of Maryland, he was born in the city of Baltimore, December 15, 1842, his parents being Henry R. and Leonora R. (Rabb) Louderman. On the maternal side he came of German ancestry, while ancestors in the paternal line have been distinctively American for many generations but supposedly of English lineage.

Henry B. Louderman was educated in private schools of his native city and without any special education or pecuniary advantages entered upon his business career. He came to St. Louis on the 31st of May, 1860, at the age of eighteen years, and secured a clerkship in the employ of John J. Roe & Company, pork packers. His ability won him various promotions until he eventually became a member of the firm in 1872, when he withdrew believing that other fields offered better scope for his energy and enterprise. He became vice president of the American District Telegraph Company in 1876 and during his connection with that concern the company brought out and introduced the Bell telephone, building the first telephone line and exchange in St. Louis. After a few years they sold out to the present company and Mr. Louderman's usefulness as a factor in the business interests of the city continued in the presidency of the St. Louis Sectional Dock Company and of the Carondelet Marine Railway Company. He was president of the latter for twelve years. He has become recognized as a man of sound business judgment and unflagging enterprise and the success which he has attained and which places him today among the men of affluence in St. Louis is attributable entirely to his own efforts.

On the 5th of September, 1865, Mr. Louderman was married in St. Louis to Miss Sarah Marshall, a daughter of D. J. and E. A. Marshall, residents of Delaware. Four children have been born unto them, three sons and a daughter: Henry B., William M., John H. and Leonora, the daughter being now the wife of Frank J. Carlisle, a resident of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Louderman is independent politically. He belongs to the Legion of Honor, Merchants Exchange and Civic League, and is interested in all that works for good citizenship and for individual progress in lines that recognize personal obligations and the rights of others. He endorses every movement that tends to advance civic virtue and civic pride but does not seek public recognition of his work. For twenty-five years he was a member of Camp Prather, which has now passed out of existence, and during that period made annual excursions to Black River, Missouri, on hunting and fishing trips.

COLONEL CHARLES EDWARD WARE.

Colonel Charles Edward Ware is filling the responsible position of manager of the railroad department for the Buxton & Skinner Printing Company. An alert, enterprising business man, giving close attention to the upbuilding of his department, one can scarcely realize that there are many picturesque chapters in his life history, and that he was an active factor in events which were brought about by the Civil war. He was born in St. Louis, March 23, 1850.

His father, Joseph E. Ware, was born in London, England, in 1817, and after coming to America engaged in steel plate engraving for a brief period. Locating in Chicago in 1840, he there gave his attention to street building and railroad survey, in which line he continued until his removal to St. Louis to engage in the type foundry business, establishing the present St. Louis Type Foundry. He continued in that enterprise with William Bright, who at present conducts the business, but in 1847 Mr. Ware withdrew and began taking contracts for the construction of streets and other public improvements. In this way he opened Cass avenue, O'Fallon, Mullanphy and numerous other public highways of the city. In 1850 he contracted to build the Memphis & Charleston Railroad from Memphis to Stevenson, Alabama, and took with him from St. Louis a thousand "navies" to work on the road. On reaching Memphis, however, he found that the railroad company were embarrassed by financial difficulties and the work was delayed for some time. In the interim he built the Hernando and Pigeon Roost plank roads and also made surveys of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad; but all this time he had to pay the laborers whom he had taken to the south, waiting the fulfillment of the original railroad contract. As a result of this delay he lost over three hundred thousand dollars in the venture and sold his contracts. While engaged in building plank roads he had become convinced of the efficacy of cedar for railway ties and as the result he invested in cedar forests, discovering great tracts of cedar land on the White river in Arkansas. He made extensive investments there and erected the first improved sawmills installed in that region. In 1851 he removed his family to the locality, some forty-four years before the White river branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was extended into that district, which was largely an undeveloped region, its natural resources as yet unclaimed by the white settler.

Joseph E. Ware remained on the White river until 1859, when he went to Memphis as agent of the Howe sewing machine for the entire south. He made Jacksonport, Arkansas, his headquarters for that state and resided there until 1864, and he was prominent in furthering the secession movement in the state. As soon as Arkansas determined to withdraw from the Union Mr. Ware established, near Batesville, salt-peter works, using for the manufacture of salt-peter the bat refuse from immense caves in the mountains. On the Little Red



CHARLES E. WARE

river, about seventy-five miles southeast of Jacksonport, he also opened large salt works, securing the saline mineral from a spring that bubbled up in the center of the stream where the main road crossed the river. When the saltpeter factory had been established upon a paying basis and he was furnishing the product to the Confederate government, the First Indiana Cavalry made a raid on his two plants, and their destruction caused a loss of one hundred thousand dollars. He also suffered heavy loss in other ways. At the outbreak of hostilities, believing that the war would be long continued, he had purchased great quantities of sugar, molasses, rice and coffee, which he had stored in Jacksonport, but when the Federal troops under Generals Steele and Curtis passed through Arkansas, after the battle of Pea Ridge, from Fayetteville to Helena, traversing the White river valley, they occupied Jacksonport for a month or two and took possession of Mr. Ware's accumulated stores. The Confederates then prepared a gunboat at Duvalls' Bluff, and succeeded in driving the Federals out of Jacksonport, but in one afternoon Mr. Ware's entire stores of sugar and molasses were destroyed. At normal prices they were worth from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars, and at the exorbitant rates prevailing in war days would have brought twice that amount.

These losses left the family in destitute circumstances and in 1864 Mr. Ware removed to Potosi, Missouri, where he turned his attention to mining, engineering and mineralogy, being thus engaged until his death. After the war he located the St. Joseph lead mines and was closely identified with the development of the lead resources of southern Missouri, having located the St. Joseph lead, the St. Francis (now the Desloge) and various other prominent mining properties of that section. Following his removal to St. Louis in 1872 he began the publication of "Mines, Metals & Arts" to further the interests of the mining districts of Missouri. In 1876 he was made general agent for the Iron Mountain Railroad for the European offices at Liverpool, London and Hamburg and was largely occupied with fitting out shops on the Iron Mountain and Missouri Pacific railroads for the purpose of securing skilled mechanics to labor in those shops. In 1883 he once more returned to St. Louis because of ill health and passed away that year. His life was one of intense and well-directed activity, and he was, moreover, a thorough and discriminating student, regarded as a valued contributor to many scientific journals. Few men have ever been more conversant upon the mineralogy of Missouri than he and his efforts did much to exploit the interests of the state in this direction. He numbered among his friends Edwin Harris, Samuel Gaty, J. C. McCune, Girard B. Allen, Thomas Allen and other distinguished citizens of St. Louis, who recognized his worth and found in him a congenial friend and companion.

Joseph E. Ware was married to Evelyne Crary, a native of Lebanon, Madison county, New York. She represented an old Connecticut family established there after the Revolutionary war. She was well connected through ties of relationship with the Seymours, Heads, Ballards, Hitchcocks, Gordons, Gardners, Williams and Lindsey families. At the time the colonists attempted to overthrow English rule in this country her grandfather Ballard, who had a family of wife and twelve children, joined the army and served for seven years. During that time his wife died and he afterward wedded Mrs. Lindsey, a widow with two children. By their second marriage there were born eleven children, so that his progeny was most numerous. He was a man of intense patriotism and he always observed as holidays the anniversary of important events of the Revolutionary war, wearing his military garb on the occasion. As stated, Mrs. Ware was connected with the Seymour family, which furnished a governor to New York, who was afterward nominated for the presidency. The Heads of the same locality married into the Ballard family. Mr. Head, having many sons, followed the custom of giving suits of clothing and five hundred dollars to each of them as they attained their majority. One of these sons, Coatsworth Head, hunted up his cousin, Mrs. Joseph E. Ware, in the

mountains of Arkansas and, remaining in the southwest, was elected to the presidency of Batesville College. At the time of the war he was made a major in the engineering department and when his relatives learned that he had joined the Confederate forces they refused to fight on the Union side. One brother drifted to Texas, where he had large herds of cattle. He believed firmly in the Union cause and at the time of the war made his way from Texas to Syracuse, New York, on horseback.

In early boyhood Colonel Ware, whose name introduces this record, went with his parents to Arkansas and assisted his father in the sewing machine business at Jacksonport. When the Eighth Arkansas and two other battalions of Confederate forces were fitted out there he assisted in making uniforms. His father put in sixty sewing machines in a factory for this purpose and Colonel Ware taught the detailed men how to operate the machines. This was in March, 1861, when he was but eleven years of age. When the troops left Jacksonport he endeavored to enlist but was refused on account of his youth. His father, who had established the salt and saltpeter works, determined to place his son, Charles E., in charge of the former and in that connection he had under his care twenty men and the outfit. They used the same method in manufacture as was in vogue at Syracuse—the evaporation process. When Colonel Ware had been in charge for four months the First Indiana Cavalry destroyed the plant, turning two howitzers upon it. Colonel Ware, being light weight and too small to assist the soldiers, was made cook and engaged in preparing corn bread, chicken and bacon. He afterward became a guide and mail carrier for the Confederate army in 1862-3, carrying the mails between Little Rock, Jacksonport and various other points, being with Shelby and Marmaduke's forces most of the time.

It was prior to this but after the destruction of the salt works on the White river that a steamboat, the Blue Wing, made its way up the river under command of Major C. C. Rainwater. Two engineers were required to operate the boat and it was almost impossible to secure competent men at that time. There was one regular engineer, A. M. Schackleth, who induced the owner to take Colonel Ware as opposite engineer. He was thus for several months upon the vessel, which was used as a supply boat for the Confederates, but which was afterward sunk just above Jacksonport.

In March, 1864, when the Confederates had about abandoned Arkansas, his father went to Potosi, Missouri. He had left the state fourteen years before with a half million dollars, but returned with a yoke of oxen and a wagon bearing all his worldly goods, together with two saddle horses. The district between Jacksonport and St. Louis was overrun by guerrillas, jayhawkers and other stragglers. They were a mixture of ragamuffins and patriots through whom the Ware family had to make their way to Potosi, Missouri. On reaching their destination Colonel Ware went immediately into the mines and was thus engaged when Price's army, in October, 1864, made their last entrance into Missouri. They found Colonel Ware in the mines and pressed him into the service to guide Shelby's forces in the attack on Potosi. This was successful, Colonel Ware locating all pickets, his knowledge greatly assisting the Confederate commander. When Potosi surrendered he started as Shelby's messenger to join General Price at Pilot Knob, leaving Potosi at one o'clock in the morning. At Caledonia he met the Federals in retreat, followed by Price, and returned to inform General Shelby of what was going on. Price moved in the direction of Jefferson City and thence to Kansas City, and after his defeat at Big Blue went south.

Colonel Ware, by reason of the assistance which he had rendered the Confederates, was constantly harassed by state guards, and on one occasion was driven out of town, but after remaining in hiding for two or three days he returned and was again employed in the mines until 1867. He was occupying a position in the store when he took up the painter's trade under the direction

of the Rev. Mr. Tubbs, a revival Cumberland Presbyterian minister. He was at that time sixteen years of age and, coming to St. Louis, he engaged in painting the Broadway Opera House and various dwellings and churches.

In 1867 Colonel Ware entered the employ of an old friend, George B. Clark, who established a newspaper in Potosi. In October, 1868, Mr. Clark offered Mr. Ware a third interest if he would remain, while another third interest was taken by a Mr. McGrain, and the firm of Clark, Ware & McGrain was organized. In addition to the printing business they established a book store and the enterprise proved profitable, netting them between six and eight thousand dollars in the succeeding three years.

In 1870 war was being waged in Cuba with Spain and Colonel Ware became much interested in this. His friend, Major Clark, noting his desire to join the army, advised him to attend a convention of Missouri editors at Mobile and New Orleans, saying that he might find a companion who would go with him to Cuba. He represented the Washington County Journal, and at the convention formed the acquaintance of J. C. Jones, representing the Fulton Telegraph. They became fast friends, very enthusiastic over the war, and together started for Cuba. On reaching New Orleans it was necessary that they should soon go on or go to work. Colonel Ware determined to remain there until opportunity should come to go to Cuba, and in order to meet his expenses in the interim secured a position on the Picayune, working on the paper until February, 1871.

In the meantime he got over his strong desire to become a soldier in Cuba and at the date mentioned returned to St. Louis with twenty-five cents in his pocket. Throughout the intervening years he has been identified with the printing business. He first secured a position as proofreader with Woodward & Tiernan on the city work. This was a contract job, which continued until June, 1871, when the expiration of the time of the contract left him without further work. Later, however, he was given a similar position by the Times Printing Company on city work as proofreader and makeup. In the fall of that year Mr. Hutchings of the company offered Colonel Ware the job department, making a contract with him to receive one-half of the profit, the company to supply the plant and material. This proved decidedly advantageous to both parties, for up to that time the job department had been conducted as a losing business, but under the capable management of Colonel Ware the business increased so rapidly that his income for the year, in accordance with the terms of the contract, was nineteen thousand dollars. Mr. Hutchings then sold his interest in the business to Major Ewing and Colonel Ware continued in charge of the job department. The paper, however, eventually proved a financial disaster and publication was suspended in 1877. Colonel Ware had endorsed notes for the company for sixty thousand dollars, and before he was enabled to pay this off the sum had reached one hundred thousand dollars. This was followed by years of financial depression and in 1885 he abandoned the job printing business. In that year he engaged with the Buxton & Skinner Company, but after sixteen months reentered the employ of Woodward & Tiernan, with whom he continued for fourteen years in charge of their railroad business, which grew to such extent under his supervision that the company decided to break the contract, feeling that he was gaining too large a share of the profits according to the previously arranged terms. Learning of this, Colonel Ware cancelled the contract and in 1900 became connected with the Buxton & Skinner Company under a contract similar to that which he had with Woodward & Tiernan. His success since making the change has been remarkable, so that he has had no occasion to regret the course he followed. The business of the railroad department of this house has become very extensive and his position is one of large responsibility. He served for three years as secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis, but resigned in 1905 because of the pressure of his private business affairs.

He is deeply interested in building up the fruit-growing business of Washington county, Arkansas, where he and associates have seventy thousand apple trees that will come into bearing in 1910. He is now president of the Ozark Land & Fruit Growing Company and treasurer of the West Cabanné Improvement Company.

Colonel Ware was married June 25, 1874, to Miss Eliza Bissell, a daughter of James R. Bissell and a granddaughter of General Daniel R. Bissell. Their children are four in number. James Bissell, born in November, 1875, married Eliza Boyd and is with his father in the Buxton & Skinner offices. Edwin Stanley, born in April, 1877, married Edith Hoyt and is engaged in the brokerage business in New York city. Eloise Morrison is at home. Charles E., born in June, 1887, is attending the Massachusetts School of Technology in Boston.

Colonel Ware is somewhat noted as an equestrian and is an officer in the St. Louis Light Cavalry Association. For thirteen years he was a member of the State Militia, belonging to the Light Cavalry from 1877 to 1891, and he served through the strike of 1877, and during the big strike of 1884-5 was on duty many days. He was also on duty during the railroad strike of 1886, the cavalry being detailed to protect the property of the street railway company, and at the time had his horse literally cut to pieces. The soldiers were not allowed to use anything but their sabers. Colonel Ware belongs to the United Confederate Veterans' Association, to the Aerial Club, the St. Louis Field Club, the Civic League, the Mercantile Club, the Missouri Historical Society, all of the Masonic bodies, including George Washington Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; Ascalon Commandery No. 16, K. T., and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 9. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and his membership is in St. John's. His early experiences were such as fall to the lot of few boys, and the trying times through which he passed were such as to awaken a strong and vigorous manhood and to bring to him a knowledge concerning true values in life's contacts and experiences. He is today one of the strong and well known business men of the city, successfully controlling extensive and important interests, while his personal qualities are such as have won for him warm friendships and kindly regard. The Colonel impresses one by his courtly, gentlemanly bearing, typical of the old southern school. Kindly and affable, no man in St. Louis has a larger following. His fine personal appearance and many excellent traits of character have contributed largely to his success both in business and social life.

BRADLEY D. LEE.

Bradley D. Lee was born March 24, 1838, at Pleasant Valley, Connecticut, and was a son of Henry B. and Mary (Austin) Lee. After completing his education at the Williston Seminary, he entered the office of the Hon. Hiram Goodwin, of Riverton, Connecticut, and there studied law until he had mastered the fundamental principles of jurisprudence and was admitted to the bar. About that time the Civil war was inaugurated and he enlisted for service in the Union army. Two brothers also joined the boys in blue, but both fell in battle. Bradley D. Lee was assigned to staff duty with the rank of captain and served in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war, being mustered out with the brevet rank of major for meritorious conduct. When the hostilities had ceased he returned to his home and soon afterward entered the law department of Yale College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in the class of 1866.

He immediately came to St. Louis and soon after his arrival formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with Daniel D. Potter under the firm style of Potter & Lee. A year later he became the head of the law firm of

Lee & Webster and continued in this connection for three years. During the succeeding two years he was alone in practice, after which he entered into partnership relations with Hon. Elmer B. Adams, now judge of the United States district court. When Judge Adams was elected to the circuit bench Major Lee became head of the law firm of Lee & Chandler and after Mr. Chandler's removal to Washington in 1881 he was a member of the firm of Dyer, Lee & Ellis and subsequently of Lee & Ellis, the latter relationship being maintained until 1891, when he entered into new partnership relations, becoming the senior member of the law firm of Lee, McKeighan, Ellis & Priest. He was thus associated until his death, which occurred in St. Louis, May 10, 1897. For many years he was one of the most prominent attorneys of the city, his labors largely setting the standard for professional services and professional ethics.

His knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence were comprehensive and exact, his application thereto accurate. His reasoning was very sound, his deductions logical, and at all times he made it his practice to aid the court in the administration of justice, for while he was devoted to the interests of his clients he never forgot that he owed a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law.

CHARLES FREDERICK JOY.

Charles Frederick Joy, elected for five consecutive terms to represent his district in congress and thus aiding in framing the laws of the land, has been equally effective in the interpretation of the law, practicing as a member of the St. Louis bar for a third of a century. He has a large and distinctively representative clientele, while his long service in congress indicates that he gained a strong political following that fully endorsed his service in the council chambers of the nation.

A native of Jacksonville, Illinois, he was born December 11, 1849, a son of Charles and Georgiana (Batchelder) Joy. He came of a long line of Puritan ancestors, he being the eighth generation from Thomas Joy, the founder of the American family. This ancestor came from England in 1635, and erected the first town house in Boston. His parents removed from New Hampshire, their native state, to Illinois during the pioneer epoch in its history and there reared their family. After preparing for college in western schools, Charles F. Joy entered Yale and was graduated in the academical department there with the class of 1874. The profession of the law seemed most attractive to him as a life vocation and after thorough preliminary reading he was admitted to the bar at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, in 1875. His removal to St. Louis soon followed and here he entered into partnership with Joseph R. Harris, an association that was continued until the election of Mr. Harris to the office of circuit attorney of St. Louis.

Mr. Joy was then alone in practice for some time and gained prominence at the bar as a trial lawyer. In his presentation of his cases he gives to each point its due prominence and yet never loses sight of the controlling principle upon which the decision of a case always finally turns. He has never failed to give his cases a thorough preparation, and while he employs the arts of oratory to assist him, his arguments are always based upon a comprehensive knowledge of the facts and the law applicable thereto.

Widely recognized as one of the republican leaders in his district, Mr. Joy was nominated for congress in 1890, but in that year met defeat. In 1892 he was more successful, being elected, although he was unseated in a bitterly fought partisan contest, after serving until near the end of that term of congress. Nominated again in 1894, he was elected by a very large majority and he won for himself an enviable rank in the house of representatives. That his constituents and the public at large endorsed his course is indicated by the fact that



CHARLES F. JOY

he was reëlected in 1896, again in 1898 and again in 1900. During his last term in congress Mr. Joy was the chief instrumentality in the house to obtain from the government a gift of five million dollars for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and his unremitting endeavors thus made possible the greatest exposition in the world's history.

During the last months of this session, and while all his time was monopolized in this work, the democratic legislature of Missouri so gerrymandered his district that every republican ward was taken from it and no one but a democrat could succeed him, and he resumed the practice of law in St. Louis. He was, however, again called to office in 1906, when he was elected to the position as recorder of deeds.

In 1879 Mr. Joy was married in Salem, Connecticut, to Arabel Ordway and by that union had one child, who died in infancy. The mother passed away a few weeks afterward. In 1895 Mr. Joy was married in San Mateo, California, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ina Ryer, née Grant, widow of Washington M. Ryer, who still survives.

Mr. Joy is a member of the St. Louis and Mercantile Clubs, of St. Louis; the Yale Club, of New York city; and the Chevy Chase Club, of Washington, D. C. He has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the consistory of St. Louis, is a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of the St. Louis Lodge of Elks and the Business Men's League. Such in brief is the history of Charles Frederick Joy. Over the record of his official career and private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He left the impress of his individuality for good upon the legislation enacted during his five terms of service in congress, and that he faithfully guarded the interests of his constituents is indicated by the fact that he was so often returned to the council chambers of the nation through popular election.

JOSEPH I. LANDAY.

Joseph I. Landay, of Russian birth and parentage, has resided in the new world from the age of seventeen years, and no native born son is more loyal to the stars and stripes, or more in sympathy with the republican institutions, than is Mr. Landay. Early recognizing the fact that within ourselves lies the source of our power, he has progressed through the wise use of his native ability, gaining from the faithful performance of each day's duties courage and inspiration for the succeeding day. He was born in Kovno, Russia, in May, 1870. He attended the public schools of his native country until his fourteenth year, and after putting aside his textbooks was connected with various business interests until, no longer able to withstand the attractions of the new world, he crossed the Atlantic, lured by the favorable reports which he had heard concerning business conditions in America. He landed in New York city, and traveled through this country to a considerable extent, providing for his own support by any employment that would enable him to earn an honest dollar. In 1891 he arrived in St. Louis and engaged as a canvasser with C. B. Thomas. For three years he was employed in that way and in 1895 began traveling for the Koenig Furniture Company, his territory comprising all of the southern states. After being with that firm for a year he started in the furniture commission business for himself, and is still operating along that line. His business interests are now extensive and important. He is president of the Landay Steel Range Company and also of the Landay Real Estate Company, and is vice president of the Manufacturers Exhibition Building Company, at Chicago. Thus he has constantly broadened the scope of his activities until his interests are now large and the returns gratifying. In this manner he has worked his way steadily upward, the years proving the wisdom of his course in seeking a home on this side of the Atlantic in a home where labor is not hampered by caste or class.

Mr. Landay was married in Brooklyn, New York, February 12, 1908, to Miss Bertha Byk, a daughter of Morris Byk, a prominent real-estate dealer of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Landay reside in the Barwick apartments, which he acquired by purchase, and which are in one of the most fashionable residence districts of the city. Mr. Landay belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is also a member of the Columbia Club. He has made good use of his time and talents and has achieved success, not by any unusual methods, but because he has been more persistent and determined, allowing no obstacle or difficulty to bar his path if it could be overcome by honorable effort.

CHRISTIAN WORLEY.

Almost every department of business activity is represented in St. Louis, and the whole constitutes a great commercial and industrial center, its ramifying interests reaching out to every part of the world. Each enterprise, conducted along lines of business integrity and progression, is a feature in the result that has been achieved, and therefore in the history of business development here Christian Worley deserves mention as the president of the St. Louis Mica Company. A native of Germany, he was born March 6, 1837, his parents being Christian and Katherina Worley. In the year 1839 the father came to the new world, and for many years was well known as a blacksmith here, owning several shops. He continued to make his home in America for a quarter of a century, or until called to his final rest, in 1859.

Brought to the United States in early childhood, Christian Worley was a pupil in the parochial schools and at the age of fifteen years began learning the trade in the employ of Rollo Whitters, a tobacco merchant, with whom he continued for about four years. On the expiration of that period he became a tobacco roller in the employ of Christian Pieper, with whom he continued for three or four years, when he accepted the position of foreman with Neudecker Brothers. He remained in that position of control over the working forces of the establishment until the business was sold out, after which he went to Virginia, where he was also connected with the tobacco trade for two years. Following his return he was employed as journeyman by William R. Price, a tobacco manufacturer, for a little time, and in 1860 he returned to the employ of Mr. Pieper, remaining there for some time. In 1864 he joined A. Newman and they started in business on their own account under the firm style of A. Newman & Company. A year later Mr. Worley sold his interest to his partner, and bought an interest in the business of F. Zowl & Company, but in 1865 withdrew from that connection. He then engaged as foreman with the tobacco manufacturing company of Hackeroch & Johnson, whom he represented until they disposed of their business to the Roche, Boyce & McCabe Manufacturing Company. He continued with the new firm for another three or four years, and then again began business on his own account, this time forming a partnership with Anton Miller, under the name of Miller & Worley. That their relation was most harmonious, congenial and profitable is indicated in the fact that it existed for twenty-six years, during which time they enjoyed a very large patronage, their output finding a ready sale on the market. In 1899 they sold out to Mr. Weisert and Mr. Worley is now living retired, save that he is interested in the St. Louis Mica Company, in which he holds the office of president. In this he was associated with his former partner, Mr. Miller, also with Mr. Major, the three gentlemen being organizers of the business.

Mr. Worley was married in St. Louis, November 22, 1860, to Miss Barbara Youps. They have an adopted daughter, Lydia, living with them in their pleasant home, which Mr. Worley erected at No. 4125 Park street. He has always been interested in affairs relating to the upbuilding and progress of the city, and

in matters relating to the welfare of his country. At the time of the Civil war he served as a second lieutenant in the Missouri militia, and he is a member of the St. Louis Legion of Honor, while in former years he belonged to other social and fraternal organizations. He is a republican and has taken considerable interest in the work of the party, serving as a delegate to some of its conventions and giving earnest allegiance to its principles because he believes that they are most conducive to good government. Mr. Worley has passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, and during nearly its entire period has lived in St. Louis, so that he has witnessed much of the development of the city as it has emerged from villagehood and thrown off the evidences of close connection with the frontier. He has always rejoiced in what has been accomplished and believes that St. Louis has before it a much more brilliant future.

HENRY O'HARA.

About a half century ago an Irish lad of eleven years left his home and came to America to seek a life of activity in a country where more opportunities were offered than in the place of his nativity. That lad was Henry O'Hara, who in the course of years was destined to rise from the position of fireman on the railroad to that of president of one of the leading railroad companies of the middle west, while at the same time he owned and controlled extensive car building manufactories.

He was born June 4, 1844, about sixteen miles from Belfast in County Antrim, Ireland, and when the spirit of adventure and the desire for more rapid advancement than could be secured in his native country took possession of him, he made his way across the Atlantic and found a home among friends at New Utrecht on Long Island, New York. There he attended school until sixteen years of age and laid the foundation for that broad self-culture which was one of his distinguishing characteristics in later life. From Long Island he went to the south prior to the outbreak of the Civil war and there secured a position as fireman on the New Orleans, Jackson & Northern Railroad. While he was ambitious to secure a place of greater prominence and responsibility, he did not scorn any occupation that would yield him an honest living and faithfully performed any task assigned to him. It was his fidelity and capability that won him promotion throughout his entire business career and eventually led him to the important place which he occupied in the business world.

Mr. O'Hara was acting as trainman at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, when, giving up his position, he entered the Confederate army, joining the artillery forces under General Dahlgren. He was soon transferred to the command of General Gardner and his meritorious conduct on the field of battle won him promotion to the rank of lieutenant. At the battle of Decatur, Alabama, which occurred in 1864, he was wounded in such a manner that it became necessary to amputate his leg, but as soon as he had sufficiently recovered he obtained an artificial limb and returned to the army again, serving until the close of the war.

When hostilities ceased, Mr. O'Hara, with the small means which he could command, engaged in the lumber business at Brookhaven, Mississippi, and found it a successful venture. He took up the work with the same thoroughness which characterized him in every relation of life. By studying southern timber he soon discovered that southern longleaf pine is peculiarly adapted to the construction of railroad cars and, convincing railway men of this fact, he built up an extensive supply business, securing his patrons from among the ranks of the prominent railroad men of the country. Thinking to enjoy the advantages of better shipping facilities and closer connection with his trade interests in St. Louis, Mr. O'Hara removed to this city in 1876 and made it



HENRY O'HARA

his business headquarters throughout the remainder of his life. In 1876 he accepted an important position with the car service of the Cairo Short Line Railroad and soon become widely known in western railway circles. In 1890 he organized and was president of the Union Refrigerator Transit Company and in 1891 was president of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway, popularly known as the Bluff line. The recognition of his executive force and business ability led to his coöperation being sought in various lines, while his own well formulated plans resulted in the establishment of enterprises of large magnitude. He became the president of the Lansburg Brake Company and at one time was at the head of six car factories in successful operation, building cars for which he had contracted. He supplied the Hicks Car Company with three thousand cars and the Union Refrigerator Company with a like number. His mind was most keenly alert and he recognized opportunities which others passed by heedlessly. His efforts were directed along lines where sound judgment and rare discrimination led the way and success seemed to follow his every move.

In May, 1882, Mr. O'Hara was married to Miss Eliza P. Nowland at Sandoval, Illinois. Mrs. O'Hara was a daughter of Lambert Nowland, a native of Maryland and a prominent political leader of the middle west. He had a personal acquaintance with Henry Clay and became a stalwart advocate of the republican party. It is said that he was the means of sending more than one man to the legislature. He held several local offices in Illinois, but preferred to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs, being for some time connected with mercantile business at Sandoval, while later he was for over thirty years a general agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at that place. In his fraternal relations he was connected with the Masons and was prominent in the order as well as in business and political circles. He was a man of fine intellect and possessed all the characteristics of a truly southern gentleman, which he was in every way. He married Miss Martha G. Van Meter, of Martinsburg, West Virginia, a daughter of Dr. Van E. Van Meter. In his family of twelve children, eleven lived to adult age, all of whom reflected great credit on their parents.

Mrs. O'Hara was reared in the Congregational faith, but later united with the Methodist church, but Mr. O'Hara was reared in the Catholic church. Their children were: Beulah, the wife of Everett Watson Brooks, of St. Louis; Gertrude, who was educated in Boston; Henry, living in St. Louis; and Benjamin Harrison, now a member of the class of 1910 at Cornell University, where he has won various medals and cups as an athlete.

The death of the husband and father occurred April 30, 1897. He was a splendid type of the self-made man, rising in the business world from a humble position to a conspicuous place in transportation circles in America. His business associates rendered him respect and admiration for what he accomplished and for the business methods which he employed in gaining the exalted position which was eventually his. More than his splendid business accomplishments, however, was his fidelity to his family and home and the faithfulness which he manifested in his friendships. These marked him as a man worthy the highest esteem and made his example one worthy of emulation.

JOHN MARTIN HOLMES.

John Martin Holmes, who for forty-one years has been a practitioner at the St. Louis bar and is now senior partner of the firm of Holmes, Blair & Koener, has throughout his professional career made that steady progress, which results from constantly expanding powers and the recognition on the part of the public of his ability and unfaltering allegiance to the interests of his

clients. He was born in St. Louis, January 25, 1848, and is a son of John Martin and Sophia (Wynan) Holmes. His early education was obtained in private schools in this city, while later he attended the Hillsboro (Ill.) Academy and the Illinois College of Jacksonville, being graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1867, while the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him in 1870. Having prepared for the practice of law he was admitted to the bar in October, 1868, and has since continued in general practice in St. Louis. He was for a time alone but in 1874-5 was in partnership with T. T. Player, a brother of the present city comptroller, and in 1881-2 with Ralph Talbot, now of Denver. His present law partnership was formed in 1904, when he became senior partner of the firm of Holmes, Blair & Koerner, now recognized as a strong one in general practice in this city. The care and precision with which he prepares his cases is one of the strong elements in his success, for his presentation of his cause is characterized by masterly argument, clear reasoning and logical deductions. He is a member of both the Missouri State Bar Association and the Law Library Association.

On the 7th of March, 1888, Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Ina Meston, a native of Elgin, Scotland, born August 15, 1863. She died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 3, 1908, leaving two daughters and a son: Maud, seventeen years of age; Meston, fourteen years of age; and Janet, now ten years old.

Mr. Holmes gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, but takes no active part in politics aside from a public-spirited interest in the welfare of state and nation as promoted through political labors and influence. His favorite recreations are hunting and fishing and horseback riding, but his time is mostly occupied by his professional duties and he is recognized as an able and faithful minister in the temple of justice.

LOUIS OBERT.

Almost a third of a century has passed since Louis Obert became president of the Louis Obert Brewing Company, having since 1877 been connected with what is one of the most important lines of manufacture in St. Louis. Born in Baden, Germany, February 8, 1845, he is a son of Louis and Theresa Obert. He was a pupil in the public schools of his native country until the age of fourteen years and then began learning the brewing business with his father, with whom he continued for three years. At the age of seventeen he started out as a journeyman as is customary in the fatherland and was employed in various places, spending some time at Frankfort, Overbach, Nunnheim and other points.

Mr. Obert heard, however, that wages in America were much higher and with the hope of benefiting his financial condition he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, landing at New York city, whence he made his way direct to St. Louis. For forty-three years he has resided here. In 1866 he became a brewer in the Peswich brewery, where he remained for a brief period, after which he obtained the position of foreman with the Arsenal brewery, where he remained until 1870. Through the succeeding four years he was foreman of the Louis Cook brewery, after which he started for New Orleans and became the first superintendent in the Casperloosic brewery, manufacturing the first lager beer ever brewed there.

After two years Mr. Obert returned to St. Louis and accepting the position of foreman with Repple & Ehlermann for a short time but, ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he quickly availed himself of an opportunity in that direction and in 1876 joined Mathias Weis in the purchase of his present brewery. The partnership was continued for five years, when Mr. Weis died and Mr. Obert purchased his interests, becoming sole proprietor. He

has since erected additions to the building, which is now an important plant well equipped with the latest improved machinery and most modern facilities for the manufacture of high grade beer. The output finds a ready sale on the market and his investment returns a gratifying annual income. As Mr. Obert has prospered in his undertakings he has made extensive and judicious investments in real estate and is now the owner of most of West End Heights.

In September, 1870, Mr. Obert was married to Miss Elizabeth Kolb, a daughter of Louis Kolb, who was a prominent gardener. They have three sons and one daughter: Louis, the first vice president of the business; William A., who is superintendent; Karl, who is secretary of the company; and Eliza, who is acting as bookkeeper. The business is thus kept entirely within the family, all of the stock being owned by them. The family residence is at No. 3621 South Twelfth street and was erected by Mr. Obert.

In politics he is a republican, but the honors and emoluments of office have little attraction for him as he prefers to devote his attention to his business. His residence in the city covers more than four decades and has been continuous save for a brief interval of two years. Throughout this entire period he has been identified with the brewing business and in all of his work has displayed thoroughness and an effort to reach high standards in production and manufacture.

HORATIO N. SPENCER, M.D.

Dr. Horatio N. Spencer, a member of the medical profession in St. Louis since 1870 and now specializing in the practice of otology, was born in Port Gibson, Mississippi, July 17, 1842, a son of Horatio N. and Sarah (Marshall) Spencer. His paternal grandfather, Israel Selden Spencer, fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Spencer mastered the elementary branches of learning under the guidance of a private tutor and was graduated from Oakland College (Miss.) with valedictorian honors in 1861. He afterwards matriculated in the University of Alabama, where he completed his course by graduation in 1862, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. True to his loved southland, soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Confederate army, serving throughout the period of hostilities. Soon after the close of the war he entered upon preparation for a professional career, completing a course in the College of Physicians & Surgeons of New York City by graduation with the class of 1868, at which time the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him. Immediately afterward he went to Europe and received the benefit of instruction from some of the eminent physicians and surgeons of the old world, studying in 1869 and 1870 in the University of Berlin, Germany.

Thus splendidly equipped for a successful professional career, Dr. Spencer located in St. Louis. He has largely practiced as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the nose and ear and stands today as one of the eminent authorities in this line in the west. The extent of his business is equaled by that of no other specialist in the same line in St. Louis and he draws his patronage not only from the city but also from the surrounding districts. There came to him a recognition of his scholarly attainments in his election to a professorship in the Missouri Medical College. He has for thirty-eight years been a representative of the profession in this city, where he is practicing with increased honors and success, his skill and efficiency being constantly augmented by his extensive research and investigation. He has the interest of a scientist in the profession, and added to his laudable ambition to acquire success is a spirit of broad humanitarianism that causes his best efforts to be exerted in behalf of those who need his professional aid. In 1879 he was associated with others in the organization and editorial management of the American Journal



DR. H. N. SPENCER

of Otolology and in the same year, in connection with others, established the St. Louis Courier of Medicine. In 1881 he aided in founding the St. Louis Post Graduate School of Medicine, of which he became professor of diseases of the ear and which later merged into the Missouri Medical College. In 1899 the latter institution consolidated with the St. Louis Medical College and became the medical department of Washington University, Dr. Spencer being chosen professor of diseases of the ear. He is a member of the American Medical Association and since 1870 has been a member of the American Otological Society.

