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KANSAS

A Cyclopedia of State History, Embracing Events,
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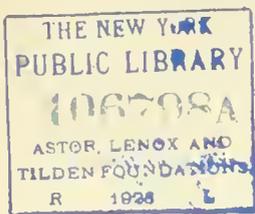
SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME OF PERSONAL HISTORY
AND REMINISCENCE

PART I

WITH PORTRAITS

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BIOGRAPHICAL

Charles Robinson, the first governor of the State of Kansas, was born at Hardwick, Mass., July 21, 1818. He was descended from sturdy New England stock, the son of Jonathan and Huldah (Woodward) Robinson. His father was a direct descendant of the John Robinson of Plymouth Rock fame, and was a farmer and a zealous anti-slavery man. His mother came of an old New England family not prominent in the record, but not less to be honored. The parents were of decided religious views, and desired to give their ten children as good an education as was possible in New England at that time. In the private schools near his parental farm home, Charles Robinson first attended school, and at the age of seventeen he was sent to Hadley Academy, a year later to Amherst Academy, thence to Amherst College. At the age of seventeen he was thrown upon his own resources owing to the large family of his not well-to-do parents, and while pursuing his studies he taught three terms of winter schools and otherwise employed his time when not in the school room toward earning funds wherewith to defray the expenses of his education. After remaining a year and a half at Amherst College, during which his eyes failed him, he applied to the celebrated Dr. Twitchell of Keene, N. H., for medical aid. Dr. Twitchell invited him to study medicine under his preceptorship, and yielding to the invitation he took up the study of medicine under Dr. Twitchell, with whom he remained six months, after which he attended medical lectures at Pittsfield, Mass. Still later he pursued his studies under Dr. Gridley at Amherst, and still later attended medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt., finally returning to Dr. Gridley, under whom he completed his medical education. Dr. Robinson began the practice of medicine in 1843 at Belchertown, Mass., where he gained a large practice, which proved to be a great strain on his not over-rugged constitution. He therefore removed in 1845 to Springfield, Mass., where he opened a hospital practice. In the summer of 1843, soon after he located at Belchertown, Dr. Robinson married Miss Sarah Adams of Brookfield, Mass. She died at Springfield on Jan. 17, 1846, leaving no children. Broken in spirit and health Dr. Robinson left Springfield and located at Fitchburg, Mass., where he practiced medicine until failing health prompted him to become the physician of a company, which was formed in Boston for an overland trip to California. With this company he started out from Boston to the Golden Gate on March 19, 1849, arriving at Sacramento Aug. 12 of that year. Many were the thrilling adventures of the trip, but when Dr. Robinson reached Sacramento he had changed from a slender man of 145

pounds to a robust person of 170, with every trace of his pulmonary trouble gone. He soon abandoned mining and took up his residence in Sacramento, where he practiced medicine, became a restaurant-keeper, editor and leader of a squatter rebellion. He espoused the cause of the settlers and squatters even to the narrow risk of losing his life in the squatter riots of 1850, but to the extent of gaining a popularity that resulted in his election in 1851 to the legislature of California. After serving with distinction in the legislature Dr. Robinson took a steamer for Boston by way of the isthmus, reaching his New England home Sept. 9, 1851. At Fitchburg he reëngaged in the practice of medicine, and also edited a newspaper, but the variety of positions that he held in California seemed to indicate that in the future he would have a wider sphere of usefulness than that of practicing medicine in a country town. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill threw the Territory of Kansas open to settlement, and the North and South vied with each other in sending emigrants into the new territory for occupation under the law of "squatter sovereignty." The Emigrant Aid company was formed at Boston for the purpose of colonizing Kansas with persons who opposed slavery. It was through identification with the Emigrant Aid Company as its agent that Dr. Robinson began his career in Kansas. As agent for this company he started for Kansas on June 28, 1854, and in that same year the colonists sent out by the company became the founders of Lawrence. As agent of this company Dr. Robinson acted, as in other matters, according to his earnest convictions. He opposed slavery; believed in the settlement of Kansas and the conquest of the slave-power by building up homes of freemen on a free soil, and once committed to this proposition he brought his varied experience and his excessive energy to the support of the work. As progress was made in the settlement of Kansas, troubles deepened and clouds appeared on the horizon, and it was not long before the hardy pioneers were called upon to test their strength in adherence to the purpose for which they came to Kansas. Apparently the odds were against them, for the free-state men were under the shadow of the populous State of Missouri, whose inhabitants were determined to make Kansas a slave state and to drive the abolitionists and free-state men from the country. The attempt at territorial organization that was now made defined the situation and precipitated the struggle. Dr. Robinson was a valuable leader of the free-state men, and when they had framed the Topeka constitution, looking to the admission of Kansas as a state, and when it was thought best to organize and complete a state government to be ready to go into full operation should statehood be granted under the Topeka constitution, Dr. Robinson was elected governor on Jan. 15, 1856, but under this constitution Kansas failed of admission into the Union. It was under the Wyandotte constitution that Kansas came into the Union on Jan. 29, 1861, and Dr. Robinson's election as the first governor of the state having taken place over a year previous—Dec. 6, 1859. The free-state party had ended

in the formal organization of the Republican party, which was to be the standard-bearer of freedom in Kansas, and it was as the candidate of the Republican party that Dr. Robinson was elected first state governor, and in volume II appears an account of his administration. It is worthy of note, however, here to state that perhaps no other governor of Kansas ever encountered so many difficulties as did Governor Robinson. He met all with a calm and courageous spirit; started the machinery of the state government; gave the new state an impulse toward right government; in defense of the Union mustered and equipped thirteen regiments and several battalions, and when his term of office expired he cheerfully surrendered the office to Governor Carney, who succeeded him on Jan. 12, 1863. Compared with his previous experiences in California, Massachusetts and Kansas, the life of Governor Robinson, after the close of his term as governor of Kansas, was a quiet one, yet it was a life of activity as the world goes, for he served two terms in the state senate—elected in 1874 and 1876; was regent of the University of Kansas, superintendent of Haskell Institute, and president of the State Historical Society, and was engaged in agriculture.

Independent in spirit and thoroughly democratic in his ideas, Dr. Robinson finally rebelled against the restraint of a political regime. From 1872 on he had followed the liberal wing of the Republican party, but becoming gradually more and more estranged from the old party, he was induced, in 1886, to leave it and enter upon a political campaign as a candidate for Congress against E. H. Funston, but failed of election. In 1890 he was induced to run for governor, supported by the Democrats, Populists and Greenbackers, but again he failed of election. In 1892 he helped to organize the fusion of the Democrats and Populists, which ended in the election of the Populist Governor Lewelling.

Throughout life Governor Robinson was an ardent friend of education. From the beginning of the University of Kansas to the time of his death, with the exception of a short interval, he was a regent of the institution. In 1889, in recognition of his eminent services to the university and the cause of education, as well as on account of his acknowledged ability in many directions, the board of regents conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, an unusual act for the regents, as it was the first and last honorary degree of that kind ever issued. Governor Robinson was not a member of the board of regents when it was issued. Another worthy tribute to Governor Robinson in recognition of his services in behalf of education was paid by the legislature of Kansas in 1895, when it passed an act to appropriate \$1,000 for a bust of ex-Governor Robinson to be placed in the university chapel, where it now stands. An important educational work in which ex-Governor Robinson was engaged was as the superintendent of Haskell Institute, one of the prominent Indian schools of the Federal government, located at Lawrence. But after several years of

able conduction of this institute he was compelled to resign his trust on account of failing health.

After the burning of Dr. Robinson's house in May, 1856, which was situated on the hill south of North College in Lawrence, he built his country home, "Oakridge," about four miles north of Lawrence, and there he spent the remainder of his days, except as he was called to and fro in his busy life. Here he passed a quiet life, devoted largely to the management of his extensive farming interests and to the details of private business. He was an excellent farmer, both theoretical and practical, not only tilling his broad acres well, but also taking an active interest in improved methods of agriculture. He was well known in agricultural and horticultural circles, frequently addressing societies on topics relating to these two industries. In addition to many other things Governor Robinson was more or less frequently engaged in writing for newspapers and periodicals. While he contributed much of value concerning the historical, political and social affairs of the state and nation, his greatest work was "The Kansas Conflict," which book received much favorable comment. However much men may have differed from Governor Robinson in politics, politics, public policy, no one who will examine his career can help admiring him as a citizen and patriot. His whole life was an object lesson of freedom, liberty, earnest conviction, and of help to those who needed help, of strength to the strong and of support to the weak. He dealt justly with all men in private business relations, and in the home he was an excellent and exemplary husband.

On Oct. 30, 1851, he married Miss Sara T. D. Lawrence, the cultured and gifted daughter of Myron and Clarissa (Dwight) Lawrence, who proved to be a worthy companion to her distinguished husband, and who survived him. (Elsewhere is given a personal sketch of Mrs. Robinson.)

Governor Robinson died at "Oakridge," his country home, on Aug. 17, 1894, at the age of seventy-six years. He met death as bravely as if it were an ordinary event in life. He had often fearlessly faced it before, but now it came, bringing the welcome end of a well-spent life. No citizen of Kansas has passed away amid more ardent expressions of affectionate regret than Charles Robinson. The whole state knew him and felt its loss.

Charles Curtis, United States senator from Kansas, was born in North Topeka, Kan., forty-nine years ago, on Jan. 25, 1860, being the son of O. A. Curtis, a soldier in the Union army, and his mother, Helen Pappan, a daughter of Julia Gonville, who is mentioned in the treaty of 1825 between the United States government and the Kansas tribe of Indians. He is the first member of Indian blood elected to the senate. During his boyhood he was very fond of horses, acquired quite a local reputation for horsemanship, and for a period of nine years was a jockey, riding race horses, but he soon conceived that an education was essential to success. He was energetic, ambitious, and bound to

succeed, and as he saw it was incumbent upon himself to work out his destiny, entered the public schools of Topeka. He worked incessantly, at every available time, selling newspapers, driving a hack in Topeka between school hours, devoting the proceeds of his earnings to the completion of his education, thus, as subsequent events proved, rising by sheer force of will and unwavering purpose from the lowliest of occupations to one of the highest offices in the gift of the state. Having by energy, enterprise and thrift completed his elementary education, he conceived the idea of making the profession of law his life work and in 1879 entered the office of A. H. Case, at that time noted as one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the state, and under his tutelage, young Curtis made such progress that in 1881 he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Case recognized the judicial faculty of his pupil and soon proposed a partnership, which was formed the same year. In 1884, Mr. Curtis turned his attention to politics, another rung in the ladder of his ambition, and in the fall was elected attorney for Shawnee county, which office he filled with ability four years. As prosecuting attorney he surprised everybody by his thorough knowledge of law and his efficient performance of the duties which the position he held imposed upon him, as it was during his administration that the prohibition law was first enforced. In 1892 he was elected by a flattering majority to Congress, and notwithstanding the fact that the state legislature redistricted Kansas, changing his representative district from Fourth to First, he was reelected from the new district until 1907, when he was elected to the United States senate. During his fourteen years of Congressional life Mr. Curtis was recognized as one of the earnest, hard working representatives. He was a valued member of the ways and means committee, ranking high in the councils of the party, and was one of the committee of eleven Republicans to draft a gold standard bill, which was enacted into a law. Mr. Curtis was largely instrumental in the passage of the Indian appropriation bill, while a member of the house, and on the third day after he was sworn in as senator the bill came up before that body, and disregarding all precedent, which required a senator to pass his noviate in silence, made a speech which demonstrated to the older senators that a new and intelligent factor had become identified with them upon the subject of Indian affairs. Senator Long, appreciating the peculiar fitness and ability of his colleague to assist in properly shaping such legislation, resigned from the committee on Indian affairs and recommended the appointment of Mr. Curtis as his successor, and this action was taken. Since the reorganization of the senate the committee on committees has placed him, one of the youngest members of the senate, upon that important committee, and has also selected him as a member of the committee on appropriations, an honor rarely conferred upon so young a member of that august body. Through the efforts of Mr. Curtis and his colleagues, Forts Riley and Leavenworth have been made the greatest forts in the country and it is due to his efforts that a change of

policy was made in reference to the disposition of the timber lands of the Chippewa Indians which will save between ten and fifteen million dollars to the Indians and the government.

On Nov. 27, 1884, Mr. Curtis married Annie E. Baird, who was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 24, 1861. The Curtis family is interesting. The senator himself is like one of the Indians of Fennimore Cooper—tall, straight, with coal black hair, a swarthy complexion and interesting face. There are three children in the family: Permelia, the oldest, who lives at home; Henry, a student at the University of Michigan, who is making a name for himself as a brilliant scholar; and Leona, who has been a student at the University of Kansas, and is now attending school at Washington, D. C. Mr. Curtis has a beautiful home on Topeka avenue, Topeka, Kan., where the doors are ever open to their many friends.

Foster Dwight Coburn, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, and probably the most widely known citizen of the state, was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, May 7, 1846, a son of Ephraim W. and Mary Jane (Mulks) Coburn. He was reared on a farm until the age of thirteen years; received his elementary education in the country schools; served during the latter years of the great Civil war in two Illinois regiments—first as corporal in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth infantry, and subsequently as private and sergeant-major of the Sixty-second veteran infantry. In 1867 he came to Kansas and located in Franklin county, where he worked as a farm laborer, taught school, and later became a farmer and breeder of improved live stock on his own account. In July, 1880, while farming in Franklin county, Mr. Coburn was invited to a position in the office of the state board of agriculture by its secretary, Joseph K. Hudson. He accepted, which act proved the beginning of his subsequent useful career in promoting the agricultural interests of Kansas. Shortly after he entered the office, Mr. Hudson resigned the office of secretary and Mr. Coburn was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy, remaining as secretary until Jan. 11, 1882. For several years from that time he was editor of the Live Stock Indicator, published at Kansas City, Mo., and was also president of the Indicator Publishing Company. On Jan. 12, 1894, he was, without solicitation, again elected secretary of the state board of agriculture and has held the position continuously since that date, having been reelected without opposition and by acclamation for nine consecutive biennial terms. At the time he came to the office in 1894 the duties of the position were largely of a clerical nature, but, having been actively engaged in farming for many years, the mere collection and publication of statistics did not satisfy him. He therefore put new ideas into the office by the gathering and distribution of such information as would be of practical benefit to the farmers of the state in their daily work. The result has been that the Kansas agricultural department has become one of the important branches of the state government, and has perhaps attracted more attention and respect throughout the

country than that of any other state. His reports have been widely distributed and are regarded as authority on many subjects relating to agriculture, and his books, "Swine Husbandry" and "Swine in America," are considered the most valuable publications on the subject of swine raising. Since he became secretary he has devoted much attention to the subject of alfalfa culture, being one of the first officials in the United States to take an interest in the alfalfa plant and promote its more general growing. Several years ago he wrote a work entitled "Alfalfa," and still later "The Book of Alfalfa," the latter being unquestionably the best treatise on alfalfa that has found its way into print. Among other books written by Mr. Coburn may be mentioned "The Helpful Hen," devoted to the poultry interests; "Corn and Sorghums;" "Railroads and Agriculture," a discussion of the transportation question; several works on different breeds of cattle; "Pork Production;" "Wheat Growing;" "Forage and Fodders;" "The Horse Useful;" "Modern Dairying;" "Profitable Poultry;" "The Modern Sheep," as well as number of others on kindred subjects.