That his efforts have not been given entirely to professional interests is indicated by his membership in the American Geographical Society, in the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of Missouri, the Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Foreign Wars and the Delta Psi and Nu Sigma Nu, two college fraternities. He is likewise a member of the St. Louis Club and in St. Anthony's Club has been honored with the presidency. Many tangible evidences are cited of his humanitarian spirit, which also finds proof in his active assistance to the Bethesda Foundling Home and the Home for Incurables and the Aged, of which institutions he is serving as a trustee. In politics he is an independent democrat, while his religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Presbyterian church. An extensive traveler, he has on various occasions visited Great Britain and Continental Europe, while his journeys in North America have included Alaska, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Newfoundland.

On the 28th of September, 1868, Dr. Spencer was married in New York city to Miss Annie E. Kirtland, who died in 1885, and two years later the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth P. Dwight. By the first union he had five children: Mrs. Laura Edmunds, born in 1869; Mrs. Dean Du Bose, who was born in 1871; Selden, who was born in St. Louis, March 23, 1873; Horatio N., who was born in 1875 and was graduated from Princeton College in 1899; and Mrs. Anna Hancock, born in 1877. Of this family Selden Spencer is now associated with his father in practice. He was a student successively in the city schools, Smith's Academy, the manual training school and a preparatory school at Concord, New Hampshire, prior to entering Princeton University, where he completed his course by graduation with the class of 1897. The following autumn he became a second year student in the Missouri Medical College and won his degree of M. D. in 1899. During his course there he devoted one summer to study in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and following his graduation he put his theoretical knowledge to a practical test in the work as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital for seven months. Later he studied in the principal medical centers of Europe, doing special and general hospital work and receiving post-graduate instruction. In June, 1902, he returned to St. Louis, where he has since been associated with his father in practice. Both father and son keep in touch with the most advanced methods of the profession and maintain a high standard of ethics in their business career.

EBERHARD ANHEUSER.

It is perhaps fortunate in some ways to bear an illustrious name, and yet the standard by which an individual is measured is a high one and criticism is keener if he fails to live up to it. The name of Anheuser has long largely stood as a synonym of perfection in the brewing interests of St. Louis and has always suggested notable business ability and the most carefully evolved and faithfully executed plans. The subject of this review has not been found lacking in the

possession of strong business qualities, and is now assistant city manager of the Anheuser Busch Brewing Association.

He is yet a young man, his birth having occurred in St. Louis, May 19, 1880, a son of Adolph and Louise Anheuser. The former at one time was superintendent of the brewery. His grandfather was Eberhard Anheuser, the founder and promoter of the extensive brewing interests which now bear his name but which were originally conducted under the name of the Bavarian brewery, afterward the name of E. Anheuser Brewing Company was adopted, and later incorporation of the business led to the use of the present style. At the time of the Civil war Adolph Anheuser was a loyal advocate of the Union cause and defended the interests of the Federal government at the front.

Eberhard Anheuser of this review attended the Lyon public school and was a pupil in the room where he now has his office. He left the public schools at the age of twelve years to enter the Toensfeldt Educational Institute, from which he was graduated in his nineteenth year with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He afterward pursued a special course, too, along general lines at the Washington University, and thus with broad, liberal education and mental discipline to serve as the foundation for his business activities, he entered commercial circles and has since been identified with the brewing interests of St. Louis, being today assistant manager of a business that is scarcely equaled in extent in the entire world.

Mr. Anheuser was married in St. Louis, June 26, 1901, to Miss E. Sibel, and purchased his present home at 3003 Allen avenue in a beautiful residence district in Compton Heights. His name is on the membership rolls of the Missouri Athletic Club and the Leiderkranz and also of St. Kevin's Catholic church. He votes with the republican party nor is he oblivious to his duties of citizenship, manifesting his hearty interest in many measures for the public good by the generous support which he gives thereto.

JAMES McNAIR BUICK.

James McNair Buick, who from a humble position in the business world has made steady progress through the various gradations leading to success until he is now the vice president of the American Car & Foundry Company, was born in Detroit, Michigan, November 7, 1867. His father, James S. Buick, was foreman in a pattern-making shop in Detroit. He was born in Scotland and for some time resided in Quebec prior to his arrival in Detroit, where he passed away in 1899 after long connection with its industrial interests. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellan McNair, was also a native of Scotland.

James McNair Buick was educated in the public and high schools of Detroit and upon putting aside his text-books in 1880 entered the shops of the Michigan Car Company at Detroit in order to acquaint himself with the mechanical construction. His advance was rapid and meritorious and in 1886, in recognition of his unusual capacities, he was promoted to the office as a clerk, a promotion that is regarded as a mark of ability in most institutions. He rose rapidly through various positions until he became assistant purchasing agent. He continued with the original company until 1892, when it was succeeded by the Michigan Peninsular Car Company. When this change was effected it brought him another promotion, as he became assistant superintendent of the works. When the company needed an auditor and began to look about for one competent for the position, Mr. Buick was chosen and, without knowledge of the methods or system of that most responsible department in the institution, he entered upon his new duties, setting himself resolutely to the task of gaining intimate knowledge and understanding of all the work connected therewith. He has since made rapid advancement and is now rated as one of the most

efficient accountants of the company's large force. In 1899, after almost unprecedented success in the counting room, he was made general auditor of the American Car & Foundry Company, with headquarters in St. Louis. The new company was the result of the consolidation of his old firm and many others. He continued as general auditor, inaugurating many reforms and improvements in his department, always pushing his way forward and giving much valuable service to the organization and the management of the auditing department. In 1906 he was made vice president of the company and is the executive officer at St. Louis. He has thus worked his way steadily upward to a position of large responsibility and importance, although he began as an apprentice. He has likewise extended his efforts to various other lines. He is now the vice president and a director of the Helmbacher Forge & Rolling Mill Company of St. Louis, Missouri, is the vice president and director of the Sligo Furnace Company, vice president and director of the Sligo & Eastern Railway Company, a director of the American Street Flushing Machine Company, a director of the Rogers Ballast Car Company of Chicago, and a director of the National Dump Car Company of Chicago.

Mr. Buick's rapid rise and notable success is attributable largely to his ability to master intricate problems and to understand and utilize to the best advantage every detail of the business. His broad practical experience in the shops in early life also constituted an important element in his advance. He has remarkable power of absorption and concentration and his life is a proof of the statement of a prominent financier that success is the result of opportunity and the man, but first of all the man. As Mr. Buick has passed on to positions of executive control, bringing him into close touch with the extensive and important financial interests of one of the large productive industries of the country, he has studied most closely the subjects of finance and has a complete library of books of this character. If he can be said to have a hobby, this is his. There is perhaps no man in St. Louis as well informed upon such subjects. It is characteristic of Mr. Buick that he thoroughly masters everything that he undertakes and allows nothing to deter him from accomplishing an object if he can do this through honorable effort and indefatigable energy.

Mr. Buick is well known as a member of the St. Louis, Noonday, University, Racquet and Glen Echo Country Clubs, while in fraternal relations he is a Mason. He also belongs to the Presbyterian church and his entire life has been actuated by a spirit that has prompted him to encourage the efforts of others who are climbing the ladder of success as he has done and who wish to attain business prominence and prosperity through straightforward methods.

CAMPBELL ORRICK BISHOP.

Campbell Orrick Bishop, lawyer and jurist, was born in Union, Franklin county, Missouri, December 28, 1842. The family is of English origin. James Bishop, founder of the family in America, settled in Connecticut in 1704. One of his descendants and his namesake was the great-grandfather of C. O. Bishop and a soldier of the Revolutionary war. For several generations the family lived in Amherst county, Virginia. Four uncles of Mr. Bishop were ministers and many others of the family have been identified with the same holy calling, most of them representing the Presbyterian denomination although some have been Methodists. The majority have attained considerable prominence in ecclesiastical circles and William Bishop removed to Texas, where he became well known as a writer on religious subjects.

David H. Bishop, father of C. O. Bishop, was a native of Amherst county, Virginia, and in 1833, at the age of twenty-five years, came to Missouri, settling



C. ORRICK BISHOP

first at Union. He engaged in teaching school for several years and afterward filled a number of positions of public honor and trust, serving for a time as judge of the county court and also as clerk of the court, in which capacity he was also court reporter. He was a notably fine penman and this combined with his knowledge of law made his services of much value as clerk of the courts. In 1848 he came to St. Louis, where he engaged in the life and fire insurance business until his retirement in 1874, when he removed to a country home in the suburbs of the city and there passed away in December, 1891, in his eighty-sixth year. His wife, in her maidenhood, Sarah Lindsay, was of Scotch descent and a granddaughter of Luke Lindsay, who served under General Washington in the Revolutionary war. The cartridge box which he carried throughout that struggle, together with other interesting relics, is now in possession of C. Orrick Bishop. In her girlhood days Sarah Lindsay came to Missouri, residing at St. Charles. She was a native of Lewis county, New York, and, surviving her husband for ten years, passed away in 1901 at the very advanced age of ninety-one years.

C. Orrick Bishop was the eldest and is the only survivor of a family of five children. He was brought to St. Louis when five years of age and was educated in private schools to the age of twelve years, when he became a pupil in the St. Louis high school, from which he was graduated at the age of fifteen. That he manifested special aptitude in his studies is indicated by his early age at graduation. He afterward went to Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, where he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1862. In the year 1891 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts and in 1903 that of Doctor of Laws.

After the completion of his college courses Mr. Bishop entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in a clerical capacity, filling various positions in the general office during the four years of his connection with corporations. He then carried out his long cherished desire to prepare for the bar by entering upon a course of study in the law department of the Louisville (Ky.) University, from which he was graduated in 1868 with the Bachelor of Law degree. Among his classmates are several who have since won distinction, including Hon. A. G. Caruth, member of congress, and Hon. A. Shelby Willis, also member of congress and first United States minister to the Hawaiian islands.

Soon after his graduation Mr. Bishop returned to St. Louis, where he entered upon the general practice of law. Advancement at the bar is proverbially slow and yet almost from the beginning he enjoyed a good clientage, which as the years have passed has connected him with much important work in the state and federal courts. In 1883 he was appointed assistant circuit attorney, which office he filled continuously for fourteen years, or until 1897, when he resumed private practice. In 1901, however, he was again appointed to that position under Governor Folk and served until January, 1905, assisting in all of the prosecutions of that period which made Folk famous. In March, 1905, he received appointment to the judgeship of the circuit court and sat upon the bench until January, 1907, when he resumed law practice. In the work of the courts he has gained distinction as a criminal lawyer, having largely devoted his attention to that department of practice. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care and loses sight of no point that bears upon the verdict. He employs his oratorical gifts in a clear, forceful presentation of his cause and has won a large majority of the cases with which he has been connected. He has been professor of criminal law in the law department of Washington University since 1894, or for a period of fifteen consecutive years. He has also been an occasional contributor to the current literature of the profession and has delivered many addresses upon questions of vital import. The court records show how important has been his law practice for his name is associated with the most prominent criminal cases tried in the district.

Mr. Bishop has devoted his attention almost exclusively to his profession, yet has engaged to some extent in literary work for recreation, especially in his younger days. He has always been an ardent student and in his teaching has displayed marked ability in imparting to others the knowledge that he has acquired. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic, Mercantile and Jefferson Clubs, is free from ostentation or display, but while quiet and unassuming in manner, he is always courteous and genial, and has many friends in the clubs with which he is identified in their social circles and at the bar.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER WRIGHT.

Joseph Alexander Wright, a representative of the St. Louis bar, was born February 8, 1872, in Bartholomew county, Indiana, his parents being William and Pamela (Wynn) Wright. His paternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth (Bardsley) Wright, both of whom were born in Ashton-under-Lynne, England, and came to America in 1811, settling at Brookville, Indiana. The maternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Goudie) Wynn. The former was born in Stokesley, England, and came to America in 1814, settling at Brookville, Indiana. The latter was born of English parentage in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and became a resident of Brookville in 1820.

Joseph A. Wright pursued his education in Indiana, completing his literary course by graduation from De Pauw University at Greencastle, that state, in 1894. He then became a post-graduate student in the Columbia University of New York city in 1894 and again studied there in 1896. In 1895 he was a student in the Goettingen University of Germany.

Mr. Wright removed from Columbus, Indiana, to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1898 and has been engaged in the practice of law in this city continuously since. He does not concentrate his energies upon one special line but engages in general practice and has secured a good clientage which is proof of his ability, as the public does not place its legal interests in unskilled hands.

Mr. Wright is a democrat in political faith and a Presbyterian in his religious belief. He belongs to Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, K. T., to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., and has been representative from Missouri in the supreme body of the National Union, a fraternal beneficiary society. He possesses admirable social qualities and that spirit of courtesy and kindness which has gained for him an extensive circle of friends during the ten years of his residence in this city.

ARTHUR O. WEIGELT.

The thoroughness and careful system which characterize the business interests of Arthur O. Weigelt have gradually constituted the foundation upon which he has builded his prosperity. He is an alert, persistent, energetic business man, now president of the Weigelt Glass & Mirror Manufacturing Company. His birth occurred in Germany, April 25, 1853, his parents being Ferdinand and Sophia Weigelt. The father was a builder and contractor of Berlin, and while spending his boyhood days in his native country, Arthur O. Weigelt attended the elementary school and afterward the German high school, from which he graduated. A review of the business world and its opportunities determined him to take up the work of fresco painting, which he learned under capable direction and then established business on his own account in 1876.

Mr. Weigelt continued in his chosen calling in Germany until he felt convinced that better business opportunities were offered in America, and sailed

for the new world. Bidding adieu to friends and native land, he crossed the Atlantic to New York city and immediately afterward came direct to St. Louis. For a year thereafter he engaged in fresco work in the employ of Philip Henkler, and at the beginning of the year 1883 he established himself in business at the corner of Market and Eighth streets, where he remained for ten years and met with gratifying success in his undertaking. His work was in connection with the interior decoration of theaters and churches, and he was accorded a large and gratifying patronage. In 1893 he established himself in his present business as a manufacturer of glass and mirrors, after buying a patent of a process for manufacturing mirrors. His plant was originally located on Third and Lombard streets, where he remained for six years. In 1899 he removed to his present location at No. 615-617 South Sixth street, in order to secure more commodious quarters that he might increase his facilities. He became an importer of French plate glass, and from that time to the present his business has been one of the successful productive and mercantile enterprises of the city. He is now president of the Weigelt Glass & Mirror Manufacturing Company, handling much important material, but manufacturing his own mirrors. He is also the president of the Sparta Oil Company, and both business concerns are proving profitable.

Mr. Weigelt was married in Germany in March, 1876, to Miss Selma Reinhardt. They reside at No. 3152 Texas avenue, where Mr. Weigelt purchased a handsome modern residence. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is identified with several social and fraternal organizations. He holds membership with the Masonic lodge, with the Liederkranz Club, has been president of the Orpheus Singer Bund for many years, and was also president of the St. Louis Singer Bund. He likewise belongs to the Sendwehr Verein and is prominent among the German American residents of the city. He has always felt satisfied that he chose America as a place of residence for he has found good business opportunities here and has made satisfactory advancement in the business world, while at the same time he has found pleasant social relations among many friends.

ANTHONY ITTNER.

Anthony Ittner, one of the most prominent of the western brick manufacturers, today at the head of a large enterprise as president of the Anthony Ittner Brick Company, has made an equally creditable record by his devotion to the welfare of his country as manifest in many movements for the public good.

He was born October 8, 1837, in Lebanon, Ohio, of the marriage of John and Mary Ittner. A native of Bavaria, the father at the age of twenty-one years came to America, arriving in 1832. The following year he became a resident of Cincinnati, where he took out his first naturalization papers when William Henry Harrison, afterward president of the United States, was clerk of the county court of Hamilton county, Ohio. When he had secured the right of franchise he cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren. Mr. Ittner was married in Cincinnati. His wife was born on St. George, one of the Azores islands, in 1818. Her parents, who were natives of Baden, Germany, sailed from the Azores to America and became residents of Dayton, Ohio. Following his marriage John Ittner removed to Lebanon, Ohio, where he lived until 1844 and then became a resident of St. Louis. Here he resided until 1853, when he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, but after a few months' residence there he died, being survived by his wife and eight children, who returned to St. Louis.



ANTHONY ITTNER

Anthony Ittner was deprived of many of the advantages which most American boys enjoy. It was necessary that he provide for his own support at the early age of nine years, so that his only opportunity of attending the public day schools was prior to that time, amounting in all to some nine months. After starting in business for himself, at the age of twenty-one years, he attended night school for three months and a commercial college for about the same length of time, there acquiring a knowledge of arithmetic and bookkeeping, which he realized would be essential to a successful prosecution of his business. The lessons of life, however, are many and he who reads broadly and observes closely gains much valuable information, particularly of a most practical character. Mr. Ittner has always been a student in that he has reached logical and correct conclusions as the result of experience, investigation and private study. For three years in his early boyhood he was employed in the Glasgow lead factory, then situated at the corner of Fourteenth and Papin streets, after which he secured a position in a brickyard and entered upon a field of activity wherein he was destined to gain distinction and notable success. He thoroughly mastered every task assigned him, learned the processes of brick manufacture, and when he left the brickyard of John Snyder he entered upon a three years' apprenticeship to learn the trade of bricklaying under the direction of Mr. Snyder, who was a brickmason as well as a brick manufacturer. He served Mr. Snyder for a year and a half, at the end of which time his employer retired from business, and Mr. Ittner, realizing that he was not yet a full-fledged journeyman bricklayer, entered the service of Samuel Taylor, working under his instruction six months. Later he worked as a journeyman with John Harris, Samuel Robbins and Robert Davis, covering a period of several years, and being installed as foreman by Mr. Davis. It was his ambition, however, to carry on business on his own account, and in February, 1859, at the age of twenty-one, he formed a partnership with his elder brother, Conrad S., in the bricklaying and later in the brick manufacturing business. In 1888 he withdrew entirely from the former field of activity to concentrate his undivided attention upon the conduct of the extensive brick manufacturing enterprise which had been developed. His business has constantly increased in its scope, making it necessary that he enlarge his facilities from time to time until he now has two extensive plants, which are operated at Swansea, Illinois. Closely identified as he has been for many years with the building trades and building interests of St. Louis, he is by them held in the highest esteem, and since its organization has been a member of the Builders' Exchange. For three terms he filled the office of its president and for one term was president of the National Association of Builders and also of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association, of which he became a charter member on its organization. He was thus at the head of two national associations at the same time, being seventh president in line of each body.

While his success would alone entitle him to distinction as a foremost resident of St. Louis, Mr. Ittner has been before the public in many other capacities than as a business man, and in all has given evidence of his high ideals of life and his devotion to the general welfare. In early manhood he did military duty in the city and state as a member of the enrolled Missouri militia during the period of the Civil war. He was a stalwart champion of the Union cause and it naturally followed that he gave unswerving support to the republican party. The active interest which he took in the political movements and questions which one after another have claimed public attention led to his becoming an important factor in local councils of his party and he was at one time chairman of the republican city central committee. He was chosen to represent his ward in the city council in 1867 and received public endorsement of his service in a reelection in 1868. While a member of the city council he introduced a resolution to have a committee of five appointed to investigate the character of material and workmanship that was being used and employed

in the construction of streets and sewers. The resolution being adopted, the committee was appointed, with Mr. Ittner as chairman, and after five months' investigation the report was brought in condemning both work and material, but the report was voted down by a large vote, only one member of the council, August Etling of the First ward, voting with the committee. The report stands vindicated by time, since all of the reforms recommended by the committee have since been adopted by the board of public improvement.

In the fall of 1868 popular suffrage sent Mr. Ittner to the general assembly of Missouri, and in 1870 he was chosen to represent his district in the state senate, where he served, through reëlection in 1874, until 1876, when he resigned to accept his party's nomination for congress as representative of the First Missouri district. Again he received public endorsement of his official career at the polls and occupied a seat among the Ohio delegation, a few seats to the right of General Garfield and a few seats to the left of Major McKinley. As a member of the forty-fifth congress he made a creditable record in his loyal support of many bills and acts, of the value of which subsequent history has proven. In the legislature and in congress he gave careful consideration to each question which came up for settlement and sought the welfare of the country rather than his party and the interests of his constituents rather than self-aggrandizement. In fact, over the record of his public career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil and his course needed no defense, as his patriotic purpose was clearly evident. As a legislator Mr. Ittner did effective work in looking to the establishment of a state reformatory and industrial school for juvenile offenders, modeled after what was then known as the Ohio family plan, and this work would alone entitle him to distinction.

In the year 1862 occurred the marriage of Anthony Ittner and Miss Mary Isabelle Butts, a daughter of William A. Butts, a Kentuckian by birth. They have seven children. William B. attended the St. Louis public schools and the manual training school of the Washington University, being graduated in 1883 with the first class from that institution, while later he attended Washington University and Cornell University, completing a special course in architecture in the latter in 1887. The succeeding year was passed in office work in Omaha, Nebraska, since which time he has been a representative of the profession of architecture in St. Louis and has served three terms as architect and commissioner of buildings for the public schools. He was married in 1888 to Miss Lottie Allan, of this city. The younger sons of the family are Benjamin F., George W. and Warren W., all three associated with their father in business.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ittner are members of the Church of the Unity of the Unitarian faith and take a most helpful interest in its various activities. Mrs. Ittner has for many years been president of the Ladies' Working Society of the church and is now president of the South Side Day Nursery Association, after acting as its vice president for several terms. Mr. Ittner has been a generous contributor to charitable and benevolent purposes and movements and to all that pertains to the city's development. He was a member of the board of directors of the Missouri Historical Society and one of the promoters of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial movement, being a member of the original committee having this in charge. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows of St. Louis, having joined in 1863. He is now a member of St. Louis Lodge No. 5, and on several occasions represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the order in the state. He belongs also to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Royal Arcanum and the Missouri Historical Society, of which he is a life member.

Mr. Ittner takes great pride in the fact that since 1891 he has given his greatest attention and efforts to the interests of the industrial education of the American boy through the medium of trade schools. He is chairman of the committee on industrial education for the National Association of Manu-

facturers and chairman of a similar committee of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association and also a member of the board of managers of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. His greatest ambition is to live to see the day when every American youth with the ambition and desire to learn a trade will have the fullest and freest opportunity to do so. His labors in behalf of public progress have always been of the most practical nature, and for the betterment morally, physically and financially of every human being. While others have spent time in thinking out plans he has been at work accomplishing results. His theories are always found to be sound and capable of execution, and he deserves the largest measure of success in the great work in which he is now engaged. The public work that he has done has made extensive demands upon his time, his thought and his energies. His aid is never sought in vain for the betterment and improvement of the city. In his life are the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents and of his opportunities, his thoughts being given to the mastery of praiseworthy problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relations to his state and his country.

WILLIAM HENDERSON MAYFIELD, M.D.

The life record of Dr. William Henderson Mayfield seems an exemplification of the words of Gladstone, who said: "Be inspired with the belief that life is a grand and noble calling, not a mean and grovelling thing that we are to shuffle through as best we can, but an elevating and lofty destiny." Dr. Mayfield receives that high respect which is accorded to him who lives not for himself alone, but for his fellowmen, doing good wherever opportunity offers, speaking words of encouragement and hope, lending material assistance when needed and always, unconsciously to himself, but just as surely, impressing his memory indelibly upon the hearts of a grateful people who acknowledge their indebtedness to him for his timely aid or inspiration.

While the practice of medicine is the chosen life work of Dr. Mayfield, he has made it the avenue of great helpfulness to those with whom he has come in contact. A native of Missouri, he was born at Patton, January 18, 1852, a son of George W. and Polly (Cheek) Mayfield. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Mayfield, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, serving throughout the entire seven years of that struggle. Dr. Mayfield acquired his early scholastic training at Carleton Institute and the Fruitland Normal Institute. When seventeen years of age he began teaching and while pursuing that profession also continued his education by private study, preparing himself to a considerable extent for a later and successful professional career. He took up the study of medicine at Sedgewickville, Missouri, in 1874, under the preceptorship of Dr. H. J. Smith, and after reading for the prescribed length of time he matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, and at the end of the third year was graduated with the class of 1883. The bent of his mind, however, was toward surgery and under the tutelage of such eminent surgeons as Dr. J. J. McDowald and Dr. John T. Hodgen his genius for that branch of medicine was fully developed.

He began the practice of medicine at Mayfield, Missouri, but though quite successful in his work there, building up a substantial practice, he concluded to move to a larger field and at the end of the first year came to St. Louis to accept the chair of materia medica, therapeutics and diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Soon afterward he conceived the idea of founding a sanitarium and at first threw open his own home to patients, many coming from the country and from other cities to be treated. One of the striking char-



DR. W. H. MAYFIELD

acteristics of Dr. Mayfield's career has been his benevolence toward the afflicted. Many patients has he treated and extended to them the hospitality of his own home and sanitarium when the only remuneration he received was their gratitude. His reputation for benevolence is second to that of no individual physician or institution in the west. Countless numbers have profited by his professional aid and will cherish and revere his memory as long as they live.

In 1884 Dr. Mayfield founded the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, which was the first denominational institution of this character in the world. It, however, constituted an example that has since been widely followed. Under his able management it became one of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the west. A property was acquired, the estimated value of which is far in excess of one hundred thousand dollars. From the beginning the new enterprise prospered, and surrounding himself with an able corps of assistants, Dr. Mayfield did there a great work. In 1886 the need of more commodious quarters became imperative and the sanitarium was removed from its first location, while in 1888 the structure known as the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium was erected. Dr. W. Pope Yeaman in a published volume says: "This institution is the outgrowth of the benevolent and enterprising spirit of Dr. W. H. Mayfield." He continued at the head of that institution, as superintendent and surgeon-in-chief, until the spring of 1896, having spent twelve years in promoting and making it the renowned institution it is today, when certain differences arose which caused him to sever his connection therewith.

In the meantime he had made continuous progress in professional circles, his ability and efficiency being constantly augmented by his extended experience and wide research. He has achieved special distinction in gynæcological and abdominal surgery and is the originator of an operation for laceration of the perineum, performing the first successful operation of this character of his origination in the state of Missouri. He has performed nine thousand operations in twenty-six years. He is an honorary member of the Illinois Medical Society and a member of the Tri-State Medical Society. He has contributed to the success of their meetings through valuable papers and his intelligent discussion of questions of vital importance to the profession.

Dr. Mayfield became a charter member of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association and has had much to do with charitable work in the course of his professional career. It has been authoritatively stated by one who had an intimate knowledge of his professional career while he was identified with the Baptist Sanitarium that the value of the services rendered by him free of any charge whatsoever during six months of the year 1895 was conservatively estimated as a contribution to suffering humanity of between ten and twenty thousand dollars. One marked characteristic of Dr. Mayfield has been the devout religious element of his nature. He has long been a member of the Baptist church and stands as the highest type of the Christian physician, being a most close follower of Him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. All of his work is actuated by the divine teachings concerning one's obligations and duties to his fellowmen, and, moreover, he has the joy of doing and is never happier than when he can minister to or aid a fellow traveler on life's journey.

In 1874 Dr. Mayfield was married to Miss Ellen C. Sitzes, of Marquand, Missouri, a daughter of John F. and Ellen (Whitener) Sitzes. Her father was a leading resident of the community in which he lived, especially noted as a business man and financier. His daughter inherited much of his business ability and her efforts in this direction have been of great value in assisting her husband in carrying out the many business interests that would have otherwise required his personal attention. The Mayfield Sanitarium was entirely planned and constructed under her personal supervision, she aiding the architect and supervising all the financial affairs incidental to the enterprise. In various branches of charitable and philanthropic work her executive ability as well as kindness of

heart and tender womanly sympathy has been made manifest in connection with her labors of love and acts of beneficence.

While great prosperity has crowned their efforts and their labors have been of marked good to their fellowmen, Dr. and Mrs. Mayfield have yet met a great sorrow in their lives in the loss of their children. Three children were born unto them, but two died in infancy, while William H., Jr., who was the pride and joy of the parents' hearts, had reached the age of twenty-one years when he was taken away. He seemed to have every prospect of a grand and glorious life, having graduated at the Smith Academy, a scientific department of the Washington University. He was a boy of unusual promise intellectually, morally and spiritually, and as expressed by Senator Leady, of Colorado, was known generally as a leader of men and boys. While in college he contracted tuberculosis and after nine months' illness passed away, although every possible effort was made to prolong life and effect a cure. Many sections of the country were traversed, seeking to improve his condition, stopping at points in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, but all to no avail and the end came, bringing the deepest feeling of sadness and regret, not only to his parents, but to the many friends whom he made wherever he went.

Following the demise of their son, Dr. and Mrs. Mayfield determined to use their entire fortune for philanthropic purposes, the larger part of it to be divided between the endowment funds of two large corporations, both chartered institutions under the laws of Missouri—the Will Mayfield College at Marble Hill, Missouri, named in honor of their beloved and noble son; and the Mayfield Sanitarium.

Notwithstanding that surgery has been a life-long preference with Dr. Mayfield, he realized the great need of aiding in the work of stamping out the dread disease, consumption, and as a consequence he became one of the active members and officers of the American Anti-Tuberculosis League. He was chosen as an executive officer and given charge of its entire management. With characteristic energy he set about the work for which the league was organized and started upon an active crusade. One of the first movements in this direction was to make appeals to the vice president of each state to appoint a staff of nine or more who would hold meetings and appoint a superintendent for each county in his state, the said superintendent to appoint a lecturer for each school district, that a knowledge of the dangers of the spread of tuberculosis should be made known, together with a means of prevention. Circulars were also sent out clearly setting forth the fact that the bulk of suffering now caused by the white plague can be removed by making the milk supply safe, as the use of infected milk is one of the most prevalent sources of the spread of the disease. Dr. Mayfield is doing a work in this connection the value of which is incalculable and his efforts are arousing the public to the need of precaution as well as cure.

His specific work in St. Louis is in connection with the Mayfield Sanitarium, an institution of which the city is justly proud. It is located in one of the finest residence portions of St. Louis, and the buildings, constructed of the finest Roman pressed brick on artistic lines of architecture, are imposing and of magnificent exterior, while the interior presents a cheerful, homelike appearance. Nothing has been spared which could contribute to the comfort and happiness of the patients. Each room has sunshine at least a part of the day and the private rooms are fitted up with all home comforts. The surgical department is admirably adapted for all kinds of operations, a fine operating room of opalescent glass having just been completed, supplied with every appliance for the most scientific treatment of diseases. A neurological department, entirely separated from the main building, has been opened for the treatment of nervous patients. The Central Baptist, commenting on this work said: "Buildings do not make institutions—they simply furnish the place where the workers can most successfully serve those committed to their care. At the head of this institution stands Dr. W. H. Mayfield, recognized as one of the leading

Christian physicians and surgeons in all the southwest. His successful work is largely made possible by the sympathetic, intelligent and constant assistance given him by Mrs. Mayfield, than whom no one has worked harder nor done more to make this institution the grand success it is." In connection there is the women's board, which has charge of the benevolent work of the institution. It is composed of active, Christian women, and by their assistance the sanitarium has done much more charity work than it otherwise could have accomplished.

Perhaps no better indication of the character of Dr. Mayfield can be given than by quoting from the Bulletin of Commerce, which says: "He is of singularly strong personality. It is not easy to penetrate the recesses of his nature—the character that makes him strong, forceful, determined and aggressive. He is not the kind of character who thinks that every man ought to succeed, but he is the kind of man to tell you that he thinks every man should try to do it. He has his sunny side of nature that is indeed a pleasantry, but it is always secondary to business. When you talk to him if you know more of the subject than he does he listens—if not, he does the talking. Your first impression of the man is that he is adroit and tactful, and you find after you know him that he can be very positive without being ungracious doing it. He has a capacity for investigation and comparison, either of men or of values, that comes only to the trained mind. His persistence for precision and thoroughness in small affairs, as well as in complex things, is pronounced. All of his work, all of his intellect and all of his energy show the ultra-cosmopolitan nature of the man. His work has reared for him an imperishable testimonial and an indestructible compliment to the brilliancy and fully satisfying genius of which any man might have reason to be proud." An even closer analyzation of the life work of Dr. Mayfield would indicate that back of all the acts and external impressions which he gives, the motive power of his life is found in his own silent meditations over life's problems and purposes, in which he has reached the conclusion that success is not to be measured by the good that comes to us, but by the good that comes to the world through us.

EDWARD WALSH, SR.

The specific and distinct office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest esteem of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave the perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Throughout St. Louis Edward Walsh was spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. He was among the builders of the city and conducted extensive interests in mercantile and manufacturing lines and in other departments of business activity. His life was so varied in its interests, so honorable in its purposes, so far-reaching and beneficial in its affairs, that it became an integral part of the history of the city and left an impress for good upon the annals of the state.

Mr. Walsh was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, December 27, 1798, and died in St. Louis, March 23, 1866. He was one of a family of eleven children, and the financial condition of his parents made it necessary that he depend upon his own resources for a livelihood from an early age. When a youth of twelve he left school, but he never ceased to be a student of the signs of the times, and in the school of experience learned many valuable lessons. He always made it his purpose to thoroughly inform himself concerning any work which he undertook and the relations which bore upon it either directly or indirectly. He was also interested in the great general questions of the day and as the years passed gained a knowledge of men and affairs that made him a power in business circles. For four years he served an apprenticeship in mercantile lines in one of the stores in County Tipperary and afterward devoted four years to



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mastering the milling business. In both of these lines he was destined to win notable success in later years, and his thorough training in early manhood constituted the foundation upon which he built the superstructure of his prosperity.

Attracted by the opportunities of the new world, Mr. Walsh came to the United States at twenty years of age, settling in Louisville, Kentucky, where he joined a friend and relative who had preceded him. He did not find in that city the favorable opportunities which he sought however, and continued on his westward way and settled in Sainte Genevieve county, Missouri, in 1818. There he built a flour mill, which he operated successfully until 1824, when he disposed of the business and took up his abode in Madison county, Missouri. There he was also connected with the milling business, and as time passed enlarged the scope of his undertakings.

Seeking a broader field of labor offered by St. Louis, he became a permanent resident of this city, and throughout his remaining days was a factor in molding its business development and expansion. Here he joined his brother in the ownership and conduct of a general store under the firm name of J. & E. Walsh. In 1831 he purchased a flour mill, which had been erected four years before, and became one of the pioneers in the milling industry of this city, his labors proving an effective force in making St. Louis one of the leading flour manufacturing centers of the world. His various business interests prospered, his trade increasing with the growth of the city, and as his financial resources permitted he made investments in other lines of business, his interests becoming of wide and varied character. He turned his attention to the western river traffic, investing a half million dollars in steamboats and other crafts, while at one time he was connected with more than a score of vessels plying on western waters. When Galena was an important mining town Mr. Walsh was a member of the firm which transported the product of three of its mines between that point and St. Louis. This proved a most profitable undertaking, and in fact the various business ventures with which he became connected were attended with prosperity. His judgment seemed seldom if ever at error in determining upon business policy or plan and seemingly diverse interests he combined into a harmonious whole. His business, too, was always of a nature that contributed to the welfare and growth of St. Louis as well as to his individual success, and no man gave to the city a greater impetus for expansion and advancement than did Mr. Walsh.

Although he had large river interests, Mr. Walsh looked beyond the present to the future and saw that railroad building was to become an important feature in the future development. He was therefore one of the earliest promoters of railroad operations in this section of the country, becoming a member of the first board of directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was also one of the first to purchase stock in the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, when the plan for its line was conceived, and also in the North Missouri Railroad Company. When steam railway systems had brought St. Louis in close touch with the outlying districts from which it drew many of its trade interests, Mr. Walsh turned his attention to street railway building, and with this movement his name is so closely interwoven that no history of urban transportation would be complete without mention of him. He was one of the builders of the largest lines of street railway, anticipating the growth of the city and its need in this direction. Many other enterprises were benefited by his coöperation and were organized and developed along lines which he mapped out. He became a stockholder and official in many companies of importance here, while in financial circles as well he was a valued factor. He aided in organizing the old State Bank of Missouri and the Merchants National Bank and he became a stockholder and director in the Missouri Insurance and the Union Insurance Companies. His opinions and aid constituted a vital force in the business life and development of St. Louis and he may well be numbered among the city's founders and promoters.

Mr. Walsh was not unknown in political circles. While in no sense a man in public life, he nevertheless exerted an immeasurable influence on public affairs, and his opinions were cherished by such men as Senator Thomas H. Benton, of whom he was a warm personal friend, and others high in the political circles of the state. He cast the weight of his influence to further the principles for which Senator Benton stood, and in political affairs as in other relations of life possessed a most clear vision.

While St. Louis knew Mr. Walsh in his varied public relations, yielding him a tribute of admiration and respect for what he had accomplished, those who came within the closer circle of his friendship found him a most congenial and entertaining companion. He reared a family who were an honor and credit to his name. In 1822 he wedded Miss Maria Tucker and after her death in 1840 was married to Miss Isabelle de Mun, a daughter of Jules de Mun, of St. Louis. Six children of the family survive the father. His daughter Ellen became the wife of Solon Humphreys, of New York, who at one time was president of the St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. Marie C. became the wife of B. M. Chambers, of St. Louis, while the four sons, Julius S., J. A., Edward and Daniel E. Walsh, all contributed largely to the upbuilding of St. Louis in various ways. The eldest son, Edward Walsh, married a daughter of Dr. William Maffitt, of the United States Army, her mother being Julia (Chouteau) Maffitt, a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent French families of the city. Such, in brief, is the personal history of Edward Walsh, Sr., who did much toward shaping the policy of St. Louis in its formative period. He wrought along lines of great good, for the many enterprises which he instituted and conducted constituted fruitful elements in the city's expansion.

EDWARD WALSH, JR.

Edward Walsh, Jr., with the lasting example of his father's great work before him, contributed to the material development of St. Louis and was prominently known as the president of the Mississippi Glass Company. He was born in this city in 1849 and was educated at St. John's College, a school for engineers at Columbia, New York. He enjoyed the advantages which his father's affluent circumstances permitted. While this brought him opportunities which are denied to some, he yet manifested in his business career the strength of character and stalwart purposes which are indispensable elements of success. What he undertook received his undivided attention, and as president of the Mississippi Glass Company he controlled the affairs of an important productive concern which was conducted along modern business lines and had far-reaching commercial connections.

On the 11th of January, 1882, Mr. Walsh was married to Miss Julia Maffitt, a sister of C. C. and P. C. Maffitt and a daughter of Dr. William and Julia (Chouteau) Maffitt, her father being a surgeon of the United States Army. They became parents of one son, Edward Joseph Walsh, who, on the 22d of April, 1908, was married to Miss Winifred Erwin, a daughter of Major James B. Erwin, of St. Louis.

Edward Walsh, Jr., was one of the prominent and popular figures in club circles of this city. He was the third president of the Noonday Club, a member of the St. Louis Club, the University, St. Louis Jockey and Quivere Hunting Clubs. He also belonged to the Tarpon Club of Arkansas Pass, Texas, and was one of the original promoters of the St. Louis Fair Association. At one time he was president of the Pilot Knob Iron Company and was a director of the Calvary Cemetery Association. He served as water commissioner of St. Louis soon after the adoption of the present charter under which the water works of the city now operate.

Death came to Mr. Walsh suddenly, although in the previous winter he had been ill with grippe and had not fully recovered. He was traveling toward Hot Springs, Virginia, with the intention of spending the summer there, in company with his wife and son, when he expired on the Knickerbocker Special near Mattoon, Illinois, June 30, 1901. The news of his death was a shock to his many friends in St. Louis and elsewhere. Unlike many men who are born to wealth, he never wasted his powers and energies on the useless things of life, but became a forceful factor in business circles. He had, however, a genuine appreciation for social amenities and, being a man of broad culture and wide travel, his friends found him a most entertaining companion. While he was ranked with the capitalists of St. Louis, his wealth was never allowed to overshadow those interests which make a well balanced character.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR.

In the death of Henry Hiemenz, Jr., St. Louis lost one who had become uniformly recognized as the most successful and conservative real-estate agent of the city. He began his career in 1875 when a young man of twenty years, and by his thoroughness, unremitting energy and perseverance, as well as unfaltering integrity and uprightness, steadily rose to a foremost position among the real-estate agents of the city. He had the prescience to discern what the future had in store for the southwestern portion of the city, became identified with its upbuilding and improvement, and no man was more active or influential as a real-estate operator in that section. For about thirty years he was connected with the real-estate interests here, bringing to bear the thorough understanding and unquenchable enterprise so necessary in this work. At all times he was recognized as a dependable man, one in whom confidence could be placed and at no time was any trust reposed in him ever betrayed in the slightest degree. It was this quality of business and social integrity as well as the generous, courteous manner, that gained for him the enduring friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Hiemenz started upon the journey of life at Millersburg, Iowa, August 21, 1855. He was a western man by birth, training and preference and in his life exemplified the progressive spirit which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of the middle west. His parents were Henry and Barbetta (Bender) Hiemenz, who removed from Iowa to St. Louis about 1864. Henry Hiemenz, Jr., was then about nine years of age and in this city pursued a full course of study in the Christian Brothers College.

Throughout his entire business career he was identified with real-estate operations, beginning business in that line at No. 421 Chestnut street, while subsequently he removed to No. 614 on the same thoroughfare, where he was located until his death. He won almost immediate recognition as one of the progressive real-estate men of the city, although it was not until ten years after he became a factor in real-estate circles that the marked revival in St. Louis real-estate took place. He was numbered among the eight or ten men who did so much in bringing this about. He remained in active connection with the realty interests of the city for more than two decades and in all of his work manifested a spirit of marked determination, industry and energy. He was exceptionally successful at auction sales and brought into the market an immense quantity of property which had previously not been regarded as available in any way for residence purposes.

Among his most successful operations was the subdividing and placing upon the market the McRee Place, Tower Grove Place, Flora Place, Cherokee, Minnesota and Gravois Places and Arsenal Heights. Most of these subdivisions are located in the southwestern section of St. Louis, to which Mr. Hiemenz directed



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his most careful attention and it was largely due to his indefatigable efforts that recognition was given to the value and desirability of property south of Mill Creek valley. For many years the trend in improvement and the rise in values was limited to the extreme west end. Mr. Hiemenz was among the first to recognize that there were many acres of desirable property to be obtained in the southwestern district at very low prices. Taking his clients into his confidence and convincing them of the logic of his arguments he prevailed upon several of them to invest heavily, as he also did in that section. That he merely anticipated the public opinion by a few years has been proven by the rapid increase in values and the large returns from investments which later years have brought. He gave the same attention and thought to the wishes of his numerous small clients as he did to the interests of large capitalists, giving the former his time just as willingly and generously as the latter, and it was to the continued patronage and support of these various small clients that he attributed the foundation of his prosperity. His labors were most valuable and important in connection with the upbuilding and development of the city. He laid out almost fifty additions which he put on the market, made hundreds of streets and erected hundreds of houses.

Following his demise a company was organized and incorporated for the purpose of continuing the business so that the work which he began will be carried on. As a real-estate agent he was well known and respected by reason of his unquestioned integrity as well as his familiarity with property values. He never indulged in wild speculation and in fact was noted for his safe, conservative methods. To his clients he gave valuable advice and those who followed it never regretted doing so. As the years passed Mr. Hiemenz became interested in various banking interests in this city and was also connected with various organizations which have for their object not only a social feature, but also the welfare of the city through the extension of its business relations. He was thus connected with the Board of Trade, the Business Men's League, the Manufacturers' Association and the Real Estate Association.

In 1876 Mr. Hiemenz was married to Miss Ottillie Stephan, of St. Louis, who died at Manitou, Colorado, August 13, 1897, when on a pleasure trip in the west, being then thirty-seven years of age. She was universally loved and most of all by her husband, who gave substantial token in his will of the way in which he cherished her memory. In Bellefontaine Cemetery, where she was laid to rest, he erected a marble monument on which is inscribed the epitaph which he wrote:

In Memory of the Noblest, Dearest, Gentlest
and Most Unselfish of Women,

OTTILLIE STEPHAN HIEMENZ,

Wife of Henry Hiemenz, Jr.,

The Ornament and Blessing of His Life.

Born Dec. 27, 1858.

Died at Manitou, Colo., Aug. 13, 1897.

When he passed away he set aside a generous sum of money to be used always to keep the family burial lot in good condition, also designating that flowers should be placed upon the grave of his wife each Sunday, on her birthday and on the anniversary of their marriage. About four years after losing his first wife Mr. Hiemenz chose his second wife from the same family, being married on the 15th of June, 1901, to Miss Augusta Stephan, a daughter of Otto Stephan, for many years a successful druggist in South St. Louis. He was born in Heidelberg, Germany, came to this city prior to the Civil war and was a prominent resident here. That Mr. Hiemenz entertained the deepest affection for his second wife was indicated in the fact that he gave to her through the terms of his will the bulk of his fortune and made her sole executrix of the estate.

Mr. Hiemenz was an active member of the Mercantile Club, the Union, Noonday and St. Louis Clubs, and belonged also to the Irwin lodge of Masons

and was likewise identified with other fraternities in all of which he was honored and respected. He ranked equally high in the regard of business and professional men of St. Louis who recognized his business capacity and power and his conformity to a high standard of commercial integrity and they knew, too, that his efforts in behalf of the city were far-reaching and beneficial. When he passed away, October 5, 1902, St. Louis lost a valuable representative—one whose work remains, however, as a lasting monument of his merit and his keen sagacity. Those who knew him in social relations—and he had many friends—entertained for him the warmest personal regard. The poor and needy, too, found in him a generous friend nor did he give from any sense of duty, but rather from a sincere abiding interest in his fellowmen. Aside from his independent gifts, which were almost numberless, he assisted materially various public charities and benevolences and when he passed away he made bequests to the St. Louis Provident Association, the St. Vincent de Paul Association, the Home of the Friendless, Bethesda Foundlings' Home, Memorial Home, the Altheim and several other German associations.

Various societies passed resolutions of respect and the memorial of the German-American Bank, in which he was a stockholder, was as follows:

"As a life full of honor and usefulness, without spot or blemish, has ended through the death of Henry Hiemenz, Jr., a member of this board,

Therefore, it is resolved by his colleagues, as a slight token of the high respect and great regard in which the deceased was held among us:

That we, who came in daily contact with him, acknowledge and feel that, as a member of this board, we learned to love and respect him. He aided us with his counsel and advice and became personally dear to us through his active, useful career, manly actions and lovable disposition. As a business man he extended to all the courtesy of an interview, all his clients received his respect and he instilled into the hearts of those with whom he came in contact the conviction that to be honorable and upright in all things was both desirable and praiseworthy.

That through his demise we lose a dear friend, the community an esteemed citizen and his family a deeply loved husband and brother.

That we hereby extend to the family of the deceased our deep and sincere sympathy in their great loss, which is all the more to be lamented by reason of the fact that he was taken away in the prime of life."

When we review the life work of Henry Hiemenz, Jr., and note what he accomplished and the manner of his life, we feel sure that he left the world better than he found it. He never lacked the appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; he always looked for the best in others and gave the best he had, so that his life was an inspiration, his memory, a benediction.

JOHN H. REINHARDT.

John H. Reinhardt, chief weigher at the general postoffice, to which position he was appointed in July, 1908, was born in St. Louis, November 4, 1864, his parents being August and Katherine Reinhardt. The father was engaged in the dry goods business for more than forty years, and during the period of the Civil war served in the Home Guard. He was somewhat active in local interests of importance, and during two different city administrations served as district assessor. The family is of German lineage, and was founded in America in 1852, at which time the family was established in St. Louis, and has here been maintained to the present time.

John H. Reinhardt was educated in the public schools, wherein he continued his studies to his seventeenth year. He made his entrance into the business world as an employe of Pettis & Leathe, formerly at Sixth and Locust streets,

where he remained for about three years, learning the trade of picture frame gilding. He next entered the government service as a postoffice employe, and has been advanced through various branches until he was chief weigher, and is now acting in that capacity. At the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition he was in charge of the postoffice on the fair grounds. He is also interested in the Reinhardt improved burial vault.

Mr. Reinhardt was married in St. Louis, June 24, 1891, to Miss Minnie Deterding, a daughter of Henry and Fredericka Deterding, the former at one time a prominent farmer of Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reinhardt have been born a son and daughter, Nelson, who is attending the Irving public school, and Luella, who will be graduated in June, 1909, from that school. The family residence is at No. 3809 North Twenty-fifth street. Mr. Reinhardt exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, and in his fraternal relations is a Mason, having obtained the Knight Templar degree in that order.

MARGARET A. E. McLURE.

Margaret A. E. McLure was known throughout St. Louis and the state of Missouri as a public benefactress, whose life was dominated by a spirit of broad humanitarianism that prompted her to give material assistance and loving care to all the distressed and unfortunate who crossed her pathway. She was born in Williamsport, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1811, and came of a family who for many generations had been prominent in the east, especially in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Her grandfather, Joseph Parkinson, was a historic character by reason of his thrilling experiences with the Indians. At one time he was captured with eight others and compelled to "run the gauntlet" between the lines of the savages. His companions were all killed but he miraculously escaped, and the Indians, regarding him as no less than a spirit, gave him food and freedom. In 1702 he laid out the town of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, (afterward called Monongahela City) at the mouth of Pigeon Creek on Monongahela river, on a neck of land belonging to the state of Virginia. There being a dispute between the latter state and Pennsylvania as to the ownership of this tract, Mr. Parkinson was prevented from realizing on the sale of the property until 1796, when Virginia ceded the land to the Keystone state. He also established Parkinson's Ferry there and later was postmaster of the town. In 1794 Joseph Parkinson joined the insurrection known in history as the Whiskey Insurrection, and which had its origin in the fact that the government levied an excise tax on domestic spirits. Formidable resistance to this was made in four counties of Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny mountains which were chiefly settled by the Scotch-Irish who were of Presbyterian faith. They were men of great energy and decision and were accustomed to make their own liquor without restraint, which was their principal product, and in fact the only export they had, and their chief means of support, and when in the spring of 1794 the excise law was passed and officers were sent to enforce it in the western districts, the people, stimulated by the leading men of the community, seized the excise officers and would have hanged them were it not for the intervention of a few of the leaders, including Mr. Parkinson. The local militia to the number of between six and seven thousand formed part of the mob. The insurrection grew so serious that General Washington called upon the governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia for a body of thirteen thousand men which was afterward raised to fifteen thousand. Before moving the troops, however, three commissioners were sent to arrange with the leading insurgents and a committee of fifteen met the commissioners at Parkinson Ferry, where the terms of submission were agreed upon and pardon



MARGARET A. E. McLURE

given to the leaders of the insurrection, among whom was Mr. Parkinson, pardon being extended him because of his service under Washington with whom he fought at Braddock. This insurrection cost the government one million, five hundred thousand dollars but it was considerably strengthened thereby. William Parkinson, the father of Mrs. McLure, inherited large means from his father and was noted for his enterprise and liberality. His daughter Margaret was carefully educated and early in life developed traits of character which, as they gradually strengthened, made her a leader of her sex and a public benefactress.

On the 19th of March, 1833, she was united in marriage to William Raines McLure, and came west with her husband, living for several years in Weston, Missouri. On their removal to St. Louis in 1851, Mrs. McLure at once became prominent in social circles, being widely known as one of the cultured and accomplished women of the city. After her husband's death she continued her residence in St. Louis, devoting her life to charitable and humanitarian interests and giving liberally of her time and means to institutions of that character. With strong sympathy for the southern cause, she was one of the Confederacy's most ardent champions in St. Louis at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. As a consequence, together with many other prominent women of like sympathies, she was imprisoned in her own home on the 20th of March, 1863, and confined there until the 12th of May following. On that date, in company with other adherents of the south, she was put on board a boat and delivered inside the Confederate lines, remaining with the southern army until the cessation of hostilities and giving such assistance as she was able, in camp and in hospital. After the fall of Vicksburg a parole camp was formed near Demopolis, Alabama, from which Lieutenant Hall, of Guibeau's Battery, was sent to Columbus, Mississippi, to escort Mrs. McLure to the camp at the earnest request of the soldiers, and was received with great enthusiasm. Accepting the gracious hospitality of General Whitfield and his wife, she made her home with them until the termination of the war, when she returned to St. Louis, again entering upon those labors of love which made her conspicuous among the women of Missouri. She was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Daughters of the Confederacy, designed to keep green the memory of the brave men who gave up their lives for the southern cause, and to look after their dependent families. She was likewise one of the founders and builders of the Confederate Home, located at Higginsville, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. McLure became the parents of seven children, three of whom are still living: Mrs. Charles Clark; Charles D. and Louis S. McLure. The eldest son, William Parkinson McLure, achieved distinction in the Civil war, was a brave and efficient officer and gave up his life for his loved Southland. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. McLure, all of whom are deceased, were Louis L., Fountain Wells and Ida McLure.

Soon after the war Mrs. McLure went to Montana to visit her son Charles D., who was then living in Butte, Montana. She passed away January 31, 1902, at the age of ninety-one years, having long passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten. Her demise was the occasion of deep regret, not only on the part of her children, relatives and friends, but by humanity in general, and the world is better for her having lived.

JOSEPH F. WANGLER.

Joseph F. Wangler is engaged in the boiler and sheet iron industry at 1547 North Ninth street, conducting one of the oldest enterprises of the kind in the city, established in 1864. It was incorporated in 1891 as the Joseph F. Wangler sheet iron works and does an extensive business. He is one of that class of ad-

mirable and enviable characters who have risen through their own personal merits and diligence from apprentice to owner of an enterprise. He has been connected with the boiler and sheet iron trade since boyhood and is familiar with every phase of its operation, having a thorough knowledge of all of its intricacies. His name is prominently identified with much important mechanical construction.

Originally Mr. Wangler is a Pennsylvanian, having been born in that state in 1837. His parents, natives of Germany, arrived in Pennsylvania in 1832. Having attended the public schools in his native state for several years, Joseph F. Wangler was transferred to St. Pauls parochial school at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained until fifteen years of age. Circumstances prevented his continuing his education and he went to St. Louis in 1851. Here he immediately secured work as an apprentice in a local boiler shop. He mastered the trade quickly and during his twelve years of employment with this firm, he served in all of the responsible positions which it had to offer. By this time he had become versed in every phase of mechanical construction and all things pertaining to the trade, and, through the practice of economy, having amassed sufficient means, he was in a position to commence business for himself. Thereupon he secured quarters at the corner of Main and Carr streets where he installed a boiler and sheet iron works. In 1891 he transferred his shop to No. 1547 North Ninth street, his present location.

While Mr. Wangler was never an active soldier or sailor during the Civil war, yet he served the government in the Navy in a capacity as useful if not more so than that of manning a ship or carrying a musket. As a sheet iron worker he became eminently useful in the United States Navy, having assisted in building most of the gunboats used in the war. He aided in the construction of several gunboats at Carondelet under the supervision of Engineer James B. Eads, later the contractor of the Mississippi jetties. He engaged in boat-building for two years.

In 1865 Mr. Wangler wedded Miss Carpenter in St. Louis and they have two sons, Charles J. and Joseph A., and four daughters, Clara, Matilda, Anna and Theresa. The daughters attended a St. Louis parochial school and graduated from a local convent. His daughter Matilda is now the wife of Charles H. Franks, an attorney. His son, Charles J. Wangler, having completed a course at a parochial school in St. Louis, was graduated from the St. Louis University, as was also his brother, Joseph A. Wangler. After their graduation both sons entered in business with their father, under the firm name of Joseph F. Wangler & Sons, Joseph F. Wangler being the president, Charles J. the vice president and Joseph A. secretary. The family home is at 2241 St. Louis avenue and is one of the attractive residences of that part of the city.

O. F. FLADER, M. D.

Dr. O. F. Flader is one of the younger members of the medical fraternity in St. Louis, who has already achieved success that many a man of long connection with the profession might well envy. He was born in Breese, Illinois, June 21, 1880, a son of Ferdinand and Alvina (Baum) Flader. His parents were born and reared in Germany but came to the United States about forty years ago and settled in St. Louis. A year later they moved to Breese, Illinois, where they have since resided, the father being connected with the coal mining interests of that locality. He saw service in two wars while a member of the German army. His children are: Ferdinand, Robert H., Edward, Oscar E., Bertha and Tillie. The second son is a practicing physician.

Dr. Flader attended the public schools of Carlyle, Illinois, for a year and afterward attended public and private schools in Breese until fourteen years of age.

Subsequently he began preparation for a professional career by three years' study in the medical department of the St. Louis University and later spent two years in the College of Physicians & Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904. Since then he has built up a fine practice and older representatives of the profession as well as his friends predict for him a very successful future, recognizing in him the qualities which are essential to success in the work of the physician and surgeon. His office is at No. 308 Liggett building while his home is at No. 1410 Manchester road. He exercises his right of franchise in support of republican principles and he holds membership in the Lutheran church. He is popular socially and thus is continually extending the circle of his friends.

ROBERT ARMYTAGE BAKEWELL.

It is a matter of satisfaction not only to the individual but to his many friends when a life of activity is crowned with an age of ease and especially when that life has been one of continuous and valued service to his fellowmen. Such was the history of Judge Robert Armytage Bakewell, one of the most conspicuous figures in connection with the bench and bar of Missouri during the last half of the nineteenth century. He was, moreover, the last survivor of the St. Louis court of appeals, which was established in 1875. The history of Judge Bakewell is the record of capable service and splendid achievement, resulting from strong individual force, well developed through the passing of the years by exercise, study, and investigation. A native of Scotland, he was born in the city of Edinburgh, November 4, 1826, a son of the Rev. William Johnstone Bakewell, who was a clergyman of the Church of England.

While still a resident of Great Britain, Judge Bakewell obtained his elementary education but was a youth of only twelve years when in 1837 the father came with his family to the United States, establishing his home first in New York and subsequently in Pittsburg. Judge Bakewell continued his education in the Western University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1845. He afterward studied for the Episcopal ministry in the General Theological Seminary of that church in New York but before completing the course in 1848, and after profound study and investigation, he embraced the Catholic faith, which he cherished during his long life. His work from early manhood until his closing years was always along lines demanding strong individual force and comprehensive knowledge. In early manhood he was a professor of the classics in the newly established college in Rochester, New York, and was also connected with journalism in Pittsburg.

The year 1850 witnessed his arrival in St. Louis, whither he came on the invitation of Archbishop Kenrick to assume editorial charge of a Catholic paper published under the name of *The Shepherd of the Valley*. He was thus engaged in editorial work from 1850 until 1854 and throughout that period devoted all his leisure hours to the study of law until he qualified for admission to the bar and was licensed to practice in the courts of the state. He had been a student in the law office and under the direction of P. B. Garesche, and following his admission to the bar entered into partnership with him. He soon gained prominence as a scholarly, studious and conscientious lawyer, and his clientage has become of an important and representative character. At the time of the Civil war, as his sympathies were with the south and he could not conscientiously take the test oath, he left St. Louis and joined the army of his personal friend, General John Sterling Price. He served for some time in the quartermaster's department as physical disability prevented him from doing much walking, and he was therefore unfit for active service in the field.



ROBERT A. BAKEWELL

When the war was over Judge Bakewell resumed the practice of law in St. Louis and entered into partnership with Edward T. Farish. Later he was for a short time senior member of the law firm of Bakewell, Farish & Mead, and during the period of his practice in St. Louis was connected with most of the prominent cases tried in the courts here. His judicial temperament and high professional ideas marked him in the opinion of the bar and the public for a judicial career and when the St. Louis court of appeals was established in 1875 by the adoption of the constitution of that year, he was selected by Governor Hardin to act as one of the judges of that court, his associates being E. A. Lewis and Thomas T. Gantt. His appointment was one which gave general satisfaction and at the election of judges in 1876 Judge Bakewell drew the eight years' term and remained upon the bench until December 31, 1884, when he retired, declining reelection. He proved one of the ablest jurists that the state of Missouri has produced and the period of his service was one of exceptional interest in legal history. His course on the bench was characterized by patience, by courtesy and affection to the members of the bar and by comprehensive knowledge of the legal principles involved. His decisions were monuments of judicial soundness and furthered the ends of justice by maintaining individual rights. During his nine years' service on the bench he wrote over twelve hundred opinions, many of them exhaustive and all of them showing conscientious study.

Resuming the private practice of law in 1884, Judge Bakewell was associated with Louis Hornsby and his son, Paul Bakewell, and continued for twelve years an active member of the St. Louis bar, with a practice second to none in extent and importance. He retired from active connection with the courts in 1896 and the remainder of his years were devoted to the enjoyment of literary studies and pursuits, in which he always took great delight.

On the 3d of May, 1853, Judge Bakewell was married to Miss Marie Anne Coudroy de Laureal, a native of Guadeloupe, West Indies. She survived her husband, together with eight of their children. The eldest son, Paul Bakewell, of St. Louis, is widely known as one of the most eminent practitioners in patent cases in the country.

Judge Bakewell was a man of broad human sympathy and always found delight in social intercourse. He was not only a learned lawyer but was a finished scholar and linguist and he found great happiness in literary pursuits, the subjects of philosophy, scientific research and general literature being of great interest to him. He came to the end of life full of years and honors, passing away June 30, 1908, in his eighty-second year. His name is inscribed high on the keystone of the legal arch in Missouri and his record is an inspiration to his professional associates, while among his close personal friends his memory is enshrined in the halo of a gracious presence that made companionship with him a constant delight.

MARSHALL P. SANGUINET.

The history of the Sanguinet family constitutes an important chapter in the annals of St. Louis and the life of Marshall P. Sanguinet has been a factor in its substantial development in banking and real-estate circles, while the conditions of the little French village in which his youth was passed were far different from those of the modern life of the city, he has always kept abreast with with the trend of public progress and has been not only a follower but also a leader in the work of general development here. Born in St. Louis on the 29th of January, 1826, Marshall P. Sanguinet is a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent French families of the city. His grandfather, Charles Sanguinet, who came to St. Louis in pioneer times, was a native of Montreal, Canada, and was the son of a French surgeon who, early in the eighteenth century,

was sent to Canada and was assigned to duty at one of the military posts of what was then known as New France. The little settlement at St. Louis had been established only a brief period when Charles Sanguinet cast in his lot with those who were residents here. In 1779 he married Marie Conde, a daughter of Dr. Andre Auguste Conde, the first physician and surgeon to practice in the village that has in the course of years become the fourth city of the Union. He acted as post surgeon at Fort Chartres when that fort was surrendered to the English in 1765. The following year he came to St. Louis, not caring to remain under English dominion, and received a concession here of two village lots on Second street, where he erected a primitive home and continued to reside until his death.

Charles Sanguinet was a successful trader and in his business operations had acquired a considerable fortune. His descendants at the present time are numerous and closely connected with the most prominent old French families of St. Louis. His son, Charles Sanguinet, known in the family records as Charles Sanguinet, Sr., was born in 1771 and his youthful days were passed in the old French town, which was then only a trading post, while in the Catholic parochial schools he acquired his education. In those days the fur trade was the principal source of revenue to the citizens of St. Louis and to this Charles Sanguinet, Sr., gave his attention although in later years he became a merchant. He spent several years in New Orleans, where, in accordance with the custom then prevailing among the wealthier French families, he was sent to complete his education. Subsequently he engaged in the grocery business in New Orleans but, preferring St. Louis as a place of residence, returned to this city. Here in 1817 he was married to Cecile Brazeau, a daughter of one of the French pioneers of St. Louis.

Of their family of thirteen children Marshall P. Sanguinet and Virginia, the widow of N. Nadeau, residing in St. Louis, are the last surviving members. Spending his boyhood and youth in St. Louis he attended a private school conducted by Ezra Mondy, a noted educator of that day. His birthplace was one of the landmarks of South St. Louis, being a stone building on the Brazeau farm at what is now the intersection of Lesperance and Kosciusko street. As a representative of one of the first French families he enjoyed the best social and educational advantages and then as a young man turned his attention to business interests, becoming teller in the banking house of L. A. Benoist & Company. There he received a thorough training in banking and all its branches, retaining his connection with that house for thirteen years, after which he joined Sanguinet H. Benoist in the establishment of a bank which they conducted until about 1859. In that year Mr. Sanguinet turned his attention to the real-estate business, in which he met with remarkable success, up to the time of his retirement. He was one of the first business men of the city to devote his entire energies to real-estate interests and through this field of activity he contributed much toward the development of additions to the city and witnessed the rise in value until property sold at as much for a front foot as it had previously brought per acre. Mr. Sanguinet's efforts in real-estate circles were of direct benefit in improving and upbuilding the city and at the same time he received therefrom substantial financial benefits.

In 1855 Mr. Sanguinet was united in marriage to Miss Ann E. Betts, a daughter of R. H. Betts, a well known business man of St. Louis. His wife, Ann Adamson, of English birth, was a daughter of Isaac and Ann (Foster) Adamson, who were extensive land owners near London, Canada. Mr. Betts came to St. Louis in 1836 and for many years was associated with Kingsland & Ferguson and during his later life engaged in the real-estate business. Mr. and Mrs. Sanguinet became the parents of the following children: Marshall Robert, a well known architect, of Fort Worth, Texas; Frank, also living at Fort Worth, Texas; Conde L., who is with the firm of C. Roudous & Company; Eugene, who is serving as a first lieutenant with Battery A, of the United States troops;

Belle; Charles A., a contractor of Dallas, Texas; Benoist, a steamfitter; William M., of Dallas, Texas; Alexis G., and M. Paul, who are engaged in the hardware business; Joseph C.; Annie Cecile; and Aloysia, now deceased.

Mr. Sanguinet was reared in the Catholic faith and always remained a devout communicant of the church. He was one of the first members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, acted as its treasurer for many years and was one of its most active workers. He has long been deservedly numbered among the most honored citizens of St. Louis and is one of the oldest of her native sons. While a large percentage of the city's business men have been attracted here through its pulsing industrial condition and broad opportunities or have become factors in its active life in recent years there are also found among the prominent representatives of the commercial and financial interests those who have been identified with the city through long years and have not only been witnesses of its growth from a small town to a metropolitan center but have been factors in its yearly development and progress. Such is the history of Marshall P. Sanguinet. While he has made the acquaintance of many men distinguished in state affairs he holds as his most priceless treasure the friendship and respect of his fellow townsmen, among whom his entire life has been passed and who are thoroughly familiar with his history from his boyhood down to the present time.

FRANK W. FEUERBACHER.

Frank W. Feuerbacher is a man of considerable influence in business circles, possessing a weight of character and keen discrimination that make him a forceful factor among his colleagues and associates in commercial lines. A well balanced nature, he has always possessed sufficient courage to venture where favorable opportunity is present, and his judgment and even-paced energy generally carry him forward to the goal of success. He is identified with various corporation interests which are elements in the city's business activities, as well as a source of income to the stockholders.

He was born in St. Louis July 30, 1850, the son of Max J. Feuerbacher. He pursued his education in the public schools and in a commercial college, after which he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered upon an apprenticeship in a brewery. There he worked his way upward until 1880, when he came to St. Louis and opened a malt house at No. 2510 South Broadway. He afterward removed to 2705 South Broadway, where he now conducts business, having also a large malt house at No. 1025 Sidney street. He does a large shipping business in malt and his success is undoubtedly attributable in large measure to the fact that he has continued in the same line in which he embarked as a young tradesman, gaining thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business. He is, however, a man of resourceful ability and has not confined his attention to one line, but has recognized the possibility for successful activity in other fields and has become financially and officially associated with a number of commercial, financial and industrial interests which profit largely by his coöperation, his sound judgment and his clear sagacity. He is today the president of the Southern Commercial Savings Bank, of St. Louis; president of the Carondelet Milling Company; president of the Krauss Improvement and Investment Company; president of the Western Foundry & Sash Weight Company; and president of the Carondelet Ice Manufacture & Fuel Company. His ready discrimination enables him to quickly determine what is valuable in any business situation, to discard the non-essential and retain only that which is essential in furthering and building up important trade corporations. That he stands today as one of the strong and forceful characters in business circles is indicated in the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the Latin-American & Foreign Trade Association, serving as chief executive officer at the present time.



FRANK W. FEUERBACHER

On the 19th of February, 1884, Mr. Feuerbacher was married to Miss Caroline Krauss, and unto them have been born twelve children, of whom eight are yet living. They have a large and beautiful modern home at No. 3635 Flora boulevard. Mr. Feuerbacher is a strong republican, not from any desire for office as a reward for party fealty, but because he believes that the best interests of the country are being conserved through the adoption of republican principles. His friends find him a genial, courteous gentleman and he is popular in various organizations. He belongs to the Liederkrantz Club and the Missouri Athletic Club; has been an honored member of the Concordia Turn Verein for thirty years; was member of the Western Rowing Club for thirty-eight years and at one time was its president. He is a man of splendid physique and fine personal appearance and of athletic build, who has conserved his physical forces as he has his business opportunities, using each to the best advantage. Evenness and poise are among his characteristics and he is a dependable man in any relation and any emergency. He is a man ready to meet any obligations of life with the confidence and courage that comes of conscious personal ability, right conceptions of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

W. PALMER CLARKSON.

W. Palmer Clarkson, while largely concentrating his energies upon the interests of the Pioneer Cooperage Company, which he represents as attorney and secretary, is also connected with various other corporate interests and is classed with those men whose native talents and acquired ability have gained them an eminent place in the business circles whereby the city's growth and prosperity are constantly enhanced.

Mr. Clarkson was born in Essex county, Virginia, February 13, 1867, and is descended from English ancestry. The family was founded in the new world by the great-great-grandfather, James Clarkson, who made a settlement in Essex county, Virginia, in 1777. The old ancestral home there was built by his son, John Clarkson, and was known as Maple Valley. It is a characteristic Virginia plantation home, which at the time of the Civil war was overrun by both armies and at the close of hostilities bore many marks of military devastation. It has since been restored, however, and still stands as one of the attractive old residences of that part of the state, having been in possession of the family for more than a century.

James Livingston Clarkson, father of W. Palmer Clarkson, was born in the old family residence and became a veteran of the Confederacy, enlisting at the age of sixteen years as a member of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry under command of the famous General J. E. B. Stuart. Following the close of the war Mr. Clarkson removed to the west, settling in Iowa, where he lived for nine years, after which he established a lumber business in southeastern Missouri. Constantly broadening the scope of his activities and business interests, he became president of the Clarkson Saw Mill Company and president of the Missouri Southern Railroad Company. His well directed industrial and commercial affairs gained him place with Missouri's substantial business men, and with the profits of well conducted business interests he retired in 1893 and now lives in comfort upon his farm near Poplar Bluff, Missouri. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Miss Loulie C. Turner, was a native of King and Queen county, Virginia, and at the age of three years was left an orphan. Her father was Benjamin Harrison Turner and his father, who bore the same name, was a relative of William Henry and Benjamin Harrison, former presidents of the United States. The death of Mrs. Clarkson occurred in 1901.

Brought to St. Louis in his early childhood, W. Palmer Clarkson pursued his education through successive grades in the St. Louis schools until he was

graduated from the high school with the class of 1888. He attended the St. Louis Law School the following year and won the degree of Bachelor of Law upon his graduation in 1889. He then engaged in practice with marked success until August, 1902, becoming recognized as one of the ablest corporation lawyers of the city. As attorney he represented the Missouri Southern Railroad Company, the Fidelity & Casualty Insurance Company, the Clarkson Saw Mill Company and other important corporations. Since August, 1902, however, he has largely concentrated his time and energies upon the interests of the Pioneer Co-op-erage Company, which he is representing as attorney and secretary. This company operates large factories in St. Louis and Chicago, together with numerous stove and heading factories in the south, the business having reached mammoth proportions, so that Mr. Clarkson's labors as secretary and attorney are of an onerous character.

On the 18th of October, 1897, was celebrated the marriage of W. Palmer Clarkson and Miss Marie Soulard Turner, a daughter of the late General John W. Turner, who was street commissioner of St. Louis for eleven years. Their family numbers three children: John Turner, Marie Louise and Palmer Livingston, born in 1900, 1902 and 1906 respectively.

Mr. Clarkson takes a public-spirited interest in political questions as an advocate of the democracy but never as an office seeker. Citizenship, however, is more to him than an idle word and he has done effective work for municipal progress in many lines. He was a member of the board of education, having been appointed by Mayor Wells to fill a vacancy in 1902, while in April, 1905, he was elected for a short term and in October of the same year was chosen vice president of the board. He is actuated in all his relations by his religious faith as a member of the Christian church, which he is also representing on the official board. In professional lines he became connected with the St. Louis and the Missouri bar associations and his membership also extends to the Virginia Society, the St. Louis Club, the Business Men's League and the Manufacturers' Association, while in February, 1908, he was elected president of the National Coopers' Association. In spirit he is democratic, recognizing true worth in others and willing at all times to accord the courtesy of an interview. He has been a student of those questions which are a matter of vital interest to the statesman and the man of affairs and keeps abreast with the thinking men of the age in the trend of modern development and progress. None question the integrity of his purposes or the honesty of his actions. With him success in life has been reached by the employment of most honorable methods and such is the regard held for him personally and in a business way that his opinions and counsels are eagerly sought and in many cases are received as authoritative.

FELIX ANDRE CHOPIN.