Mr. Coburn was sole judge of swine at the New Orleans exposition in 1884; was one of the judges of swine at the Chicago exposition in 1893; was unanimously elected president of the first national corn congress at Chicago in 1898; has served several terms as president and vice-president of the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College; was chief of the department of live stock at the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis in 1904; served as treasurer of the fund raised by the people of Kansas for the famine sufferers of India; was strongly recommended to President McKinley by state legislatures, stock breeders' associations, etc., in the West for secretary of agriculture in the cabinet; was elected president of the Kansas Semi-centennial Exposition Association, but declined to serve; served four terms as president of the State Temperance Union; was treasurer of the same organization for four years, and was chairman of the executive committee during the ten years the union was most active in its work; was chairman ex-officio of the Kansas state dairy commission during the whole period of its existence in 1907-08; twice served as chairman of committees to investigate the Kansas penitentiary; has been chairman ex-officio of the Kansas state entomological commission since it was established in 1909, and has been honored in various other ways in connection with agricultural, industrial and educational affairs.

Politically Mr. Coburn is an unflinching Republican, but in 1898, after a campaign to secure his nomination as governor was well under way, he delivered an address before the state editorial association at Kansas City, in which he positively declined to be a candidate. Notwithstanding this, he received over eighty votes in the convention. Again when Senator Joseph R. Burton resigned his seat in the United States senate, Mr. Coburn was tendered the appointment by Governor Hoch, but declined it, with the declaration that he preferred his agricultural work in Kansas to any other, anywhere, within the gift of

the people. Mr. Coburn is a director and vice-president of the Prudential Trust Company; a director of the Prudential State Bank, and vice-president and a director of the Capitol Building and Loan Association, all of Topeka. He is an honorary life member of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, and an honorary member of the Kansas State Editorial Association, and has several times been unanimously elected a director of the Kansas State Historical Society. In June, 1909, he was honored with the degree of A. M. from Baker University, and the following November he received the degree of LL. D. from the Kansas State Agricultural College.

In 1869 Mr. Coburn married Miss Lou Jenkins, and they have two daughters—Mrs. Frank Davis Tomson of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Mrs. Theodore Jessup of Chicago, Ill.—and a son, Dr. Clay E. Coburn of Kansas City, Kan.

Sara Tappan Doolittle Robinson was born at Belchertown, Mass., July 12, 1827, the eldest daughter of Myron and Clarissa (Dwight) Lawrence. Her father was born at Middlebury, Mass., May 8, 1799, and in 1820 graduated at the college in his native town. He studied law under Hon. William Mark Doolittle, a graduate of Yale College and an able lawyer of Middlebury. He became a member of the family of his preceptor in the law, remaining such until his marriage, March 25, 1824, to Miss Clarissa Dwight, a daughter of Capt. Henry Dwight and Ruth Rich. The Dwights have been prominent in the records for many years in this country, their name always recognized as a symbol of earnest appreciation of all that is highest and best in education, religion and personal worth and industry. The mother of Mrs. Robinson was possessed of personal charm, intellectual strength, great independence of character and marked individuality. Mrs. Robinson was given the full name of the wife of her father's preceptor in the law—Sara Tappan Doolittle. Myron Lawrence became an eminent lawyer and citizen. At the age of twenty-seven he served as a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, and afterward several years in the state senate, over which body he presided as president. In June, before his death on Nov. 7, 1852, he was honored with the nomination for governor of Massachusetts on the temperance ticket, but failing health prevented his acceptance. At his home the distinguished people of the times visited him. Among the most noted, Daniel Webster, Miss Harriet Martineau, Stephen Olin, Robert Rantoul, George Ashman and W. B. Calhoun never passed him by. When Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot, visited Boston in 1850, Myron Lawrence presided at the immense meeting in Faneuil Hall, which welcomed Kossuth to that city.

Mrs. Robinson received an excellent education in the classical school at Belchertown and at the Salem Academy. While attending school she met with a severe accident by falling upon some stone steps with such violence as to injure her spine. Her natural vigor declined, and a sympathetic blindness set in. At this time Dr. Charles Robinson,

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Very sincerely,
Sara J. Le Robinson

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afterward the first governor of the State of Kansas, was practicing medicine at Belchertown, and one evening he was introduced in the home of Miss Lawrence by Dr. Gridley, his preceptor in medicine. From that time on Dr. Robinson treated Miss Lawrence, who regained her health under his treatment, and in after years became the wife of her successful physician, to whom she was married on Oct. 30, 1851. She came with him to Kansas in 1854, and was of great aid to him in his work as agent for the Emigrant Aid society of New England. She was admirably qualified for the responsible position as a support to her husband in that early day of conflict against the pro-slavery faction in Kansas. She had a keen insight into affairs, a quick perception and ready judgment, as well as a fearless and active nature, which brought her services more than once into demand in times of critical moment. Like her husband, she was entirely devoted to the cause of freedom. She was a source of inspiration to other women of those trying pioneer days. In 1856 she published a book of peculiar charm and value—"Kansas, Its Interior and Exterior Life"—in which she graphically sets forth the scenes, actors and events of the struggle between the anti-slavery and the pro-slavery factions of Kansas in that early day. This work had a wide circulation and is today reckoned among the most valuable productions touching that period of Kansas history with which it deals. Mrs. Robinson was a pleasing writer and a generous contributor to periodical literature. To the cause of freedom, liberty, education and church she was always an ardent friend and generous supporter.

In 1856 Mrs. Robinson and her distinguished husband established "Oakridge," a beautiful rural estate near Lawrence, and from that time on Mrs. Robinson resided there, where many prominent people of the times visited. Here she and her husband shared the comforts and delights of many years. Her husband died on Aug. 17, 1894. After his death Mrs. Robinson lived in quiet retirement at "Oakridge" until her death on Nov. 15, 1911.

Joseph Little Bristow, junior United States senator from Kansas, was born in Wolf county, Kentucky, July 22, 1861, the son of Rev. William and Savannah (Little) Bristow. His father was a Methodist circuit rider, and young Bristow, born in a country log cabin, had to work his own way from boyhood. His early education was received in the country schools of his native state, and then by his own efforts he went through Baker University at Baldwin, Kan., graduating with the class of 1886. In that same year Mr. Bristow was elected district clerk of Douglas county, Kansas, and held that office for four years. In 1890 he purchased the Salina (Kan.) Daily Republican from J. L. Brady, combining it in 1893 with the Journal, purchased from C. B. Kirtland, and he was editor and publisher of the Republican-Journal until 1895. From 1894 to 1898 he was secretary of the Republican state central committee, and from 1895 to 1897 was private secretary to Governor Morrill. His work as secretary of the state committee brought

him in touch with William McKinley in the campaign of 1896, and when McKinley became president he appointed Mr. Bristow fourth assistant postmaster general. This office he held from April 1, 1897, to Jan. 20, 1905, and during that time he won wide distinction by his efficient and fearless administration of the office. Postal frauds in Cuba attracted attention in 1900 and Mr. Bristow was sent to the island to investigate them. Though the politicians involved had abundant political influence back of them, he lost no time in sending them to jail. In 1903 he did more work of the same sort, when, under the direction of President Roosevelt, he conducted a sweeping investigation of the postoffice department, which cleared the postal service of abuses and frauds of a shocking extent. In 1905 he was appointed special Panama railroad commissioner by President Roosevelt, in which capacity he filed two elaborate reports, one in August, 1905, and the other in January, 1908.

In 1895, when he sold the Salina Republican, Mr. Bristow bought the Ottawa (Kan.) Herald, which he owned for more than ten years. In 1903 he again purchased the Republican-Journal at Salina and is still the owner and publisher of that paper, which is now known as the Salina Evening Journal. In August, 1908, in the first state-wide primary ever held in Kansas, Mr. Bristow was nominated by the Republicans of Kansas to succeed the Hon. Chester I. Long as United States senator, and was elected by the legislature in January, 1909, for the term expiring on March 3, 1915. In the senate Mr. Bristow has been an active member of the progressive group of Republicans. In the tariff fight of 1909 his attacks on the lead and sugar schedules were notable, and he was one of the seven Republican senators who voted against the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill on its final passage. In the long fight in 1910, over the amending of the interstate commerce law, he was equally active, and he had a leading part in the framing of the long-and-short-haul clause that was then adopted. But foremost of all the reforms for which he has contended has been the election of senators by direct vote of the people. On June 12, 1911, the senate for the first time in its history passed a resolution providing for direct elections of senators, and that vote was the result of a fight in which, for more than two years, Senator Bristow had been a leader.

Mr. Bristow was married on Nov. 11, 1879, to Margaret Hendrix, daughter of Philip and Jane Hendrix, of Flemingsburg, Ky. Three children are living: Joseph Quayle Bristow, of Washington, D. C.; Frank Baker Bristow, now a Rhodes scholar from Kansas at Oxford University, and Edwin McKinley Bristow, a student, at home with his parents.

Fred Schuyler Jackson, one of the best known lawyers in the State of Kansas, formerly attorney-general, and in 1910 elected to Congress, is a native of the Sunflower State, having been born near Osawatomie, Miami county, Kansas, April 19, 1868. His father, Martin Van Buren Jackson, came to Kansas from Indiana in 1854 and was a participant

in many of the stirring scenes of the border war. He was an intimate friend of John Brown, took part in the battle of Osawatimie, and when the Civil war began he enlisted in the Second Kansas state militia. At Pony creek, early in the war, he lost a leg, being one of the first men wounded in that historic conflict. He was then appointed postmaster at Paola by President Lincoln, and held that position for five years. He was born on July 21, 1837, and died on Aug. 1, 1908. Fred S. Jackson's mother's maiden name was Eliza Berthana Cure. She was born in New York, Sept. 21, 1837. In 1861 she married Joseph Sawyer, who was killed in the battle at Milliken's Bend early in the war, and she was married to Martin V. B. Jackson in 1864.

Fred S. Jackson received his early education in the public schools of his native county and of Greenwood county, whither his parents removed in 1881. After teaching school for five years he studied law, and in 1891 was admitted to the bar. Subsequently, for the purpose of obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the law, he became a student in the law department of the University of Kansas, where he graduated with high standing. Having already commenced the practice at Eureka, he returned there immediately upon receiving his degree from the university and soon after was elected county attorney, which office he held for two terms. His work as county attorney and his inherent ability attracted the attention of C. C. Coleman, then attorney-general of Kansas, who appointed Mr. Jackson as his first assistant. Mr. Jackson continued as Mr. Coleman's chief assistant until himself elected attorney-general in 1906 and assumed the duties of the office in January, 1907. While serving as assistant attorney-general, Mr. Jackson developed in his mind a policy for law enforcement which he carried into effect upon becoming the principal in the office, and it is no disparagement to other capable and conscientious citizens of Kansas who have held the office to say that no attorney-general of the state ever made a cleaner or more brilliant record than Fred S. Jackson. Where the laws and court procedure were defective, he planned to have them remodeled, and it is doubtful whether any state officer of Kansas has drafted and secured the enactment of so many practical and essential laws. Among these laws may be mentioned those providing for service on corporations in criminal cases; compelling corporations to answer interrogatories in suits brought to enforce the anti-trust laws; fixing a penalty of \$100 per day for any company violating the anti-trust laws and providing that such penalties might be collected in civil suits without a previous conviction in criminal cases; and the law compelling officers and agents of corporations to appear as witnesses in suits brought against their company. The most decisive blow struck in years for law enforcement in Kansas was the simultaneous institution in the supreme court of fifteen ouster suits against as many different leading brewery corporations of the country, the issuance of injunctive orders and the appointment of receivers for all the property of the companies found in the state. The success of the suits and the fearless and intelligent

enforcement of the prohibitory liquor laws in general commended him to the people of the state for reelection in 1908, and his second term began in January, 1909. His second administration was, if anything, more vigorous and effective than had been his first. Two years' experience, the passage of more stringent laws, the conviction of a number of offenders during his first term, all combined to render his work easier during his second, and consequently greater results were accomplished. To record in detail the great benefits secured to the state by his enforcement of law would require a volume. Being a man of great industry, with a conscientious belief in the sacredness of his official oath, and with the moral courage to discharge his duty, his record could not fail to meet with the approval of all law-abiding citizens. In 1910, while still serving as attorney-general, a number of his personal friends and leaders of the Republican party throughout the state, among whom were William Allen White and Senator Joseph L. Bristow, urged Mr. Jackson to make the race for Congress as a progressive Republican. He finally consented, and entered the campaign with such vigor that he won a triumphant victory at the primary and was elected by a substantial majority in November. His Congressional career has only begun, but to those who know Mr. Jackson's characteristics there is not a doubt that he will "make good."

On Oct. 30, 1895, Mr. Jackson married Miss Inez Sarah Wood, who was born in Pawnee county, Nebraska, April 19, 1873, but is practically a Kansas woman, her parents having removed to Brown county, Kansas, while she was still in her childhood. She graduated at the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, and at the time of her marriage was engaged in teaching. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have one son, Schuyler Wood Jackson, who was born on Nov. 24, 1904. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Sons of Veterans, in both of which he is deservedly popular because of his energetic championship of the right and his genial good fellowship.

Stephen Sewell Estey, Ph. D., D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka, Kan., and one of the ablest divines in the West, was born in the city of Calais, Me. He was left an orphan at a tender age, being less than two years old when his mother died and but six years old when his father died, and was thereafter reared by an aunt, who lived in Calais. He graduated at the Calais high school when sixteen years of age and at seventeen he began teaching in a country school, where he was engaged for two years, after which he attended the Maine State Normal School at Castine for one year. The following year, or in 1879, he entered Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, where he worked his way through and graduated in 1883, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. For two years after completing his college course he was superintendent of the public schools at Edgerton, Ohio, and then removed to Mattoon, Ill., where he read law one year and was admitted to the bar, but never took up the practice of law. In 1888 he came to Kansas and for seven years was superintendent of the Hum-

boldt public schools, where during the last three years of his residence, in addition to his work as superintendent, he studied theology as he had already determined to fit himself for the ministry of the Presbyterian church. He was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church in 1895 at Independence, Kan., where he served a successful pastorate of five years, during which time he built an addition to the church and a new parsonage. In 1900 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Salina, Kan., one of the most prominent Presbyterian churches in the state, and was pastor of that church for three years and a half, during which time the church prospered and enjoyed a healthy growth. Since 1904 he has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka, the strongest and largest Presbyterian church in Kansas, having a membership of 1,250, which congregation he has served with ever increasing popularity. In the space of fifteen years he has been in charge of but three churches each of which has been one of increasing responsibility and prominence, his present charge being regarded as the leading Presbyterian church in Kansas. This pastorate is certainly a high compliment to his ability, not only as a pulpit orator of exceptional force and power, but also as a kind and congenial pastor and leader. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest Presbyterian divines in the West and is affectionately spoken of in Topeka, where he is best known, as one of the ablest pastors in the city. In 1901 he completed a sociological course covering three years at Wooster University of Ohio, receiving the degree of Ph. D. He did the work of the course entirely by correspondence and at the same time he performed without interruption his duties as pastor of his church. In 1907 Park College of Missouri conferred on him the degree of D. D. In connection with the sociological course in Wooster University, he did one year's work on sociological lines in Chicago University, this also being done by correspondence.