Felix Andre Chopin, attorney at law, practicing as a member of the firm of Scullin & Chopin, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, January 8, 1878, and is of French lineage. His grandfather, Dr. J. B. Chopin, of Chateaubriant, France, came to this country and settled in Louisiana, where his remaining days were passed. The father, Oscar Chopin, was a lad at the time his father brought the family to the new world, and was reared in Louisiana, eventually engaging in the cotton business in New Orleans. He was also a cotton planter on Red River in Louisiana, but when still a young man came to St. Louis and accepted the position of cashier in a bank owned by Louis Benoist. While thus engaged he made the acquaintance of Miss Kate O'Flaherty, and they were married in 1870. She was a daughter of Thomas and Eliza O'Flaherty, the latter a direct descendant of the Charleville family, who were the founders of St. Louis. Following his marriage Oscar Chopin returned to New Orleans, where

his death occurred in 1883, while his wife, surviving him for twenty-one years, passed away in 1904.

Educated in the schools of St. Louis, Felix A. Chopin completed the high school course and afterward attended Washington University, from which he was graduated with the bachelor of art degree. Having qualified for the practice of law, he entered upon his chosen profession in St. Louis in 1901, as a member of the law firm of Scullin & Chopin, and as the years have gone by his success has increased, until he now has a large and distinctively representative clientage that has connected him with much of the important litigation heard in the courts. He is also secretary of the Chopin estate, and is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association. A receptive mind, retentive memory, and an ability to readily grasp the strong points in his cause, have rendered him an able advocate, while his comprehensive knowledge of the law makes him a safe counselor.

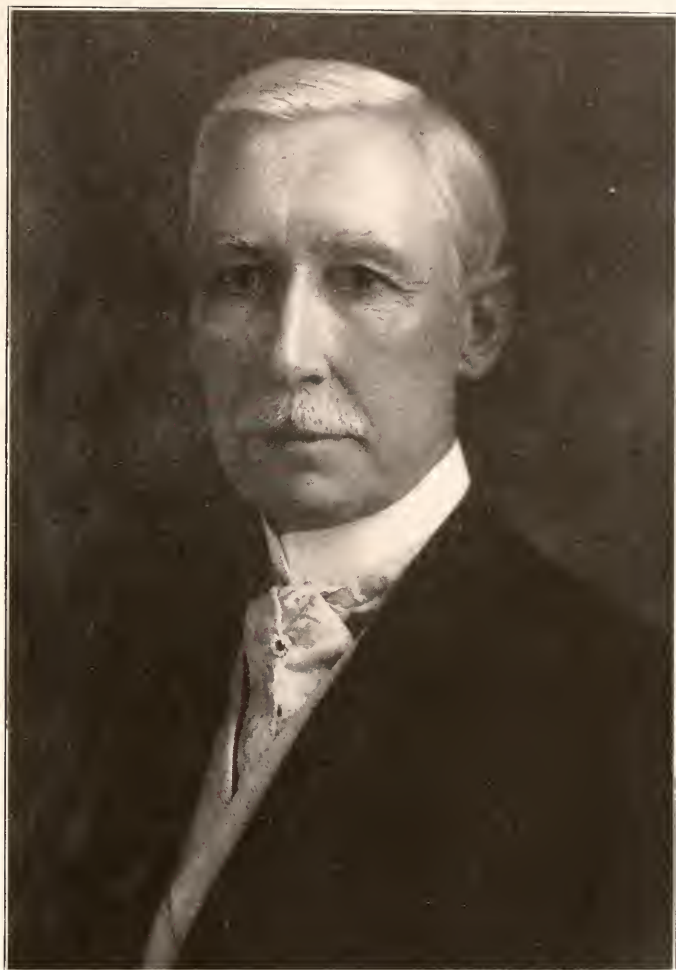
Mr. Chopin finds his chief recreation in shooting, canoeing and golf. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club, gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, and has adhered to the religious faith of his ancestors as a member of the Catholic church.

THOMAS CRANE YOUNG.

Thomas Crane Young, member of the St. Louis firm of architects of Eames & Young, is known in his professional capacity throughout the west, and in various cities from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific coast are seen evidences of his skill. He was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, February 28, 1858, a son of Van Epps and Aulisle (Seaman) Young. The Young or Yonge family is of Welsh origin and traces its descent from Tudor Trevor, who died in 948 A. D. Thomas Crane Young is ninth in descent from the Rev. Christopher Yonge, vicar of Reydon and Southwold, England, from 1611 to 1630. His son, Rev. John Young, emigrated to America in 1637, landing at Salem, Massachusetts, and in 1640 he established a settlement at Southold on Long Island, of which he became the head.

Of his sons, Benjamin Young was town clerk and recorder and John Young was high sheriff of Yorkshire (America) and colonel of the Suffolk county militia. Calvin Young, of the sixth generation, was a private of the Second Albany Company, Regular New York Militia, in the Revolutionary war. Van Epps Young, a merchant during his active business life, enlisted for the Civil war as first lieutenant of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, in 1862, and participated in the battle of Shiloh. The following year he became colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers and commanded a brigade at Vicksburg in 1864. Later he was provost marshal general for the western district of Mississippi. He died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1896.

In the acquirement of his education Thomas C. Young was a student in the Grand Rapids, Michigan, schools and was graduated from the high school there with the class of 1876. He was a special student in the Washington University from 1878 until 1880, but in the meantime had made his initial step in the business world. In his school days he manifested quite a talent for drawing, which he cultivated at every opportunity. It was his desire to become an artist, but owing to his father's failure in business had no means with which to pursue art studies, and in order to provide for his own support worked in the office of a country architect during the periods of vacation. After his graduation he was offered a clerkship by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company and served in that capacity for two years, when he resigned to become an architect. He came to St. Louis through the advice of George Partridge, who gave him the use of a scholarship in the Washington University, where he spent two years as a student. A small legacy and several hundred dollars in prizes won



T. C. YOUNG

in architectural work enabled him to go to Europe for study and travel, and he remained abroad from 1880 until 1882, spending some time as a student in Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, and in Heidelberg University.

On his return from Europe Mr. Young obtained a position as draughtsman in Boston, working under Van Brunt & Howe and E. M. Wheelwright, from 1882 until 1885. He made good progress and executed several small commissions independently, but he applied himself so closely to his work that he undermined his health and was obliged to seek a milder climate. In 1885 he came to St. Louis and opened an office as architect and after a six months' trial established an equal partnership with W. S. Eames under the firm name of Eames & Young, which has continued to the present time. They began here in a small way, designing dwellings, but the importance of their work has gradually increased to include warehouses, mercantile and office buildings in St. Louis and elsewhere, the new United States custom house at San Francisco, California, the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, and an office building and large hotel at Seattle, Washington. Their commissions are now of an important character and the quality of his work classes Mr. Young with the leading architects of the country. He was a member of the board of architects and designer of the Fine Arts building at the Omaha Exposition and was the designer of the Education building and a member of the board of architects of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. He served two terms as president of the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Young has had some military experience, having served for two years in the Michigan militia as a member of Company A, of Grand Rapids, in 1875 and 1876. He filled the office of mayor of Webster Groves from 1901 to 1903, but has never been an aspirant for official position. His support is given the republican party where national questions are involved, but he casts an independent local ballot. About 1897 he became a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 84, at Webster Groves, and he belongs also to the Mercantile Club and Algonquin Golf Club, and is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. There is nothing that indicates more clearly the character of a man than his membership relations, and the foregoing shows clearly his social qualities and evidences his interest in those measures which recognize man's obligations to his fellowmen. In professional circles Mr. Young is known to have always maintained the highest standard of professional ethics and has constantly sought to advance the standard of scientific and artistic attainments required of his profession. He was married, June 8, 1887, to Ruth Hodgman, and they have three daughters—Dorothy, Ruth and Marjorie Young.

JOSEPH ROBB.

Joseph Robb, who for some years was department manager with the Barr Dry Goods Company, was born in Ireland in 1844 and died in St. Louis, July 30, 1907. His youthful days were spent in the home of his parents, John and Mary Robb, of Castle Place, Ireland. His father was a prominent business man there, conducting the largest dry goods establishment of the town. The son attended school in Belfast, Ireland, and at the age of thirteen years entered his brother's store as cash boy, there working up to the position of superintendent and buyer for the shoe and silk departments. He manifested in large measure that quality which has been termed commercial sense and in mercantile relations his judgment was seldom, if ever, at fault. At the age of nineteen years he came to America and, locating in Chicago, was there employed for many years by the Carson, Pirie Dry Goods Company. In 1880 he arrived in St. Louis, where he was employed by the Barr Dry Goods Company, assisting the firm in

locating in its present extensive quarters. He held a position as department manager with the house up to the time of his death and was one of its most trusted and capable representatives. Entirely a self-made man, he was well known among the merchants and leading representatives of business life in this city.

On the 6th of July, 1881, Mr. Robb was married to Miss Nammie Spore, of St. Louis, the wedding being celebrated in the Methodist Centenary church by Dr. John D. Vincil. Mrs. Robb was a daughter of Captain James and Mary A. Spore, of St. Louis. Her father was a veteran of the Mexican war, in which he served as captain, was pension agent for the government here for many years and was also extensively engaged in the portrait business. Mr. Robb is survived by his widow but no children. He was an extensive traveler, having visited every country of the world and on his trips he stored his mind with many interesting incidents and anecdotes of his journeys. He held membership with the National Union, gave his political allegiance to the republican party and was a member of the Centenary Methodist church. His interest in all public measures was that of progressive and loyal citizenship and in every relation in which he was found he enjoyed in large measure that respect and good will which comes in recognition of an upright life.

JULIUS F. BARTMAN.

Julius F. Bartman is officiating in the high capacity of president of the Southern Railway Supply Company. He was born October 13, 1880, in Concordia, Missouri, but is of German ancestry. His father, William H. Bartman, who for many years was a general merchant in Concordia, Missouri, passed away in 1896. He was prominent in the politics of the town and for twenty-three years served as treasurer of the school board. Emilia Vogt Bartman, mother of the subject, was born in Lexington, Missouri. Her father, Julius Vogt, was a hardware merchant who served as chief of the horseshoeing department under General Joe Shelby during the Civil war, and he bears about with him lasting marks of the conflict. Mr. Vogt owns the honor of having built the first house in Concordia, Missouri.

Julius F. Bartman, having attended the public schools of his native town, then became a student at Concordia Seminary, where he spent three and a half years preparing himself for the Lutheran ministry. Upon the death of his father in 1896 he left school and engaged in the general merchandise business conducting the enterprise until 1899 when he sold out and came to St. Louis. Here he was employed with the Ely Walker Dry Goods Company as clerk and in September of the same year engaged as traveling salesman for the same company. Resigning this position in 1901 he took employment with the Simmons Hardware Company, and on December 26, 1902, became bookkeeper and assistant manager of the Missouri Trust Building Company. Severing his connections with the firm, in 1905, he repaired to Texas for the benefit of his health, returning to St. Louis after a few months' sojourn and taking charge of the department of institutional accounts for the Missouri Lincoln Trust Company. In this capacity he officiated until April of 1907, when he was engaged by the H. F. Vogal Contracting & Railway Supply Company. In 1908 he bought out the stock of the company and established the Southern Railway Supply Company, in which he held the office of secretary, treasurer and general manager. In that year the company was reorganized and its capital increased, and Mr. Bartman became president, A. H. Baier, vice president, and Ephron Catlin, Jr., secretary and treasurer. Mr. Bartman is acknowledged to be one of the most conservative business men of the city, and has successfully and to great pecuniary advantage transacted all affairs which have been put into his hands. He is a man of great

energy and application and as well possesses a fund of sound business judgment. Although a young man he stands in high repute in the financial circles of the city and is interested not only in the welfare of himself and the concern with which he is intimately connected but also in the welfare of the entire community.

WILLIAM HENRY GREGG.

William Henry Gregg is of Scotch ancestry, being descended from the Greggs of Aberdeenshire, the name there being spelled variously Greg, Gregg, Greig, Grig, Griggs, Grag and Gragg. He was born in Palmyra, New York, March 24, 1831, and is a lineal descendant of Captain James Gregg, the latter in 1690 having emigrated from Ayr, Scotland, to Londonderry, Ireland, and in 1718 to New Hampshire. He was one of a party of sixteen who founded the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire. Major Samuel Gregg, of Peterboro, New Hampshire, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He served in the colonial army during part of the French and Indian war and was in active service during the Revolutionary war as a major in the New Hampshire militia. His brother, Colonel William Gregg, was an officer in the colonial army, having an important command under General Stark at the battle of Bennington.

John Gregg, father of William Henry Gregg, was born in Greenfield, New Hampshire, and removed to Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, about the year 1822. There he wedded Anne Wilcox, a daughter of William Wilcox and granddaughter of Gideon Durfee, one of the founders of Palmyra. The latter emigrated from Tiverton, Rhode Island. John Gregg was engaged in the iron business from 1824 to 1845, in Palmyra, Lyons, Perry and Rochester, New York. His health failing in 1845, he repaired to Nashville, Tennessee, taking with him his son William. In March, of the year 1846, he came to St. Louis, where he had a brother, Abraham Gregg, of the firm of Gregg & Ross, who owned a small brass foundry, manufacturing scales and other small articles. A sister also resided in St. Louis who had married Mortimer N. Burchard, Sr., owner and operator of the Aetna Foundry, on Second street between Olive and Pine. John Gregg died soon after his arrival in St. Louis, in May, 1846.

After his father's death William H. Gregg returned to Palmyra, New York, but in 1847 he again came to St. Louis, where he has since made his home. He commenced earning his own livelihood at the age of fifteen years, working for his uncle, Mortimer N. Burchard, Sr., and also for the firm of Gregg & Ross. During the war with Mexico, Gregg & Ross rented a room and power from the old firm of Kingsland & Ferguson, composed of George Kingsland and Daniel Ferguson, having been awarded a contract to make bomb shells and brass spurs for the army. Here our subject worked all day, polishing spurs, and often until eleven or twelve o'clock at night, boring out the fuse holes in six, twelve and twenty-four pound bomb shells. Doniphan's regiment of calvary was made up in St. Louis and went overland to Mexico, while a regiment of St. Louis infantry went by boat to New Orleans and then overland to Texas.

After his return to St. Louis in 1847, Mr. Gregg obtained a position with Mr. Jerome a furniture dealer on Olive street. Later he became a clerk with Rogers & Barney, wholesale hardware dealers, and in July, 1850, engaged in the same capacity with Warne & Merritt, wholesale and retail dealers in wood-ware, hardware and house furnishings. On January 1, 1854, he became a partner in the firm, which was composed of M. W. Warne, W. H. Merritt, William H. Gregg, and Francis A. Lane. In August, 1856, Messrs. Merritt and Gregg retired and became members of the firm of Cuddy, Merritt & Com-



WILLIAM H. GREGG

pany, owning and operating the Broadway Foundry & Machine Shops. This concern was founded in 1834 by Kingsland, Lightner & Cuddy, and with one exception was the largest of the kind west of Cincinnati. Constituting the firm were James Cuddy, W. H. Merritt, William S. Cuddy and William H. Gregg, the latter having charge of the firm's books and finances. The concern did nearly all the rolling mill and iron furnace construction work west of Cincinnati. It was identified with the building of many iron manufacturing plants, among which being the Chouteau, Harrison, & Valle Mill in North St. Louis; the John S. Thompson Nail & Rolling Mill in South St. Louis; the Raynor Mill on Cass avenue; and the Jones, Lloyd & Company Mill at Paducah, Kentucky. The firm also did a large portion of architectural structural work, notably all in the old postoffice and custom house, at the corner of Third and Olive streets, which was the first building in the city having iron columns and girders.

Messrs. Merritt and Gregg sold out their interests in the concern in February, 1857, and Mr. Gregg formed, in May of that year, with John S. Dunham, the firm of Dunham & Gregg. They bought out the steam bakery operated by Mr. Macnulty, on Fourth street, and conducted the manufacture and sale of crackers and army bread until the year 1865, when the firm was dissolved. Soon after the business was reopened and Charles McCauley, who was operating a commission and grocery business, was admitted into partnership and the two enterprises were run together under the separate names of Dunham & Gregg, and C. McCauley & Company. The business was a great success, the firm having an extensive trade all over the southwest and northwest, also a profitable commission and forwarding business in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and New Mexico.

When the war broke out in 1861 Mr. McCauley severed his connection with the firm. Messrs. Dunham and Gregg retained the steam bakery, which they operated exclusively for the making of army bread for the government until the war closed in 1865, and in addition, with other partners, operated a similar bakery in Louisville, Kentucky. The firm was dissolved in the fall of 1865 and Mr. Gregg was out of business until May, 1867, when, with a number of other St. Louis men, he organized the St. Louis Petroleum Company, which drilled a number of wells near Paolo, Kansas, which enterprise proved unprofitable. With others they purchased from the government the steamer General Price, formerly the towboat Ocean and later a Confederate gunboat, plying in the towing business on the Mississippi river to New Orleans. The boat was put into her old trade, but this likewise fell short of being a financial success. In May, 1867, Mr. Gregg assisted in organizing the Southern White Lead & Color Works, the name of which was afterwards changed to the Southern White Lead Company. The stockholders were Robert Thornburgh, William A. Thornburgh, William H. Gregg, Henry S. Platt, John T. De Moss and James Johnson, these constituting the first board of directors. The executive officers were William H. Gregg, president; Henry S. Platt, vice president; F. W. Rockwell, secretary; and James Johnson, superintendent, and later John T. De Moss as superintendent. The company was successful from the outset and built up a profitable trade, extending its business in various states and territories in the Union, as well as within the limits of Canada and Mexico. In 1887 the McBirney & Johnston White Lead Company, of Chicago, was absorbed by the Southern White Lead Company, which operated factories in both cities under the brand of the Southern Company. In 1889 the stockholders sold out to the National Lead Trust, which afterward became the National Lead Company, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Gregg remained with the new organization about five months, conducting the affairs of the Southern Company, and also as first vice president of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company. In November, 1889, he resigned all his offices in the organization.

During the fall of 1891 he organized the William H. Gregg White Lead Company, with William H. Gregg, president; Norris B. Gregg, vice president; and William H. Gregg, Jr., secretary. They began the construction of works on the Wabash Railroad, near Boyle avenue, but before the work was completed sold out to the Southern White Lead Company. Since then he has spent his time quietly at home and in travel, each year going north during the summer and south during the winter. Fond of angling, he seeks resorts favorable for that sport. He is a stockholder in various enterprises, among them being the Mound City Paint & Color Company, the business of which is under the management of his sons and son-in-law.

Mr. Gregg was married November 21, 1855, to Miss Orian Thompson, stepdaughter of Matthew Rippey, a well known lumber merchant. In the maternal line she is a descendant of the Lawrence family, of Groton, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg have five children: Norris B. Gregg, president of the Mound City Paint & Color Company, who wedded May Hawley, daughter of Captain George E. Hawley, of Paddoc-Hawley & Company; William H. Gregg, Jr., vice president of the Mound City Paint & Color Company, wedded to Lily Kurtzeborn, daughter of A. Kurtzeborn, president of the Kurtzeborn Jewelry Company; Clara J., who was united in marriage to Charles M. Hays, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and vice president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, and a son of Samuel Hays, formerly postmaster of St. Louis and president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; Julia F., who married E. H. Dyer, secretary of the Mound City Paint & Color Company, and son of Hon. D. P. Dyer; and Orie L. Gregg, who married Ludwig Kotany, of the firm of G. H. Walker & Company.

Although Mr. Gregg has not held public office he served as first lieutenant of the Home Guards Company during the war, this company never having been in active service, except of a local character. During his career he has been a director in the Mechanics Bank, the Mound City Mutual Insurance Company, and a member of the committee of arbitration and appeals of the Merchants Exchange. Although precise in his observance of religious obligations he has never been connected with any church organization. He is a Free Mason, but at present not affiliated with any lodge. He is a member of the Scotch-Irish Society; Sons of the Revolution; and Society of the Colonial Wars.

As a boy Mr. Gregg was a whig, and since the organization of the republican party he has been an ardent devotee of its principles. However, he is not partisan, particularly in relation to municipal affairs. He has traveled extensively, having visited all the states and territories excepting Texas and Alaska in this country, and throughout all Europe, the northern coast of Africa, Canada, Cuba and the Bahama islands.

OTTO L. SCHMIDT.

Otto L. Schmidt, who has worked his way to a place of prominence in the business circles of the city and is now proprietor of a large meat establishment at 2734 Franklin avenue, was born in St. Louis in August, 1872, a son of Hermann and Jennie (Lange) Schmidt, his father, who is deceased, having been a well known contractor and builder of this city for many years.

When he had attained the required age Mr. Schmidt was enrolled as a pupil in the public schools here and started out in the commercial world for himself when but twelve years of age. He entered the employ of the James Cary Shoe Manufacturing Company, with which he remained for a brief period, and later went to work for J. J. McRoberts, meat merchant, and was employed in a branch market in the west end. Being an energetic young man and strictly attentive to business he took a deep interest in the affairs of his employer and merited

his promotions from one position of trust to another, until in 1898 he was made manager of the market, and during his incumbency, by his care and industry, and solicitation to please his customers, he added greatly to the volume of business and was accounted invaluable in his position. In the meantime he had not only acquired a thorough knowledge of the business but by practical economy laid by sufficient means with which to start in business for himself and during the same year opened up a meat market at 2734 Franklin avenue, where he is at present engaged in a large and growing enterprise.

In 1898 Mr. Schmidt wedded Miss Eliza Wollbrinck, of this city, and they have two children: Robert L., and Melba E., who are attending school. Mr. Schmidt is prominent in fraternal organizations and belongs to the Royal Arcanum and the Eagles. He takes an active interest in general outdoor sports and, being particularly fond of hunting and fishing, he never permits an occasion for an outing to slip by. In politics he is non-partisan and reserves the right to personally judge as to the qualifications of candidates for office, voting for those who in his opinion are best suited to subserve the interests of the commonwealth. Mr. Schmidt is one of the most enterprising young business men of the city, and it has been through his aggressiveness, faithful management and keen business discernment that he has established himself in his present business, the proportions of which are daily increasing.

CHARLES SILAS RUSSELL.

Charles Silas Russell, president of the Parker-Russell Mining & Manufacturing Company, has been the promoter of an enterprise of marked value in the industrial department of the state and one which has brought to its stockholders a most gratifying financial return. He was born March 7, 1833, at Oak Hill, St. Louis county, his parents being James and Lucy (Bent) Russell. His father was a native of Virginia and served in the Virginia line during the war of 1812. Attracted by the opportunities of the west he came to Missouri and settled at Jackson, where he engaged in newspaper publication for a time. Later he removed to St. Louis county and purchased what was known as the Oak Hill estate, south and adjoining the tract of land which has since become Tower Grove Park. He figured prominently in the public life of the community, representing his district in the state legislature and also serving as a judge of the St. Louis county court. Honored and respected by all, he passed away in 1850. His wife was a daughter of Judge Silas Bent, who was appointed by Albert Gallatin, principal deputy surveyor of the territory of Louisiana in 1806 and in September of that year became a judge of the territorial court for the district of St. Louis. He continued in that position until Missouri was admitted to the Union as presiding judge of the court, signing the first town charter of St. Louis.

It will thus be seen that Charles Silas Russell in both the paternal and maternal lines is a representative of families that have figured prominently in this part of the state, leaving their impress upon its growth and progress. He attended an academy in the acquirement of an education and then matriculated in Yale College, but the event of his father's death made it necessary that he return home and give his attention to business affairs in connection with the estate. In this he was associated with his mother and for several years managed the Oak Hill Farm and the coal mines also owned and operated by the estate. When the property had been divided, Charles S. Russell, together with others of the family who had inherited an interest in the coal mines, organized the Russell Coal Company and as general manager C. S. Russell continued in control of the mines. While prospecting for a lower vein of coal he discovered the deposits of fire clay and recognizing their value, began the promotion of a



C. S. RUSSELL

business which has since become one of the important productive industries of this part of the state and is controlled under the name of the Parker-Russell Mining & Manufacturing Company. In 1866 he had become a member of the firm of Parker, Russell & Company, which had been in existence for some years and at that time the company, which had previously conducted a wholesale grocery house, began the manufacture of various kinds of goods from fire clay. Experiment and investigation have been carried forward and as a result of development and expansion the company have built up one of the largest institutions of this kind in the United States. The business has grown along substantial lines and in accordance with modern processes of trade and is today one of the important industrial concerns of the county, giving employment to a very large force of workmen and thus proving of general benefit as well as a source of gratifying income to the individual stockholders. When the Parker-Russell Mining & Manufacturing Company was organized Mr. Russell was elected secretary and continued in that position for several years, but is now president of the company.

A man of resourceful ability, Mr. Russell has not only capably controlled the interests of the company engaged in the manufacture of fire-clay products, but has also extended his efforts to other lines. He is president of the Russell Real Estate & Investment Company, of which he is a large stockholder. Other business enterprises have felt the stimulus of his sound judgment and active coöperation. He is quick, positive, exacting and comprehensive of every detail of affairs that comes within the scope of his action.

In 1858 was celebrated the marriage of Charles S. Russell and Miss Mary E. Mead, of St. Louis, who died in 1895, and their children are: Sue M., now the wife of Thomas G. Portis, a member of the St. Louis bar; S. Bent, a civil engineer; and Charles M., a resident of Great Falls, Montana.

A contemporary biographer has characterized Mr. Russell as a quiet, modest man, but nevertheless a citizen of sterling worth, recognized by all who come within his sphere of action as a man of sound judgment, great tenacity of purpose and exact rectitude in all his dealings with men. While he has never consented to hold office save that he has served on the school board, he has nevertheless been somewhat active in political circles and as a citizen has been loyal in his support of measures calculated to benefit the city and promote its rapid and substantial development.

LORENZO E. DORR.

Lorenzo E. Dorr, president of the Dorr & Zeller Catering Company of St. Louis, has always striven toward the best in business life and his success is attributable to the fact that he has ever given value received and held to high standards in his service for others. A native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, he was born May 15, 1857, the second in a family of two sons and two daughters whose parents, Victor and Elizabeth (Scherrer) Dorr are both now deceased.

Lorenzo E. Dorr is the only one of the family who ever came to America. Having obtained his education in the public and private schools of his native town of Dieburg, he continued his studies to the age of fifteen years and then entered the catering business, serving an apprenticeship of five years. He afterward worked as journeyman confectioner until twenty-five years of age when he came to America, attracted by the better business opportunities of the new world. Settling in St. Louis he was for two years employed by a well known catering house, but ambitious to engage in business on his own account he embraced the first opportunity to follow that course when he felt that his experience and careful expenditure justified him in starting upon an independent venture. For a year he was alone in business and in 1887 organized the firm of Dorr & Zeller, since which time

he has been at the head of the business. The trade has grown from small proportions until the house today is in control of one of the most extensive business enterprises of its kind in the city. Their prominence is indicated by the fact that to them were awarded the contracts for serving at various receptions and banquets given in the state buildings at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. They served exclusively at all of the functions of the Connecticut building and afterward the state, in a booklet concerning the exposition, mentioned their house as the "Sherry" of St. Louis. They cater only to the highest class trade in the conduct of suppers for weddings, parties and receptions, superintending not only the cuisine and service but also the decorations and minor details. Their success is due to prompt attention as well as capability and the utmost care has always been given to the selection of the best ingredients which the market affords as well as in the manufacture of the highest class of goods in their kitchen and confectionery departments.

Prospering in this line, Mr. Dorr has also become interested in other commercial and financial institutions. He is now a director of the Vanderverter Trust Company and is interested to some extent in St. Louis property, his holdings including his own residence and business block at 3924 Washington avenue.

On the 17th of March, 1886, in St. Louis, Mr. Dorr was married in St. Nicholas church to Miss Rose Stein of this city and they have three children: Victor, twenty-one years of age; Oliver, eighteen years of age; and Roy Henry, fifteen years of age. Mr. Dorr is independent in politics but is interested in the city's progress and his influence is always given on the side of advancement and improvement. He belongs to the Roman Catholic church and is a member of the Missouri Athletic Club and the Royal Arcanum. He did not find that he was wrong in his judgment concerning the opportunities of the new world, but on the contrary has always felt that his removal was a wise step, for in this country, where effort and opportunity are open to all, he has met with continuous advancement and has enjoyed the fruits of his labor in a growing and successful business.

OTTO LUDWIG REINHARD RITTER.

Otto Ludwig Reinhard Ritter, superintendent of the City Brewery and also of the Hyde Park Brewery since 1890, was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, in April, 1853, his parents being Heinrich and Amalie Ritter. The father, who for some years was proprietor of an art and book store, died in South America in 1880.

Otto L. R. Ritter attended the elementary schools in Bavaria, removing with his mother to Wurzburg when in his sixth year. He afterward attended other schools including a polytechnic school, wherein he pursued his course until he reached the age of twenty years. In 1873 he sought and obtained a position in the Riedinger & Son Machine Factory at Augsburg, Bavaria, and while there he had the opportunity of observing the invention of the new Linde ice machine. He continued with that house for eighteen months and then for further business experience obtained a position in the Augsburg Machine Factory, where he remained for about two years. He also gained knowledge of the brewing business, which he learned by service in the breweries in various parts of Germany.

In the year 1880 Mr. Ritter arrived in America with very limited capital. He started at the bottom round of the business ladder in St. Louis, being employed as keg washer in the Hyde Park Brewery, which at that time was a newly organized institution of the city. Mr. Ritter afterward did other services in connection with the business and through his integrity and industry was eventually appointed to the position of foreman. While in Germany he had pursued a course in the Brewers' College and his broad experience has gained him comprehensive knowledge of the business in all of its different departments. In 1903 he was appointed superintendent of the City Brewery and in 1906 was made superin-

tendent of the Lafayette Brewery; while at the present time he occupies the position of general superintendent of three breweries.

Mr. Ritter was married in Germany, in 1880, to Miss Charlotte Roeder, and they have one son and one daughter: August, who is assistant foreman at the Lafayette Brewery; and Emma, at home. The family residence is at No. 3513 Greer avenue. While in his native land Mr. Ritter served for one year as a volunteer in the German army. He is a third degree Mason and is interested in much that pertains to the welfare and progress of the city but has concentrated his energies upon his business affairs and his close application and unremitting diligence have constituted the elements which have led to his advancement in the business world.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HARVEY.

William Augustus Harvey, of the Taxis-Harvey Construction Company, was born July 22, 1878, in St. Louis. He is a son of George Harvey, a native of England, who at the age of twenty years came to America and for a half century has been a resident of St. Louis. During the past two decades he has followed a contracting business and for the past sixteen years has been secretary and treasurer of the P. M. Bruner Granitoid Company. He married Catherine Miller, a native of Germany, who was brought to America in her infancy and has now reached the age of sixty-seven years.

William A. Harvey is the youngest of the six surviving members of their family. His eldest brother, George H. Harvey, is the senior member of the firm of Harvey & Hall, general contractors of St. Louis, and thus father and two sons are representatives of contracting interests in this city. William A. Harvey was educated in the public schools and in the Kirkwood Military Academy while later he pursued a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton Business College. In 1895 he entered the employ of the Bruner Granitoid Company as clerk and there continued until 1906, when he joined Frederick C. Taxis in the organization of the Taxis-Harvey Construction Company, doing reinforced concrete work. They have executed important contracts in connection with the building of business houses and bridges and their patronage is steadily increasing. Mr. Harvey gives his attention entirely to his business, which, capably directed, is bringing him well merited success.

On the 3d of April, 1907, William A. Harvey was married in St. Louis to Pauline Virginia Graham, a daughter of David Wiley and Mary (Brown) Graham and a representative of old and prominent families of St. Louis. This marriage has been blessed with a little son, George G., now in his first year. Mr. Harvey has never sought to figure in public life but gives his undivided attention to his business affairs in which he is making steady progress and meeting with well earned success.

JOHN H. TERRY.

John H. Terry, lawyer, legislator and real-estate expert, whose years of activity are crowned with an age of ease, has for a long period figured prominently in connection with the important interests of St. Louis. Capable of a calm survey of life, his clarity of vision in regard to the value of any situation or condition affecting the public welfare, has enabled him to present an impartial view that appeals to the judgment of those who have at heart the welfare of their community, looking beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities of the future. He has thus become an unusual factor in St. Louis life.

Judge Terry, by which title he is usually known, was born in Seneca county, New York, July 30, 1833. His father, James Terry, of English descent, was



JOHN H. TERRY

reared on Long Island, where his ancestors had taken up their abode in 1630. His mother, also a native of the Empire state, was a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, who crossed the Atlantic on the first trip of the historic Mayflower in 1620.

Judge Terry, one of a family of ten children, supplemented his literary education by preparation for the bar, matriculating in the law school at Albany, New York. Following his graduation, he entered the law office of Boardman & Finch, of Ithaca, New York, where he put his theoretical training to the practical test and through his experience in the work of the courts gained more comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and the demands made of the lawyer in his trial of the causes entrusted to him. His attention was given to his law work until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he recruited a company which was mustered into the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers as Company D. Mr. Terry was elected and commissioned captain, and his regiment was assigned to duty as part of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by General Henry Slocum. He participated in the campaign of this army until the battle of Chancellorsville, in which he was wounded, and as the result of his injuries was obliged to resign.

When he had sufficiently recovered his health, Mr. Terry established a law office in Ravenna, Ohio, where he was associated with Judge Day, father of William Day, now of the United States supreme court. He saw no opportunities there, however, for substantial advancement in professional lines and sought the growing western city of St. Louis, where he arrived in 1865. His capital was extremely limited, but his knowledge of the law was comprehensive and exact and he possessed, moreover, a laudable ambition which is always one of the constituent elements of success. Early in his residence here he delivered a course of lectures in Bryant & Stratton College and was later associated with Charles C. Morrow, as assistant United States district attorney. He afterward became a member of the law firm of Terry & Terry and thus continued in active practice until 1880, when he turned his attention to the real-estate business as a partner of S. S. Scott and became the leading real-estate expert of this city, so continuing until he retired a few years ago. Even now his advice is often sought both in legal and real-estate interests. A remarkably well preserved man, he seems not to have passed the prime of life, but rather to be making continuous progress in intellectual development and giving out of his rich stores of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others.

His strong individuality, his force of character and his thorough understanding of every question or condition with which he has been closely associated, made Judge Terry a leader of public thought and opinion in this city. The analytical habits of mind which he cultivated as a lawyer and his keen discrimination have enabled him for many years to take a calm survey of life and arrive at a just and correct conclusion concerning matters of vital importance to the city and its welfare. In 1868 he was elected to the twenty-fifth general assembly of Missouri and was again called to public office in 1871 through his appointment as land commissioner in St. Louis. In that position he rendered many legal opinions and became known as Judge Terry. In 1878 he was elected to the Missouri state senate and was very influential as a legislator by reason of his understanding of the constitutional powers of the assembly as well as his knowledge of the specific questions which were being considered by the senate. The present insurance laws of the state and the statute governing the condemnation of private property for public uses are measures which were introduced and carried through by Judge Terry.

He has always been very active in city affairs and interested in those measures which are matters of civic virtue and civic pride. He was one of the founders of the Mercantile Club, of which he served as vice president and also as chairman of the house committee. He was the organizer of the Order of the

Legion of Honor, of which he became the first supreme chancellor, and has been a coöperant factor in many measures leading to the intellectual, æsthetic and moral development of the city. He belongs to the Unitarian church and is today one of the oldest members of the Missouri Historical Society. In this work he has taken an active part, has filled every office in the society, and his efforts have greatly furthered its welfare.

Judge Terry retired from active business with ample means and a liberal collection of art and curios which show a cultivated taste for the beautiful as well as the useful in life and in which he now finds great pleasure, as his retirement gives him leisure for the enjoyment of such interests. He is now the president of the St. Louis Public Museum, which has temporarily turned over its collection to the St. Louis Art Museum, until the former institution is enabled to secure for itself a home. Judge Terry has one of the most unique collections of paintings in St. Louis, all of which are works of well known artists that have been painted under his supervision from models that he has furnished. He also has a most interesting collection of curios and works of art obtained from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He is regarded as a connoisseur in art and is widely known in this connection.

Judge Terry was married in 1868 to Miss Elizabeth Todd, a daughter of Hon. Albert Todd. There are four living sons of that marriage. Mrs. Terry died in 1884 and in 1891 Judge Terry wedded Mrs. Vashti Pearsall, a childhood friend, whom he again met in that year.

W. G. BENNETT.

W. G. Bennett, vice president and general manager of the Chicago Wrecking & Supply Company, was born in Blanchester, Ohio, November 23, 1868. At the usual age he entered the public schools and continued his studies, after leaving Blanchester, in the Danville (Indiana) Normal School. In 1886 he started in business life in the employ of Soosmith & Company, bridge contractors and builders of New York, in the capacity of rod man, and remained with that company for about seven years, during which time he had won various promotions, until at the close of his service with the concern he was acting as superintendent of construction. Among the large contracts on which he worked is the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad bridge at Cincinnati, Ohio, the Louisville & Jeffersonville bridge at Louisville, the Cantilever bridge across the Colorado river at The Needles, in Colorado, the street railway bridge across the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia, and the railroad bridge at Glasgow, Missouri. He was also heading foreman in the construction of the Hudson river tunnel at New York city.

In 1892 Mr. Bennett went to work with the Edgemore Bridge Company as foreman in the construction of the Manufacturers' building at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Before the completion of the building he secured the contract to build the intermural railroad on the exposition grounds, and he also had contracts to erect other buildings there. About the same time he began building railroad bridges, and at the close of the Chicago Exposition he engaged with the Columbia Salvage Company as general superintendent. After the wrecking of the fair buildings the company changed its name to the Chicago House Wrecking Company, Mr. Bennett remaining with them until the completion of their contract for the wrecking of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He then organized the St. Louis Wrecking & Supply Company and became its president. The name was later changed to the Chicago Wrecking & Supply Company, of which he is now vice president and general manager. The company does a general wrecking and supply business on all building materials, machinery, etc. The patronage is extensive and the business of the company is all of the most important character. In constructive as well as destructive work, Mr. Bennett thoroughly understands

the scientific principles underlying both, and his work in both fields of labor has been highly satisfactory. No better testimonial of the eminence to which he has attained in his chosen field of labor can be given than the citation of the bridges and buildings which have been constructed under his supervision, as they indicate more clearly than words what he has accomplished in building lines. In February, 1904, he removed his family to St. Louis, where he has maintained his residence to the present time.

It was on the 22d of September, 1889, that Mr. Bennett was united in marriage to Miss Cora Brennen, a daughter of C. H. and Rebecca (Jines) Brennen, of Philadelphia. Her father is a member of one of the old Quaker families of that city, and was for a number of years eastern agent for the Alfred Peats Wall Paper Company, of which he was a stock holder. At the present time he is living retired. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett has been blessed with four children, Raulston A., Beatrice O., Dolly A., and William G., Jr. Mr. Bennett belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Chicago, and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish rite. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. Starting in business life in a humble capacity, he has attained notable distinction and well merited prosperity. No favorable circumstance surrounded him at the outset of his career, but on the contrary he worked for the opportunities which were his, and it has been the weight of his character and ability that has carried him into important business relations.

JOHN GRIFFITH PRATHER.

From cabin boy on a steamboat to the directorship of one of the most important marine transportation companies of a country seems a long step, but while starting out in life in that humble capacity John G. Prather, in the course of years, became a factor in the control of many of the crafts which ply the Mississippi waters and was also a prominent figure in other business interests of importance.

He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, June 16, 1834, a son of Wesley Fletcher and Margaret (Taylor) Prather. His father was of Welsh lineage, while his mother came of Scotch ancestry. The Prathers lived in Maryland during an early epoch in the history of that state and in the eighteenth century representatives of the name settled in Ohio near the present site of Cincinnati, but owing to the floods there moved up the river to the hills of Clermont. The birth of Mrs. Margaret (Taylor) Prather occurred in Cincinnati, and she was a sister of the late Daniel G. Taylor, at one time the mayor of St. Louis. She died during the infancy of her son Griffith, leaving him to the care of a relative.

When not yet nine years of age John Griffith Prather ran away from home and as he was afraid of being caught and forced to return he tied himself to a plank and floated down the Ohio river until he was picked up by some men, one of whom sent him to Cincinnati. Later in life the father admitted his fault in not having searched for his son and assisted him in securing an education. Cherishing no ill will, however, our subject on his father's death turned over his share of the estate to his half brothers and sisters and told them to use his part, if any was left, for a stone to be placed on the father's grave. He was always kind to them and on several occasions assisted them financially and otherwise.

After he reached Cincinnati, then a little lad of nine years, he secured work in a grocery store. A little later he shipped on a boat for several years' work on the river. The necessity for providing for his own support gave him but little opportunity to secure an education and thus qualify for life's practical and responsible duties. By the time he reached the age of twenty years he



JOHN G. PRATHER

had been employed in almost every capacity on the Mississippi river steamboats from cabin boy to captain. He retained his residence in St. Louis until 1852 and then spent three years in California, being engaged in salmon fishing on the Sacramento river. In 1855 he joined Captain Taylor in the wholesale liquor business in St. Louis under the firm style of D. G. Taylor & Company. From the beginning this proved a profitable undertaking and was conducted with constantly growing success until January, 1896, when Mr. Prather retired from the business to enjoy well merited rest. In the meantime, as his financial resources had permitted, he had become connected with other business interests of importance. He never ceased to feel an interest in navigation and for twenty years was a stockholder and director of the St. Louis & New Orleans Anchor Line of steamboats. He was also similarly connected with the St. Louis stockyards and his investments were so judiciously placed that they yielded him a gratifying yearly income.

In 1859 Mr. Prather was married to Miss Clementine Carrier, a daughter of Charles L. and Clementine (Papin) Carrier, the mother being a member of one of the oldest French families of the city and a sister of Dr. T. L. and Theophile Papin. Mr. and Mrs. Prather became parents of a son and four daughters, but only one of the family is now living, Mrs. Thomas M. Knapp. Mrs. Helen May Rex, a second daughter, now deceased, left three children, Margaret C., John B. F. and Helen May, and all of her eight grandchildren are now living with Mrs. Prather. Mr. Rex was a lawyer by profession and removing from Ohio engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis up to the time of his death.

Always interested in community affairs, Mr. Prather assisted materially in advancing interests which were of benefit in municipal life. He was also keenly interested in the situation of the country preceding the outbreak of the Civil war and when hostilities were begun he assisted F. P. Blair in raising troops for the federal service. He became a lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Regiment of the governor's staff and later was transferred to the River Brigade, but was never called out for active duty. He was a great admirer of Senator Blair and his enthusiastic follower all through his career. In his later life he was selected as one of the incorporators of the General Blair Monument Association. Throughout the city his judgment was regarded as sound and his counsel valuable, so that his advice was often sought on matters of importance. He served for fourteen years as chairman of the executive committee of the state democratic organization and for fourteen years was a member of the national executive committee of his party. It was during this period that Grover Cleveland was twice elected to the presidency, and he generously recognized the services of Colonel Prather in various ways, by appointing, at his desire, a number of friends to high offices and thus exhibiting rare confidence in Mr. Prather's knowledge of men and affairs. During Mayor Brown's first administration Colonel Prather served as a member of the board of water commissioners and for two terms was inspector of coal oil revenues by appointment of Mayor Francis. He was also a commissioner of Lafayette park, and in 1874 was the democratic nominee for county sheriff, but was defeated through treacherous combinations that demanded certain pledges which he would not give. In his later years he took no active part in politics, but never ceased to be an interested observer of the political conditions of the country.

In social circles Colonel Prather was by no means unknown. He was the organizer of one of the oldest hunting and fishing clubs—Camp Prather—and was a member of several other important organizations, including the St. Louis Club, with which he was identified from the beginning. He was a man of genial nature and kindly intent who had drawn much wisdom from the experiences of life and had learned to correctly value those things which constitute a factor of existence for almost every individual. While in his earlier years he was buffeted by fate he never allowed hardships or difficulties to bar

his progress nor to cast a shadow upon a nature that had in it much of life's sunshine. He passed away December 27, 1903, but left the impress of his individuality upon the history of St. Louis in manifold ways, all of which, however, were beneficial in the city's development and substantial expansion.

THOMAS M. KNAPP.

Thomas M. Knapp, a son-in-law of John G. Prather, whose sketch is given above, was born in St. Louis in 1861 and was a son of Colonel George Knapp, well known in this city at an early day. The father continued his residence here until his demise and reared his family of twelve children in St. Louis. Thomas M. Knapp pursued his education in the St. Louis University and in early life qualified for the practice of law, in which he attained considerable distinction. He served as assistant district attorney under William Bliss and was a very active man in his profession, having a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, while his preparation of law cases was always thorough and exhaustive and his expositions of the law clear and decisive.

On the 13th of January, 1886, Mr. Knapp was married to Miss Eloise Prather, who was born in St. Louis and is a daughter of John G. Prather, for many years a distinguished resident and business man of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp became the parents of five children: Griff Prather, Harry W., Thomas McCarten, Wesley Prather and M. Corinne.

Mr. Knapp was descended from a family long connected with the Episcopal church. In social affairs he was well known, becoming one of the originators of the Young Democracy Club, which was afterward merged with the Jefferson Club. He was honored with its first presidency and in its membership he had many warm and stalwart friends. He was always regarded as a man of unfaltering diligence and determination and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook, having the ability to accomplish his ends without friction. He secured coöperation through a genial manner and marked ability and wherever he went he won friends. He died April 28, 1902.

THEODORE PLUMMER.

Theodore Plummer, president of the Plummer Lumber Company, was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, in July, 1852, and is a son of Theodore and Rebecca (Bringhurst) Plummer. The father was engaged in the dry goods business in Nashville, Tennessee, but died in 1859.

Theodore Plummer acquired his early education in the private schools but afterward attended school in Clarksville, Tennessee, to the age of fifteen years, when he put aside his text-books and soon afterward crossed the threshold of business life, becoming a clerk in a grocery store in his native city. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company and about three years later was appointed local freight agent and telegraph operator, in which position he continued until 1880. In that year he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he entered the lumber business and organized the Nashville Lumber Company, of which he was secretary, treasurer and manager for twelve years, or until 1893. In 1894 he came to St. Louis and carried on the brokerage business for three years, after which he organized the Plummer Lumber Company and is today controlling an enterprise of large volume. He is also considerably interested in farm lands in the gulf coast country of Texas, buying large ranches which he subdivides into small farms and then places on sale. This

branch of his business has proved quite profitable, while in the lumber trade he has also met the merited reward of indefatigable energy and intelligently directed labor.

In November, 1878, Mr. Plummer was married in Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss Mary Livingston, and unto them have been born two sons and a daughter: Theodore M., who attended the public schools and Bles Military Academy and is now engaged in farming on a Texas ranch; Rebecca, a graduate of the Mary Institute and now the wife of F. V. Desloge, superintendent of the Desloge Lead Company; and James Livingston, six years of age. The family resides at the Buckingham Hotel. Mr. Plummer votes independently, casting his ballot for those whom he regards as most capable candidates. He has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry, is a member of the Business Men's League and of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now serving on the official board. These connections indicate much of the nature of his interests and of the rules which govern his conduct. He has in all life's relations been true to manly principles, his business integrity standing as an unquestioned fact in his career, while his loyalty to any trust reposed in him is a matter of general recognition on the part of all who know him.

HUBERTUS SCHOTTEN.

The name of Hubertus Schotten long figured conspicuously in connection with the commercial history of St. Louis and was a synonym for honorable ambition, unflinching purpose and ready adaptability. While his life record covered only forty-three years, he was throughout that period a resident of St. Louis, having been born in this city on the 28th of May, 1855. He was the eldest son of William Schotten, a native of Germany, who arrived in St. Louis in the early '40s and established a business on a small scale as a dealer in coffee, teas and spices.

After he had received the usual course of instruction in preparatory schools, Mr. Schotten attended a college conducted by the Franciscan Brothers near Effingham, Illinois. There he pursued a four years' course of study and on his return to St. Louis joined his father in business, evincing from the beginning a remarkable aptitude for commercial pursuits. The father realized the fact that the best gift he could make his son was a thorough business training, that his powers and talents might be developed and that he might come to know and realize the value of opportunity and the worth of diligence and enterprise. He therefore demanded of his son the same faithfulness, promptness and reliability that he demanded of other employes in the house, and the thorough training which the youth received did indeed prove his most valuable inheritance, for when he was only eighteen years of age, owing to his father's death, he was called upon to assume the management of the business, which in the meantime had ceased to be an enterprise of little pretensions and had become one of the important commercial undertakings of the city.

At his father's death Hubertus Schotten assumed control of the business and followed certain formulated mental rules which he laid down for himself. In the first place he gave his undivided attention to the trade and its upbuilding, and studied every possible means that would lead to its growth along the honorable lines of legitimate development. It was not long before he gave proof of his superior ability for mercantile management. He displayed, too, the indomitable will power and energy which recognize no obstacles and know no such word as fail. Five years after he took charge of the business he was given an interest in it and two years later the interest of his father's estate was withdrawn, leaving him and the younger brother sole owners and proprietors of the establishment. From this time forward the enterprise and activity of Hubertus Schotten rapidly expanded the business until it took rank among the



HUBERTUS SCHOTTEN

great coffee, tea and spice houses of the country. Not only did he build up an important commercial establishment in the sense that it is one which transacts only a large volume of business, but in the sense also that it is one which enjoys an enviable reputation for integrity and fair dealing. Some time before the death of Mr. Schotten the house passed the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. His father, who had been the founder of the business, was at its head for twenty-five years and Hubertus Schotten was president of the corporation which succeeded the original firm for the same length of time. He had gradually worked his way upward in the establishment, daily mastering the problems of trade which were presented, and gaining from each new ideas which enabled him to solve with greater ease the questions of the succeeding day. At the time of his demise he was a recognized leader among the younger merchants of St. Louis, and among the older men was known as one whose rapidly expanding powers were enabling him to forge rapidly ahead.

In 1880 Mr. Schotten was married to Miss Adeline Helming, a daughter of B. H. Helming, an old time resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Theirs was largely an ideal marriage and their home was blessed with three children, Mary Beatrice, Marcellus J. and Hubertus, who with their mother still survive the husband and father.

Mr. Schotten was yet a comparatively young man when called from this life, and his loss was regarded as a local calamity among his many friends and business associates. Not only was his judgment regarded as sound and trustworthy in commercial affairs, but in matters relating to the city's welfare his opinions were also recognized as of marked worth and value. He took great interest in politics and matters of civic interest and at times rendered valuable service to the republican party, of which he was always a staunch adherent from the time when age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He gave liberally to the Catholic church, with which he held membership, and was generous in support of its various activities. Charitable and benevolent movements always found in him a friend, whose good will was manifest not only in words but in more substantial tokens. Strong in his individuality, the story of his life is the story of honest industry and thrift prompted by high ideals and actuated by worthy purposes.

PAUL BROWN.

Paul Brown, who, when on one occasion was asked "How can a young man succeed?" answered "Honor, industry, concentration, economy," thus epitomizing his own life work and the rules which have governed his actions in a business career which has brought him up from humble surroundings to a place among the millionaire merchants of St. Louis. At the age of seventeen he was an employe in an obscure position in a tobacco factory; today he is known throughout the west as a leading tobacco manufacturer of the country, and the secret of his advancement lies in his own answer as to what constitutes success.

Mr. Brown was born in Eldorado, Union county, Arkansas, August 20, 1848. Of that town his father, Warner Brown, was practically the founder, having removed thither from Mecklenburg county, Virginia. He became the owner of most of the land upon which the town of Eldorado was built and from the beginning until his death was closely associated with its development and progress. He gained prosperity in his business career but left a more enduring monument to his memory in the love and respect which he won from his fellowmen in recognition of his manly qualities and high purposes. No good deed done in the name of charity or religion sought his cooperation in vain and he gave to the Methodist church the site upon which its first house of worship was erected. His generous contributions also proved a factor in the early growth of the church when its

membership was small and funds were particularly needed, and his coöperation in this as in other good works rose from his deep interest in his fellowmen and that his work might be an influence toward the betterment of the world. His son in recent years has honored the father by placing in the handsome new Methodist church at Eldorado a magnificent memorial window, upon the base of which in imperishable letters is the name of Warner Brown. He, too, has contributed to the support of the church in which in early boyhood he received religious instruction.

Left fatherless at an early age as one of four small children, he was brought by his mother to Missouri in 1855 and spent his boyhood and youth on a farm near Wright City in Warren county. With the opening of spring he took his place in the fields and as the season progressed aided in the plowing, planting and harvesting, while the winter brought him opportunity to pursue his education in the district schools. He made his initial step in the business life at the age of seventeen years, securing employment in a tobacco factory at a salary of thirty-two dollars per month. The following year he began selling tobacco from a wagon and thus two years passed but at the age of twenty impaired health caused his return to the farm, when through the succeeding three years he carried on general agricultural pursuits. His next step in the business world was made as a representative of the mercantile interests of Wentzville, Missouri, where he remained for two years.

In 1874 Mr. Brown entered the field of activity in which he first started out, becoming a member of the tobacco firm of Sherman, Lacy & Brown. For thirty-four years he has now continued in this line of business, his interests developing to mammoth proportions under the careful guidance and keen discrimination of Mr. Brown and his associates. Removing to St. Louis, he has here built up what is today one of the greatest plug tobacco factories of the country, placing upon the market the Standard Navy and other famous brands of chewing tobacco, which proved so popular and caused the rapid yet substantial growth of his business until it assumed mammoth proportions—so much so that when the Continental Tobacco Company was formed in 1898 the plant of Mr. Brown became one of the most coveted prizes. Despite the fact that his factory was capitalized at but two hundred thousand dollars the Continental Tobacco Company paid him one million, two hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars for it, yet even at that handsome figure Mr. Brown was not anxious to sell, so fully aware was he of the great earning powers of the plant. It was not until after several spirited interviews between himself and J. B. Duke, president of the Continental Tobacco Company, that he consented to do so, Mr. Duke finally agreeing to pay his full price. Mr. Brown up to two years ago continued as managing director in St. Louis for the American Tobacco Company, and is still a director of that company. He is also a director of the Mechanics American National Bank, first vice president of the Mercantile Trust Company and is also serving as a member of its executive committee. He has made judicious and extensive investments in realty in this city and state.

In an analyzation of his life record, leading up to a success which seems almost phenomenal when we take into consideration the point from which he started, we must recognize the fact that he possesses marked business ability and the keenest discrimination with unusual powers of coördination. He understood what many men fail to comprehend—that success results from the accomplishment of maximum results at minimum expense and effort, that a business must be so systematized that there is no waste or loss of time or labor or material in any department. Mr. Brown, as the result of his long experience, knew how to accomplish these results. He was thorough from the beginning and he regarded integrity and industry as inseparable factors in success.

In relation to interests of public moment Mr. Brown might well be called a practical idealist. The city's welfare and advancement are causes dear to his heart and his interest in municipal affairs has been manifest in many tangible ways. He was one of the promoters and an active supporter of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, became one of its directors and chairman of the committee on agriculture. He did much to contribute to the success of the splendid international exposition

held in this city, his sound business judgment and discrimination being factors in the able management displayed in the conduct of that mammoth undertaking. Mr. Brown is a member of the St. Louis Club.

Twice married, he has a family of five children by the first marriage and one by the second, so that the household numbers four daughters and two sons. While his extensive business interests have made great demand upon his time and energies, he has always found time for the enjoyment of the pleasures of his own fire-side and opportunity to extend that hospitality for which his home has ever been noted. In his personal relations, as taken aside from any business or public interests, he is found as a man of genial nature, kindly disposition and most honorable purposes—qualities which have won him warm and lasting friendships. Few men have realized or more fully met the responsibilities of wealth. He has given generously to assist those to whom fate has seemed unkind and his hand is ever down-reaching to aid a fellow traveler to climb upward. All this, however, is done in a way so quiet and free from ostentation that his beneficence is often known only to the recipient and himself. From his boyhood he has entertained high ideals of life and its purposes and his fellow-townsmen have great appreciation for the qualities which he has displayed in every relation into which he has been brought.

SIDNEY SCHIELE.

Sidney Schiele, conducting a real estate and loan office, was born in St. Louis in 1872, a son of Sigmand and Fannie Schiele. He attended the grammar and high schools in the acquirement of his education and in 1888 entered the real estate business in the office of Samuel Bowman. In this line he has made steady progress and in 1897 was elected secretary of the Real Estate Exchange, so continuing until 1904, in which year he engaged in business on his own account. In January, 1906, he married Miss Belle Idelman, of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

JOHN D. DAGGETT.

On the list of the chief executives of St. Louis appears the name of John D. Daggett, who was mayor of the city in the '40s and during a formative period in its history took an active part in shaping its policy and molding its destiny. In all of his public work he was actuated by a spirit of the utmost devotion to the general good and his patriotism and loyalty were manifest in his practical and resultant work.

A native of Attleboro, Massachusetts, Mr. Daggett was born on the 4th of October, 1793, pursued his education in the public schools of New England and at the age of twenty-two years started westward. For a period he resided in Philadelphia, thence west to Pittsburg and afterward came to St. Louis, arriving here in 1817. Only a few years had passed since Missouri became American property by the terms of the Louisiana Purchase and the city was yet little more than a trading post on the frontier, deriving its income largely from trade with the Indians and from the fur trade. It was at that time in great measure a French town, but American settlers were taking up their abode there and bringing to it the spirit of the new republic.

Mr. Daggett, possessed of the habits of thrift and enterprise common in New England, turned his attention to the commission business and when his earnings and savings justified his embarkation in other lines he opened a retail store, which he successfully conducted for some time. He was also engaged in the river trade, being part owner in 1830 of the first steamboat, called the St. Louis. He made trips between this city and New Orleans and during his



JOHN D. DAGGETT

river career commanded several fast boats which were favorites with the traveling public. At that time the river was the principal means of communication with the south and was the chief source of transportation. His business therefore grew rapidly and proved profitable. Mr. Daggett was also associated with the sectional docks—a very important and effective accessory to steamboat interests in those days. He was also one of the organizers and president of the Floating Dock Insurance Company and one of the directors of the Citizens' Insurance Company, both of which were for a time influential and successful concerns of this character. Mr. Daggett possessed notable resourcefulness and marked energy and thus as the years passed on he utilized opportunities which others passed by heedlessly and became a leading and influential citizen of St. Louis. His business judgment was rarely, if ever, at fault and thus his advice and coöperation were frequently sought in affairs of business importance. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Gas Light Company, was elected its president and thus served for several years.

While business matters of importance claimed much of his time and attention, Mr. Daggett yet found opportunity to aid actively in matters of public importance and in 1827 was chosen alderman of the city. As a member of the council he exercised his official prerogatives in support of various measures of reform and improvement and in 1841 he was chosen mayor of St. Louis, in which capacity he proved a capable and far-sighted chief executive officer. No official act of his was ever detrimental to the city's progress or improvement, but on the contrary promoted its upbuilding and advancement.

In 1821 Mr. Daggett was married in St. Louis to Miss Sarah Sparks, who came to this city with her mother from Maine. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Daggett were born twelve children, nine of whom reached adult age: Mrs. Eliza Ayres, who is now deceased; Harriet, who became the wife of Edward Stagg and has also passed away; Mrs. Amanda Pomeroy, deceased; William and Lucy, who have likewise been called to their final rest; Mrs. Henrietta Drew; Medora, who became the wife of Leon Papin; James, who wedded Miss Rannels and is deceased; William, who married Miss Masure and has also passed away; Mrs. Mary Shapleigh, of St. Louis and Mrs. Adele Rennick, deceased.

Mr. Daggett was never active in politics, yet kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and by his ballot endorsed the principles which he believed would prove most conducive to good government. He owned a great deal of property on the south side of the city, making judicious investments from time to time, and during the war he turned over the docks of St. Louis to the government and built boats for government service. Always active in the welfare of St. Louis, he looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and labored for its advancement in substantial lines whereby the city's permanent growth and improvement have been promoted.

He was prominent in Masonry and zealous in his advocacy of the craft. In 1818 he became a member of Missouri Lodge, No. 12, and was one of the members of the convention that in 1821 organized the grand lodge of the state. He held various offices in Masonry and believed firmly in the teachings of the craft which recognizes the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He was for many years one of the best known men in St. Louis and was regarded as one of the principal founders of the business interests of the city. His opinion could be relied upon, for his judgment was sound, his vision broad and his sagacity keen, and, moreover, he never looked at any question from a single standpoint, but considered it in all of its phases. He could not be induced to take up any movements which might result beneficially to himself, but which might perhaps prove detrimental to the city's welfare in some way. He was never known to overreach another in any business transaction or to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade connection. It was thus he came to be known as a most honored, reliable and worthy resident of St. Louis and when he passed away in 1874, at the age of eighty-one years, the

city mourned the loss of one who was universally esteemed as an upright, useful and honorable man. His widow survived him for some time and passed away in St. Louis about twenty years ago.

For this history of her honored father we are indebted to Mrs. Medora Papin, who became the wife of Leon Papin, of St. Louis. Unto them were born nine children, seven of whom are yet living: Pierre Papin, of Kansas City; Mrs. Marie Lepere; Emil, a resident of St. Louis; John, who is a banker of this city; Louise, at home; Richard, of St. Louis; and Francis, who also makes his home in this city. These children in both the paternal and maternal lines are connected with two of the oldest and most prominent pioneer families of the city and several of the sons are doing credit to an honored ancestry by reason of their activity in commercial circles here.

WALKER HILL.

Walker Hill, whose pursuit of a persistent purpose has carried him into important relations with the financial interests of St. Louis, has for twenty-two years been connected with banking circles of this city and since 1905 has been president of the Mechanics-American National Bank. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views, he holds to high ideals in financial circles concerning the scope of the business, the possibilities of accomplishment and the measures to be employed. Throughout his entire career he has been identified with banking and the progressive steps in his record are easily discernible.

Further investigation into his history shows that he comes of an ancestry honorable and distinguished. His great-grandfather and his grandfather owned and conducted Rumford Academy in King and Queen county, Virginia, in which institution they prepared young men for the universities. The parents of Walker Hill were Lewis and Mary Elizabeth (Maury) Hill, the former a commission merchant of Richmond, Virginia, in which city their son Walker was born on the 27th of May, 1855.

His early education was acquired through the instruction of his parents and he also spent four years in the private school conducted by William F. Fox of Richmond. In June, 1871, he put aside his text-books in order to enter business. In his youth he was fond of all athletic sports, especially baseball and his interest and participation therein were undoubtedly features in the development of a strong physical manhood that enabled him to meet the demands made upon him as he entered business life. A mental review of the possibilities offered in the business world led him to choose banking rather than mercantile life and on the 1st of July, 1871, he became messenger in the Planters National Bank of his native city. The following year he was promoted to the position of assistant teller and in 1873 was made teller of that bank, so continuing until 1881, when he was appointed cashier of the City Bank of Richmond. His connection with that institution covered about six years, after which he came to St. Louis and in 1887 was made cashier of the Union Savings Institution, afterward the American Exchange Bank. In 1894 he was elected to the presidency of the American Exchange Bank and in 1905 was elected as president of the Mechanics-American National Bank of St. Louis, the successor of the Mechanics National and American Exchange National Banks. His associate officers are H. P. Hilliard, Jackson Johnson, and Ephron Catlin, vice presidents, and L. A. Battaile, cashier. The bank is capitalized for two million dollars and has a surplus of two million, five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Hill's long connection with the banking business, covering thirty-eight years, has given him intimate knowledge thereof in principle and detail and, continually seeking out new methods to augment the business of the house, he has wrought along progressive lines, accomplishing important and far-reaching

results which have contributed in no small degree to the financial standing of the city and from which he himself has also derived substantial benefits.

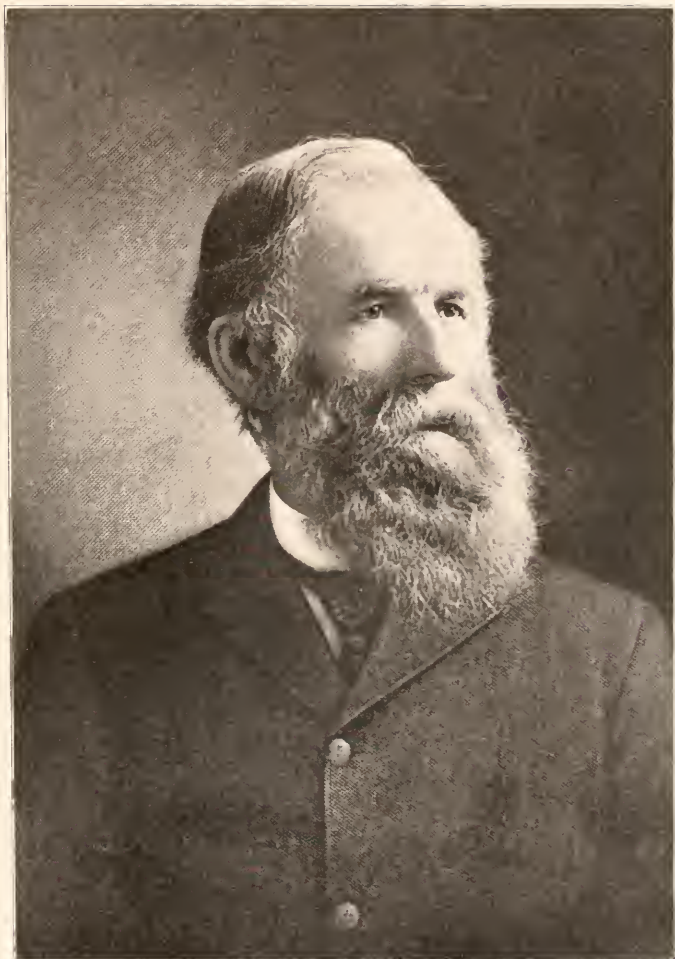
Mr. Hill's standing in banking circles is indicated by the fact of his election as treasurer of the American Bankers' Association in 1897, as vice president for the year of 1898-9 and as president for the ensuing year. His interests and efforts, however, have by no means been confined to the line of activity which he has chosen as his life work or to subsidiary concerns. His interest encompasses many of the important questions which are claiming public attention today and at all times his influence and aid are found on the side of reform, advancement and upbuilding. He is the treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association and also of the Humane Society of Missouri. He is likewise connected in the same capacity with the Business Men's League of St. Louis. He gives his political allegiance to the democracy, advocating the standards upheld by Grover Cleveland.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Hill was married October 14, 1885, in St. Louis, to Miss Jeanie Morrison Lockwood, a daughter of Richard J. and Angelica Peale (Robinson) Lockwood. The three children of this marriage are Lockwood, Walter and Maury Hill, and the family attend the Episcopal church, Mr. Hill being junior warden in St. Peter's church of St. Louis. An eminent statesman has said: "In all this world, the thing supremely worth having is the opportunity coupled with the capacity to do well and worthily a piece of work, the doing of which shall be of vital significance to mankind." This opportunity has come to Mr. Hill and he has demonstrated his power to utilize it, for he has proven himself a valued factor in the financial circles of St. Louis, holding to high standards of business integrity and at the same time using legitimate means for increasing the scope of his activity. His work, too, outside of banking circles, has been of genuine value to the organizations with which he is connected and in all of his associations he has stood as a man among men, ready to meet the demands of the hour in a capable manner.

HENRY HARTMANN, JR.

Henry Hartmann, Jr., is vice president and secretary of the Hartmann Bricklaying & Contracting Company. He was born at Twelfth and Locust streets, St. Louis, August 12, 1861. His father, Henry Hartmann, president of the Hartmann Bricklaying & Contracting Company, was born in Preus-Minden, Prussia, and came to America in 1850, settling in St. Louis, where he has continuously engaged in contracting since 1855. He is now the oldest representative of this line of activity in the city, although at the present time he is practically retired, leaving the control of the business to the younger members of the firm. He still figures as president of the company and there are many substantial structures of this city which stand as monuments to his enterprise, while the difference in style and architecture between the earlier and later buildings which he has erected indicate that he has kept pace with the rapid progress in building lines. He married Caroline Schwier, who was born in the same town where her husband's birth occurred. She is still living and eight of her thirteen children yet survive.

Henry Hartmann, who was the second in order of birth, was educated at Walther College of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1878. He then learned the bricklayer's trade, and after serving a four years' apprenticeship, in which he became an expert workman, was made superintendent for the firm of Hartmann & Debus, contractors, of which his father was the senior partner. He continued in that position until 1887, when Mr. Debus died. He devoted the three succeeding years to making estimates for his father and then, on the 13th of March, 1890, the Hartmann Bricklaying & Contracting Company was incorporated, since which time Henry Hartmann has been the active head



HENRY HARTMANN, JR.

of the firm, holding the offices of vice president and secretary. His father practically retired at that time and Henry Hartmann, Jr., has managed the business, which under his control is steadily growing. Until the 1st of January, 1907, they confined their attention exclusively to bricklaying contracting, but have since given their attention to general contracting. They constructed about two-thirds of the Anheuser-Busch plant, also the Mermod & Jaccard building, the Carleton building, on Twelfth and Washington, the House of the Good Shepherd, the Butler building, Thirteenth and Washington, the building of the Brown Shoe Company, on Eighteenth and Washington, and many other important buildings. Since taking up general contracting they have erected the Anheuser-Busch new power plant and stock, the new fermenting and malting plant for the Lemp Brewing Company, the malting plant for the Wainwright Brewery, the American Hotel and Theater, and many residences, including the homes of Nat Kline, Ernst Klepstein, W. H. Ronginer and G. G. Powell. Aside from his connections with the company which bears his name, Mr. Hartmann is treasurer of the St. Louis Contracting Supply Company, treasurer of the Master Bricklayers' Benevolent & Protective Association, and is identified with other business interests. He has made investments in real estate on his own account, and in addition to other property has an attractive home at No. 2801 South Eighteenth street—a fine residence standing in the midst of one hundred feet of ground.

Mr. Hartmann has been married twice. On the 8th of June, 1886, in St. Louis, he wedded Elenora Blickensdoerfer, of this city, who died in 1892, leaving a son and daughter: Henry J., now twenty-three years of age; and Ella, nineteen years of age. On the 4th of June, 1893, Mr. Hartmann wedded Miss Elizabeth Berg, a daughter of George Berg, of St. Louis, and they have many friends in this city, where they have spent their entire lives.

In politics Mr. Hartmann is a republican where questions of state and national importance are involved, but casts an independent ballot, considering only the capability of the candidate in his fitness for the discharge of the specific duties devolving upon him. Mr. Hartmann belongs to the Gillett-Slew Hunting & Fishing Club and the B. B. B. Bowling Club, of which he is the president. His recreation comes through these two avenues of pleasure. He belongs to the Emmaus Evangelical Lutheran church and is chairman of its building committee. Those who know him find him a cordial friend, one who recognizes and meets the responsibilities and obligations of life and is working all the time toward something higher in his relations to the city and in his business career.

PATRICK DOWLING.

Patrick Dowling, a retired railroad contractor who, since June, 1864, has resided in St. Louis, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, in March, 1844. His grandfather, also Patrick Dowling, was a native of the same county and followed the occupation of farming as his life work. His parents, Michael and Mary Dowling, were both natives of County Roscommon, and the former followed agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life.

In the public schools Patrick Dowling pursued his education to the age of twelve years, after which he worked on his father's farm until twenty years of age. Sailing for America, he landed at New York and thence made his way westward to St. Louis, where he engaged with the Iron Mountain Railroad, building bridges and tracks, for a year. He afterward spent eight months as section man in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and later became foreman of section hands for the Wabash Railroad Company, which he thus represented for a year and a half. He was afterward foreman for the Iron Mountain Railroad Company until 1873, and then began contracting for the Little Rock

and Fort Smith Railroad and later did contract work for the Pine Bluff and the Cotton Belt Railroad Companies. In 1889 he went to Cumberland Gap, Kentucky, where he remained until 1891, when he arrived in East St. Louis and laid the track for the Illinois Central Railroad from Belleville to East St. Louis. The following year, 1892, he went to Indian Territory where he laid one hundred and fifty miles of track, being closely connected with the development of railroad interests in that section until 1902. He has since lived retired, making his home in St. Louis, his previous diligence and energy bringing to him a capital that now permits him to rest from further labors while the fruits of his former toil enable him to enjoy all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

Mr. Dowling has been married twice. In Davenport, Iowa, he wedded Miss Carroll, who died April 1, 1880, and in St. Louis he wedded Miss Cullen. They have six children: Daniel, twenty-six years of age, who was educated in Kenricks Seminary; Michael, twenty-three years of age, a graduate of the St. Louis University and formerly occupying a clerical position with the Lincoln Trust Company; Mrs. Jennie Clark, whose husband is a contractor and freight agent of the Erie Railroad Company; Patrick, twenty years of age, who is with the Title Guarantee Trust Company; Thomas, seventeen years of age, with the Chicago Coal & Lumber Company; and Annie, who is attending the Visitation Academy of Springfield, Missouri.

Mr. Dowling has for fifteen years been a member of the Legion of Honor. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church. He is independent in politics, nor has he ever sought nor desired political preferment, giving his attention to his business affairs which, capably conducted, have made him a man of affairs. He has never had cause to regret his determination to seek a home in America for in this country, where labor is unhampered by caste or class he has made steady progress and has won the rewards of persistent diligence.

JOSEPH W. WEAR.

Joseph W. Wear, president of the Skinner & Wear Brothers dry goods commission, is yet a young man but has made a notable place for himself in business circles. With keen sagacity he has seen the opportunities for broadening the angle of activity for the house and his career illustrates most clearly the fact that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but is the legitimate outgrowth of experience, unfaltering purpose and intelligently applied energy.