Dr. Estey was married on Aug. 23, 1888, to Miss Helen Miller Roland, a native of Williams county, Ohio, and a graduate of the Toledo, Ohio, high school. She was also a student in Wooster University, and at the time of her marriage was a teacher by profession, having formerly been a teacher in the schools of Toledo, Ohio, and later principal of the high school at Humboldt, Kan., at the time her husband was superintendent of the schools there. They have one child, a daughter, Miss Helen Sewell Estey, who graduated at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., with the class of 1911 and is now teacher of Greek at Emporia College.

During his occupancy of the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church at Topeka, many substantial improvements have been made at an expenditure of more than \$30,000. These improvements embrace the remodeling of the church building, the installation of a \$4,000 pipe organ, and the building of a \$20,000 Bible school annex to accommodate the Sabbath school and Bible class of his church. He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Fortnightly Club.

John William Breidenthal, deceased, was during his life one of the men of Kansas singled out for his fine attainments, lofty ambitions, sterling manhood and remarkable financial career. He was born in Sibley county, Minnesota, June 22, 1857, the son of Matthew and Henrietta (Young) Breidenthal. His father was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., but at an early day removed to Minnesota. Subsequently he came to Kansas and in 1868 located in Elm Grove township, Labette county, where he took up land at a period when so many settlers were coming to the Sunflower State from the North and East. He was very successful and became one of the wealthy and prosperous farmers of the community. From the first he took a prominent part in local affairs and politics, being one of the first members of the Greenback party. He was a leader both politically and socially, being elected to various county offices which he filled with marked ability.

John W. Breidenthal was educated in the public schools of Minnesota and later went to Terre Haute, Ind. Upon completing his studies, he came to Kansas and ran a farm in Labette county from 1877 to 1880. The latter year he entered the real estate and insurance office of J. B. Cook, at Chetopa; became a partner in the firm in 1882, and from that time on was interested in many large real estate deals and investment companies. In 1884 he was instrumental in organizing the Neosho Valley Investment Company and was elected its secretary. This was one of seven companies in the field which lasted fifteen years. In 1890 Mr. Breidenthal became interested financially in a coöperative colonization enterprise in Topolobampo, Mexico, and was elected secretary of the organization. From the time he attained his majority and cast his first vote, Mr. Breidenthal took a keen interest in political affairs, and was nominated on the Greenback ticket, for lieutenant-governor of the state. He was elected chairman of the state central committee of the Progressive Labor Union party in 1887 and held many other important positions. In 1892 he was one of the most potential forces in the work of the People's party, served as chairman of the state central committee, and greatly assisted in the election of the party candidate, L. D. Lewelling, to the office of governor. In 1893 Governor Lewelling appointed him bank commissioner, an office to which he was reappointed by Governor Leedy in 1897. While holding this office, Mr. Breidenthal achieved results in its management and introduced reforms that have rarely been excelled. The revision of the banking laws of Kansas was largely due to his efforts and the changes made were substantially those he suggested. During his last term he recommended the passage of a measure which would guarantee the depositors of state banks against loss by failure. This was the first movement toward the state bank guaranty law which he lived to see passed in 1908. In 1900 he was the nominee of both the Democratic and Populist parties, for the office of governor, the nomination coming to him by acclamation and in the ensuing election he ran ahead of Mr. Bryan, the presidential candidate. In 1901 he organized the Equitable Union,

a fraternal insurance society, and was elected its president. The later years of his life were devoted to the organization and management of banks, a task for which he was most admirably fitted. In 1903, the Riverview State Bank and the Banking Trust Company of Kansas City, were established through his efforts. He also organized the Park Junction State Bank of Kansas City and served as one of its officials. In 1908 he was the moving spirit in the organization of the Anchor Life Insurance Company, and was president of the organization until his death. He was a firm believer in the fraternal form of insurance, being a member of several such organizations, and he was also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

On Sept. 26, 1882, Mr. Breidenthal married Julia, daughter of Joseph J. Slaughter of Chetopa, Labette county, a descendant of the old colonial family of that name famous during the Revolutionary war and in later years, in Culpeper county, Virginia. Mr. Slaughter's father, John Slaughter, was born in Culpeper county, but moved to Ohio, and later to Illinois, where he died. Mr. Breidenthal is survived by his widow and the following children: Nellie M., wife of Charles Davies, with the Sherwin-Williams Company of St. Louis; Herbert M., who is engaged in the insurance business in Kansas City; Maurice L., a graduate of the University of Kansas with the class of 1910, now traveling for the Kansas State Horticultural Society; and Willard J., cashier of the Riverview State Bank of Kansas City. The last named was born in Chetopa, Kan., Dec. 1, 1884, and received his elementary education in the public schools of Topeka and Kansas City, Kan. He graduated in the Kansas City High School in 1905 and at once entered the Riverview State Bank, which was founded by his father. From one position of trust he was rapidly advanced to another, as he inherited to a large degree the marked business ability of his father, and in 1907 was made cashier, a position for which he was most admirably qualified. From the first Mr. Breidenthal has displayed those qualities of a shrewd financier and capitalist which were so marked in his father, and today he is a conspicuous figure in the banking life of Kansas. He enjoys the confidence of the bankers in Kansas City; is a director of the St. Paul State Bank, the Elsmore State Bank, and the Citizens State Bank of Bartlett; and in addition to these various banking houses he is a director in the bank of which he is cashier. On Dec. 31, 1907, Mr. Breidenthal married Mary, daughter of Dr. George M. Gray of Kansas City, and they have one daughter, Ruth, born May 9, 1909.

Samuel Graves Stewart, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Topeka, was born in Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1845, a son of Dr. Robert Stewart, a graduate of the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, who practiced medicine in Ohio, the greater part of the time at Xenia, for a period of over forty years, when his able professional services were ended by his death in 1890. He was a native of South Carolina but came to Ohio at an early age with his father, Samuel Stewart, a farmer by occupation, who was born in South Carolina, the

son of William Stewart, a native of the north of Ireland and of Scottish descent. Dr. Robert Stewart married Miss Mary White, a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, and the daughter of Joseph White and his wife, whose family name was Miller. Joseph White was born in Kentucky and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Samuel G. Stewart spent the greater part of his boyhood and early school life in Greenfield and Xenia, Ohio. He was a student in the junior class of the Xenia High School when the Civil war broke out, and although a mere lad of fifteen years, he left his studies and his home to give his services to his country in her great struggle. He enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Ohio regiment, served the four years of the war and was mustered out at its close at the age of nineteen with a record of valiant and faithful service. He was with his regiment on all the battlefields on which it fought, taking part in twenty-eight engagements. At Murfreesboro, Tenn, he was seriously wounded and being unable to escape from the field after the battle, was made a prisoner by the Confederates. After six months of imprisonment in the famous Libby prison, he managed to make his escape and rejoined his regiment. At the close of the war he returned to his home and resumed his studies, spending two years in preparatory work in a seminary at Xenia. He then enrolled as a member of the senior class of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and graduated there in 1868.

Walter Roscoe Stubbs, eighteenth governor of the State of Kansas after it was admitted into the Union, is a native of the Hoosier State, born on a farm near the city of Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, Nov. 7, 1858. His parents, John T. and Esther (Bailey) Stubbs, were of Quaker ancestry, brought up to despise shams and hypocrisy—a trait which the governor has inherited in a marked degree. While he was still in his infancy his parents removed to Iowa, where they lived until 1869, when they settled at Hesper, Douglas county, Kansas. Here the future governor attended the common schools and was for a time a student in the University of Kansas at Lawrence. His youth was passed in various occupations. Sometimes he was engaged in farm work, sometimes as clerk in a store, and sometimes in driving a team. The last named seemed to have a special attraction for him, and shortly before he attained to his majority he obtained a pair of mules and took a contract for grading a mile or two of railroad. Securing another team in addition to his own he completed the work according to his agreement, made a little money in the transaction, and thus laid the foundation for a business which in a few years ran into millions of dollars annually. When the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company decided to build a line from St. Louis to Kansas City there was a spirited rivalry among contractors for the work of grading and bridging the roadbed. Mr. Stubbs entered the list of competitors and, with that careful attention to details that has made him so successful in his business enterprises, he drove over the proposed route, examining closely the nature of the work to be done, submitted a bid and secured the



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contract, which amounted to over \$3,000,000. This work he completed on time, to the satisfaction of the company, and with a reasonable profit to himself. Being thus placed upon a sound financial basis he extended his operations in railroad construction until he became one of the best known contractors in the West, furnishing employment at times to several thousand men, with headquarters in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, and other important cities as occasion demanded. As a large employer of men his knowledge of human nature was increased to such an extent that he rarely makes a mistake in his estimate of those with whom he comes in contact, a faculty that has been of great benefit to him in his political career.

Governor Stubbs did not enter politics until 1902, when he was nominated by the Republicans of Douglas county for representative in the state legislature, and in November of that year was elected. This honor came to him without solicitation on his part, but having been elected he set about discharging the duties of the office with the same fidelity that has always been such a prominent trait in his character in his private business. Soon after the beginning of the legislative session he came to the conclusion that the state was paying a number of unnecessary employees and attacked the custom with such vigor and intelligence as to bring him into the limelight. The inherent qualities of his Quaker ancestry—courage, rugged honesty, and a love of fair play—at once marked him as a man needed in Kansas politics. He was reelected to the legislature in 1904, and at the ensuing session was made speaker of the house. While occupying the speaker's chair he advocated and secured an important reform in the methods of doing the state printing, and in other ways demonstrated that he believed public office to be a public trust instead of a source of private emolument. In 1904 he was chairman of the Republican state central committee, and in the campaign a number of pledges were made which he insisted should be kept. Before the beginning of the legislative session he had a number of bills in the way of reform legislation prepared, such as placing the state's charitable institutions under one board of control and inaugurating the civil service system among the employees in such institutions; to revise the methods of doing the state printing, and to provide for the nomination of all candidates by primary election. As speaker of the house he fought for the passage of these matters, and with regard to the number of employees by the house he appointed a committee to look after the matter, with the result that while in the legislature of 1903 there were 232 people on the pay roll, in 1905 the number was reduced to less than 70 without any impairment of the service. In 1906 he was a third time elected to represent his district in the legislature, and, true to the record he had previously established, made such a strong and vigorous fight for honest, decent government that he became the favorite candidate for governor of the state. In 1908 he was nominated by the people for this high office, being the first governor of the state to receive his nomination direct from the

people at a state-wide primary under a law for which he had made a four years' fight to place upon the statute books of Kansas. His message to the legislature showed him to be a man of progressive ideas, and in 1910 the people of Kansas showed their sympathy with his views by again nominating him for governor in one of the most hotly contested primaries in the history of the country. He was elected for his second term in November, 1910, and entered upon the duties of his second administration the following January. A recent writer says of Governor Stubbs: "He holds the man above the dollar with great persistence and if he regards property highly it is because it is the product of human toil and not a mere possession of wealth."

The strong individuality of Governor Stubbs has made its impress upon Kansas affairs. As a member of the "progressive wing" of the Republican party he has been consistent—even if somewhat radical at times—in his advocacy of such measures as the initiative and referendum, public control of certain corporate interests, and the recall of unworthy or incompetent public officials. Not only has his individuality been made manifest in state affairs, but he fights also with equal force for those moral ideas that are such vital necessities in the building up of a great state. Education, civic righteousness, good roads, everything that contributes to comfort and success in life, finds in him a strong supporter. His inauguration as governor may be said to mark the beginning of an epoch in the history of Kansas. The primary law under which he was nominated is a long step toward placing the government in the hands of the people instead of delegate conventions, the members of which were so frequently chosen by corrupt and underhand methods. The measures advocated by the governor while in office have been of such character as still further to restore the institutions of the state to their pristine purity—in other words, "to get back to the people." Such men make enemies, but the enemies they make are only additional evidences of the purity of their aims and a compliment to their courage. Governor Stubbs is a Thirty-second degree Mason; a public-spirited citizen; takes a keen interest in all questions relating to civic progress, and no doubt the history of the future will accord him a place as one of the truly great chief executives of Kansas.

George Milton Noble, a prominent citizen and pioneer of Topeka, was born on a farm in Clermont county, Ohio, March 7, 1842, a son of Rev. James Henry Noble, a Methodist minister, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1821. From 1842 to 1867 Rev. James H. Noble was a member of the Indiana conference, serving churches at Evansville, New Albany, Indianapolis and Greencastle, and from 1867 until his death in 1892, he was a member of the Illinois conference, serving at Champaign, Decatur, Springfield, Lincoln, Mattoon, Shelbyville and Paxton. He served as presiding elder of the Indianapolis, Evansville and Greencastle districts in Indiana, and of the Danville district in Illinois. He died at Kankakee, Ill. He was the son of Jonathan Noble, a farmer, born on the eastern shore of Maryland about the year 1800, but removed

to Ohio in 1806 with his father, Henry Noble. The Noble family is of English descent. The mother of George Milton Noble was Esther Angeline Simmons, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1822 and died at Greencastle, Ind., in 1864. She was the daughter of James B. Simmons, a farmer and the son of Leonard Simmons.

George Milton Noble is the eldest of eleven children born to Rev. James and Esther Angeline (Simmons) Noble. After the mother's death in 1864, the father married Caroline E. Simmons, a younger sister of the first wife, and to their union were born two children. Ten of the thirteen children are still living. The other nine surviving children are: Jonathan Nichols Noble of Champaign Ill.; Mrs. Eliza Foote of Le Grand, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth Foote and Mrs. Carrie Noble White of Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Anna Noble White of Fairmount, Ill.; Mrs. Ollie Noble Yerkes of South Dakota; James Henry Noble of Keokuk, Iowa; Mrs. Grace Noble Heerman of Morgan Park, Ill., and Elmer C. Noble of Chicago, Ill.