Mr. Wear was born in St. Louis, November 27, 1876. His father was James H. Wear, founder and president of the Wear-Boogher Dry Goods Company, now the Carleton Dry Goods Company, who died in 1893 and a sketch of whom is given on another page of this volume. His wife, Nannie E. (Holliday) West, is a direct descendant of ancestors who fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war.

The public schools of St. Louis offered to Joseph W. Wear his early educational advantages and in due time he was graduated from the Smith Academy with the class of 1895. Improving his opportunity to attend Yale, he is numbered among its alumni of 1899. He has always been much interested in athletics, in fact is an enthusiast along some lines, and while attending Yale was for four years a member of the Yale baseball team. He has held the tennis championship for Missouri for two years and the St. Louis tennis championship for two years, and with Ralph McKittrich has held the tennis doubles championship for Missouri and St. Louis for four years.

On completing his university course in 1899, Mr. Wear became connected with the dry goods commission business with his brother, Arthur Yancey Wear, under the name of Wear Brothers. In 1908 they admitted Mr. Skinner to a partner-

ship and the firm style of Skinner & Wear Brothers was assumed, with Joseph W. Wear as the president.

On the 14th of April, 1903, Mr. Wear married Miss Adaline Coleman Potter, who was born in Philadelphia in 1880, a daughter of the Hon. William Potter, one of the leading attorneys of Philadelphia, who was formerly minister to Italy from 1892 until 1894 and was decorated by King Victor Emmanuel with the decoration of Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy. He had already had conferred upon him by King Humberto, the late king of Italy, the decoration of the Order of SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro. Mr. Potter served in many public capacities under Presidents Harrison and McKinley, being recognized as one of the distinguished statesmen of the nation who left the impress of his individuality upon events and interests of national moment.

Mr. Wear belongs to the St. Louis Country Club, the Racquet Club and the St. Louis A A A Club. He has never lost his interest in athletics and all manly outdoor sports and yet has never neglected in the slightest degree the demands of an extensive and growing business, nor been found wanting in his power to cope with the intricate problems of a large trade.

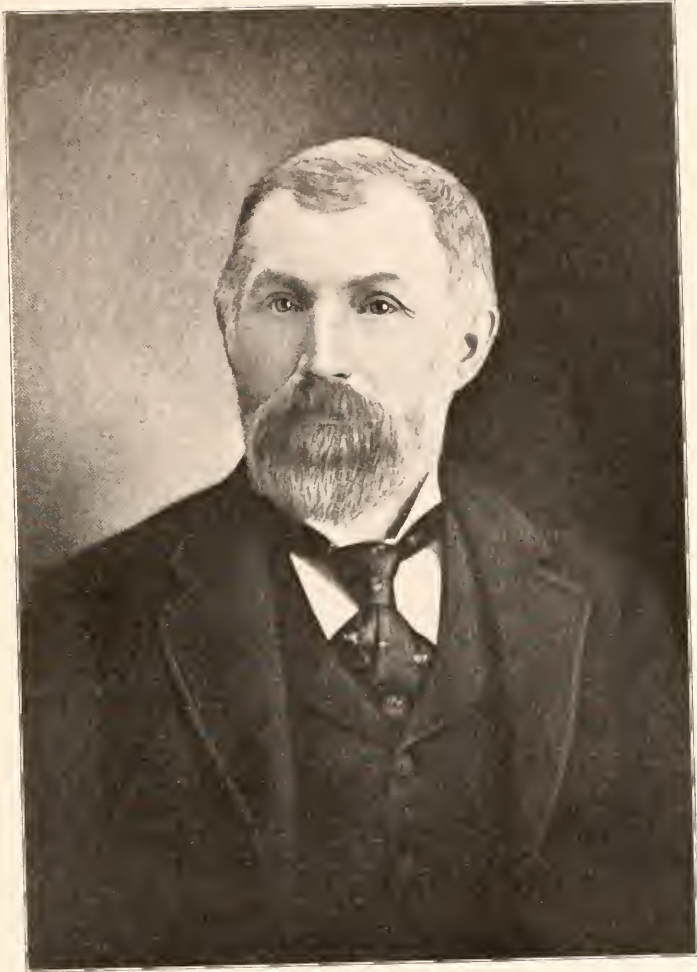
HENRY M. SMITH.

Henry M. Smith, who landed in America when a youth of seventeen years with a cash capital of five dollars, is today at the head of the extensive business of the H. M. Smith Produce Company of St. Louis. A native of Dissen, Germany, he was born December 3, 1848, of the marriage of William Smith and Kate Bohnameyer. The father was a carpenter and builder and both parents spent their entire lives in Germany.

It was in the public schools of that country that Henry M. Smith acquired his education and in 1866 he heard the call of the new world and heeded it. Coming to this country imbued with the hope of making more rapid advancement in the business world, he was employed for a short period at Union Hill, New Jersey, driving a brick wagon. The fact that he had but five dollars when he came to America made immediate employment a necessity. The voyage across the Atlantic had been made in a sailing vessel and he was forty-nine days en route. Ambitious to engage in a business that would give him better opportunities than driving a wagon, in 1867 he entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade and spent about four years in that line of activity.

On the 6th of May, 1870, he arrived in St. Louis and worked for a short period at carpentering in this city, but eagerly availed himself of an opportunity to engage in business on his own account and in the fall of 1870 made his initial step as a dealer in produce. From a small and inconsequential beginning the present large business has developed through the indefatigable energy and enterprising spirit of Mr. Smith. For a number of years this has ranked as one of the largest wholesale produce establishments in St. Louis, the company, incorporated under the name of the H. M. Smith Produce Company, enjoying a trade that annually brings them in between four and five hundred thousand dollars. This extensive concern is the visible evidence of the life of activity which Mr. Smith has led and which has brought him from humble surroundings to the plane of affluence, where he has broad outlook over the business world, with close connections with one of its profitable fields of income.

On the 1st of February, 1872, in St. Louis, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Fredrica Hartmann and unto them were born ten children, of whom eight are yet living: Alvina, the wife of A. Linda, a dry-goods merchant of St. Louis; Paulina, the wife of Otto Hoyle, who is engaged in the roofing business; Minnie, the wife of Edward Miller, a member of the H. M. Smith Produce Company;



H. M. SMITH

William, who is engaged in business with his father; Harry, Edward, Freda and Viola, at home.

Mr. Smith is a member of and a deacon in the Evangelical Lutheran church, as well as one of the substantial contributors to the same. He was one of the original agitators in the movement for building the new church edifice at Nineteenth street and Newhouse avenue, and was one of the building committee. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he does not feel bound by party ties, voting at local elections as his judgment dictates. He came to America with the intention and purpose of becoming an American citizen in spirit as well as in name, and no native son of the new world is more loyal to the interests of this country or desires in greater measure its upbuilding and welfare. This is manifested in the aid which he gives to many projects for the public good in St. Louis. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to cross the water, for here he has found the opportunities which he sought and which have been improved by him until he stands today as one of the substantial residents of his adopted city, having won notable and gratifying success through the legitimate channels of trade.

PROFESSOR CHARLES E. CASPARI.

Eminent among the professional men of the community is Professor Charles E. Caspari, who has been acting chemist for the Meyer Brothers Drug Company since 1904. He is a master in his profession, and thus far his career has been notable from the point of view of the important positions with which he has been honored, having been connected with the department of chemistry in several of the foremost universities. He is thoroughly versed in all branches of the science, and only a man of proved merit could be entrusted with the position he now holds. Professor Caspari was born in 1875, in Baltimore, Maryland, where his parents, Charles Caspari, Sr., and Leslie V. Caspari, lived for a number of years, his father having been a prominent business man there. Charles E. Caspari attended the public schools in Baltimore until eighteen years of age, when he had passed through all the consecutive grades. After a preparatory course in a private school he matriculated in Johns Hopkins University, where, upon completing the regular three-year term, he took a post-graduate course of four years in chemistry. From the university he was graduated with the degrees of B. A. and Ph. D. Immediately upon leaving the university he was called to an instructorship in chemistry in Columbia University, New York city, where he taught for one year. Professor Caspari had a natural leaning toward the science, which readily enabled him to master its intricacies and place him in a high standing in his profession. His reputation for accuracy and proficiency becoming known, he was offered the position of research chemist for the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, in 1901. Resigning his chair in the university he accepted the position, which he held until 1903. During the same year he resigned to accept the chair of chemistry in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. In 1904 Professor Caspari assumed his present position as chief chemist of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company.

Professor Caspari is pronounced in his political views. He is a staunch democrat by studious consideration of the party principles, and is persuaded that democracy is essential to the permanent prosperity of the nation. He evinces a lively interest in the political issues of the times and is not lax in exerting his influence to put the candidates of his party into office. He is as duteous to his religious obligations as to his profession in politics, being a member of the Church of the Messiah.

Professor Caspari was wedded to Miss Emilie Ganz, a native of Switzerland. Miss Ganz came to this country for the marriage, which took place in Baltimore in 1903. They reside at 4060 Westminster Place and have three children: Florence

L., Charles E., Jr. and Emilie C., all of whom are still too young to attend school. Professor Caspari's career thus far has been brief compared with the remarkable success with which it has been attended. He has won an enviable reputation in his profession and has already enjoyed honors to which few men of his years have aspired.

WILLIAM GREY YANTIS.

William Grey Yantis, the secret of whose rise in the business world is found in close application and ready adaptability to the duties devolving upon him, is now the second vice president of the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company, of St. Louis, and his comprehensive understanding of the hardware trade is based upon his entire life's experience in the business world. He was born in Davenport, Iowa, November 15, 1863, his parents being John M. and Johanna M. Yantis. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges, his studies being completed by the high school course. Having put aside his text-books, he obtained a position in the hardware house of Pribyl Brothers at Chicago, where he served in various capacities, each successive one being a promotion, from 1881 until 1886. In the latter year he came to St. Louis and was with the Simmons Hardware Company until 1901. In that year he joined the A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Company, which was reorganized and incorporated as the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company. Mr. Yantis entering the latter as vice president. For twenty-seven years associated with the trade, there are few men more thoroughly conversant with its interests in principle and detail and in an executive position, such as he now occupies, he has shown himself well qualified to control intricate interests of one of the most extensive business houses of this character in St. Louis.

On the 20th of August, 1901, Mr. Yantis was married to Mary E. Dwight. He is independent in politics, regarding not political ties in exercising his right of franchise. He belongs to the Christian church, while his membership in club circles extends to the St. Louis, the Noonday, Racquet and Glen Echo Clubs. Without special advantages at the outset of his career, he has steadily worked his way upward by the merit system and has thus passed on to a position involving wide responsibility and at the same time bringing substantial financial benefits.

HARRY E. SPRAGUE.

Harry E. Sprague was born in St. Louis, March 13, 1876, a son of the late Rodolph C. and Ada M. (Clements) Sprague. His father was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and for more than forty years prior to his death, which occurred in 1908, was attached to the St. Louis Medical Supply Depot of the United States army, entering the government service on his arrival in St. Louis shortly after the close of the Civil war. Mrs. Sprague was a daughter of Cornelius F. and Margaret (Orme) Clements of Liverpool, England, who had settled in St. Louis in the '60s. The Sprague family is descended from Edward Sprague of Dorset, England, who settled at Salem, Massachusetts in the early part of the seventeenth century. The family afterward removed to Danielson, Connecticut, and from there Elisha R. Sprague, a grandfather of Harry E. Sprague, following his graduation from Amherst, went to Maryland. He taught school there and later read law in the office of James L. Bartol who was afterward for many years chief justice of the Supreme Court of Maryland. He practiced law in Baltimore up to the time of his death in 1867, dying at Guayaquie, Ecuador, while temporarily there on legal work. He was married in 1845 to Alida Cherbonnier, a sister of Mrs. Bartol.

Harry E. Sprague was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, continuing his studies until he was graduated from the high school with the last class from

the old building on Fifteenth and Olive streets in January, 1893. He then entered business with the title investigating firm of Woerheide & Garrell which later developed into the Lincoln Trust Company. While so engaged he studied law in the St. Louis Law School of the Washington University and was graduated in 1899. Soon afterward he was appointed trust officer of the Lincoln Trust Company which position he held until 1907, when he entered the general practice of law in which he is now engaged.

In 1904 Mr. Sprague married Miss Ethel Nye Gibbs of Grafton, Massachusetts, a daughter of Daniel Nye and Minnie (Slocomb) Gibbs, their home being at Kirkwood, Missouri.

HENRY PITCHER.

Henry Pitcher, who passed away December 23, 1900, had been a resident of St. Louis for sixty years and throughout that period had been numbered among those who contribute to the material, intellectual and moral advancement of the community. Mr. Pitcher was a native of England, his birth having occurred in the city of London, August 22, 1813. His parents, John and Jane (Bowman) Pitcher, were people of some means, who came to America with their children in the colonizing expedition led by Morris Birkbeck and George Flower in the year 1818. The colony settled in Edwards county, Illinois, and laid out and built the present city of Albion. Or the death of Mr. Pitcher's parents in 1820, his training and education were left in the hands of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Bowman, a woman of exceptional ability, to whose influence may be largely ascribed the sterling character for which he was noted. At the age of ten years he went to Vincennes, Indiana, to attend school, and remained there about eight years. From 1832 to 1835 he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and at the conclusion of his apprenticeship worked at his trade in Cincinnati, Louisville and many other cities of the south.

While in the south Mr. Pitcher became acquainted with Judge Perkins, a distinguished jurist of Louisiana, who employed him to superintend some important construction work on his estate. In June, 1838, he came to St. Louis, and the city, then containing only a few thousand inhabitants, proved very attractive to him. He believed that a bright future lay before it, for it was then growing rapidly and the amount of building which was being done gave him ample opportunity to follow his trade and develop a large business. As a contractor and builder he was long associated with the substantial improvement of St. Louis, and many evidences of his handiwork are still seen in the older buildings of the city. He was always thorough in his work, systematic and methodical in all that he undertook, and lived faithfully up to the terms of a contract, so that his recognized reliability gained him a constantly increasing patronage.

In 1845 Mr. Pitcher was married to Miss Ellen Carroll, of St. Louis, who died in 1851, and on the 8th of February, 1853, he wedded Miss Gertrude Wilkinson, a daughter of William and Margaret Wilkinson, of Albion, Illinois. His children were: Kate, now Mrs. L. Cass Miller; Jennie, the wife of C. M. Jennings; Fannie, the wife of William H. Hart; and Carrie, now Mrs. Franklin L. Johnson.

Mr. Pitcher gave his political allegiance to the democracy. In matters of citizenship he was always interested when any movement tended to promote public progress, and his coöperation could be counted upon to further affairs relating to general development. He was one of the firemen of St. Louis in the days when there existed a volunteer fire department, and in other ways he was closely associated with the welfare of the growing city. His religious faith was that of the Episcopal church. He was always temperate in his habits, of



HENRY PITCHER

a cheerful, happy disposition that inclined him always to look on the bright side of things. A warm hand clasp and an encouraging word indicated to those with whom he came in contact his deep interest and friendly spirit, and when he passed away his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. He had formed an extensive acquaintance in the city and all who knew him appreciated his sterling traits of character. He was closely associated with the city during its early formative period and throughout the sixty years of his residence here he was known as a high type of American manhood and chivalry.

WILLIAM J. BRACHVOGEL.

During the years of his residence in St. Louis William J. Brachvogel made for himself a creditable position in business circles by reason of his close adherence to those principles of justice, truth and progress which are ever essential in an honorable business career. He was reared in Chicago and is indebted to the public-school system of that city for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. While still living there he became connected with the firm of James Cunningham & Company, of Rochester, New York, as a traveling salesman. This company is engaged extensively in the manufacture of carriages, buggies and harness, with a trade that extends throughout the country. Mr. Brachvogel traveled for the house for five years and then came to this city as manager of the St. Louis branch of the business. Here he resided for fifteen years and was in charge of the southwestern territory for the company, having supervision of the sales and shipments of the products manufactured by the parent house. Altogether he was with the company for twenty years, a fact which indicates in incontrovertible manner his fidelity to the interests of the house, the value of his services and the high position he occupied in public regard as a representative of commercial interests. He did much toward establishing a good trade in Kansas City and was well known there.

Mr. Brachvogel was an active and valued member of the Loyal League and also belonged to the Missouri Athletic Club. He was a splendid type of the progressive, enterprising business man who realizes that there is no such thing as inertia but that the individual must either advance or go backward. He therefore made steady progress throughout all the years of his connection with business life here and at the same time was a prominent factor in the city's welfare and growth. He was particularly influential and helpful in the conduct of the old St. Louis Fair and Exposition and took great interest in the World's Fair movement of 1904, doing whatever he could to promote its success. He was a very liberal and charitable man, spoke kindly of those whom he had occasion to discuss and those whom he met at once felt the influence of a generous, genial spirit. He is survived by his wife and two daughters. When death claimed him he was laid to rest in Rose Hill cemetery of Chicago. He was then but forty-six years of age and a life of great usefulness was thus cut off, when on the 4th of January, 1909, he was called to his final rest.

REV. JOSEPH G. HOELTING.

Rev. Joseph G. Hoelting, the efficient assistant pastor of St. Teresa's Catholic church, was born in St. Louis, November 3, 1879, son of George and Teresa (Wessell) Hoelting, both of whom were natives of this city. His father, who by occupation was a bookkeeper and was a general favorite among all who knew him, departed this life in 1891, leaving his widow and three children: Frank G., Louisa Teresa, both of whom reside at home with their mother, and Rev. Joseph G.

Rev. Hoelting began his education in SS. Peter's and Paul's parochial school, where he pursued his studies until he was fourteen years of age at which time he gave up school and spent two years as a clerk in a dry goods store, making this venture in order that he might gain a knowledge of the business world and become more familiar with humanity. Between the ages of sixteen and seventeen years he was placed under a private tutor, with whom he pursued a course of Latin, which language he acquired with comparative facility and presently became proficient in Latin composition. Upon giving up his clerkship he went to Quincy, Illinois, where he matriculated as a student in the Franciscan College, where he pursued a classical course, which he completed in three years. After his graduation he returned to St. Louis and in order to complete his education for the priesthood entered Kenrick Seminary, where he spent five years in close study. At the expiration of this time he had finished his course and was ordained to the priesthood June 10, 1904, by Archbishop Glennan, and was appointed to Sacred Heart church, at Thayer, Missouri, where he conducted his ministrations for a period of five months, when he was appointed assistant pastor at St. Teresa's church, one of the largest and finest parishes in the city, where he has since been ministering. In addition to his church duties as assistant pastor he also officiates as chaplain of the Mullanphy Hospital.

Aside from being a scholarly man, Rev. Hoelting possesses all those higher and more valuable qualities which go to make up a sturdy Christian character and as a clergyman is a man whom to meet is to revere and respect.

He is possessed of the necessary qualifications for the sacred calling which he has chosen and is a zealous Christian worker, always on the alert for opportunity to do good and ever striving, according to the power obtainable by faith, to contribute not only to the moral and spiritual welfare of the congregation with which he is affiliated but also to effect the moral and spiritual uplift of the residents of the community in which he resides. He is kind and sympathetic and in humility and meekness strives to emulate the Man of Nazareth that he may afford a fitting example to others to persuade them of the value of living a straightforward and upright life.

JOHN J. SCHORR.

John J. Schorr, secretary of the Schorr-Kolkschneider Brewing Company, has occupied this position since June, 1901, entering upon his duties in connection therewith when but twenty-four years of age. He was born in St. Louis, September 22, 1876, a son of Jacob B. and Louise (Koechel) Schorr. His father, the founder of the brewery, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country in 1866. He is well known through his benevolence as well as for his business enterprise. For twenty-eight years he was connected with the Charles G. Stifel brewery as assistant manager and superintendent and then organized the Schorr-Kolkschneider Brewing Company and established a plant at Pernel and National Bridge road. He is associated in this enterprise with Henry W. Kolkschneider, who for twenty-six years was collector for the Hyde Park Brewery. The building which they own and occupy is a very modern structure, thoroughly up-to-date in all its equipment and appointments.

John J. Schorr began his education in the German schools of this city and afterward attended the public schools until thirteen years of age. He then entered a private school, where he spent three years, and at the age of sixteen started out in business on his own account. At that time he was apprenticed by his father to the Charles G. Stifel Brewing Company and remained in that service for four years. In 1896 he attended the Brewers Academy at Chicago, after which he went to Memphis, Tennessee, for practical experience, working in different departments of the plant of the Tennessee Brewing Company at Memphis, his un-

cle, John W. Schorr, being president of the concern. In the fall of 1897 he returned to St. Louis and to gain further practical experience he entered the Green Tree Brewery, where he continued until 1898. In that year he was appointed assistant superintendent and brew master of the Charles G. Stifel Brewing Company and held the position until the present brewery of the Schorr-Kolkschneider Brewing Company was erected. He was one of the incorporators of the business and is now its secretary. They have a splendidly equipped plant and the excellence of their product is bringing to them substantial returns.

In St. Louis, in April, 1900, Mr. Schorr was married to Miss Emma Leroi, a daughter of William Leroi, president of the Leroi Furniture Company, and controlling one of the largest furniture factories in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Schorr have two daughters, Alma and Ilda. The family residence is at No. 3817 North Twentieth street.

In his political views Mr. Schorr is a republican, staunch in support of the party principles. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, has taken the Knight Templar degree of the commandery and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He does thoroughly whatever his hand finds to do, has neglected no opportunity and slighted no task and thus as the years have gone by he has worked his way upward until his business connection brings him a substantial reward for his labor.

JULES BARON, M.D.

Dr. Jules Baron, who since 1884 has been engaged in the general practice of medicine in St. Louis and is now serving for the second term as coroner of the city, was here born on the 11th of August, 1859, a son of Julius C. and Euphrasia (Dubief) Baron. Being left an orphan at the age of six years, he was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zoellner. He pursued his preliminary education in the public schools of St. Louis and his more specifically literary course in Washington University. He then prepared for a professional career as a student in the Medical College of St. Louis, and was graduated therefrom in 1881. In order to perfect himself in his chosen calling he went abroad and pursued special courses of study in the Universities of Berlin, Paris and Vienna, under some of the most renowned physicians and surgeons of the old world. He spent three years abroad, becoming familiar with the methods of practice in vogue among the most renowned members of the profession, and thus well qualified for his chosen calling he entered upon active practice in St. Louis in 1884. He has since enjoyed a liberal patronage and stands high in the profession, his position being attested by his fellow practitioners and the consensus of public opinion. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association, and thus keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession as investigation and research are continually broadening knowledge and promoting efficiency among the members of the medical fraternity. He has some business interests in more strictly commercial lines, being now president of the Banner-Clay Works.

Dr. Baron has been married twice. He first wedded Frieda Rahner, and in May, 1903, was joined in wedlock to Miss Josephine Hecker, by whom he has one son, Jules, Jr.

Politically Dr. Baron is a republican, but while he always keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day as every true American citizen should do yet he has never sought nor desired office outside the strict path of his profession. He was, however, elected coroner of the city by an overwhelming majority and on the expiration of the first term of two years was reelected for the succeeding term. In the fall of 1908 he was again elected to that office, this being the first time in the history of St. Louis that one man has been elected three times. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is also a thirty-second degree



DR. JULES BARON

Mason, belonging to Anchor Lodge, No. 443, A. F. & A. M. His broad humanitarian spirit is the basis of his interest in an order which recognizes the need of mutual helpfulness among mankind. He maintains an office at No. 3357 California avenue, and in his practice manifests conscientious zeal in his devotion to the interests of his patients.

HENRY BOLLWERK.

In the history of industrial development in St. Louis it is fitting that mention be made of the firm of Bollwerk & Brother, carriage and wagon manufacturers, as they are conducting an enterprise of some magnitude and carrying on the business, exemplifying the force of industry and determination. A native of St. Louis, Henry Bollwerk is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Kaatmann) Bollwerk, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father lost his parents in Germany. The parents of Mrs. Bollwerk, however, came with her to America and Henry Bollwerk, Sr., made the voyage at the same time, arriving in the United States in 1848. They were among the early German residents of St. Louis, which up to that year had largely been a French settlement, but which was thenceforward to owe its business development in large measure to its German residents. Henry Bollwerk, Sr., was a blacksmith by trade and at once opened a smithy of his own on Broadway near Sidney street in connection with William Jansen. They remained in business together until 1856 and the following year Mr. Bollwerk opened the shop now occupied by his sons. This was the first blacksmith and wagon shop established in this section of South St. Louis. In the conduct of his enterprise he met with success and in the course of years accumulated a comfortable competence. At the time of the Civil war he became a member of the Home Guards but was never in active service. He was engaged in military duty, however, as a member of the Prussian army for five years and came to America thus prior to the Rebellion of 1848. He died in 1891 at the age of seventy years and his wife surviving him for some time passed away in 1900. They left a family of nine children: Johanna, the deceased wife of V. Westhus; Frances, the deceased wife of J. C. Tiermann; Henry; Margaret, the wife of Joseph Kirchhoff; Joseph, who is connected with his brother Henry in business; Mary, the wife of Henry Lietheneer; William, who is a house and sign painter; August, a blacksmith; and Albert, who is engaged in the grocery business.

Henry Bollwerk's preparation for the practical and responsible duties of life came to him through instruction in the parish and public schools and for a time he also attended Jones Commercial College. At the age of fourteen years, however, he began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed since in connection with wagon and carriage manufacturing. His business training was received under the direction of his father, who in 1886 turned the business over to his sons, Henry and Joseph, and at Nos. 3103 and 3105 South Broadway they are now successfully conducting a carriage and wagon manufactory. For twenty-three years they have managed this business which is today the largest of its kind in the southern part of the city. They are both men of good business discernment and, with thorough understanding of the trade, they so directed their labors as to achieve a creditable and gratifying measure of success, the excellence of their product being such as to insure a ready sale on the market.

In 1881 Mr. Bollwerk was married to Miss Catherine Beckerle, a daughter of Henry Beckerle, whose family number but two children, the son being Michael Beckerle. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bollwerk has been blessed with seven children, who are yet living: H. B., Louis G., Alwina, Blanche, Leo V., Hilda and Theresa.

Mr. Bollwerk takes little interest in politics and although he usually votes the democratic ticket he is somewhat independent in his party connections and

does not feel bound by party ties at any time. In religious faith he is a Catholic and has reared his family in that church. The warm friendship entertained for him by many who have known him from his boyhood days is indicative of the fact that his life has been well spent and that the rules which have governed his conduct are in harmony with the principles of upright manhood.

JAMES HUTCHINSON WEAR.

James Hutchinson Wear, for thirty years a prominent figure in commercial circles in St. Louis, was well known as the founder and president of the Wear-Boogher Dry Goods Company, in which connection he instituted an enterprise that, developing along modern lines of business activity, became a foremost concern in commercial circles. It was not alone his creditable success, however, that won for James H. Wear the hold which he had upon the affection and regard of his colleagues and associates. He displayed in his life the principles of honorable manhood and helpful sympathy and it was these qualities which caused the news of his death to bring a sense of personal bereavement to all who knew him. He was born near Otterville, Missouri, September 30, 1838, a son of William Gault and Amanda Wear. His father was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1817, while the mother's birth occurred in Glasgow, Kentucky, in 1819. He represents one of the old colonial families founded in this country when America was still numbered among the possessions of Great Britain. His great-grandfather was Jonathan Wear, who with four of his brothers served in the Revolutionary war in defense of colonial interests. In his youth William G. Wear became a resident of Missouri and later purchased the land on which the town of Otterville was laid out in 1840. There he lived until 1881 and throughout the intervening years was closely associated with the development and progress of the community.

James Hutchinson Wear, spending his youthful days in his parents' home, acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and afterward attended Jones Commercial College of St. Louis. When he was seventeen years of age he started in business with his father, who was a successful merchant, retaining his residence at Otterville until 1863, when he became connected with mercantile interests of St. Louis. In that year he removed to this city, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business, while later he embarked in the wholesale dry goods business, becoming head of the firm of Wear & Hickman at No. 319 North Main street. With the passing years he extended the scope of his activities, his business developing with the rapid growth of the city, while his enterprise won him recognition as a forceful factor in commercial circles. For a time he was senior partner of the firm of J. H. Wear & Company and then organized the Wear-Boogher Dry Goods Company, of which he was president until his death. He early learned to correctly value life's contacts and experience, to coördinate forces in the production of a harmonious whole and to bring seemingly diverse elements into unity. Thus his executive ability, combined with his progressive spirit, gained for him preëminence in commercial circles until the name of Wear was recognized as a representative one in the commercial interests of St. Louis. He was also a director of the St. Louis National Bank and to other fields of activity extended his efforts.

In 1866 Mr. Wear was married to Miss Nannie E. Holliday and unto them were born seven children. Those now living are John Holliday, Mrs. Mildred Kotany, Lucretia, Joseph Walker, James Hutchinson and Arthur Yancey. One son, William Wear, is now deceased. The death of the husband and father occurred in St. Louis, September 14, 1893, when he was fifty-five years of age. While his life was preëminently that of a successful merchant, his business interests did not exclude his active participation in affairs relating to the improvement and progress of the city in other directions. He was a member of the Mercantile Club and took an active and helpful part in church and kindred interests, serving

as a ruling elder of the Grand Avenue Presbyterian church and as a member of the board of managers of the Bethel Mission and of the Protestant Hospital. Few men have realized more fully the responsibilities of wealth or have had keener interest in those lines of activity which tend to relieve hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. In his career business enterprise and broad humanitarianism were well balanced factors.

WILLIAM HENRY SWIFT.

Mastering the lessons of life day by day until his post-graduate work in the school of experience placed him with the men of eminent ability and broad learning, William Henry Swift has for years figured prominently in the life of St. Louis, long recognized as a leading journalist, while in later years he has been at the head of a contracting firm that has operated in nearly every large city of the country.

Born in Cayuga county, New York, March 27, 1832, he is descended in the paternal line from an ex-commander in Cromwell's army, who landed at Cape Cod in 1644 and founded in America a family that has since numbered many distinguished representatives. Joseph P. Swift, his father, was at one time high sheriff of Cayuga county, and his prominence in whig circles made him a colaborer and intimate friend of many distinguished leaders of that party, including Millard Fillmore and Judge Alfred Conkling.

On the distaff side William H. Swift is descended from the Stoddards, who became residents of New England when it was still numbered among the colonial possessions of the mother country. Anthony Stoddard, a native of England and the founder of the family in America, settled in Boston about the year 1630. To this family belonged Captain Amos Stoddard, who as the joint representative of France and the United States, formally received from Spain the province of Louisiana. He was the first military commandant of the newly acquired territory and established the authority of the United States government, acting as governor there until succeeded by General William Henry Harrison, governor of Indian Territory, to which Upper Louisiana was attached some time after its acquisition by the United States.

The vigorous intellectual qualities and forceful character of his ancestry were transmitted to William Henry Swift, but aside from these inherent forces he was without patrimony when he started upon his business career. His educational privileges, too, were somewhat limited, but he has been an apt student of the lessons to be learned in the school of experience and readily learned to differentiate between the essential and the non-essential, retaining the former and discarding the latter. In his boyhood days he became an apprentice in the printing office of the Auburn Advertiser, published in Auburn, New York. In those days, when the apprentice had to become familiar with all of the work of the office, he gained much valuable knowledge concerning business affairs, politics and governmental problems as presented through the conditions of the east and south and discussed through the columns of the press. An observing eye and retentive memory enabled him to continually add to his store of knowledge, and a power of mental assimilation enabled him to use all the learning which he acquired through his business experience.

Thus with constantly expanding powers he sought the business opportunities of the west and in 1850 became a journeyman printer in St. Louis. After a time he became foreman of the composing room of the State Journal, of which he was part owner, and in which capacity he remained until the publication of the paper was discontinued. His understanding of the demands of successful journalism had been followed by his ready adaptability to the practical work connected therewith, and his power in reportorial lines led to his selection



W. H. SWIFT

as city editor of the St. Louis Dispatch. In this capacity he had an opportunity to evince his ability as a writer, his executive force and his familiarity with affairs in general, and as a result he was promoted to the position of editor in chief, which he held until his inclination to identify himself more thoroughly with the business circles of St. Louis prompted him to accept the management of the commercial and financial department of the Missouri Republican, now the Republic. During four years thereafter he conducted this branch of journalistic work in connection with what was then the leading newspaper of the southwest, and his varied duties brought him into relation with many of the prominent men in business and political circles in the state of Missouri.

Always interested in political issues and the questions which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of great import, his opinions have carried weight in the councils of the democratic party, and though he has not sought office as a reward for party fealty, his ability led to his selection for the office of clerk of the city council, in which capacity he served for two years.

On his retirement from that position Mr. Swift became connected with important industrial interests and has made steady progress in this line of activity until he stands today at the head of a company which is known throughout the length and breadth of the land, for there are monuments to the skill and ability of its members in many of the substantial structures found in the leading cities of the country. He associated with himself Jeremiah Fruin in contracting lines under the firm name of Fruin & Company, of which he was the financial head, and his knowledge of public affairs, his diplomatic spirit and his ready understanding of men, resulting from his previous newspaper work, had a vivifying effect upon the business and from that time forward its operations were vastly extended. Several years later Messrs. Fruin, Bambrick and Swift formed a corporation to carry on their business, which was organized under the name of the Fruin-Bambrick Construction Company, with Mr. Swift as its president. He still remains at the head of what is one of the most famous contracting companies in the United States, its business interests extending to all parts of the country where important structures have been erected under the terms of contracts awarded them. As a result of his operations and enterprise Mr. Swift has accumulated a large fortune and is recognized as one of the most distinguished self-made men of St. Louis. It has been well said of him that "in social life he is a man welcome in all company wherein intelligence is an indispensable attribute of agreeableness. His literary skill and his experience in the world make him a charming companion. His wit is nimble and his humor kindly. In all the minor offices of life he is a man of deep and broad sympathies. He holds his wealth, without quixotism, in trust for the less fortunate of his fellows, and his hand is cunning in charity that evades the gaze of the world in its operations." Mr. Swift thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends, while his courtesy and affability have gained him the warm regard of those who know him personally.

JOHN W. MOORE, M. D.

While a graduate physician Dr. Moore is devoting his time and energies to mercantile and manufacturing interests, being now engaged in the manufacture and sale of surgeon's and physician's supplies of all kinds. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, March 7, 1858, and is a son of Solomon and Catherine (Kimmel) Moore, who were of Scotch descent. The removal of the family to Missouri enabled him to secure his education in the public schools of Mercer, this state, and later he was graduated with the class of 1882 from the Missouri Medical College, having in that institution qualified for the practice of medicine and surgery. He now belongs to its Alumni Association. After his graduation

he located for practice in Mercer for three and one-half years and then came to St. Louis in 1885. Here he practiced for one year with Dr. M. Yarnall, at the end of which time he entered the surgery instrument firm of Leslie & Company in the capacity of salesman. This business was afterwards purchased by the Holdkamp-Moore Instrument Company and was incorporated under that name. Mr. Moore afterwards severed his connection with that house and organized the Blee-Moore Instrument Company in connection with Colonel Blee, of Mexico, Mississippi, who died in 1906. Following the death of his partner Dr. Moore purchased his interest in the business and is now sole owner. He manufactures surgical instruments and physicians' supplies of all kinds and that the business has reached large proportions is indicated by the fact that employment is given to twenty-eight men. He has been very successful in introducing his products to the trade, his output finding a ready sale on the market.

On the 24th of January, 1882, Dr. Moore was married to Miss Susie Graves and to them has been born a son, Waldo, who is now in college and two daughters, Claudia and Mary Helen, both at home. Dr. Moore gives his political support to the republican party. He belongs to the Third Baptist church and his upright, honorable life has gained him uniform respect and confidence. In professional lines he is connected with the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and, while he no longer engages in active practice, his comprehensive understanding of the principles of medicine and surgery is of the utmost value and assistance to him in conducting his manufacturing and commercial interests. He is now at the head of a large business in his line and his extensive trade is well merited.

FREDERICK C. MEYER.

The spirit of enterprise has been characteristic of the growth of the middle west. There has been an absence of that conservatism which has in a measure retarded advancement in the east and a lack of inflated values and overdrawn activity which has seemed to produce phenomenal advancement, but without permanent results, in the far west. This section of the country seems to have struck the happy medium and its citizenship is largely composed of men who have made continuous and steady progress and as architects of their own fortune have builded wisely and well and at the same time have been the builders of a substantial commonwealth. To this section belongs Frederick C. Meyer who has always lived in the middle west, his birth having occurred near Quincy, Illinois, in June, 1868. His father, B. C. Meyer, was a stationary engineer but is now living retired. At the time of the Civil war he served with a Wisconsin Regiment and at the close of hostilities was mustered out with the rank of captain, his promotion coming to him in recognition of valorous and meritorious conduct in the battle field. He was a native of Germany and in his infancy was brought to this country by his father.