The boyhood of George M. Noble was spent on a farm in his native Ohio county up to the age of sixteen, making his home up to that time with his maternal grandparents, James B. and Elizabeth Simmons. The reason for this was because the father, being a minister, was constantly moving about. At the age of sixteen he joined his parents at Princeton, Ind. In the fall of 1860 he entered the preparatory department of Asbury University (now De Pauw) at Greencastle, Ind., but was not permitted to finish his course in college due to the opening of the Civil war. In August, 1861, after completing the preparatory course, he volunteered his services to the Union and at Terre Haute, Ind., he joined the Thirty-first Indiana regiment, with which he served to the end of the war, first as a brevet private from Aug. 1, 1861, to Oct. 7, 1861; as private from Oct. 7, 1861, to April 10, 1862; as sergeant-major from April 10, 1862, to Jan. 24, 1863; as first lieutenant and adjutant from Jan. 24, 1863, to Nov. 11, 1864; and as captain from Nov. 11, 1864, to June 22, 1865. On Oct. 13, 1865, he was appointed a brevet major of volunteers by the president of the United States for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." He took part in the capture of Fort Donelson, the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the battles of Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, all the fights from Dalton to Atlanta—including Resaca, New Hope Church, Bald Knob, Peach Tree Creek—Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin, Nashville and others. The first two years after the war closed he spent at Havana, Ill. In the spring of 1868 he went to Champaign, Ill., where he studied law and in April, 1870, he was admitted to the bar at Springfield. Immediately after his admission he came to Topeka and has resided there ever since, being for many years actively engaged in the practice of law. In more recent years, though still a member of the Topeka bar, he has devoted most of his attention to the real estate business, in which he has been most successful and has become widely known. In his forty years' residence in Topeka. Mr. Noble built up an enviable

reputation as an honorable and upright citizen and there is certainly no citizen of Topeka who is held in higher esteem.

Mr. Noble was married on Jan. 25, 1872, to Miss Eva Reed, of Champaign, Ill. They have had two sons. The elder, Walter Thomas Noble, was born on Nov. 15, 1872, married in October, 1896, Miss Jessie Small of Topeka, and died on Aug. 4, 1904, leaving three children—Walter Thomas, John Small and George Milton Noble III. The younger son, George M. Noble, Jr., was born on Oct. 16, 1877, married Miss Morella Sarah Brock of Atchison, Kan., Sept. 1, 1908, and is now (1911) with the firm of George M. Noble & Company.

Mr. Noble is a Republican in politics. In March, 1873, he and T. B. Sweet organized the Kansas Loan and Trust Company of Topeka, the first mortgage company ever organized in Kansas. He served as vice-president and one of the managers of it until 1892, when it was sold to the Trust Company of America. Mr. Noble then became vice-president and a manager of the latter, acting as such until Sept. 1, 1898, when it quit business and he then established the present well known real estate firm of George M. Noble & Co. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Topeka for forty years, or throughout the full period of his residence, and has been an official member of it during all of that period. He is a member of Lincoln Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Commercial Club of Topeka, and the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He is a thirtieth degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is also a Royal Arch Mason.

James Philip de Bevers Kaye, dean of Grace cathedral, Topeka, Kan., was born in Shropshire, England, July 4, 1864, the son of John Beersford Kaye and his wife, who prior to her marriage was Mary Jane Griffin. He comes from an English and Welsh family on the paternal side, while on the maternal, he is descended from an honored old Scotch family. However, on the maternal side there is a blend of Norman-French blood, since his mother's mother was a Miss de Bevers, purely of Norman-French descent. In France the de Bevers family belonged to the nobility and Dean Kaye wears a ring which contains an intaglio stone on which there is neatly carved the de Bevers coat of arms consisting of a flower vase and wreath which is supported on one side by a unicorn and on the other by a young woman. On the paternal side, he is descended from the nobility of England. John Kaye was bishop of Lincoln and a religious writer of note. Originally, the Kayes lived in Wales and the name was spelled Keay. Dean Kaye was six years old when he accompanied his parents to the United States in 1870. The family first located at Troy, N. Y., where the father was engaged at electro plating for some years, when he removed to Whitestone, L. I., where he died on March 11, 1910, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The mother, still a widow, continues to reside at Whitestone, L. I., at the venerable age of seventy-five years.

Dean Kaye received his early educational training in St. Paul's parochial school at Troy, N. Y., and in 1884 he entered Kenyon College,

Gambier, Ohio, in which he completed both the classical and theological courses, graduating in 1889. He then entered the Philadelphia Divinity School in which he spent one year, graduating in 1890. He was ordained deacon in Trinity cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1890 and was ordained priest at Alliance, Ohio, in December, 1890. For four years thereafter he was rector of Trinity church at Alliance, Ohio, after which for two years he was rector of the Church of the Resurrection at Fernbank, Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati. In January, 1896, he became rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, at Ironwood, Mich., and served there for nearly six years. In November, 1901, he was called to his present post, that of dean of Grace cathedral.

Dean Kaye was married on Sept. 6, 1899, to Miss Frances Camp Nelson of Ironwood, Mich., a direct descendant, on her mother's side, from Governor Bradford of the Massachusetts colony, who was one of the Mayflower passengers. Dean Kaye and his wife are the parents of two children: Margaret Nelson, born Sept. 7, 1904, and Philip de Bevers, born March 11, 1908.

Dean Kaye is a Royal Arch and a Scottish Rite Mason, and also a Knight Templar. He is president of the standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of Kansas; has been a delegate to the general convention of the Episcopal church for the past twelve years; is the examining chaplain to the bishop of Kansas; professor of systematic divinity in the Kansas Theological School of Topeka; is vice-president and general manager of Christ Hospital of Topeka; is trustee of the property of the Kansas Theological School; and is chairman of the financial committee of the diocese of Kansas. He is also the delegate to the missionary council of the Episcopal church, department of the Southwest, and is manager of St. Luke's Hospital, now in course of construction at Wellington, Kan. He has held various civic positions, is president of the Civic Improvement Society, a director of the Foster branch of the National Humane Society, and a member of the advisory board of the Topeka Orphans' Home. He is president of the Topeka Kennel Club, and a member of the Topeka Commercial Club.

Charles Monroe Sheldon, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Topeka, Kan., is not only one of the most eminent divines in the West, but is also an author whose contributions to sacred literature have attracted world-wide attention and distinction. He comes of good old English ancestry, with a tinge of Scotch-Irish on the maternal side, and was born at Wellsville, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1857. His father, Rev. Stewart Sheldon, a native of the State of New York, was born Dec. 20, 1823, and was also a Congregational minister of note, having spent over forty years in active ministerial work in the states of New York, Rhode Island, Michigan, Missouri and South Dakota. While a resident of South Dakota, he held the position of superintendent of church missions, in which capacity he organized as many as a hundred new churches. He was the son of Horace Sheldon, a native of Massachusetts and an agriculturist of western New York, and at

present (1900) is a resident of Topeka where he has lived practically retired from the ministry since the death of his wife, Mrs. Sarah (Ward) Sheldon, on Dec. 25, 1900. She was born in the State of New York, Aug. 21, 1831, the daughter of Dr. Jabez Ward, a native of Vermont.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's boyhood was spent in several different states in which his father happened to be engaged in the ministry. When three years old he accompanied his parents to Rhode Island, where the following five years were spent. At the close of the Civil war in 1865 the family removed to Chillicothe, Mo., thence to Michigan, and from the latter state to Yankton county, South Dakota, where the father had taken a homestead which required his residence on the claim in order to prove up the title and secure the land. There young Sheldon spent five of his youthful years—from the age of twelve to seventeen—about as close to nature as one could desire. He attended the public schools of South Dakota and then entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., where after two years of hard work he graduated in 1879. He then took a course at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in which institution he graduated in 1883, receiving the degree of A. B. He then matriculated at the Andover Theological Seminary where he spent three years and graduated in 1886. He at once accepted the charge of a parish and the Congregational church at Waterbury, Vt., and on Nov. 23, 1886, he was ordained a Congregational minister. After two years of successful ministry at Waterbury, he came to Topeka, and in January, 1889, became pastor of the Central Congregational Church. At that time the congregation was small in numbers and the house of worship was a small frame store building. However, a progressive spirit prevailed in the hearts of the little congregation and this was soon cheered into enthusiastic work by their pastor, the result being the erection at the corner of Huntoon and Buchanan streets one of the finest churches in Topeka. It is of stone construction, and of an architectural design that makes it not only a beautiful structure but also one that is convenient and commodious in all of its appointments. The church has prospered both financially and spiritually, for when Mr. Sheldon took charge the total membership was but fifty-seven, while now it has 750 members and under his able pastorate the congregation is rapidly becoming one of the largest in the city. Mr. Sheldon has gained fame as a minister and at the same time he has won distinction in the literary field through his numerous productions, some of which rank among the best ever written on religious themes. Probably his book entitled "In His Steps" has been more widely read and commented on than any other similar work in the world. It has had a wonderful circulation throughout the world, having been translated into twelve different languages. It has been produced by fifteen different publishers, who, so far as known, have disposed of over 10,000,000 copies. He has also written many other books of great popularity, among them, "Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," "Richard

Bruce," "The Twentieth Door," "Edward Blake," "John King's Question Class," "The Miracle at Markham," "Born to Serve," "His Brother's Keeper," "Malcolm Kirk," "The Wheels of the Machine," "His Mother's Prayers," "How to Succeed," "The High Calling," etc., all of which have proven popular.

Mr. Sheldon was married on May 20, 1891, to Miss Mary Abby Merriam, the daughter of Everett Brooks Merriam of Topeka, and they have one child, Merriam Ward Sheldon, born Feb. 23, 1897. Mr. Sheldon is a member of the Fortnightly Club of Topeka, and at the present time (1910) he is serving as its president.

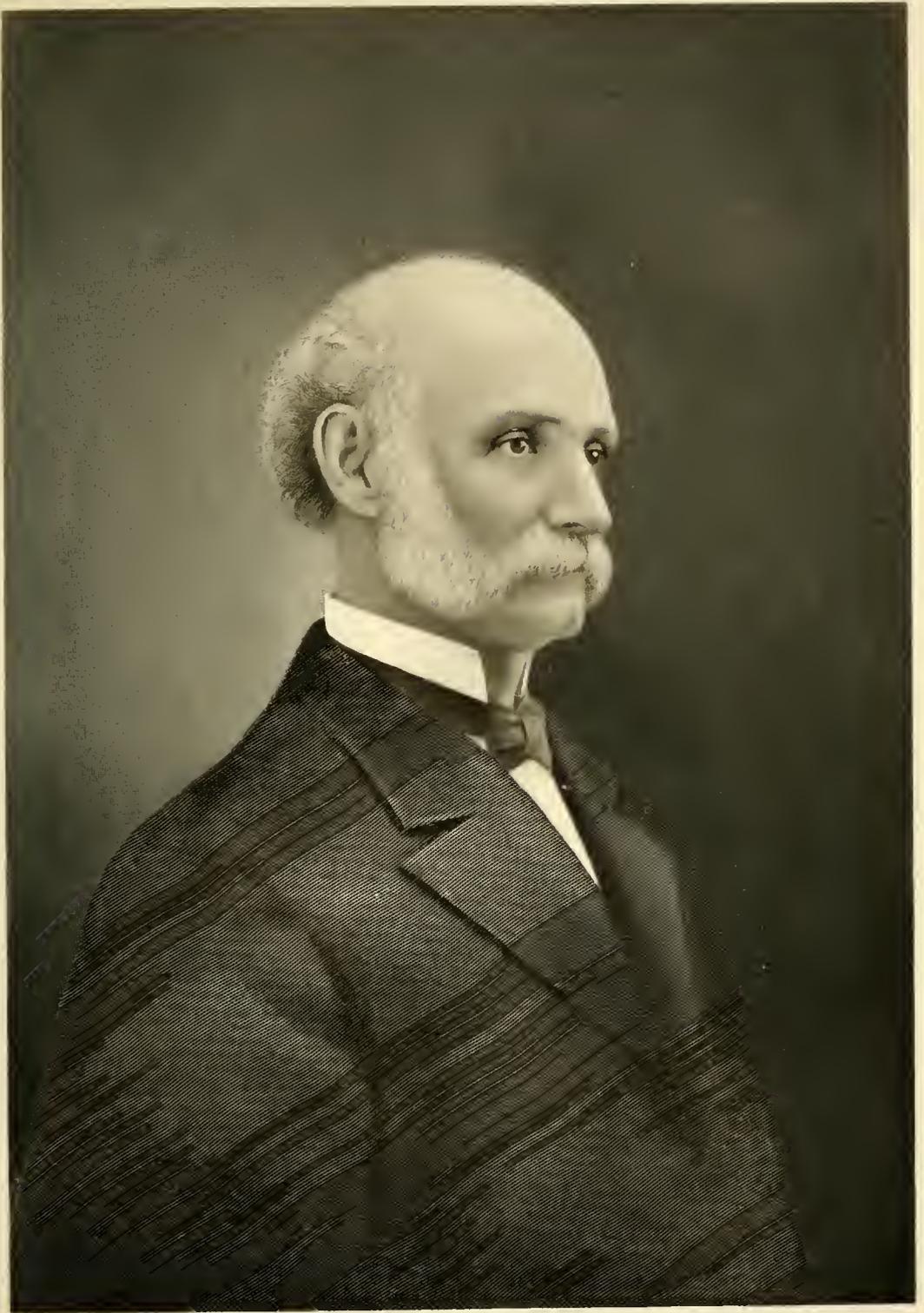
Henry Justin Allen, editor and publisher of the Wichita Beacon, a leading member of the newspaper fraternity of Kansas, is a native of the Keystone State, born at Corry, Pa., in September, 1869. The Allen family was founded in America by John Allen, the grandfather of Henry J., who came to the United States from the north of Scotland and settled near Corry, Pa., in 1820. He was one of the pioneer farmers of that region. His son John, Jr., married Rebecca E. Goodwin and four children were born to them: Elizabeth, the wife of G. W. Andrews, of Thomas, Okla.; Henry J., the subject of this sketch; Cora, wife of Edward F. Sheldon of Ottawa, Kan.; and La Verne, a farmer in McAlester, Okla. At the outbreak of the Civil war John Allen, Jr., enlisted in Company I, Ninth New York cavalry and served until mustered out of the service at the grand review held in Washington after peace had been declared. After leaving the army Mr. Allen came to Kansas in the fall of 1865, settling on land at Riverdale, Clay county, where he lived until he retired and removed to Clifton, Kan., where he now resides with his wife.

Henry J. Allen was reared on his father's farm. He attended the public schools of Clay and Osage counties, but was ambitious and learned the barber's trade which he followed, thus earning enough money to attend Baker University. He belonged to the class of 1890 but did not graduate. However, in 1893 the university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. While in college he became interested in newspaper work and was a member of the editorial staff of the college paper. In 1891 Mr. Allen was given the management of the Salina Republican, owned by Hon. J. L. Bristow. Three years later this property was sold and Mr. Allen bought the Manhattan Nationalist, which he edited and published a year before disposing of it. Soon after this he and Mr. Bristow bought the Ottawa Herald and the Salina Republican, changing the name of the latter to the Salina Journal. Mr. Allen was editor and manager of both publications until 1907, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Bristow taking the Salina Journal and Mr. Allen the Ottawa Herald. The following year he disposed of the Herald and purchased the Wichita Beacon, of which he has since been the editor and manager. In all his business ventures, Mr. Allen has been remarkably successful. In 1910 he promoted the building of the first Kansas sky-scraper, "The Beacon Building," which cost

\$435,000, and is the largest office building in the state. In politics Mr. Allen is a staunch Republican, having served as private secretary to Governor Stanley, who appointed him president of the board of charities, during his second term in office. Under Governor Bailey, Mr. Allen served in a like capacity. He has twice been a candidate for Congress in the Second Kansas district but was defeated, once by Mr. Bowersock and later by Charles F. Scott.

While in college Mr. Allen was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of Midian Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Wichita, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Wichita Commercial Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Country and Riverside clubs, the American Newspaper Association, and an honorary member of the National Press Club. Oct. 19, 1891, Mr. Allen married Elsie J., daughter of Frederick Nuzman, a retired lumber and hardware merchant of Circleville, Kan. Mrs. Allen is a graduate of Baker University in the class of 1890. They have had four children, only one of whom is living—Henrietta, born Sept. 18, 1901. Two children, Frederick, aged four, and Katharine, aged two, died in 1902 of diphtheria, and a son, Justin, aged eight, died in 1910. Mrs. Allen is one of the cultivated, progressive women who takes an active interest in higher education, charitable work and a leading part in the social life of Wichita. She is a member of the First Methodist Church.

Cyrus Kurtz Holliday.—Not infrequently it happens that the term "pioneer" is abused or misapplied. In speaking or writing of one who has been prominent in the community, or who may have attained to years beyond the average of human life, there is a natural inclination to refer to him as a leading spirit in the business or political world, and to apply to him words of praise or appreciation, not always entirely warranted by the actual facts. In the case of the distinguished Kansan of whom this article treats no such error can be committed. In the endeavor to preserve within reasonable space a suitable record of his life and achievements no fanciful elaboration of record is necessary. He has been more generous to the biographer than it is possible for the biographer to be to him, and the simple truth is ample. Cyrus Kurtz Holliday was a pioneer at the time when pioneers really existed in Kansas. He was an early settler in the best meaning of that term. He made himself known and felt, not only in Topeka, not only in Kansas, but in a much broader field. He was a business man, the master of an honorable profession, a public-spirited citizen, a worker for Kansas. He lived for a purpose, to which he was true and steadfast, and the home in which he died was built on the farm he preëmpted in 1855, when Kansas was the mere beginning of a state and Topeka the dim prospect of a city. He was born near the town of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, April 3, 1826. With the exception of a brief residence in Wooster, Ohio, his early years were spent near the place of his



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birth. His education was obtained at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., one of his classmates being the late Senator William B. Allison of Iowa. He was educated for the legal profession, which he followed to some extent, although his natural taste seemed to be for large business undertakings, for which his knowledge of law and his talents as an orator gave him a fine equipment. His first important business venture was as a contractor for the construction of a short line of railroad in his native state, on which he realized a profit of \$20,000. With this foundation, a pretentious one in those days, he decided to emigrate to the west, to enlarge his field of operation, make his home and build his fortune. He came to Kansas in the early '50s, stopping at Lawrence, where he met Gov. Charles Robinson, who became his friend and associate. His ability and energy, coupled with the enthusiasm of young manhood, at once gave him prominence and leadership, and the fort built by the citizens of the town to defend it against the attacks of pro-slavery men was called Fort Holliday, in his honor. After the adoption of the Lecompton constitution and the establishment of the Territorial capital there, it was the judgment of many of the leading citizens of Lawrence that the Territory would eventually become a free state, and, imbued with this idea, Mr. Holliday persuaded some of his friends to go further west with him in search of a site for the permanent capital of the new state. They first stopped at Tecumseh, but were unable to make terms with the owners of the town site at that point. Proceeding six miles further west an agreement was made with Enoch Chase, by which sufficient land for their purpose was obtained and preëmpted by means of a "Wyandotte float"—a government warrant authorizing a Wyandotte Indian or his assignee to locate a piece of unoccupied land wherever he might select. This became the town site of Topeka, and the Topeka Town company was formed, of which Mr. Holliday was the first president. The site of the city was originally the headright of Isaiah Walker, an Indian, who deeded the land to the Topeka company. The original patent for this particular piece of property bears the date of Feb. 14, 1859, and is signed by President James Buchanan. Another patent, covering sixty-two acres on the bank of the Kansas river, bears the signature of Abraham Lincoln and was issued from the Lecompton land office to the mayor and council of Topeka. Mr. Holliday's own story of the founding of Topeka is in these words: "I arrived in Lawrence in October, 1854, and came into possession of a few shares in the Lawrence Town company, but preferring to be interested in a town of my own, started west on Nov. 21 with a party to look up a desirable town site. In that party were Governor Robinson, Rev. S. Y. Lum, Rev. Mr. Clough, a Mr. Davis, Frank Billings, Captain Bolles, John Armstrong and myself. On Nov. 22 we arrived on the ground upon which the city of Topeka now stands, which at once impressed me as a favorable location for a great city. The selection of this town site was not an accident; it offered every advantage as a town site. Here was a great river, plenty of water, and above all, the two great trails of the continent—Fort Leaven-

worth and St. Joe to Santa Fe, and Independence to California—crossed at this point.” Mr. Holliday wanted to call the new town Webster, in honor of Daniel Webster, but the name Topeka was adopted upon the suggestion of Rev. S. Y. Lum. In laying out the town it was upon Mr. Holliday’s suggestion that sufficient ground was set apart for the present Capitol Square, and he was wholly instrumental in making Topeka the capital city. He was, in fact, the father of the city. Mr. Holliday and his associates took up homesteads adjacent to the new town, and some of the land so obtained was afterwards added to the site, Mr. Holliday’s farm among the number. He continued to direct the affairs of the company until all the lots were disposed of, when the company went out of business and Mr. Holliday was made trustee, for the purpose of curing all defects of titles. Many of the lots remained in his name up to the time of his death, and for many years he was the largest individual taxpayer in the city of Topeka. It must have been a source of considerable pride to him to be able to locate and establish a city like Topeka and make it the capital of a state like Kansas; but his greatest satisfaction and his most enduring fame, no doubt, resulted from his connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, of which he was the inspiration, the promoter, the builder, the first president, and a director from the date of its organization up to the date he died, within sound of its whistles and bells, the rumble of its trains and the clang and whir of its mighty shops. The idea of building a railroad across the state, in the direction of California and Mexico and following the old Santa Fe trail, came to him soon after he landed in Kansas. His dream was something marvelous, as his faith was something splendid. His associates in Topeka avoided discussing a proposition so absurd. His friends in the East ridiculed it. Everybody dismissed it from thought as being a wild feat of the imagination on the part of an otherwise amiable and level-headed man. Confronted with the suggestion of such a project, Jules Verne might have written a romance around it. But Verne lived to see his “Around the World in Eighty Days” discounted twenty-five per cent. by an up-to-date traveler, and Holliday lived to see the imaginary become the practical. As early as 1864 he caused to be printed a map of the proposed road, which is still extant, showing the lines of the great system stretching from Atchison to the Gulf of Mexico, to the city of Mexico, to Guaymas, to Los Angeles, to San Francisco, and to Denver. While a member of the Territorial council Mr. Holliday obtained from the Territorial legislature a charter for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. His next step was to obtain a land grant from Congress. The first money for use in constructing the road came through an act of Congress authorizing the sale, at \$1 per acre in gold, of the residuary lands of the Pottawatomie Indians to any land grant railroad company. By borrowing money on a mortgage Mr. Holliday came into possession of this Indian land and sold it at a sufficient profit to build his railroad from Topeka to Carbondale, a distance of twenty miles. This was the first section; and the rest of the road, from Carbondale to

Newton, was built in the same fragmentary way. It was a constant struggle to enlist public interest in the road and to obtain funds with which to prosecute the work. Mr. Holliday had unbounded faith in the enterprise. He planned and worked by day and night. No obstacle daunted him. The most extraordinary difficulties seemed only to inspire him with renewed vigor. A notable gesture of his when calling attention to the possibilities of the road, or advocating an issue of bonds in its aid, was to cross his arms in front on a level with his shoulders in the form of a horizontal X. Then, turning his face to the southwest, he would say: "Fellow citizens, imagine, if you please, my right hand as Chicago, my left as St. Louis. Eventually the railroad we contemplate will reach those two cities, and, crossing at Topeka, the intersection of my arms, will extend to Galveston, the City of Mexico, and San Francisco. The incoming tides of immigration will flow along these lines of railway and like an ocean wave advance up the sides of the Rockies and dash their foaming crests down upon the Pacific Slope." At a meeting held in Wakarusa, which point the track layers had just reached. Mr. Holliday predicted that the Atchison would in the near future become one of the great transcontinental railways of the country, and years ago he saw the fulfillment of his prophecy. The faith that prompted and nerved him in the beginning was never surrendered for a day or an hour. He had inaugurated a conquest of the plains, and he firmly believed in its ultimate success. When the road was in its worst financial straits he was a bull in the market, and only sold occasional blocks of stock to meet pressing obligations. In 1879, when the stocks of all the granger roads made a slight advance in the market, he was urged to unload his large Kansas holdings. Atchison stock was then quoted at forty-eight cents. He insisted that the price would go to \$1.50, and it subsequently reached that figure, thus vindicating his judgment, as a former event had vindicated his faith and courage. During the early years of his life in Topeka, Mr. Holliday took a very active interest in politics and was always a close student of public affairs. He was the first mayor of Topeka, and later was recalled to that position for several terms. He was a member of the first free state convention, held in Topeka in 1857, and also took part in the second free-state convention at the same place in 1858, at which time he was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the free-state ticket. When Horace Greeley came to Kansas, in 1859, to organize the free-state men in the Republican party, Mr. Holliday was one of the prominent factors in the movement. At the Osawatomie convention, in May of that year, he assisted in the formation of the Republican party of the state, and was a member of the committee on platform. In 1861 he was chosen to be state senator for the Sixth senatorial district, which included the counties of Shawnee, Jackson, Jefferson and Osage. Two years later he served a term as adjutant-general of the state and handled the business of the Kansas regiments during the Civil war. There were 21,086 enlisted men from Kansas, comprising all branches of military service, and the record of every man was kept with perfect

order and absolute accuracy. It was this service that gave him his title of colonel, by which he was afterwards familiarly known. In 1866 he represented the Topeka district in the lower house of the legislature. In 1874 he was a candidate for Congress before the Republican convention of the Third district, but was defeated. In 1884 he was nominated for lieutenant-governor by a convention of Democrats and Republicans who favored the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, but was defeated at the polls. For many years he was president of the Excelsior Coke and Gas company of Topeka, and later was president of the Merchants' National bank of the same city. He was president of the State Historical Society in 1890, and was, from the first, one of its most active and influential members. Colonel Holliday died March 29, 1900, lacking five days of completing his 74th year. The immediate cause of his death was an affection of the heart, from which he had suffered for a number of years. Because of advancing age the last recurrence proved to be more serious than former attacks, and early in his illness the physicians gave up all hope of his recovery, a condition so fully realized by Colonel Holliday that he was able to make due preparation for the end and to adjust his extensive business interests. His wife, who was formerly Miss Mary Jones of Meadville, Pa., died July 19, 1908. She came with him to Kansas in the early days and was his constant companion and helpmeet. Two children also survive: a daughter, Mrs. Lillie H. Kellam, and son, Charles K. Holliday, both residents of Topeka. Colonel Holliday was a familiar figure in Topeka and in Kansas, and filled many places of trust and responsibility in the private avenues of life, not easily enumerated here. He was a man of dignified, courtly and scholarly appearance, of agreeable and gracious presence, of infinite courtesy, of kindly and generous nature, and dear in the intimate relations of home, community and state. His whole life, from enthusiastic young manhood to venerable age, was interwoven with the history of the city he founded. His eyes had watched the slow unfolding of the scattered huts into the village his steady hand and tireless brain had wrought and planned, nor rested when the village merged into the town. And the same energy of brain and brawn worked on until the city, rich, prosperous and filled with high promise of the future, towered where long years before he had reared his almost solitary home. And the city is the tablet on which is graven his worth, his deeds, his merits, the power of an intellect which claimed men's admiration and the charm of a kindly heart that won their esteem and gratitude.

Charles King Holliday.—The simple fact that a man becomes a pillar and a patriot in his community does not necessarily imply that his offspring shall measure up to the same degree of excellence and good citizenship. In truth, the contrary is quite the rule. Seldom does the son of a prominent father display those qualities which formed the base of the latter's greatness, and instances in which a son, by his own conduct and achievements, has not only maintained the standards of a distinguished parent, but has brought additional lustre to the family

name, are rare indeed. Occasionally there will be an example of this sort, however, and in such cases it is but meet and fit that at least modest mention of the son should accompany any extended account of the father. Hence no apology is made for supplementing the foregoing sketch of a distinguished Kansan with a brief mention of his only son, Charles King Holliday, who is now a prominent figure in the business and social life of the city of which his father was father and founder.

Charles King Holliday, lawyer, scholar, and gentleman of affairs, of Topeka, Kan., was born at Meadville, Pa., Feb. 12, 1859, the only son of the late Cyrus Kurtz Holliday and his wife, Mary (Jones) Holliday, of the preceding record. He was reared to manhood in Topeka, and though he has been temporarily absent from it several times in the pursuit of study and the discharge of duty, that city has been his home all his life, and his interest in the welfare and growth of the Capital City is no less enthusiastic than was that of his father, who founded it. Charles King Holliday received his early educational training in the Topeka public schools. Later, he graduated at both Washburn College and the University of Kansas, and still later graduated from the law department of Yale, after which he spent three years abroad, finishing his education in the schools of France and Germany. Although a lawyer by profession, much of Mr. Holliday's attention has been given to other matters. In 1888 he was secretary of the United States legation at Caracas, Venezuela, receiving the appointment from President Grover Cleveland, and from 1890 to 1894, he served as one of the commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, receiving the appointment from President Benjamin Harrison. He is connected officially with many of Topeka's large financial enterprises and was formerly president of the Topeka Gas company, holding that position for eight years—from 1900 to 1908. He is a prominent member of the Topeka Commercial Club and for three years served as its president. A Republican in politics, he served for four years as a member of the Topeka city council, and for two years he served as a member of the board of police commissioners, receiving his appointment from Governor Morrill. He is a member of Grace Episcopal Church, of the Elks Club, and of the Country Club, all of Topeka.

On Dec. 12, 1887, Mr. Holliday was united in marriage to Miss Jeanette Hamilton, daughter of Col. E. R. Hamilton, a pioneer of California, and banker of Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Holliday have one daughter, Miss Elizabeth Holliday, who is now a young lady, and a graduate of the Topeka High School.