Frederick C. Meyer began his education in the public schools of Denver, Colorado, to which city the father removed with his family when the subject of this review was a young lad. He was seven years of age when the family returned to Bethalto, Illinois, and there he continued his studies to the age of twelve years when he accompanied his parents to St. Louis and was a student in the public schools of this city to the age of fourteen years. His start in the business world was an humble one but his energy led him out of the limited environment and gave him a broader scope. At the outset of his career, however, he did such humble work as sweeping, cleaning windows, etc. For five years he remained with his first employer but during that time the nature of his work was changed and his wages correspondingly increased. He gained considerable knowledge of the drug

business, and in order to further acquaint himself with the scientific study of the work he pursued two terms of study in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated, receiving his diploma and degree. He afterward accepted a position as drug clerk in the employ of Herman Pockels but after a year entered the services of August Kathrasser for two years. He was then offered a higher position at Memphis, Tennessee, by the firm of Fahlan & Kleinschmidt, druggists, with whom he continued for a period of eight months and then returned to St. Louis. He next engaged as a clerk in the store of Paul M. Nake, where he remained for a year and a half. He then enjoyed a period of rest, after which he embarked in business on his own account, forming a partnership with F. F. Raux in 1895. This connection was continued until he organized the present company, conducting business under the style of F. C. Meyer Drug Company, of which he is the president. They own a well appointed store at No. 2757 Lafayette avenue and the place of business is tasteful in its arrangement while only standard goods are carried in stock.

Mr. Meyer was married in St. Louis in June, 1898, to Miss Clara Palmatier, and they have one daughter, Eunice E., two years of age. Mr. Meyer is a member of the Royal League and is a republican in his political views. As stated he is an excellent exponent of the spirit of progress which has dominated the middle west and by his own diligence and perseverance he has gained a place in the business world where he now has substantial returns for his investments and his labor.

JOSEPH SCOTT FULLERTON.

The memory of such a man as Joseph Scott Fullerton can never die while live monuments remain upon which was imprinted the touch of his noble soul. Duty and honor were his watchwords, and justice one of his strong characteristics. No trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree, nor was he ever known to sacrifice a public interest to the furtherance of his own gains. It was James Lane Allen who expressed the standard of ideal manhood in the following words: "First of all a man should be a man with the strength, grace, and vigor of the body; secondly, he should be a man with all the grace and vigor of the intellect; and thirdly, no matter what his creed, his superstition, his dogma or his religion, he should try to live the beautiful life of the spirit." Few men have so fully realized this ideal. A man of splendid physical perfection, handsome in face and form, this was always subservient to his keen intellect and his recognition of the higher, holier duties of life. It is not a matter of marvel, therefore, that his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him and remains a blessed benediction to those who were his associates while he was still an active factor in the affairs of the world.

General Fullerton was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, December 3, 1836. The family has been represented in America for more than one hundred and seventy-five years and is of English lineage. The branch from which he descended removed to Scotland and representatives of the name were prominent in the political and religious dissensions of that country in early days. In 1602 Fergus Fullerton left Arran with Ramdal Na Arran (afterward Earl of Antrim) and built bush mills in the north of Ireland, becoming the progenitor of the family in that land. In 1641 William Fullerton, then the head of the family, successfully defended Ballantoy Castle against the insurgents. In 1690 Humphrey Fullerton distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, and for his bravery a sword was given to him by Prince William of Orange. This sword was brought to America by his son, Humphrey, who came here in 1723.

The founder of the family in America had a son also named Humphrey, who lived at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, while his son, Humphrey, was one of the largest landowners of that state and maintained his residence near Greencastle.



GEN. J. S. FULLERTON

His son and namesake, the grandfather of General Fullerton of this review, became a resident of Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1806. At the time of the removal his son, Humphrey, the father of our subject, was an infant. Reared to manhood amid the environments of pioneer life, after attaining his majority he was married to Elizabeth F. Scott, a daughter of Dr. Joseph Scott, a distinguished physician of Lexington, Kentucky, descended from an ancient Scotch family, while his father and uncle rendered distinguished service in the American Revolution. Dr. Scott, desirous that his daughter should have excellent educational advantages, placed her in school in Baltimore, Maryland. They made the journey in mid-winter and traveled all the way from Lexington on horseback, their baggage being carried on pack-horses.

General Fullerton's education was carefully superintended by his mother, and after completing the course in the Chillicothe (Ohio) Academy, at the age of sixteen years he became a freshman at Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, one of the oldest colleges in the west. While he did not apply himself with the thoroughness of some, he yet graduated as one of the first twelve of a large class which completed the course in Miami University, and he and Whitelaw Reid, afterward the editor of the New York Tribune, were the youngest members of the class, General Fullerton being at that time nineteen years of age. The following year was devoted to reading history and law in Chillicothe, and in 1857 he matriculated in the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1858.

The fall of the same year witnessed his arrival in St. Louis. His knowledge of the law was theoretical rather than practical, and he gained experience in the work of the courts, accepting a position in the office of the clerk of the St. Louis court of common pleas, where his capability and knowledge soon won the attention of the Hon. Henry Hitchcock, upon whose invitation, in 1859, General Fullerton took a desk in that gentleman's office. It was a period in which every true American citizen was deeply interested in the grave political problems which the country faced. The party lines were tightly drawn and few men occupied an equivocal position. General Fullerton, ever fearless in defense of his honest convictions, was identified with that wing of the democratic party which followed the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas. He was equally staunch in his adherence to the Union cause, although his nearest and dearest friends were southern people, in sympathy with the Confederacy. He belonged to a club of young men that had twenty-six representatives in the Confederate army and but four in the Union army. Mr. Fullerton, however, firmly believing in the supremacy of the Federal government, used all of his influence in support of the Union, and was one of a committee of safety of Union men, who organized to protect themselves and other Unionists in St. Louis. At the outbreak of the Civil war complications in his father's business prevented him from joining the army. He had never belonged to any military company and in days of peace had no interest in the art and science of war, but when exigencies arose whereby the country needed the aid of its loyal sons, he put aside all personal opinions and preferences, and aided in the defense of the stars and stripes. Before becoming a regularly enlisted soldier, however, he did important work as secretary of a commission appointed by the president to examine into the military accounts of the department of the west, the commission assembling in St. Louis in the fall of 1861. His brilliant talents as a lawyer had already brought him into prominence, and in performing the duties of secretary, Mr. Fullerton displayed such ability and zeal that on endeavoring to secure a release from the commission in order to enter the army, his application was twice refused, and it was not until the commission's labors were ended that he was able to carry out his cherished desire.

In July, 1862, however, Mr. Fullerton joined the Halleck Guards, was mustered into the state service, and accompanied an expedition of volunteers against guerrillas up the Missouri river. Upon his return he declined a major's

commission tendered by Governor Gamble, owing to his lack of military experience. He continued drilling with his company, and on the 14th of October, 1862, at the request of General Gordon Granger, was appointed second lieutenant in the Second Missouri Infantry, and assigned to duty as aide-de-camp to the general, who was organizing a force in Kentucky to proceed against the Confederate forces under General E. Kirby Smith. Lieutenant Fullerton acted on General Gordon Granger's staff through the Kentucky campaign, and in 1863 went with him to Tennessee, where General Granger took command of the reserve corps of the department of the Cumberland. In April, 1863, he was appointed assistant adjutant general with the rank of major and was again assigned to General Granger as chief of staff. He then assisted in organizing the reserve corps which followed General Granger into battle at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. Realizing that the situation was a most desperate one and depended upon Longstreet's being driven from his position in a gorge, General Granger threw one division of the corps into the gorge, without orders, and completely routed Longstreet, although one thousand seven hundred of his original force of three thousand three hundred men were killed or wounded in less than an hour.

On that occasion Major Fullerton, by his gallantry, won the attention of General Thomas, and he was appointed lieutenant colonel and assigned to the Fourth Army Corps as chief of staff, participating in all of the engagements of that army until the close of the Atlanta campaign. The position which he occupied in regard to commanding officers is indicated in the fact that General Howard requested his assignment to the staff of the Army of the Tennessee, and General Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, refused to allow him to be transferred. After the Atlanta campaign Colonel Fullerton was chief of staff under General Stanley, who, with a part of the Army of the Cumberland, attacked Hood. Colonel Fullerton participated in the battles of Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard Roost Gap, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Top Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Altoona, the two battles of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, besides many smaller fights. Colonel Fullerton remained uninjured, although often in places of great danger. He was a brave and gallant officer and was recommended for brevet in the Atlanta campaign and again by Gen. T. J. Wood, and once more by Gen. George H. Thomas for "zealous, intelligent and efficient performance of duty, and for most valuable services and distinguished personal gallantry in the field, especially displayed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, and in the several conflicts of the battle fought at Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16, 1864."

With the close of the war General Fullerton tendered his resignation from the army but it was not accepted, and he was ordered to report to General Howard, who, in May, 1865, had been appointed commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, who requested that General Fullerton be assigned as his assistant. General Fullerton, with keen insight, believed that the bureau might become a political machine, and only accepted his position in connection therewith with the distinct understanding that politics were not to feature in his work. For several months he admitted none to the bureau but those connected with the United States army, and thus excluded those who would have subserved the opportunities of the bureau to personal interest. In the summer of 1865 he again sought to resign but was persuaded to remain, and in October was ordered to Louisiana for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment of difficulties existing there and securing a better understanding between the state authorities and the officers of the military department and of the bureau. Under the previous administration the negroes had formed a very exaggerated idea of their importance and refused to work, and the planters therefore could secure no labor; on the other hand, a large class of influential white men seemed disposed to harass the negro. General Fullerton sought to inculcate a better under-

standing between the two races, telling the negroes that freedom did not mean idleness but that they must work for themselves, while the white men were informed that their late slaves were free men whose labor must be freely paid for and that in their treatment of the blacks justice should be tempered with mercy, as the latter had never had opportunity for self-improvement. In a spirit of humanity, therefore, General Fullerton conducted his work in Louisiana, and that it was of a most acceptable character is indicated in the fact that in November, 1865, when he retired, the New Orleans Crescent said, "The short administration of General Fullerton has been marked by intelligence of the highest order, and has shown a regard for private rights and civil liberty which has won him the esteem of this community. . . . We would not willingly see General Fullerton leave New Orleans without this acknowledgment on our part of the very great service he has rendered the public in his able administration of the bureau over which he has presided." It is always the case that in times of excitement and emergency there is a radical element who would carry things by force, little reckoning on the outcome of their acts and never looking beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities of the future. This radical element openly attacked the policy of General Fullerton, but the conservative element fully endorsed his wise and humane treatment of the question and time has proven the wisdom of his course. All through his life he exerted not only justice but the higher attribute—mercy, and considered every vital question from every possible standpoint, his habit of logical reasoning as a lawyer enabling him to take an impartial and impersonal view that resulted in the attainment of fair and equitable results, where personal prejudice would have brought partial and biased ones.

Following his service in New Orleans, General Fullerton returned to Washington and, realizing the fact that the Freedmen's Bureau was largely coming under political control, he asked to be relieved from duty and be mustered out. His first request was granted but not the second, and by appointment he acted as President Johnson's military secretary at the executive mansion until April, 1866, when, in company with General Steedman of Ohio, he was commissioned to visit the south and make an inspection of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau and of the political and social conditions of the people in that section. He was thus occupied until August, and the commission exposed a vast amount of corruption and incompetency in the administration of the bureau. Again radical papers, who believed in giving every right to the uneducated negro and placing him upon a political and legal status with the white man, attacked his course, but such representative papers as the New York Times spoke of his work as "An important public service." When again General Fullerton offered his resignation, it was accepted, and in September, 1866, he was mustered out and returned to St. Louis, upon which occasion the National Republican of Washington, D. C., said: "General Fullerton returns to his pursuits of civil life crowned with unnumbered laurels fairly won in the military service, and secure of the lasting esteem of all whom he has met in social life in the national metropolis." He had declined the colonelcy of one of the new regiments which the president offered him after the close of the war, and in the fall of 1866 he also declined an appointment to examine certain war claims, for it was his desire to resume the practice of law in St. Louis.

From December, 1866, until his death, General Fullerton remained a resident of this city. In February, 1867, entirely without his solicitation or knowledge, he was appointed postmaster of St. Louis by President Johnson, and during his administration inaugurated many needed reforms and placed the office upon a business basis that proved highly beneficial. Moreover, he was the first man to conduct a postoffice on the civil service plan, discharging none for political reasons nor were political assessments permitted. He refused to contribute for campaign purposes when a circular was received from the republican central committee at Washington, requesting him to do so, nor would he allow any

postoffice employe to do so unwillingly. On his retirement from the postoffice he resumed the study and practice of law, but a man of his character could not retire from active participation of public affairs. The city and county demanded and needed him and in December, 1872, he joined with other distinguished residents of St. Louis in organizing the Tax-Payers' League, who freed the city and county from the rule of rings who were plundering the tax-payers. He became secretary of the executive committee, composed of some of the most distinguished citizens of St. Louis, and for over three years, or until October, 1876, this committee worked efficiently, exposed many rascalities and brought to light the unfaithfulness and dishonesty on the part of certain officials. Wilful misconduct of public interests were stopped through the action of the league, and its work led to the adoption of the "Scheme and Charter" for the government of St. Louis. Again General Fullerton did important public service when his military experience was again brought into play in quelling the riots of 1877.

On the 29th of October, 1879, General Fullerton established happy home relations in his marriage to Miss Mary C. Morgan, the only daughter of George D. Morgan, a retired New York merchant living at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. General Fullerton was devoted to his home and family, and held friendship inviolable. He was neglectful of no duty, public or private, and looked at life from the broad standpoint of one who recognizes his duty to his fellowmen and to his Creator. He was an active member, vestryman and trustee of Christ Episcopal church, and his benevolent spirit found expression in his generous assistance to many charities. He was for many years, beginning in 1868, treasurer of the Army of the Cumberland, and was also treasurer of the Thomas monument fund, raised by the Army of the Cumberland, for the erection of a statue of General George H. Thomas at Washington, D. C. The public honors and offices that came to him were unsolicited and were the expression of confidence in his ability and trustworthiness. In the early life of this city he was known as a valued member of the St. Louis and University Clubs. He died in March, 1897, and those who were his associates on the field of battle, in civic service, in the courts or in private life felt that a great and good man had fallen. In his life time the people of his state, recognizing his merit, rejoiced in his advancement and in the honors to which he attained, and since his death they have cherished his memory. By his blameless and honorable life and distinguished career he reflected credit not only upon his city and state, but also upon the whole country.

FRANCIS GOEGGEL.

Francis Goeggel, senior partner of the firm of Goeggel & Son, proprietors of a jewelry store at 5939 Easton avenue, is practically living a retired life, leaving the management of his business to the junior partner of the firm. He has resided in St. Louis since the 5th of January, 1881, arriving in this city when a young man of twenty-six years. His birth occurred in Hohenzollern, Germany, October 12, 1854, his parents being Fritz and Margarete Goeggel. His grandfather, also a native of Hohenzollern, was a flour miller and baker. The father, likewise born in Hohenzollern in 1825, attended the public schools until fourteen years of age and afterward learned the jeweler's trade and devoted his entire life to the jewelry business, being one of the respected, prosperous and valued merchants and residents of his city. For thirty-six years he was honored with the mayoralty there and his death in 1898 was received as a public bereavement. His wife passed away in 1880.

Francis Goeggel attended the public schools of Germany until sixteen years of age and was afterward apprenticed to the watch-maker's trade for a term of three years in Hohenzollern. Subsequently he went to Stuttgart, Germany, where

he spent six years in the same line of business and for six months was at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He also passed a month at Hamburg, Germany, intending to sail thence for America, but his father did not approve of this course and, changing his plans, he remained for one year in Berlin, working at the watch-maker's trade. He was employed in a similar capacity in Vienna, Austria, for six months, and for a half of a year was engaged in watch-making at Trieste, Austria. He perfected his knowledge of the business through his experience while employed for five years in Geneva, Switzerland. After a month passed in Paris, France, he decided to come to America and sailed for New York, where he remained for three months. During a brief period he lived in Chicago and afterward came to St. Louis, where he secured a position as watch-repairer with the Bowman Jewelry Company, with whom he continued for a year. He then engaged with Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company as watch-maker and thus was connected with the house for five years, when he was offered a larger salary by the Merrick, Walsh & Phelps Jewelry Company, with whom he continued for fifteen years. When that firm failed and disposed of its business, Mr. Goeggel and three other employes of the house formed a partnership under the name of the Whelan, Achle & Hutchinson Jewelry Company, Mr. Goeggel having charge of the repair business for five years. He then withdrew from the firm and later opened a jewelry store at 5939 Easton avenue, with his son in charge, under the firm style of Goeggel & Son.

It was in September, 1882, in St. Louis, that Mr. Goeggel wedded Miss B. Huebner, and unto them have been born two daughters and a son, Julia, Ella and Walter, the last named, now twenty-one years of age, being in charge of his father's business. They reside at 4537 Page boulevard, Mr. Goeggel owning an attractive residence there, which he erected in 1902. In politics he is independent yet the duties of citizenship are faithfully performed by him and his influence is always on the side of progress, reform and improvement. With broad experience and notable skill in his chosen field of labor, he has made steady progress in his business career until his success now justifies his retirement from active life.

ALPHONSO CHASE STEWART, LL. D.

Alphonso Chase Stewart is the counsel for the St. Louis Union Trust Company and senior partner of the distinguished law firm of Stewart, Eliot, Chaplin & Blayney, two other members of which are sons of celebrated university chancellors, and the remaining member of a college president. Mr. Stewart's life is varied in its activities and the public work that he has done has made extensive demands upon his time, thought and energies, although it has largely been of a nature that has brought no pecuniary reward. In his life are the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents and his opportunities, because his thoughts are not self-centered but are given to the mastery of the life problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relations to his state and country.

Mr. Stewart was born at Lebanon, Tennessee, August 27, 1848. Family records name Milesius of Spain as the first known ancestor of the family. Robert Bruce and a brother of the father of Mary, Queen of Scots, were also lineal ancestors of A. C. Stewart. After residing for some time in Scotland, representatives of the family went to Ireland and later the family was founded in Delaware, where it figured prominently in the early history of the state. It was before the beginning of the seventeenth century that the Stewarts set foot on American soil, and the great-great-great-grandfather of A. C. Stewart lies buried in the heart of the city of Wilmington, the small burial ground which contains his remains being now surrounded by the buildings composing the business center of that city.



A. C. STEWART

Alexander P. Stewart, father of Alphonso C. Stewart, was a West Point graduate and an army officer. He completed his course of study at the age of nineteen years, became a lieutenant of artillery and for one year commanded Fort Buford, North Carolina, after which he was ordered back to West Point as assistant professor of mathematics. Later he was called to the chair of mathematics in Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he remained for a number of years. He afterward spent two years as a member of the faculty of the University of Nashville, and then returned to Cumberland University, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then entered the military service of the state of Tennessee and after it seceded he joined the Confederacy, serving as lieutenant general at the close of the war. He had entered the Confederate army as major of artillery and saw much action, serving in the Western Army and building all of the Confederate fortifications along the Mississippi. He was associated with Generals Johnston, Bragg and Beauregard. Following the cessation of hostilities he was for a time engaged in civil engineering at Lebanon, Tennessee, and in 1869 came to St. Louis as secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, with which he was thus associated for a number of years. He resigned to become chancellor of the University of Mississippi, where he served as such with marked distinction for twelve years, when he became the Confederate representative of the Chattanooga-Chickamauga National Military Park commission and had principal charge of the work of laying out that beautiful park. Subsequently he retired and lived with his son, Alphonso, until November, 1906, when he removed to Biloxi, Mississippi, where he died August 30, 1908, having attained the venerable age of eighty-seven years. He married Harriet Byron Chase, a representative of the Spaulding family of Connecticut, daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Alice Fassett (Spaulding) Chase and a relative of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. The Chase family was a prominent old one of Connecticut. Mrs. Stewart passed away in 1900.

Alphonso Chase Stewart began his education at the age of five years, when he became a pupil in a private school conducted by Mrs. Jones at Lebanon, Tennessee. He afterward matriculated in the academic department of the Cumberland University, where he remained until the outbreak of the war, when the school was closed. He next entered a private school at Memphis, Tennessee, and afterward attended the military school of the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, but at the age of sixteen years he put aside his text-books in order to enter the Confederate army. He had previously, however, joined the southern army at the age of fifteen years. He enlisted as a private in Starne's Fourth Tennessee Cavalry and saw very active service, being in the battle of Saltville on the line between Virginia and Tennessee and in numerous hotly contested skirmishes.

Through the exigencies of the war the family fortunes were ruined and Alphonso C. Stewart found the necessity of making his own way in life. He studied for a time under the direction of his father and engaged in farming the home place in order to support the family, but it was his desire to enter upon a professional career and he qualified for entrance to the law department of the Cumberland University at Lebanon, from which he was graduated in 1867, at the age of nineteen years, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Being too young to enter upon active practice, he remained and pursued the post-graduate course in that institution, and had barely reached the age of twenty years when he finished that work. The county court of Wilson county removed his legal disability and admitted him to the bar when he had not yet completed the second decade of his life.

Removing to Winchester, Tennessee, Mr. Stewart entered upon active practice there but a year later removed to Enterprise, Mississippi, where and at Meridian he continued until January, 1873. In February of the latter year he arrived in St. Louis, opened an office and continued alone in practice until 1874, when he became the junior partner of the law firm of King, Phillips & Stewart. This

association was maintained until 1875, when the firm dissolved and a partnership was formed under the style of Phillips & Stewart, which had a continuous existence for fourteen years, or until 1880. The law firm of Phillips, Stewart, Cunningham & Eliot was then in existence until 1896, followed by Stewart, Cunningham & Eliot, until 1902. Upon the death of Major Cunningham the firm became Stewart, Eliot & Williams, and when Judge Williams was elevated to the bench in 1905 the present law firm of Stewart, Eliot, Chaplin & Blayney was formed. The firm originally engaged in general practice, but in 1883 Phillips & Stewart became general counsel for what is now known as the Cotton Belt Railroad and so continued until January, 1889. They then resumed the general practice of law, but in the fall of 1889 Mr. Stewart organized the St. Louis Union Trust Company and has remained its counsel to the present time. He had previously had considerable experience in managing the business interests of trust companies and the business of the new institution grew rapidly, becoming recognized as one of the strong and able financial enterprises of the city. In the general practice of law Mr. Stewart has displayed a mind naturally analytical and well trained. His comprehensive knowledge of the law, especially the department of corporation law, has made him a valued factor in the affairs of various business concerns with which he is connected. He has been a director in the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company; is a director of the Schultz Belting Company; of the Mermod, Jacard & King Jewelry Company; Goodwin Manufacturing Company; Tower Realty Company; a director and president of the Vinita Realty Company; and a director and president of the Spring Avenue Realty Company. His attention is practically devoted, however, to the interests of the St. Louis Union Trust Company.

Mr. Stewart was married July 19, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Winchester, Franklin county, Tennessee. Their son, Samuel Smith Stewart, born in Winchester, November 28, 1872, is a practicing physician at Little Rock, Arkansas, and division surgeon of the Iron Mountain and allied railroads in Arkansas. The daughter, Harriet, is the wife of Judge George H. Williams, and was born at Winchester, Tennessee, in October, 1873.

In professional lines Mr. Stewart is connected with the St. Louis Bar Association and with the Missouri Bar Association. He belongs also to the St. Louis, the Noonday, the Racquet and the St. Louis Country Clubs. He has taken the thirty-third, the highest degree in Masonry, and as deputy of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree, S. M. J., U. S. A., is at the head of Scottish Rite Masonry in the state of Missouri. He is also grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Missouri, associations which indicate his marked prominence in Masonic circles. He is fond of automobiling and is the owner of two fine cars. General literature has always been a subject of great interest to him and, moreover, he has been a close student of the languages, especially Latin, French, German, Spanish and Italian. In community affairs his labor has been effective as a force for good, and from January, 1905, until February, 1908, he was president of the board of police commissioners. His political allegiance is given to the democracy.

Long a member of the Presbyterian church, Mr. Stewart has been one of its active workers for many years, served as Sunday school superintendent for eighteen years and for twenty-one years he was president of the State Sunday School Association of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He has been particularly interested in this field of labor for the moral development of youth, realizing the importance of early training and environment in establishing the character and molding the destinies of the individual. From its organization in 1889 he has been a member of the board of trustees of Missouri Valley College located at Marshall, in Saline county, Missouri, which has reaped great good from his thought, labor and benefactions and among other benefits a beautiful and commodious chapel, library and music building called in his honor and memory as its donor, "Stewart Chapel." No good work done in the name of charity or reli-

gion seeks his aid in vain and no plan or movement for the benefit of the city along lines of progress and improvement fails to gain his hearty coöperation and endorsement. In his personal relations he adheres to high ideals. He holds friendship inviolable and as true worth may always win his regard he has a very extensive circle of friends, while his life demonstrates the truth of Ralph Waldo Emerson's statement that "the way to win a friend is to be one."

DANIEL M. HOUSER.

Daniel M. Houser needs no introduction to St. Louis' citizens, so closely has he been identified with the interests of the city leading to its substantial improvement, to its municipal development and to its adornment. Moreover, he is one of the best known figures in the middle west in connection with journalism and through the period of his long career there has been brought about the evolution of the newspaper to its present high standard—a work in which Daniel M. Houser has been a most active and helpful participant. For fifty-seven years he has been associated with the paper now published by the Globe Printing Company, of which he is the president.

A son of Elias and Eliza Houser, he was born in Washington county, Maryland, December 23, 1834, and was a youth in his fifth year at the time of his parents' removal to Clark county, Missouri, whence they came to St. Louis in 1846. He had no educational advantages other than those afforded by the public schools and the year 1851, when he was sixteen years of age, saw him facing the problems of the business world with a career of success or failure before him, as he should make it. His first service was in a humble capacity in the workrooms of the Union, a newspaper which was merged into the Missouri Democrat upon its purchase by the firm of Hill & McKee. The history of its evolution is contained elsewhere in this volume. It is inseparably interwoven with the annals of St. Louis and its record omitted from history's pages would leave but a garbled version of growth and development here. Marshall Field, master of finance and merchant prince, gave this advice to young men: "Try always to be ahead of your position and increase your efficiency." Although the words were not uttered at the time of Mr. Houser's early connection with the Globe-Democrat, the spirit was his in his embryonic business career. He won his promotions and they signified a recognition of his general worthiness and specific business ability. He had been with the paper but a few years when he became bookkeeper and afterward general business manager. About the time he attained his majority Francis P. Blair purchased the interest of the senior partner in the Democrat and following his retirement from connection with the paper Daniel M. Houser acquired a pecuniary interest. At that day even the most progressive newspaper had but a comparatively small equipment, its presses and other office accessories being of the most crude character as compared with those of the present day. Mr. Houser has stood in the position of leadership in the west in the advance which has practically revolutionized the newspaper business until the journal of today is in touch with every section of the globe and presents every subject, as news items or in discussion, that is of any interest to classes or to the general public. While the paper has kept abreast with the times in its search for matters of presentation through its columns, the work of the office has been carried on in the most systematic manner, every detail carefully watched with no loss of time or labor, so that maximum results are obtained by minimum effort,—which is the secret of all real success.

Mr. Houser succeeded to the presidency of the Globe Printing Company upon the death of his predecessor, Mr. McKee. He was for many years a director of the Western Associated Press and shared with Richard Smith, W. N. Haldeman, Murat Halstead, Joseph Medill and other well known newspaper



D. M. HOUSER

men in planning the operation that has resulted in giving to the public the journal of today, which is a combination of the magazine and the newspaper. There is no work, movement or measure of vital interest to the city which does not elicit the attention of Mr. Houser and all such which his judgment endorses as beneficial or progressive receive his personal coöperation as well as his journalistic support. It was therefore to be expected that he would be among the first to father the interests of St. Louis in connection with an exposition project and became one of the incorporators and original directors of the St. Louis Exposition. In the latter part of November, 1897, having declined to serve longer on the directorate of the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association, the general manager was requested by the board to express to Mr. Houser their great regret at his decision, and in doing so F. Gaiennie said: "Your unselfish and disinterested work in behalf of the Exposition for fifteen years attests your loyalty to it and your public spirit in everything that has the interest of St. Louis at heart. Your unanimous nomination by the board would have been ratified by the stockholders at the election. Your uniform, courteous and considerate manner will long be remembered, and the good wishes of all will follow you for your future welfare." Mr. Houser served as one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, of which he was one of the chief promoters and contributed in substantial measure to the success of that great fair.

In 1862 occurred the marriage of D. M. Houser and Miss Margaret Ingram, of St. Louis, and the family numbered two sons and a daughter, the former being associated with the business department of the *Globe-Democrat*. Mrs. Houser died in February, 1880, and nine years later Mr. Houser was married to Miss Agnes Barlow, daughter of Stephen D. Barlow, deceased, by whom he has three children.

Entirely free from ostentation, there is neither about him the least shadow of mock modesty. He is a gentleman of fine address and thorough culture, whose citizenship has been a synonym for patriotism and whose business career has been characterized no less for the integrity of its methods than for its progressiveness and its success. Today he is not more honored on account of the enviable position which he occupies in journalistic circles than on account of the many kindly deeds of his life, which have ever been quietly and unostentatiously performed.

CHARLES H. SCHOKMILLER.

Charles H. Schokmiller has the distinction of being president of one of the only two manufactories for type foundry machinery in the United States, the business being conducted under the name of the Western Type Foundry Company. The St. Louis establishment is at No. 108 Pine street and a business is also conducted by the house in Chicago. Mr. Schokmiller is a native of St. Louis, his birth having here occurred in August, 1870. His parents were Gottlieb and Louise (Herwig) Schokmiller, the former now living retired.

The public schools of St. Louis afforded Charles H. Schokmiller his educational privileges and in 1885, when a youth of fifteen, he was apprenticed to the Kingsland & Ferguson Manufacturing Company. On the completion of his apprenticeship he entered the employ of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, with which he continued until he was employed by the Central Type Foundry Company, which was shortly afterward absorbed in the trust. He then entered the employ of the Inland Type Foundry Company, which he represented in various positions for twelve years, his ability, faithfulness and energy winning him promotion from time to time until when he severed his connection with the house he was holding the position of general foreman of the mechanical department, and during twelve years he had been absent from his work only two working

days. In 1902 he was appointed superintendent of the Keystone Type Company of Philadelphia, where he continued until 1904, when he established his present business in the manufacture of type foundry machinery, being one of only two manufacturers in this line in the United States. Much of the output of the present factory is shipped to Europe. In 1905 Mr. Schokmiller consolidated his interests with those of the Western Printers' Supply Company of Chicago and formed the corporation now known as the Western Type Foundry. This is the only type foundry in the west and south that is wholly independent of the trust. A liberal patronage is now accorded the company and the business has long since been placed upon a profitable basis.

The pleasant home life of Mr. Schokmiller had its beginning in his marriage in St. Louis, in December, 1898, to Miss Cecelia Butler, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Butler. They have one son, Charles F., who is attending school. Mr. Schokmiller belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club and is a third degree Mason. While he has always been interested in those things which bear relation to the welfare and progress of the city, state and nation, he has confined his attention to business interests and through well directed energy and unfaltering enterprise has gained a substantial place in industrial circles.

JUDGE DANIEL G. TAYLOR.

Judge Daniel G. Taylor, who has recently retired from the circuit court bench after six years of efficient, impartial and faithful service, gained recognition as one of the ablest members, whose record reflects credit upon the judicial history of the state. His life is in contradistinction to the old adage that a "prophet is never without honor save in his own country," for Judge Taylor is a native of the city in which he has so directed his labors as to gain distinction in his chosen field. His birth occurred April 23, 1868, and he was a son of Daniel G. Taylor, Sr., who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1819, of Scotch lineage. Becoming a resident of St. Louis in ante-bellum days, he was elected mayor of the city in 1861, and served for two years, during the momentous period of the Civil war, when the reins of municipal government were difficult to handle because both northern and southern sentiments were here strongly represented. He died in this city in 1878. His wife, Emilie (LeBeau) Taylor, was born in St. Louis in 1835, and died in 1884. She could relate many interesting incidents of the pioneer days in St. Louis, and her scrap-book, now in the possession of her son, Judge Taylor, contains many items of interest, among them an account of the reception to Major Eades and also a reception tendered to John McCullough, together with accounts of other notable happenings of fifty years ago or more.

Their son, Judge Taylor, spent his early days here, and having attended the public schools between the ages of six and eleven years, he was sent to Notre Dame University in Indiana, where he remained for six years. Using his literary education as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge, he entered the law department of the Washington University, and in course of time won the degree of Bachelor of Law, and was admitted to the bar in 1891.

That year chronicled another important event in the life of Judge Taylor, for on the 9th of December he wedded Miss Emma L. Whitelaw, a daughter of George P. and Emma G. Whitelaw. Her father was a prominent business man and a stockholder in the Collier White Lead Company. There are two children of this marriage, Emma Jane and Grace Angelique, aged respectively sixteen and twelve years.

Entering upon the active practice of law, Judge Taylor made substantial progress, as he demonstrated in the courts his ability to successfully cope with intricate legal problems, and he accurately applied the principles of law to the

points in litigation. Strong in argument, logical in his sequences, he possessed moreover the ability to show the relation of oftentimes seemingly dissimilar facts, and has so presented his causes before court and jury as to win many verdicts favorable to his clients. It was the ability which he displayed as a practitioner at the bar, combined with his strict conformity to a high standard of professional ethics, that led to his selection for judicial honors. He was elected to the bench in 1903, serving continuously until 1909, when, upon his retirement, he resumed the practice of law as the partner of Jesse A. McDonald, under the firm style of McDonald & Taylor. His course on the bench was marked by the same characteristics which distinguished him as a lawyer and citizen—a masterful grasp of every question presented for solution, and an unfaltering fidelity to whatever he believed to be right. His interpretation of the law was sound and his decisions models of judicial equity which won for him the endorsement of the entire bar.

Judge Taylor is widely known outside of his profession, having been president of the Western Association of the Amateur Athletic Union and vice president at one time of the National Amateur Athletic Union. He was also the first president of the St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association, and has always been widely interested in athletics, not only from the recreation standpoint, but also from the fact that he realizes the great benefits which mankind derives from physical exercise in this age when the lines of business largely induce sedentary habits or indoor work. For six years he was secretary for the St. Louis Country Club, and is now president of the Racket Club. His favorite pastimes are golf and sailing, and in both he displays considerable skill. In religious faith he is a Catholic, and in politics he is an independent democrat, being allied with that movement which is constantly growing and which is one of the hopeful political signs of the times, indicating that the thinking men of the age are not bound by party ties to the exclusion of the best interests of citizenship and good government.

ISAAC WYMAN MORTON.

Isaac Wyman Morton was one to whom the world instinctively paid deference because of his upright life and honorable purposes. At no time, in the stress of business, in his relations as a citizen, or in his associations in social life, did he ever forget the duties and obligations which he owed to his fellow-men, and his personal traits of character were such as won for him high esteem. He was born May 4, 1847, in Quincy, Illinois, his parents being Charles and Rebecca (Wyman) Morton, the former born in Halifax, Massachusetts, and the latter in Charleston, Massachusetts. The father died in the year 1851.

The son, Isaac W. Morton, was educated in the Wyman Institute and in Washington University. At the age of seventeen he accepted a position as collector for the Second National Bank, where he remained until he resigned in order to enter the employ of the Simmons Hardware Company, which, in January, 1872, became the firm of E. C. Simmons & Company, at which time Mr. Morton was admitted to a partnership as the junior member of the firm. Two years later the Simmons Hardware Company was incorporated, Mr. Simmons becoming president and Mr. Morton vice president. The two gentlemen held their respective positions for twenty-four years, when they both withdrew from active management, although retaining their official connection with the company as advisory directors. The history of the house in the intervening years was one of steady progress and growth. In business of administrative direction and executive control Mr. Morton showed excellent ability and keen discrimination and his labors proved a strong element in the success of the house. The business was developed along modern lines and in keeping with



ISAAC W. MORTON

the progressive spirit of the times, becoming one of the most extensive enterprises of this character in St. Louis. In all of his dealings he was thoroughly reliable as well as energetic and would tolerate no underhand means in accomplishing any purpose. The firm has therefore won an unassailable reputation and the success of the house was due in large measure to its unflinching integrity as well as its progressive business measures.

On the 19th of January, 1877, Mr. Morton was united in marriage to Miss Jeannette Filley, a daughter of Oliver Dwight Filley, of St. Louis. In his home he was a devoted husband and a popular, genial host, and with his wife delighted in extending hospitality to their many friends. He was also president of the Mercantile Library Association for two years and was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Ethical Society, also serving as a trustee of the Self-Culture Hall Association. He held to high ideals in manhood and citizenship and in every relation of life was true to the principles which he believed to be right in man's relations with his fellowmen. Broad-minded and generous in thought and purpose, he enjoyed in the fullest degree the confidence and good will of those with whom he was associated. He passed away October 18, 1903, and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret to his many friends.