With all of those qualities which essentially belong to good citizenship, Mr. Holliday is generously endowed. A man of generous impulses, whose dominant traits of character are ever enlisted under the banner of progress, and whose influence is constantly exerted toward the moral uplift of his community, he is a fine type of the modern, wide-awake, American citizen and business man, and a splendid example of courtly and cultivated refinement and gentility.

Winfield Austin Scott Bird, whose name and fame as a lawyer, and especially as an expert on matters pertaining to municipal government, have extended to all parts of the State of Kansas, and even to other states, is a native of the old Keystone State, having been born at Addison, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, Aug. 31, 1855. His father, Archibald Bird, was also a native of Somerset county, where he was born on Nov. 22, 1823, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Ann Heilman, was born in Allegany county, Maryland, March 25, 1820. During the Civil war Archibald Bird served with distinction as a soldier in the Union army, and his death at Addison, Pa., April 12, 1896, was due to wounds received in that historic conflict. He was a farmer by occupation and also conducted a sawmill in Somerset county. His wife died at Listonburg, Pa., May 4, 1906. When Winfield was about six months old his parents removed to the woods on White's creek, in his native county, and here he was reared to manhood on the farm which his father reclaimed from the primeval state, rendering what assistance he could and attending school about three months each year during the winter seasons. The sawmill above mentioned was one of the old-fashioned kind, operated by water-power, and here he frequently worked from fifteen to eighteen hours a day in the busy seasons, sawing lumber for the surrounding neighbors. In this school of stern experience young Bird developed those traits of perseverance, self-denial and moral courage that have in later years been such potent influences in making him a leader of men. At every opportunity he studied such books as came to his hand, and by the time he was twenty years of age he had acquired sufficient education to engage in teaching school, which occupation he followed for the next five years, first in Pennsylvania and later in Richardson county, Nebraska, whither he went in the spring of 1878. After teaching for two years in Richardson county, during which time he devoted all his spare time to the study of law under the preceptorship of Clarence Gillespie of Falls City, Neb., he was there admitted to the bar on Sept. 8, 1880. Immediately upon his admission to practice he decided to try his fortune in Kansas, and on Sept. 27, 1880, he opened his law office in Topeka. From that time to the present—a period of thirty years—he has been a practicing attorney of that city, and for more than twenty-five years of that time he has occupied his present offices in the Bates Building at the corner of Sixth and Kansas avenues. His practice is of a general character, and by a conscientious attention to the interests of his clients and a careful preparation of his cases he has won an enviable position at the bar and built up a lucrative business. He has been a member of the Kansas State Bar Association ever since it was organized, and is now one of the oldest living members of that body. He is also a member of the Shawnee County Bar Association and the Topeka Commercial Club.

In his political affiliations Mr. Bird is an unswerving supporter of Republican principles. For eight years he served as city attorney of Topeka, and it is no disparagement to other men who have held that

position to say that no man ever discharged the duties of the office with more fidelity. In 1904 he was elected as one of Shawnee county's representatives in the state legislature, and his record during that term was of such a nature that his constituents rewarded him with a reelection in 1906. As a law maker he displayed the same zeal and faithfulness that have distinguished him as a practitioner, some of the most important laws on the Kansas statute books being due to his intimate knowledge of municipal affairs and his interest in the general welfare of his adopted state. He is the author of what is known as the "Red Can Law," which requires all dealers in gasoline to deliver the explosive in a red can bearing the label "Dangerous," and providing penalties of fine and imprisonment for failure to comply with the provisions of the law. This law has been practically copied by several of the United States, and it has served as a model for similar legislation in several foreign countries. He also introduced and secured the passage of the pure food law and the bill providing for the government of the first class cities of Kansas by a commission instead of the old style city council. Some of the leading newspapers of the state have recognized the ability of Mr. Bird as an expert on municipal government and have complimented him in language little short of eulogistic for his thorough knowledge of municipal needs, as well as his devotion to the interests of various Kansas cities, a number of which he has visited to aid in the preparation of bills and ordinances intended to promote the civic and material welfare. He was one of the founders of the Municipal League and has been connected with it from the beginning, always a ready and willing helper of every movement calculated to improve municipal conditions, especially in the city of his abode.

In addition to his law practice, Mr. Bird owns a valuable farm in Pottawatomie county. This farm, known as "Walnut Glen Farm," is one of the finest and best appointed stock farms in the West. Here the owner has achieved considerable reputation as a breeder of fine, registered stock, Poland Chinas and Shorthorns being his specialties. The farm, as the name would indicate, is well supplied with walnut timber, where Mr. Bird delights to spend a day now and then shooting squirrels in true sportsmanlike style. Few men in Kansas are better known or more prominent in fraternal circles. He is a thirty-second degree member of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, having, in fact, all the degrees of the Masonic fraternity including the honorary thirty-third. He is also a past grand chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, a past exalted ruler in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a past great sachem in the Improved Order of Red Men. On Sept. 9, 1906, he was elected by the Great Council of the United States at Niagara Falls, N. Y., to the exalted position of Great Inchoonee of the Red Men of the United States, and it is worthy of note that during his incumbency of this office the net growth of the order in the United States was greater than

in any similar period before or since—almost 65,000 new members having been added to the ranks. While at the head of the Improved Order of Red Men, Mr. Bird was the recipient of tokens of esteem valued at over \$1,000, presented to him by the order in different states. He is also prominent in the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and belongs to several other social and fraternal societies, in all of which he is popular because of his genial disposition and enthusiasm in promoting the principles of charity, benevolence and brotherly love. For fourteen and a half years Mr. Bird was identified with the Kansas National Guard, entering as a private, receiving promotions to commissary sergeant and regimental quartermaster, and still later to the position of judge advocate-general with the rank of major, with which rank he retired from the service.

On March 21, 1883, Mr. Bird was united in marriage with Miss Mary Dodge, a native of Ohio, but who at the time of her marriage was a resident of Hiawatha, Kan. They live in a handsome residence on Topeka avenue, Topeka, one of the fashionable residence districts of capital city, surrounded by all those things that contribute to make home-life enjoyable. They have no children. Mr. Bird has traveled extensively, visiting every state and territory in the American Union, and by his habit of closely observing whatever comes beneath his notice he has added vastly to his store of knowledge concerning the social and political conditions in all parts of the country. This knowledge he has turned to good account, not for self-aggrandizement, but for the common weal. In the life of Mr. Bird the young man of today may find an example worthy of the highest emulation. Beginning his career amid humble surroundings, in an environment almost entirely barren of those educational advantages afforded the youth of the present generation, he has, by the exercise of his determination, indomitable energy, careful judgment and sheer force of will, risen to a place among the foremost citizens of his adopted city. He has enjoyed periods of rest and recreation, but at such times he has never indulged in any form of dissipation that would tend to dwarf his manhood or turn aside his fine intellect from the contemplation and pursuit of high ideals. The result is that he stands today a splendid type of high-minded, patriotic American citizenship—a man whom it is an honor to know, and to know is to honor.

David J. Brewer, jurist, was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 30, 1837, son of Josiah and Amelia (Field) Brewer. His father was an American missionary and his mother was a daughter of Rev. David Dudley Field of Stockbridge, Mass. During his infancy his parents returned to America and located at Westerfield, Conn. After finishing the public schools he attended the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., later entered Yale in the junior year and graduated in 1856. He studied law with his uncle, David Dudley Field, entered the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1858. In order to carve out a career of his own and not be known merely as his uncle's



David J. Brewer

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nephew he came west, stopping first at St. Louis, then at Kansas City, where he contracted the gold fever and went to Pike's Peak. Returning to Kansas City and not finding an opening he located at Leavenworth in 1859, having but sixty-five cents left. In 1861 he was appointed United States commissioner of the circuit court of the district of Kansas; from 1862 to 1865 he was judge of the probate and criminal courts of Leavenworth; became judge of the First judicial district in 1864, and in 1871 was elected to the supreme bench of Kansas as associate justice, reelected in 1876 and again in 1882, resigning in 1884. In that year he was appointed by President Arthur to the United States circuit court as judge of the Eighth judicial circuit. In December, 1889, President Harrison appointed Judge Brewer associate justice of the United States supreme court to succeed Justice Stanley Matthews, who was deceased. In 1890 he became a lecturer on corporation law at the University of Columbia in New York. In 1896, when President Cleveland made up the board of commissioners to investigate the boundary troubles between Venezuela and British Guiana, Justice Brewer was one of the members, and when the board organized for business he was elected the presiding officer. The next year he and Justice Fuller were arbitrators in behalf of Venezuela in the same matter with Great Britain. He was president of the universal congress of lawyers and jurists at the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis in 1904.

Judge Brewer made corporation law his specialty and rendered most valuable service in the corporation cases in the supreme court. So largely was his knowledge depended upon in these matters that his death, in March, 1910, left the government in a quandary as to how to dispose of the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases then pending. Some of his most important work was done in the interests of Kansas women, one of his decisions resulting in the establishment of the eligibility of women to the office of county superintendent of public instruction, another in the recognition and sustaining of the right of married women to property belonging to them before marriage, and to the wages earned by them after marriage. Among his literary works were: "The Pew and the Pulpit," "The Twentieth Century from Another Viewpoint," "American Citizenship" and "The United States as a Christian Nation." He held a great many advanced views, was an ardent advocate for woman suffrage, and as a churchman was broad-minded. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Washburn, Iowa and Yale colleges.

Judge Brewer married Louise R. Landon of Burlington, Vt., in 1861, who died in April, 1898. In June, 1901, he married Emma Minor Mott of Washington, D. C., who survived him at his death. Although he lived in the city of Washington for many years he never ceased to recognize Leavenworth as his home, and the people of that place always claimed him as a resident. His body was brought back to Leavenworth and was met at the depot by more than 1,200 citizens. Business was

suspended and the flag floated at half mast. It was said that he was the most democratic of all supreme court judges.

Edward Thomson Fairchild, of Ellsworth, Kan., state superintendent of public instruction, has been a citizen of Kansas twenty-five years and during all of that time has been prominently identified with its educational interests, first as a city superintendent, then as a county superintendent, and lastly as state superintendent. He was born in Doylestown, Wayne county, Ohio, in October, 1854, and is the son of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth Jane (Huestis) Fairchild, the former of whom was a Methodist minister and a native of Morristown, N. J., born there in 1807, and the latter a native of New York, who died at the birth of her son, the subject of this sketch. Rev. Samuel Fairchild was engaged in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in the State of Ohio for thirty-five years. After the death of his first wife he married Ann Matilda Ward, who, though a stepmother, proved to be a mother in every respect to Edward T. Fairchild, who was yet a mere infant when she became mistress of the Fairchild home. Three children were born to the first marriage, two of whom are living: Miss Emma C. Fairchild of Lakeside, Ohio, and Edward T. Isaac Fairchild, the father of Rev. Samuel Fairchild, removed from Morristown, N. J., to Morgantown, W. Va., and thence to Ohio, where he became an early settler of Holmes county, of which he served as the first treasurer. The Fairchild family had come from Connecticut to New Jersey and was an old New England family of English descent. Elizabeth Jane Huestis was a member of a prominent American family, also of English descent. She was related to the famous Comstock family of the United States, among whose members is the renowned Anthony Comstock of present day fame.

Edward T. Fairchild was reared and educated in his native state of Ohio. His father being a Methodist minister, his boyhood was not spent entirely in any one place, though much of it was spent at Belleville, Richland county, Ohio. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Ohio and his collegiate education was obtained at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and in Wooster University. He became a teacher in the Ohio public schools at the age of sixteen, teaching his first term in Madison county at a time when it was yet customary to "board around" among the patrons. He had pupils during that term who were older than himself. At the age of twenty he was one of the faculty of the Hayesville, Ohio, Academy and while thus engaged he established the "Hayesville Journal," a weekly newspaper which is still published there. In 1878 he became superintendent of the public schools at Columbus Grove, Ohio, and held that position until 1883, when he started West, and after a stop of two years at Cameron, Mo., came on to Kansas, where he became superintendent of the schools of the city of Ellsworth in 1885. He has maintained his home at Ellsworth since that time and during his twenty-five years of residence there has served eighteen years as superintendent of

the Ellsworth public schools, four years as county superintendent of Ellsworth county, and in 1906 was elected state superintendent of public instruction, to which office he was reelected in 1908 and again in 1910. He is now serving his third term in that office and bears the distinction of being the only man to hold that office for more than two terms. While county superintendent of Ellsworth county he established the first consolidated public school west of the State of Ohio. For eight years he was a member of the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College and part of that time served as president of the board. He is a life member and one of the vice-presidents of the National Teachers' Association and is a member of the Fortnightly Club of Topeka. He has received the honorary degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Pedagogy and Doctor of Laws. In Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree.

Mr. Fairchild, a man of cultured intellect and of fine attainments, has had the educational needs of Kansas at heart and has rendered splendid service as state superintendent in developing high educational ideals within the state. In his efforts to increase the service and to enhance the efficiency of the public school in Kansas he is striving through its agency to make the future citizenship of the state one of inflexible integrity and strong moral character with the highest ideals of patriotism, duty and service.

Mr. Fairchild was married just prior to leaving Ohio, Oct. 10, 1883, to Miss Frances L. Postlewaite, a native of Ohio, and they have four children: Frederick P., Louise M., Edward T., Jr., and Frances F.

Silas Wright Porter, an eminent attorney and a justice of the supreme court of Kansas, is a native of Warren county, Illinois. He was born on Jan. 1, 1857, near the town of Monmouth, on the farm owned by his father, John Porter, a prominent jurist and lawyer in Warren county. James Porter, his paternal grandfather, was of Scotch-Irish descent and in 1795 accompanied his parents, William and Mary (Wilkin) Porter, to America from County Donegal, Ireland. He was married to Sarah Wray, and their son, John Porter, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1824. After some years spent in farming and teaching he removed in 1852 to Illinois, where some years later he was elected judge of the county court. After nine years on the bench, he retired and engaged in practice, making his home in Monmouth until his death in 1895. His wife, Mary Ellen Porter, was the daughter of William Robb, who was also of Scotch-Irish descent, and who came from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1801 to Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where Mary Ellen Robb was born on Nov. 1, 1822, and in 1847 was married to John Porter.

Silas W. Porter was reared in Monmouth, Ill., where he received his education and began the practice of law. He entered Monmouth College and was graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879. The same college later conferred upon him the degrees of Master of Arts (1882), and Doctor of Laws (1907). He taught one term

in a district school while a student in the college, and another term after his graduation. In 1881, after preparing himself for the bar in his father's office, he was admitted to practice and formed a partnership with his father, in which he continued for five years, during three of which he held the office of city attorney. He came to Kansas in 1886; was elected county attorney of Ness county the same year and filled the office two years. In 1890 he removed to Kansas City, Kan., where he has since resided, and where he has been one of the prominent members of the Kansas City bar. In 1905 Governor Hoch appointed him to serve an unexpired term on the bench of the supreme court of the state, and in 1906 he was elected for the remaining four years of the term. In 1910 he was reelected for a full term of six years. Through the success which has marked his career and his ability and integrity as a lawyer, Judge Porter is eminently qualified for the honor and duties of a member of the supreme court. He has served as president of the Kansas State Bar Association, and is a member of the American Bar Association. He has taken an active interest in political affairs as a Republican and was chairman of the Republican state convention in 1900. Among the organizations of which he is a member are: The Topeka, the Country, and the Saturday Night clubs of Topeka, and the Knife and Fork Club of Kansas City. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and an Elk. His marriage with Jessie Kirkpatrick Babcock of Monmouth, Ill., was solemnized in 1887. Mrs. Porter is the daughter of George Babcock, who was born in Wales, Mass., in 1815, and his wife, Ellen Kirkpatrick, was a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania. They have five children: Eliot, born in 1889; Dorothy, born in 1891; Richard B., born in 1893; John Magill, born in 1899; and Garrett, born in 1903. Judge Porter resides in Kansas City, Kan., but since 1907 has made his temporary home at 927 Western avenue, Topeka.

Thomas Francis Lillis, coadjutor bishop of the Kansas City, Mo., diocese and formerly bishop of the Leavenworth diocese, is a commanding figure in the religious activity of the Roman Catholic church in Missouri and Kansas and has been a leader of great influence in the latter state. He was born at Lexington, Mo., March 3, 1862. His father, James Lillis, was a native of County Clare, Ireland, and received his education in his native land. He came to America in 1850 and entered into business activity as a railroad contractor. Sections of the Missouri Pacific, the Chicago & Alton, and the Wabash railroads were built by him as were also the street railways of Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and Denver, Col. His commercial and financial activities amassed him a large fortune and he became very prominent in railroad circles. He was police commissioner of Kansas City, Mo., three years under Governor Marmaduke. In Lexington, Mo., in 1860, he married Margaret Jordan, a native of County Cork, Ireland. The father died in 1898 and was buried in Mount St. Mary's cemetery, Kansas City, Mo., where beside him the mother was laid to rest in 1901. Their surviving children are: Katherine Agnes; Jere D.; May E., wife

of Charles Murdock of Lafayette, Ind., banker and president and owner of the street railway lines in Lafayette and in South Bend, Ind.; and Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Lillis of this review.

Bishop Lillis was educated in the public schools of Lafayette county, Missouri, and at St. Benedict College, Atchison, Kan., and was prepared for the priesthood at Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1885. He was ordained to the priesthood on Aug. 15, 1885, by Bishop John Hogan at the Catholic cathedral, Kansas City, Mo., and was assigned the parish at Shackelford, Mo. In 1887 he became rector of St. Patrick's church at Kansas City, Mo., in which capacity he served until consecrated bishop of Leavenworth on Dec. 22, 1904, and installed in the cathedral at Leavenworth on Jan. 2, 1905. At the request of the bishops of the province of St. Louis and of the priests of the Kansas City diocese to the Apostolic see, Bishop Lillis was appointed coadjutor bishop to the Rt. Rev. John Hogan, to succeed Bishop Hogan at the latter's death. Rising from the simple priesthood which he adorned with all the kindly graces of the best type of the Catholic clergy, he has attained the higher honors and broader responsibilities of the prelacy, for which he is ideally qualified by great endowments of head and heart. It is peculiarly fitting that Bishop Lillis should be chosen to administer the ecclesiastical affairs of the same community in which he began his work for the church. Though a staunch churchman, he is devoid of that narrowness of view which is often manifested among church functionaries, and is thereby of commanding influence in the cause of denominational amity in religious matters and in those secular relations of coöperative citizenship even more broadly important. He is a man of warm heart and genuine human sympathy, yet he is a rigorous supporter of law and order and stands for the furtherance of all causes of civic enterprises affecting the higher interests of the community.

Sheldon Munson Griswold, D. D., S. T. D., Episcopal bishop of Salina, was born at Delhi, Delaware county, New York, Jan. 8, 1861, a son of Walter Hanford and Ann Elizabeth (Betts) Griswold. The Griswold family in America was founded by three brothers—Edward, George and Matthew Griswold—who came from England and settled in the Connecticut colony in 1630. Bishop Griswold is the ninth in descent from Edward Griswold. His paternal grandmother, Mary Mead, was a daughter of General Mead of the Continental army in the war of the Revolution. His maternal grandfather, J. Munson Betts, was the first sheriff of Delaware county, New York, and was a man of prominence in political and commercial affairs. The descendants of Matthew Griswold have been conspicuous in the history of the United States. Bishop Griswold's father graduated in law at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in the class of 1844, but never practiced. Instead he became interested in the banking business, and for nearly forty years was cashier of the Delaware National Bank of Delhi.

Sheldon M. Griswold attended the academy in his native town, where

he prepared himself to enter college, and graduated in the literary department of Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., as a member of the class of 1882, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the General Theological Seminary in New York city, where he was graduated in 1885, and in November of that year he was ordained to the priesthood. During the next three years he held pastorates at Frankfort, Ilion and Mohawk, all in Herkimer county, New York. In April, 1888, he went to Little Falls, also in Herkimer county, where he remained until November, 1890, when he went to Hudson, N. Y., and took charge of a church there. Here he remained until consecrated bishop of Salina, Kan., Jan. 8, 1903. In area the diocese includes all of Kansas west of the sixth principal meridian, except Harvey, Sedgwick and Sumner counties, considerably more than one-half of the state. Upon taking charge of the diocese, Bishop Griswold devoted all his energies to building up the church's interests therein. Since then he has built a cathedral costing \$65,000 at Salina; purchased an Episcopal residence there; established St. Barnabas Hospital; enlarged and improved St. John's Military School; built ten churches and six rectories, and in many other ways has strengthened the church, thus increasing its power and influence for good. In 1900 his Alma Mater, Union College, honored him with the degree of D. D., and in 1903 he received the degree of S. T. D. from the General Theological Seminary. Bishop Griswold is recognized as one of the most brilliant and at the same time one of the most substantial men in his church. As a public speaker he has a national reputation, and the work he has accomplished in his diocese is evidence that he is a man of fine executive ability. Always consistent and fearless in his work for the better life and the uplifting of humanity, he commands the respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. On Oct. 7, 1885, Bishop Griswold was united in marriage with Miss Kate Maxwell van der Bogert, a daughter of Joseph Yates van der Bogert of Schenectady, N. Y., and a descendant of one of the early Dutch settlers of that town. Mrs. Griswold is a highly cultured woman, who is in full sympathy with her husband's noble work, and on numerous occasions she has shown herself to be his most valuable counselor and assistant. They have no children.

Daniel Read Anthony, one of the founders of Leavenworth, whose name is inseparably connected with the history of the city, and for years its leading journalist, was born at Adams, Mass., Aug. 22, 1824, a son of Daniel and Lucy (Read) Anthony. His first American ancestor was John Anthony, who came from Wales and settled in the Massachusetts colony in 1646. From him was descended Humphrey Anthony, Daniel's grandfather, a Quaker and man of indomitable will and strong character, who died at Rochester, N. Y., at the age of sixty-nine years. His mother's father, Daniel Read, served in the Revolutionary war under Arnold and marched in the dead of winter from New England to Quebec, suffering untold hardships. He was also present when Gen. Burgoyne was defeated at Bennington, Vt. There were seven children

in the Anthony family, two boys and five girls, one of whom was Susan B. Anthony, who became the leader of the woman's suffrage movement in the United States.

Daniel R. was educated in the public schools of Battenville, N. Y., until he was thirteen years old, when he attended the academy at Union village for six months. After leaving school he worked in his father's cotton mill and subsequently in a flour mill until he was twenty-three, when he went west to Rochester, N. Y., and taught school for two years, at the end of which time he engaged in the insurance business. In 1854 he came to Kansas with the first colony sent out by the New England Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts and helped found the city of Leavenworth. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the Union army as lieutenant-colonel of the First Kansas cavalry, which later became well known as the Seventh Kansas volunteers. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Little Blue in November, 1861, when he won a victory over a force of guerrillas four times his number. During the year 1862 he was on duty in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Alabama. While in command of Mitchell's brigade at Camp Etheridge, Tenn., in June, 1862, he issued the famous "Order No. 26" which prohibited southern men passing through the Union lines to search for fugitive slaves. Gen. Mitchell requested him to countermand this order and when Colonel Anthony refused, the general placed him under arrest. The matter was taken up by the United States senate and after an investigation General Halleck issued an order restoring Colonel Anthony to duty. After resigning his commission in the army he returned to Leavenworth and resumed his duties as postmaster, to which office he had been appointed by President Lincoln in 1861. In 1863 Colonel Anthony was elected mayor of Leavenworth by a large majority and immediately inaugurated a vigorous policy. On the outskirts of the town there were some houses that sheltered some southern sympathizers and he determined to clear the city of them. He called upon some of the best citizens of Leavenworth and they burned the buildings to the ground. This was a severe remedy but he proceeded on the theory that the end justified the means. After this, Gen. Thomas Ewing, who commanded the District of the Border, placed the city under martial law. At one time Colonel Anthony was arrested because it was claimed he was interfering with the soldiers. His reasons for his course in this instance were that he claimed his police force was sufficient to maintain law and order within the city limits. After an investigation he was released. He was removed as postmaster of Leavenworth in 1866 because he would not support President Johnson's policy of reconstruction. In 1868 he was elected presiding officer of the Republican state convention and was a presidential elector the same year. He was a member of nearly every Republican state convention held in Kansas. In 1870 he was elected to the city council from the First ward by a vote of four to one and the following year was reelected. All his life Colonel Anthony took an active part in politics.

On May 10, 1875, he was shot by one of his political opponents, the bullet passing through his shoulder and for a long time it was doubtful whether he would recover. In 1878 he was again appointed postmaster of Leavenworth and filled many other important offices of city, county and state. He was one of the founders and a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society, and was one of the pioneer newspaper men of the state, having established the *Leavenworth Conservative* in 1861. Three years later he purchased the *Bulletin*; in 1871 he bought the *Leavenworth Times*, and in 1876 he became the owner of the *Commercial*, which gave him the monopoly of the newspapers of the city. He consolidated the morning papers under one management and published the *Leavenworth Times*. Colonel Anthony owned a fine farm a few miles from Leavenworth, which he managed himself as a recreation from newspaper work. His life was distinguished by an unusual activity in business, politics and journalism. He was a man of great energy and untiring industry which enabled him to accomplish a marvelous amount of work. On Jan. 21, 1861, Colonel Anthony married Annie E. Osborn, daughter of one of the leading merchants of Edgartown, Mass. Two children were born to them, Maudie, wife of Maj. L. M. Koehler, U. S. A., and Daniel R., Congressman from the First district. Colonel Anthony died from heart trouble on Nov. 12, 1904.

Lyman U. Humphrey, former governor of Kansas, is one of the state's most honorable and distinguished citizens. His experiences as a soldier, his achievements as a journalist, his long and successful career as a lawyer, taken together with his efficient service to the state in high official station, entitle him to more than a passing word on the pages of Kansas history. New Baltimore, Stark county, Ohio, is his birthplace. There he was born on the 25th day of July, 1844, the son of Lyman and Elizabeth A. (Everhart) Humphrey. His father was born in Connecticut in 1799; was of English descent, his progenitors in America having settled in New England in the early part of the seventeenth century, but when Lyman Humphrey was still a young man he removed to the Western Reserve in Ohio, then the "Far West," and at Deerfield, Ohio, engaged in the business of a tanner. The tannery he purchased was formerly owned by Jesse Grant, the father of Gen. U. S. Grant, who had removed to southern Ohio. Subsequently Lyman Humphrey became a lawyer. He was a public-spirited man, served as colonel of militia, and was highly respected. He died at the age of fifty-four years. At Niles, Ohio, he married Elizabeth A. Everhart, who was born at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1812, the daughter of John and Rachel (Jones) Everhart. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and her father was identified with the iron industry at Niles, Ohio. Mrs. Humphrey was possessed of rare intelligence and strong personality, gifts which her son, Lyman U., inherited in no small degree. She was intensely patriotic. She gave two sons to the service of her country during the Civil war, remaining in care of the family home, duties she had assumed as a widow at the death of



Lyman U. Humphrey

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her husband in 1853. Her son, John E. Humphrey, served in the Nineteenth Ohio infantry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, in consequence of which he was discharged from the army, but later he reenlisted in the First light artillery of Ohio and therein served until the close of the war. He became a pioneer settler of Montgomery county, Kan., where he died in 1880. Of the military career of Lyman U. Humphrey, mention follows, but of his mother we desire further to observe that she was the inspiration that prompted her sons and spurred them on to success in life. She lived to the remarkable age of eighty-four years, dying at the home of Governor Humphrey at Independence, Kan., in 1896. Lyman U. Humphrey obtained a common school education at New Baltimore, Ohio, and under the watchful eye of his devoted mother acquired traits of character which have made him a man of distinction. He had just commenced a course in the high school at Massillon, Ohio, when on Oct. 7, 1861, when only seventeen years of age, he tendered his services in the defense of the Union, enlisting in Company I, Seventy-sixth Ohio infantry. His regiment was attached to the First brigade, First division of the Fifteenth army corps, Army of the Tennessee, and participated in many of the severest battles of the war, among them being Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. At Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, 1863, he received his first and only wound, but remained with his command and ready for duty. He was with his regiment at the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, the desperate fight at Atlanta, July 22, where the noble McPherson fell—then at Ezra Chapel, Jonesboro, and on the march of Sherman to the sea, the campaign up through the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville, and the final surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army. He was promoted to first sergeant, second and first lieutenant; commanded a company during the Atlanta campaign and on Sherman's march to the sea, rendering nearly four years of military service before attaining his majority, for he was mustered out of the army at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865, just six days before he was twenty-one years of age.