EDWARD BUDER.

Edward Buder, treasurer of the Mercantile Trust Company, started in business life for himself at the age of fourteen years, dependent upon his own resources, and as the days have gone, by the careful and intelligent direction of his labor and his fidelity to the interests entrusted to his care have won him advancement until he occupies today a prominent position in financial circles in St. Louis, his native city. He was born December 27, 1863, a son of Anton Buder, whose birth occurred in Austria. Crossing the Atlantic to America Anton Buder located in St. Louis, where he engaged in the banking business and is still with the National Bank of Commerce, being well known as a representative of the banking interests of the city. He married Appolonia Schmidt, who is also living.

The public schools of St. Louis afforded Edward Buder his educational privileges and after he ceased to attend the day sessions he continued his studies in pursuing night courses in the commercial branches. At the age of fourteen he secured a position in the law office of Finkelnburg & Rassieur, where he remained for two years, and after one year spent in a mercantile house, entered the banking business with the Mechanics' Bank, which later became the Mechanics' National Bank. Later in connection with Ben Schnurmacher he organized the American Central Trust Company. Mr. Buder became the secretary and treasurer. In May, 1904, the American Central Trust Company was absorbed by the Mercantile Trust Company, he being appointed assistant treasurer of the last named company. In 1907 he was elected to his present position of treasurer of the Mercantile Trust Company. At the organization of the Mercantile National Bank in December, 1908, he was elected cashier, and on January 19, 1909, made a director. He has for twenty-eight years been engaged in the banking business and has been one of the strong factors in placing the banks of the city on a splendid and solid footing. As the years have passed his capacities and powers have increased as he has exercised his business ability in the faithful performance of the duties that have come to him day by day. Each step in advance has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities and his record stands as a splendid illustration of what may be accomplished when determination and ambition lead the way for earnest and persistent effort. At the Denver meeting of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association he was elected vice president for the state of Missouri of the section. He also is a member of the Bills of Lading Committee of the Missouri Bankers' Association.

Mr. Buder is a member of the Real Estate Exchange and also holds membership relations with the Union Club, the Century Boat Club and the Lemp Hunting and Fishing Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do, he has never sought nor held office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business interests in which he has met with signal success.

EDWARD J. LENZEN, D. D. S.

Dr. Edward J. Lenzen, who in the practice of his profession in St. Louis has succeeded beyond even his expectations, was born in Koln, Germany, April 26, 1881. His parents were Jacob and Helen (Sandkuhl) Lenzen. The father is a professor of music, having taught the art both in this country and in Germany. Arriving in St. Louis in 1883, he now makes his home in the suburb of Webster Groves.

Dr. Lenzen began his education in the schools of Germany and in early life determined to take up the study of music with the idea of teaching in later years. He was for some time a student in the Sterns Conservatory of Music in Berlin, Germany, continuing his studies two years. After coming to St. Louis he took up the study of dentistry, entering the dental department of the Washington University from which he was graduated in 1904. He then opened a fine suite of rooms in the Bristol building at Webster Groves, which is one of the aristocratic suburbs of the city. His offices are well equipped with all of the most modern appliances and he numbers among his patients some of the wealthier people of St. Louis county. Since locating here he has succeeded beyond his fondest hopes and his work has given complete satisfaction. He enjoys not only the professional regard but also the social esteem and good will of many of his patients. He is a member of the St. Louis Dental Society and the St. Louis Society of Dental Science, and is always interested in anything that tends to further the work of the profession. Possessing that love of music which is characteristic of the German race, his tastes are in the line of the high arts, and nature and education have vied in making him an interesting and cultured gentleman.

C. E. M. CHAMP.

C. E. M. Champ is president of the Champ Spring Company, at No. 2117 Chouteau avenue, the largest manufacturing establishment of the kind in the city, and its proportions and reputation are due to his untiring energy and business judgment. He began his business career as a poor boy without the advantages either of money, education or influence and from a position of comparative obscurity and apparently without prospect at the outset, he has gradually risen to the prominent position which he now holds in the financial world, through his innate resources, hard work and persistent effort.

Mr. Champ was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852. His father, Charles Champ, removed to Cleveland, Ohio, when his son was a lad and in this city the latter received his education in the common schools. His educational advantages were limited as straitened circumstances compelled him to leave school at an early age and secure employment. He entered the employ of a spring manufacturing concern where he served his apprenticeship and became master of the trade. Having plied his craft for a period of ten years he removed to St. Louis where he engaged in the same business. Being acknowledged as a skilled artisan and ambitious to become independent in the industrial world he finally gave up

working for others and founded the St. Louis Spring Company, the plant being located on Third and Spruce streets. The products of his plant being of the greatest utility he presently gained a wide reputation as a manufacturer of springs. His business gradually increased until the enterprise became one of the most lucrative in the city. In 1896 the financial returns from the volume of business transacted enabled him to purchase the site on which the Champ Manufacturing Company plant now stands. He erected a commodious dwelling for manufacturing purposes and changed the name of the firm from the St. Louis Spring Company to its present name, the Champ Manufacturing Company, which he reorganized with C. E. Champ, president, S. F. Champ, vice president and L. M. Champ, secretary. Under normal conditions when the plant is working in full about one hundred employes are kept busy. The firm has the reputation of giving its hands employment throughout the entire year as there are always orders enough to keep the plant in operation. The business of the firm has gradually increased until its output at present amounts to something like one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. In 1876 Mr. Champ was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Farrell, a native Canadian. To this union were born the following children: Lula M., Ina E. and Norman B. Among the fraternal societies to which Mr. Champ belongs is the Missouri Lodge, No. 170, Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Presbyterian church to which also his wife and children belong. Politically Mr. Champ is a republican.

SAMUEL HOLMES FULLERTON.

The business record of Samuel Holmes Fullerton is such as would be possible in no other country but America. In a land unhampered by caste, class, tradition, custom or precedent he has found the opportunities which, utilized, have led him into large undertakings and responsibilities. Gradual advancement has brought him to his present position as president of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, with active or financial connection with various other commercial and industrial enterprises.

A native of Belfast, Ireland, he was born April 22, 1852, of the marriage of Samuel and Anna (Holmes) Fullerton, and while a boy under the parental roof mastered the branches of learning that constitute the curriculum of the public schools in his native land. As a young man of nineteen years he came to the United States in 1871 and sought a home in the west, attracted by the favorable reports which he heard concerning business conditions in Kansas. After a few years spent in the west he established at Atchison, Kansas, a lumber business which proved a profitable venture and, owing to his aptitude for successful management, grew in volume and importance. His prosperity permitted his connection with other business enterprises, and he is today associated with various extensive commercial and manufacturing concerns.

In 1896 he removed to St. Louis, where he is now supervising the interests of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company as president and general manager. This business was established in 1866 and was incorporated in 1895, with a paid-up capital of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which has since been increased to six million five hundred thousand dollars, the company owning and operating mills in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Minnesota and Washington. He is today president of the Gulf Lumber Company, Bradley Lumber Company, William Farrell Lumber Company, Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, W. B. Switzer Lumber Company, Chicago Lumber & Coal Company of Texas, E. A. Thornton Lumber Company, Silver Lake Manufacturing Company, Warren, Johnsville & Saline River Railroad Company and Little Rock, Sheridan & Saline River Railroad Company, and is vice president of the



S. H. FULLERTON

S. R. Lee Lumber Company, Hope Lumber Company and Tioga & Southeastern Railroad Company.

Mr. Fullerton was married in Kansas, January 17, 1877, to Miss Lucy Cook and they have two sons and a daughter: Robert W., Ruby L. and Samuel Baker. Their home is one of the charming society centers of St. Louis. As a citizen Mr. Fullerton keeps in close touch with the business interests and with the social organizations closely allied with, and in a measure representative of, these interests. He is a member of the Business Men's League, while along more specifically social lines his membership extends to the St. Louis, Mercantile, Glen Echo Country, Commercial and Maine Hunting and Fishing Clubs. His investigation into the political situation of the country and the possibilities of accomplishment through legislation have led to his stalwart support of the republican party, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church.

PATRICK GORMAN.

Through the various periods of the development and progress of St. Louis there have stood at the front men of marked enterprise, capable of coördinating forces and shaping conditions to further their own legitimate purposes. Among those who figured prominently in St. Louis in the middle portion of the nineteenth century was Patrick Gorman, who was not only active in business for his own benefit, but was also a most public spirited citizen. He was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, January 6, 1810, and at the age of thirteen years came to the United States. He completed his education in St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau, after which he entered the employ of his uncles, J. and E. Walsh. At a later day he was an active member of the firm of Finn & Gorman, and subsequently assumed the management of the flouring mills of J. and E. Walsh, retaining that position until 1858. At that time he built some boats for the river trade and became captain of the steamer Henry von Puhl, plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. After a brief period he became one of the most popular steamboat captains in the New Orleans trade. During the period of the Civil war he, for a time, headed a military company under General Frost. Coming up the river on his boat, following the opening of navigation after the blockade was raised, he was killed while in command of his vessel by a shot fired from a battery at Morganza Bend, Louisiana, his death occurring December 8, 1863.

Mr. Gorman was married twice, and by the first union one daughter survives, Mrs. M. R. Ryan. In 1861 Mr. Gorman wedded Miss Jane Brady, who was born in the north of Ireland, and when a young lady came to the United States. They became parents of two sons, John and Roger, who are graduates of the St. Louis University. The former is now engaged in the real estate and contracting business, while the latter is well known in political circles of St. Louis. Mrs. Gorman yet retains her residence in this city and has a wide acquaintance here.

Mr. Gorman was very prominent in political circles and deeply interested in the politics which mean the science of government—that part of ethics which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or state, the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity, the augmentation of its strength and resources. There was never any matter of general interest to the city that did not awaken his interest, and when his keen judgment sanctioned any proposal as of municipal value, he gave to it his stalwart and unfaltering support. He was an inflexible advocate of democracy and on his party ticket was elected to the state legislature. He was also well known in the early days of St. Louis as president of the old Union Fire Company, in which capacity he served for thirteen years. He was also at different times president of the Hibernian Society, the Millers' Association, the Fireman's Fund Association and various other institutions, and

he is remembered by the older residents as a man of many sterling qualities, whose worth as a citizen was widely recognized. Whatever tended to promote the city's good or advance its best interests received his endorsement and he was closely associated with its development during its formative period.

CHARLES PARSONS SENTER.

No man in St. Louis occupies a more enviable position in commercial and financial circles than does Charles Parsons Senter, president and treasurer of the Senter Commission Company, president of the Allen Store Company of Malden, Missouri, and stockholder in the St. Louis Union Trust Company, the State National Bank and the American Central Insurance Company. This is not due alone to the splendid success he has achieved but also to the straightforward, honorable business principles he has ever followed and the fact that while he entered upon a business already established, unlike so many young men whose parents are in affluent circumstances, he was not content to rest upon his father's reputation but by the force of his character, strong determination and laudable ambition has made for himself a position which has commanded the confidence and admiration of the business world.

Mr. Senter was born February 14, 1870, at the home of his grandmother in Trenton, Tennessee, although his parents were residents of St. Louis from 1864. He was a son of William Marshall and Lucy Jane (Wilkins) Senter. The father was born in Henderson county, Tennessee, April 11, 1831, and his parents were Alvin Blalock and Janett (McNeil) Senter, natives of Cumberland county, North Carolina, born in the years 1806 and 1807 respectively. The maternal grandparents of Charles P. Senter were Little John and Lucy Jane (Tanner) Wilkins, natives of Virginia, while their daughter, Lucy Jane Wilkins, was born February 14, 1832, in Gibson county, Tennessee. In 1864 William Marshall Senter and his brother-in-law, William Thomas Wilkins, came to St. Louis from Columbus, Kentucky, and engaged in the cotton commission business, in which the father continued until his death, January 29, 1901. His business interests constantly developed in volume and importance until he became recognized as one of the most prominent representatives of commercial and financial activity in St. Louis. He became vice president of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange at its organization and the following year was chosen to the presidency, in which office he served altogether for ten years but not consecutively. He was vice president of the Merchants' Exchange when in 1876 it removed to its present building. He was also a director of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company when Thomas Allen was president; was vice president of the Cotton Belt Railway at the time of the building of the line; became vice president of the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company upon its organization and served for many years as its president; and was a director of the Union Trust Company from its organization until his death. In addition to all these interests he developed an extensive business, which since his demise has been carried on under the style of the Senter Commission Company.

Charles P. Senter attended the Stoddard school in his boyhood days and afterward entered Smith Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. He was also for two years a student in the University of Virginia and since 1896 he has been secretary and treasurer of the Smith Academy Alumni Association. His entrance into the business world was made as an employe in the National Bank of the Republic of St. Louis, where he remained for two years, after which he became associated with Paul Jones under the firm style of Jones & Senter in the real-estate business. He thus handled St. Louis property for two years, after which the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Senter

took charge of some Texas interests for his father and uncle and was associated with them until their deaths. Upon the death of his father in 1901 the Senter Commission Company was incorporated to continue the business, with William T. Wilkins as president; John Asa Senter, brother of our subject, as vice president; Charles P. Senter as treasurer; and Moses Wofford as secretary. Mr. Wilkins died February 3, 1902, and was succeeded by John Asa Senter as president, while Charles P. Senter became vice president and treasurer, Mr. Wofford still retaining the secretaryship. The death of the elder brother on the 27th of October, 1903, led to another election of officers, in which C. P. Senter became president and treasurer, with Mr. Wofford as vice president, William B. Keeble secretary and Michael E. Fox, assistant treasurer. These are the directors and present officers of the company, in control of a most extensive commission business which has been established for forty-four years.

Mr. Senter, in connection with his interests in this line, has extended his efforts to other fields through active or financial connection therewith. He is now president of the Allen Store Company of Malden, Missouri, and is a stockholder in the St. Louis Union Trust Company, the State National Bank and the American Central Insurance Company. He is likewise identified with organizations for the benefit of trade interests, belonging to the Merchants Exchange and the Business Men's League, while at the present writing, 1908, he is president of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange.

In his political views Mr. Senter is a democrat and was a constituent member of the Jefferson Club, of which he served for several years as secretary. No political offices have ever been his, nor has he ever desired official preferment. He is, however, president of the Tennessee Society of St. Louis and belongs to the St. Louis, Glen Echo Country, the Missouri Athletic and the St. Louis Amateur Athletic clubs. While a favorite in social circles and a most active man in his business connections, he yet finds time and inclination for coöperation in religious work and is now a member of the Third Baptist church, in which he is serving as a trustee and custodian. He is likewise president of the Baptist city mission board and a member of the Baptist state mission board. In no sense a man in public life, he has nevertheless exerted an immeasurable influence on the city of his residence; in business life as a financier and promoter of extensive industrial and commercial enterprises; in social circles by reason of a charming personality and unfeigned cordiality; in citizenship by his devotion to the general good as well as by his comprehensive understanding of the questions affecting municipal welfare; and in those departments of activity which ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate by his benevolence and his liberality. He was chairman of the Inter-Scholastic and Marathon committee of Olympic games and served as grand marshal for these games in 1904.

JOHN M. GRANT.

John M. Grant, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in St. Louis but making a specialty of surgery, was born in Calloway county, Missouri, January 11, 1864. In the paternal line he is descended from Scotch ancestry. His father, Samuel Grant, was born in this state, a representative of an old southern family residing originally in Virginia, whence representatives of the name went to Kentucky and later to Missouri. For many years Samuel Grant followed the occupation of farming in Calloway county, this state, and there died at the age of sixty-nine years. He married Martha V. Yates, who is still living on the old family homestead. She, too, was a representative of an old Virginian family and, like the Grants, they lived for a time in Kentucky before coming to Missouri.

Dr. Grant was reared on the old homestead farm and supplemented his early education by study in Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, from which



DR. JOHN M. GRANT

he was graduated in the class of 1886, winning the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then took up the study of medicine, reading under the preceptorship of Dr. Martin Yates, of Fulton, Missouri, and in the fall of 1886 he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the class of 1889. He was one of the four highest in his class, receiving honorary mention and after taking the hospital examination he served as junior interne at the City Hospital for one year and for one year as senior. In 1891 he entered upon the active practice of his profession and to say that he has been successful is hardly fitting praise for the work that he has accomplished and the prominence to which he has attained. He is now located in pleasant and commodious offices at the corner of Taylor and Washington avenues and while he follows general practice he yet gives much of his time to surgical work and is widely known for his skill in this direction. He possesses a clear head, a steady hand, a delicacy of touch and moreover a sympathy of spirit, all of which are essential elements in success in surgery. He has gained that knowledge which is disseminated through the medical societies, holding membership with the American Medical Association, the Missouri State and the St. Louis medical societies, the St. Louis Surgical Club, the City Hospital Medical Society and the Washington University Alumni Association.

In more strictly fraternal lines Dr. Grant is connected with the Masons, belonging to the lodge, the chapter and to Audubon Commandery, K. T. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church and in politics he is a liberal democrat but the honors and emoluments of office have never lured him from the strict path of his profession, wherein the conscientious discharge of his duties, combined with his capability, have gained him considerable local fame and success.

Dr. Grant was married in 1893 to Mrs. Ida. C. Streiff, of St. Louis, and they have four children; Ida, Samuel, John and Edward. By a former marriage Mrs. Grant had two children, Emily and Walter. The Doctor and his wife are both well known in this city and those who meet them in social relations entertain for them the warmest regard.

LOUIS SCHEER.

Since an early period in the nineteenth century the name of Scheer has been closely associated with the industrial development of St. Louis in the line of wagon manufacturing and he whose name introduces this review is today at the head of an extensive and important enterprise of this character. He was born October 4, 1851, in this city, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Scheer, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they came to the United States in the early part of the nineteenth century. They made their way direct to St. Louis and Mr. Scheer, having already become an expert in the line of wagonmaking, established here the Jacob Scheer Wagon Manufactory, his plant being then located at Sixth and Chestnut streets. Afterward he removed the business to Fifteenth and Chestnut, later to Sixteenth and Clark avenue, then to Sixteenth and Belmont and from there to its present location at Nos. 420-22 South Fifteenth street. As the years passed the enterprise was developed until it is today one of the most extensive and important manufactories of heavy vehicles in the west. The father continued active in the management and control until 1879, when he retired and was succeeded by his son.

In the public schools of this city Louis Scheer had begun his education and some time later he entered the City University at Sixteenth and Pine streets under Professor Wyman. After leaving school he learned the saddlery and harness-making trade and subsequently became associated with his father in the manufacture of wagons. Entering the factory, he learned the business in every de-

partment and since his father retired in 1879 assumed the management and has since bent his energies and devoted his attention to the further development and progress of the business. His plant today consists of a large building fully equipped with all the latest improved appliances. He employs a large force of skilled workmen and every vehicle which leaves his establishment bears the stamp of thorough workmanship and substantial construction. The very best material is used in manufacturing and Mr. Scheer is a thoroughly honorable business man in every particular. The trade of the house is now extensive and its success is largely attributable to the enterprise and progressive spirit of the present owner.

On the 7th of November, 1872, Mr. Scheer was married to Miss Julia Huss and unto them were born the following named: Emma and Anna, both deceased; Ida, the wife of Nicholas Von Bergen; Louis, now married; Louisa, deceased; Blanch, the wife of Peter Steffen; and Jacob. The wife and mother died about three and a half years ago and Mr. Scheer is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Von Bergen. He is a man of sterling qualities and is a general favorite with all with whom he comes in contact. A lover of outdoor sports and amusements, he finds much pleasure in hunting and fishing, and when business will permit spends his time in the fields or along the streams in the country adjacent to St. Louis. Having always lived in this city he has a wide acquaintance here and his long identification with its business affairs and the work that he has accomplished places him in a prominent position in industrial circles.

CHARLES MARTYN PRYNNE.

With the nature that finds its chief delight in intellectual activity Mr. Prynne has made constant advancement in those lines which demand reading and research. He was born at Padstow, Cornwall, England, May 9, 1851. In the paternal line the ancestry can be traced back in England to Saxon times, and William Prynne, father of our subject, was well known in his home locality as a mail contractor. He engaged in the manufacture of flour after his migration to the new world and lived a life of untiring thrift and industry. He married Augusta J. Martyn, who was descended from French Huguenot ancestors, who escaped from France to England at the time of the St. Bartholomew massacre when, under the instigation of Catherine di Medici, the Catholic followers of the queen slaughtered those who were of Protestant belief.

Charles Martyn Prynne pursued his early education in a boys' school in England and in this country at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and Middlebury College of Vermont with the class of 1876. He won the Master of Arts degree, and after leaving college he entered upon newspaper work. He has been connected with leading journals of the country, having worked in every capacity in the editorial departments. At one time he was editorial writer for the *Globe-Democrat*, also for the *Springfield (Mass.) Republican* and the *Providence Journal*. His tastes are decidedly along literary lines, and he has likewise gained that culture and experience which only travel can bring. He has circled the globe and has visited various out-of-the-way parts of the world, learning much of the habits and customs of primitive races in their native environment.

Mr. Prynne came to St. Louis in 1894 with the late Mr. McMillan and for a time was associated with the Missouri Car & Foundry Company. He afterward took charge of various companies and has been connected with several important business concerns, also acting as personal representative of W. K. Bixby.

On the 27th of September, 1883, in Springfield, Massachusetts, Mr. Prynne was united in marriage to Miss Sarah L. Beach, a daughter of Dr. John C. and

Amelia (Gates) Beach. Mr. Prynne belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. He is also a member of the St. Louis, Noonday and the Glen Echo Clubs, of the Museum of Fine Arts, the Missouri Historical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the St. Louis Science Academy, the Archæological Institute of America and the Shakespeare Club of New York, of which he is a life member. Mr. Prynne also had some military experience as a member of the Massachusetts State Militia, while his political activity has been confined to service as consul for Paraguay. He is independent in politics.

ALFRED LEE SHAPLEIGH.

In a history of the successful business men of St. Louis it is imperative that mention be made of Alfred Lee Shapleigh, whose activity and enterprise have gained him success and distinction. He belongs, too, to that class of representative American men who, while promoting individual success, also enhance in large measure the general welfare. Born on the 16th of February, 1862, in the city which is still his home, his parents were Augustus Frederick and Elizabeth Anne (Umstead) Shapleigh. His ancestry is traced back to Alexander Shapleigh of Totnes, Devonshire, England, who came to America in 1635, as agent for Sir Ferdinando Gorges and built the first house in Kittery, Maine. The line of descent comes down through Alexander, Captain John Shapleigh, a representative in the Massachusetts general court, Major Nicholas Shapleigh, also a representative in the general court, Nicholas, Elisha, Richard and Frederick to Alfred Lee Shapleigh of this review.

Alfred Lee Shapleigh supplemented his early educational advantages by study in Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1880, and made his initial step in the business world as an employe of the Merchants National Bank of St. Louis. In all of his business relations he has made it his purpose and aim to thoroughly master the tasks assigned him and to utilize every opportunity that has presented. In 1881 he went into the coffee and spice house of Thomson & Taylor, occupying a clerical position in that establishment until November of the same year, when he entered upon a four years' connection as cashier with the Mound City Paint & Color Company. In 1885 he took another forward step when he became secretary of the A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Company, which was founded by his father and on the 1st of July, 1901, he was chosen treasurer of the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company. In both these positions he still continues and is therefore a leading representative of the hardware trade in St. Louis. His energy, intelligently applied, has greatly solved complex business problems and the wisdom of his judgment has been again and again manifest in the successful outcome of the plans which he has formulated and put into execution.

His connection with the hardware trade, however, does not by any means cover the extent of his business interests; on the contrary, he is a man of resourceful business ability, who has done much to further important interests, especially in financial lines. He is now president of the Shapleigh Investment Company, vice president of the American Credit Indemnity Company of New York, of the Merchants Laclède National Bank of St. Louis. He is ex-president of the St. Louis Mercantile Library and was a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, serving on the committees of the executive, concessions, education and international congresses. He is a director of the Washington University and vice president of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association.

On the 21st of November, 1888, occurred the marriage of Mr. Shapleigh and Miss Mina Wessel, a daughter of Augustus Wessel, of Cincinnati, Ohio.



A. L. SHAPLEIGH

They have two children, Alexander Wessel and Jane Shapleigh. Mr. Shapleigh is identified with various organizations, social and otherwise, including the Noon-day, the Commercial, the St. Louis and the St. Louis Country Club, the New Hampshire Society of Cincinnati, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Missouri Society of Sons of the Revolution. He has a military record in that he was for eleven years a member of the Missouri Militia and served as captain and adjutant of the First Regiment, in which connection he was several times called out to quell strike riots. He was a director of the Mercantile Club from 1889 until 1895 and in the following year was its president. His interest in community affairs has been manifest in many tangible ways and St. Louis numbers him among those whose aid and coöperation can be counted upon to further public progress and improvement. That he has accomplished much in the business world is due to untiring energy and quick perception. He forms his plans readily, and is determined in their execution, while his close attention to business and his excellent management have brought him the high degree of prosperity which is today his.

JOHN CORSON KING.

John Corson King, a retired real-estate merchant, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1847, a son of Joseph and Mary (Corson) King, whose father was a prominent farmer in Pennsylvania, owning a large and valuable tract of land near Williamsport, his grandparents on both sides of the house also having been reared in this country. Mrs. Mary Page, a sister of John C. King, resides in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and has a daughter who often visits her uncle, Mr. King, in this city.

The common schools of his native city afforded John Corson King his preliminary education and he subsequently was graduated from Hicks Seminary. Upon completing his education he started out in the business world as a farmer, associated with his father but, being ambitious and of a turn of mind which led him to seek adventure, he became interested in a canal boat about the year 1862 and ran between Williamsport and Philadelphia, trading in lumber. In this enterprise he was quite successful and continued in it for six years, at the termination of which period he established a lumber business in Williamsport, in which he met with success. In 1881 he disposed of his interest and, repairing to St. Louis became a real-estate dealer, following the business until 1898, during which year he became interested in an electric lighting enterprise and incorporated what was known as the King Electric Company, of Ferguson and De Hodiamont this state. Selling out his interest in that concern in 1906 he again entered the real-estate field, in which he has since been employed and in connection with which he carries on an extensive loan business. He is a conservative business man of excellent judgment, and he has been wonderfully fortunate in placing his investments, which have enabled him to become one of the prominent figures in the financial circles of the city.

In March, 1869, Mr. King wedded Miss Ida Brecht, a native of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, who departed this life here in 1902 and by whom he had two children, both now deceased; his son John A., served the city as a member of the house of delegates. On June 14, 1905, Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Della Hogen, and they reside at 3201 North Gewstead avenue. Politically Mr. King is a democrat and as to his religious convictions he is independent, being broad and liberal in his views and not affiliated with any church organization. He is fond of outdoor sports and takes a great deal of pleasure on the boulevards in an automobile or behind a fast horse and in these diversions he spends the greater portion of his leisure, at the same time taking considerable interest in theatricals and frequently attending the better class of playhouses.

He is a man of broad views, and excellent judgment, which he has used to good advantage in his business career. He is at all times courteous to those with whom he comes in contact and upon the whole is numbered among the city's representative citizens and business men.

HUGO A. KOEHLER.

It is the tendency of the age to combine interests, realizing the fact that "in union there is strength" and that better results can be obtained by coöperation resulting in lessened expenditure of time, capital and labor and an increase of output. It was an understanding of this fact that resulted in the organization of the Independent Brewers Company of which Hugo A. Koehler is now treasurer. St. Louis is the city of his nativity as well as of his residence. He was born November 22, 1868, a son of Henry and Otilie Koehler. His father and his maternal grandfather both came from Germany during the Revolution in that country of 1848. The father's people were landed proprietors of Germany while the maternal grandfather was a professor of pedagogy. They were actively interested in the grave governmental problems which led to the outbreak of the Revolution and when they found that monarchical rule was stronger than the voice of the people they sought a home in the "land of the free."

Hugo A. Koehler, reared under the parental roof, pursued his education in the grammar and high schools of Davenport, Iowa, and in Griswold College of that city. He afterward attended the medical department of Washington University in St. Louis. He was but four years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Davenport, Iowa, and while there pursuing his education directed his attention somewhat along scientific lines. Later with the idea of making the practice of medicine his life work he matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College but as his services were needed in managing the business interests of the family he was thrown into commercial life, becoming vice president of the American Brewery in 1890. When this plant was purchased by the Independent Brewers Company he was retained as manager of the American Brewery and was elected treasurer of the Independent Brewers Company. He is thus in a position of executive control, having charge of the financial department of a most extensive business combine, and his selection for the position was indicative of the recognition of his superior business ability on the part of those interested in the new organization.

Mr. Koehler belongs to the Liederkranz, the Racquet, the University, St. Louis and Noonday Clubs, having many friends among these organizations. He is likewise connected with a society for ethical culture and has always been fond of the artistic especially in musical lines and is a member of the Choral Symphony Society, serving for a number of years as one of its executive committee. He has always had a deep interest for the art of music and in this direction has done not a little to promote musical culture.

ANTOINE FRANCOIS SAUGRAIN, M.D.

Looking back through the vista of almost a century, we find many picturesque and interesting incidents shaping the early history of St. Louis and the "Louisiana territory." One of the central figures of the early day, when this city was a little French village and around it and far to the west stretched an unbroken wilderness into which the white man had scarcely penetrated, was Dr. Antoine Francois Saugrain, scientist, physician and chemist. Although he was not the first to practice medicine here, having six predecessors, he was the

most notable of the early representatives of the profession in that he was a man of broad learning and scholarly attainments. His birth occurred in Versailles, France, February 17, 1762, and he was descended from a distinguished family long connected with letters and literary interests of that country. His father was Claude Marin Saugrain, of whom the *Dictionnaire Universel Critique et Bibliographique* (1811) says: "This gentleman, preserver of the Library of the Arsenal, was attached to it for nineteen years and never ceased during that time to give it all his care. To him is due the preservation of this superb library, the finest and largest in France next to the Imperial library. Descended from one of the most ancient and notable families of booksellers which supplied a bookseller and publisher to Henry IV, King of Navarre, Saugrain was also a bookseller, but retired from trade and was appointed keeper of the fine library of M. de Paulmy, which the Count d'Artois had just acquired. To enlarge still more this collection, he procured the purchase in its entirety of the second part of the famous library of the Duke de la Valliere. In the first storms of the revolution on the day of the taking of the Bastille the mob learned that there was in the arsenal a library belonging to the Count d'Artois; thither they went immediately to destroy it. Saugrain alone in the library, notwithstanding the disturbance which such a tumult occasioned, had the presence of mind to order the porter to change liveries and put on the garb of the house of the king. After so doing the porter opens the door and at the sight of the royal livery the people withdraw, believing themselves mistaken. It was to this happy idea that the preservation entire of this precious charge is due. Many times afterward during the revolutionary period he had the courage to resist orders coming from the government authorizing the dismemberment of the second library of France for the purpose of dividing it among some new establishments. This firmness, which in the epoch to which we allude frequently endangered his life, was united in Saugrain with a sweet and loving character which attracted the attachment of all who knew him. He died in Paris in 1806 at the age of seventy, after a long and painful illness, with a reputation for honor and probity which was never disputed."

Dr. Saugrain of this review was a brother-in-law of the celebrated Dr. Guillotine, who from humanitarian principles, desiring to provide a painless death for criminals, invented the beheading machine which took his name, little dreaming of the important part it was to play in the French revolution and that it was to become known throughout the entire world as the guillotine. Dr. A. F. Saugrain was educated as a physician and chemist, embracing in his studies various branches of natural science, and at an early age he entered the service of the king of Spain, who sent him to Spanish America to examine the mineralogy of the country and also its general natural history. He went upon this expedition about 1783 and just how long he remained is uncertain but in 1787 he was again in Paris, where he made an arrangement with M. Pique, a botanist, to travel in Kentucky and along the Ohio river. They also proposed to find, if possible, a suitable location for a number of French families who desired to locate in that region. Tradition has it that when Dr. Saugrain was a lad in his teens studying in Paris, that it was from Benjamin Franklin, then minister to that country, that he received the impulse which determined his career and sent him on his first expedition to America. This might have been possible, but it is not an authenticated fact. It is definitely known, however, that on his journey to America in the latter part of 1787 he carried a letter of introduction to Franklin, then in Philadelphia, who acknowledges this under date of February 17, 1788, and mentions that Saugrain "is now gone down the Ohio to reconnoitre that country." Dr. Saugrain wrote a lengthy account of his adventures on this expedition, in which he detailed the hardships and privations endured by the party, numbering himself, his two French companions, Pique and Raquet, and an American of the name of Pierce. They were threatened and even attacked by hostile savages and Dr. Saugrain and others of the party were

wounded. After enduring almost incredible hardships in the shape of fatigue, exposure and hunger and narrow escapes from capture by the Indians, they finally reached the falls of the Ohio, now Louisville, on the 29th of March. The next day Dr. Saugrain crossed the river to a government fort on the site of the present city of Jeffersonville, where he was cordially received by the officers and remained until the 11th of May. In his previous encounter with the Indians he had had a finger broken in their firing, had been wounded in the neck and, trying to escape, had frozen his feet. As soon as he was able to walk he made short excursions in the vicinity of the falls of the Ohio, examining the soil and natural products, especially all the mineral deposits, salt-licks, etc., and his observations on these and references to the future prospects of the country give evidence of an acute and vigorous mind, coupled with an intelligent understanding of whatever he saw. At length he started eastward on the 11th of May, going up the Ohio river on a flat boat to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, and thence crossing the mountains, arriving in Philadelphia on the 20th of July, on which date is this last entry in his journal: "At last I am in Philadelphia, and the first thing I did was to repair to Dr. Franklin's. Him I found sick, and for twenty-three days he has not been out of his bed. He arose to receive me. He has shown me much attention and has much commiserated me. He has offered me all possible help. He finds himself much better and has invited me to dinner tomorrow at his house. I shall not fail, though I am quite ill with my foot and have no change of clothes." Dr. Franklin, on the occasion of one of Dr. Saugrain's visits, presented to him what is known as the Nini medallion portrait, which is still in possession of the family and is valued as a souvenir of an association with the veteran philosopher, to whom the younger man looked back as one of the sources of his inspiration in his own subsequent attempts to extend in the Mississippi valley the spirit of scientific research which Franklin, at a time when his own country was not prepared for it, had so greatly quickened in Europe. The passport which enabled Dr. Saugrain to leave France, showing that on the 27th of April, 1790, he received permission in the king's name to leave for America accompanied by his servant, is also still preserved.

Dr. Saugrain soon afterward returned to France, where he remained until 1792 or 1793, when he sailed again for the United States with a company of French colonists, who located at Gallipolis, Ohio. In the colony was Mademoiselle Rosalie Michand, whom Dr. Saugrain married March 20, 1793. In a history of early Ohio it was said: "Dr. Saugrain is one of the most prominent figures among the colonists of Gallipolis, and especially the most learned and scientific." For various reasons the French colonists there became dissatisfied with their situation and most of them moved elsewhere. Dr. Saugrain went to Lexington, Kentucky, probably in 1796 or 1797, and the following year came to St. Louis on a visit of inspection. He was so much pleased with the place and the people that in 1800 he brought his family here and made permanent location, his home which he owned standing on the block bounded by Second, Third, Mulberry and Cedar streets. He seems to have been both popular and successful as a medical practitioner but preferred chemistry to medicine and devoted all his leisure time to it. He was one of the early advocates of vaccination and in the Missouri Gazette of June 7, 1807, he placed a card in which he called attention to the value of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox and announced his readiness to vaccinate any who should apply. He was the first notable representative of scientific investigation in St. Louis and this part of the country. He became post physician here under the Spanish lieutenant governor, Don Carlos Dehault Delassus. When this section of the country became United States territory he was re-appointed by President Jefferson in June, 1805, to this position, which was one of some honor but small profit. From that time until his death, which occurred in 1820, Dr. Saugrain continued his scientific experimental work and also continued in the practice of his profession as a frontier physician.

Dr. and Mrs. Saugrain had several children. Frederick, born in St. Louis in 1806, only three years after this became United States territory, outlived the century and was still living in 1903 at the one hundredth anniversary of the Purchase. The other son was Alfred Saugrain. The daughters were: Rosalie Genevieve, who was married June 10, 1816, to Henry von Phul; Elise Marie, who was married June 10, 1817, to Captain James Kennerly of the United States army; Henrietta Theresa, who was married June 10, 1827, to Major Thomas Noel of the United States army; and Eugenia, who became the wife of John Reel, August 21, 1834. Mrs. Saugrain survived her husband for nearly forty years. Though he devoted much of his time to scientific research he nevertheless made ample financial provision for his family, leaving a considerable landed estate which increased greatly in value with the growth of the city. It is the unremunerated labors of Dr. Saugrain as a scientist, however, that make him worthy to be remembered and honored by his descendants and all who have interest in what the world has accomplished along scientific lines.

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