During the war Lyman U. Humphrey developed from an unsophisticated, impulsive youth into a man of self-control, with a practical knowledge of men and affairs. He felt the need of a better education, and entering Mount Union College remained there one term. Later he spent one year in the law department of the University of Michigan, but his funds becoming exhausted he decided to go west, and located in Shelby county, Mo., where he first taught school and then assisted in publishing the Shelby County Herald. Meanwhile Mr. Humphrey continued the study of law, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar in Shelby county, Mo. Early in 1871 he located at Independence, Kan., which place has continued to be his home. Here he became a founder and publisher of the South Kansas Tribune from March, 1871, to June, 1872. Selling his interest in this newspaper he engaged in the practice of law

in partnership with Col. A. M. York, with whom he was associated in the practice of law up to Jan. 1, 1884, when Governor Humphrey became president of the Commercial Bank of Independence, Kan., a bank which he, George T. Guernsey, P. V. Hockett and others had organized in the preceding month of December. The bank became the Commercial National Bank in 1891, and is one of the largest banking institutions of Kansas. Mr. Humphrey resigned as president of the bank to assume the duties of governor, to which office he was elected in 1888. Very soon after coming to Kansas Governor Humphrey became a leading factor in the Republican party, and as early as 1876 he was elected to the lower house of the Kansas legislature, serving with distinction as a member of the judiciary committee. Before his term of office as representative expired, he was elected lieutenant-governor to fill an unexpired term, and at the regular election in 1878 he was elected to succeed himself in this office for a term of two years. With dignity and despatch he presided in the senate during the session of 1879. In 1884 he was elected to the senate from Montgomery county, and during his term of service he was president pro tem of the body. In 1888 he was chosen as the Republican candidate for governor of Kansas. He was elected governor by a plurality of over 80,000 votes, the largest plurality ever given a candidate for governor in Kansas, every county in the state but two giving him a majority. At the next biennial election he was reelected governor, and in this, the highest gift of the people of the state, he served for four years with distinction, administering the affairs of the state with marked ability. Under a separate caption an account of his administration is given elsewhere in this work. In 1892 Governor Humphrey became the Republican candidate for Congress from the Third congressional district, but was unsuccessful of election, owing to the fusion of the Democrats and Populists. About this time Governor Humphrey became the financial correspondent of the Union Central Life Insurance company of Cincinnati, Ohio, the business being the placing of loans on farm lands in Kansas and Oklahoma, a position he has since held, assisted by his son, Lyman L. Humphrey, who is associated with him in the business. Governor Humphrey married Miss Amanda Leonard, Dec. 25, 1872. Mrs. Humphrey is the daughter of the late James C. Leonard, who came to Independence, Kan., from Beardstown, Ill., in which latter place he was a prominent banker. Unto the marriage of Governor Humphrey and wife were born four sons, two dying in infancy—the living are: Lyman L. Humphrey, born July 3, 1876, and A. Lincoln Humphrey, born May 22, 1878, both born in Independence, Kan. Lyman L. attended the University of Kansas for two years, and then became associated with his father as above mentioned. He married Miss Elsie Anderson, the daughter of J. M. Anderson, a retired merchant of Independence. Lyman L. is the father of one child—Martha Isabel. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a highly esteemed citizen. A. Lincoln Humphrey is a prominent farmer and stockman of Montgomery

county, Kansas. Governor Humphrey is and has been for years prominent as a Mason, as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion.

Alfred Washburn Benson, of Ottawa, justice of the Kansas supreme court, is of English descent. The Benson family was established in America in the early days of the Massachusetts colony by an ancestor from England. Judge Benson's grandfather, Consider Benson, was a native of Massachusetts, as was also his father, Peleg Benson, who served in the war of 1812. Judge Benson is the descendant of an old staunch Massachusetts family on his mother's side also, his grandfather, William Washburn, having been a Revolutionary soldier. Members of both the Benson and Washburn families removed from Massachusetts to the state of New York in an early day and were united by the marriage of Peleg Benson and Hannah Washburn, to whom were born five children, only two of whom are now living, James H. Benson, of Chautauqua county, New York, and Judge Alfred W. Benson.

Judge Benson was born at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, July 15, 1843, and was reared on a farm to which his parents had removed. He attended the district schools of Chautauqua county and the academies at Jamestown and Randolph, N. Y., until eighteen years of age, when he became a teacher and was thus engaged during the winter of 1861-62 in Warren county, Pennsylvania. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted at Randolph, N. Y. as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York regiment, New York volunteers, with which he served until the close of the Civil war. This regiment was composed mainly of Cattaraugus county men, many of whom were students at Randolph Academy as was young Benson. It was assigned to duty in northern Virginia under Major-General Sigel, and was in various marches about Manassas and the old Bull Run battlefield until the spring of 1863, when it moved with the Eleventh corps to Chancellorsville, where on May 2, 1863, Judge Benson was shot through the left lung in a charge made by Stonewall Jackson's corps. In the retreat which followed he was left on the field, where some Confederate soldiers found him later, gave him water to drink, and treated him with great kindness. After they left him a furious cannonading by the Union forces indicated their position to the wounded man and stimulated him to reach them which he did by walking and crawling through the woods, until he reached the Union skirmish line. He was taken to a field hospital in an old Virginia barnyard. The next day the battle was resumed and in a short time this hospital was in the Confederate lines. The wounded soldiers who were unable to march south were paroled ten days afterward, and Judge Benson was finally sent to the Chestnut Hill Military hospital at Philadelphia, and while there received his first commission—that of second lieutenant. In October following, he rejoined his regiment then at Bridgeport, Ala., and was detailed acting adjutant. The Eleventh was soon afterward consolidated with the Twentieth, in which corps he served to the end of the war. He was in the march to the

relief of Chattanooga, the battle of Missionary Ridge, all of Sherman's campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from Savannah to Raleigh. He participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope church, the battles around Kenesaw mountain, at Peach Tree creek, and the capture of Atlanta. He received his commission as captain at Atlanta in September, 1864, and served as a member of the division court-martial at Atlanta and Savannah. While the corps was at Savannah he was recommended for major of the regiment and received his commission as such at Goldsboro, N. C., in April, 1865. When the war ended he marched with his regiment from Raleigh to Washington, where he took part in the grand review on May 25, 1865. After the war Judge Benson entered the office of Cook & Lockwood, of Jamestown, N. Y., to resume the study of law which he had begun at Randolph before his enlistment, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, N. Y., in November, 1866. In the following January he commenced practice at Sherman, N. Y., in partnership with A. A. Van Dusen, who has since served as county judge of Chautauqua county. While living at Sherman he was elected a member of the board of county supervisors, which office he resigned when he removed to Ottawa, Kan., where he has since resided. Since that time he has held numerous positions of increasing honor and trust. He served as mayor of Ottawa; as county attorney; was a state senator from 1881 to 1885, during which time he was chairman of the committee on temperance, which framed the first Kansas prohibitory law; was elected judge of the Fourth judicial district in 1884 and served three successive terms—twelve years—declining to be a candidate for reelection, and resumed his law practice. In the fall of 1904 he was elected a member of the Kansas house of representatives and served as chairman of the judiciary committee until his resignation on June 11, 1905, to accept the appointment by Gov. Edward W. Hoch, of United States senator in place of Joseph R. Burton. He served as senator until Jan. 29, 1907, and on Aug. 1, 1907, he was appointed by Governor Hoch to a position in the supreme court of the state to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Adrian L. Greene. In 1908 he was elected to that office for a term of six years, in which position he is now serving. He is a charter member and one of the organizers of the Kansas State Bar Association. For ten years he was lecturer on code pleading at the Kansas University School of Law and is at the present time serving in that capacity in the Washburn College Law School.

Judge Benson was married at Sherman, N. Y., to Unettie L. Towsley, a native of Manchester, Vt., where she was born to Darius and Lydia (Fowler) Towsley. Both the Towsleys and Fowlers were pioneer families in their respective states of Vermont and New York. Nathaniel Towsley, the father of Darius, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Two of Mrs. Benson's brothers served in the Union army, one of whom, Leonard Towsley, was killed in the battle of Antietam. The other brother, Nathaniel Towsley, is still living and resides in Manchester, Vt. Judge and Mrs. Benson have one daughter, Mrs. H. Ward Page of Topeka.

Judge Benson has been a Master Mason since 1867; associates fraternally with his old comrades in arms as a member of George H. Thomas Post No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic, at Ottawa, Kan.; and is a member of the Congregational church of that city.

Persey Leroy Courtright, lawyer, one of the men of Independence, Kan., whose actions speak louder than words and to whom the city owes a debt for enforcing the prohibition laws, is a native Kansan, born on a farm about two miles west of Independence in Montgomery county, March 12, 1873. He is the son of William C. and Nettie (Hess) Courtright. The father was born in Ohio and the mother in West Virginia. They met and were married in Missouri, moved to Kansas in 1872 and located in Montgomery county, but two years later, returned to Missouri where they resided about the same length of time before returning to the homestead in Montgomery county. Mr. Courtright was a good practical farmer, improved his land and remained on the farm until the spring of 1911, when he retired from active life and established a home in Independence, where he and his wife are enjoying the sunset years after a life of toil. During the Civil war, Mr. Courtright offered his services to the government and was commissioned first lieutenant in a company of troops which was detached for scouting purposes, and was in active service over three years before being mustered out of the army at the close of the war. He is a member of that organization of loyal old men whose ranks grow thinner each year, the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics, he has ever been a Republican, and has served several terms as trustee of his township. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church. They had two children: Persey Leroy and John E., to both of whom they gave excellent educations, believing that such equipment is the best for the battle of modern life. Persey L. Courtright grew up sturdy and strong in the country, attended the district school and had the active mind of the boy who sees nature develop and open in the country. After completing his elementary education, he entered the Independence High School and graduated there in 1894. Still a mere lad, he appreciated the advantages of a broad education, and as he had decided to devote his life to the study and practice of law, took an additional year of study in the high school. He then matriculated in the University of Kansas and graduated from the law department of that institution in 1899 with the degree of LL. B. The same year, he was admitted to the Kansas bar and opened a law office at Independence. Within a short time, he was recognized as a most able lawyer, was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. Stubbs and is now serving his fourth year in that office. In 1904, Mr. Courtright was associated with S. S. Orwig and they were the attorneys employed in the famous case of Anna Fruits vs. John Hebrauk et al., in which an ordinary injunction was secured against the defendants and their buildings, enjoining them from selling intoxicating liquors. The defendants failed to obey the injunction, as is usually the case, and before the temporary injunction was argued, they were cited for contempt of court, and not being entitled

to a jury were adjudged guilty of contempt and fined. The permanent injunction against the twenty defendants was allowed to run, the case was carried to the Supreme Court, which sustained the issue and the sale of intoxicating liquors in Independence ceased. The skill with which the case was handled is largely due to Mr. Courtright, who has made a name for himself as a prosecuting attorney, and the city of Independence owes him a debt of gratitude for this cleaning up of the city and for the enforcement of the prohibition laws. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political affiliations have ever been with the Republican party and in religious faith, he is a Methodist. In 1904, he married Roda A. Swan, who was a student at the University of Kansas, where he met her. They have two children: Henrietta and Veda. Mrs. Courtright is a member of the Christian church. She is a lady of broad education and a leader in the social life of Independence.

Gerald A. Otwell, the county clerk of Montgomery county, was born at New Madison, Darke county, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1871. His parents were Dr. Curtis W. and Sarah A. (Hecker) Otwell, both native-born Americans. His grandfather, Curtis Otwell, was a physician, who followed that calling all his life. His son, Curtis W., was born in Williamsburg, Ind., and after finishing his preliminary education he matriculated at the Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and graduated with credit. Dr. Curtis W. Otwell met and married Sarah Hecker in Ohio. She was born at Allentown, Pa. During the Civil war the Doctor tendered his services to the government and served in the hospital corps until the cessation of hostilities. In 1881, accompanied by his wife and family, he came to Kansas, and located at Independence where the family still reside. The doctor is now seventy-four years of age and was continuously engaged in professional work until ten years ago when he retired from active life. Three children were born to Dr. Curtis W. and Sarah Otwell: Louella, the wife of Prof. B. J. Dalton, of the University of Kansas; Gerald A.; and Curtis W., a graduate of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., and who is a captain in the U. S. corps of engineers, of the standing army of this country. Gerald A. spent his boyhood in Independence, attended the public schools and spent one year in the University of Kansas, at Lawrence.

After leaving college he followed the trade of silversmith for seven years, residing most of the time at Independence. Leaving the city, he engaged in agricultural pursuits for nine years in the country, but returned to Independence to accept a position in the postoffice, where he remained six years. For years, Mr. Otwell had taken an active part in local affairs of the city and county and thus becoming popular with the voters, he was elected county clerk in 1910, on the Republican ticket, taking office Jan. 9, 1911. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and is a Past Master of his lodge. In church belief, he is a Presbyterian. In 1894, Mr. Otwell was united in marriage with Rose M. Penn, of Independence, and one child has been born to the union, Geraldine.

Joseph B. Tomlinson, lawyer, was born in Highland county, Ohio, January 22, 1861. He is a son of Paul and Lydia (Daniel) Tomlinson. His parents were Quakers and were natives of Ohio, in which state his father was a physician and farmer. Mr. Tomlinson obtained a common school education there and came west in 1881, since which he has resided in Kansas. He taught school and at Minneapolis, Kansas, studied law in the office of D. C. Chipman. In 1890 he was admitted to the bar and immediately afterwards began practicing at Minneapolis, where he remained until 1903, when he removed to Independence, his present residence. In 1899 Governor Stanley appointed Mr. Tomlinson warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary, which position he creditably filled for two years, during which occurred a stubborn mutiny among the convicts in the coal mines. He quelled this insubordination without violence or outside assistance. He voluntarily left this position and has never held any elective office. In 1894, Mr. Tomlinson married Miss Mary A. Rees, a daughter of Victor D. and Lois (Carroll) Rees, who came from Ohio to Kansas in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson have two children—Lydia and Victor Rees Tomlinson.

Daniel Read Anthony, Jr., lawyer, journalist and member of Congress from the First district of Kansas, was born at Leavenworth, Aug. 22, 1870, a son of Col. Daniel R. and Annie (Osborn) Anthony. (See sketch of father). Mr. Anthony has inherited many of the strong characteristics of his father and is recognized as a journalist of marked ability. He was educated in the public schools of his native city; at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1891, and was admitted to the bar. On his return to Leavenworth he became connected with the Leavenworth Times and soon assumed the management of the paper. He entered actively into political life, being elected mayor of the city, and served in that capacity from 1903 to 1905. Reared in the Republican party, Mr. Anthony has always taken an active part at its councils. He has been a delegate to county and state conventions and in 1899 was state committeeman for his district. He is one of the active ones in all civic affairs and matters that tend to the growth and development of Leavenworth. When Colonel Anthony died in November, 1904, Mr. Anthony assumed entire control of the Times. On March 29, 1907, he was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First district and was elected to the Sixtieth Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Charles Curtis to be United States senator, and was reelected to the Sixty-first Congress, receiving 27,796 votes to 19,842 for F. M. Pearl, the Democratic candidate, and 650 for J. F. Willetts, who ran on the Socialistic ticket. In 1910 he again became a candidate for the nomination, making his campaign as a "regular" Republican against T. A. McNeal, the "progressive" candidate. In the primary election he was successful by a substantial majority, and later at the November election he defeated J. W. Chapman the "Independent Democratic" candidate by an

overwhelming majority, being thus again returned to Congress with the unqualified indorsement of his constituents. His career as a representative in Congress has been consistent, his political methods clean, and his endeavor always has been to procure the best legislative results for the district he represents. He has advocated the building of a military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley by the use of Federal convict labor, has always interested himself in behalf of the old soldiers, and has proposed generous appropriations for the state and national homes. He is one of the leading newspaper men of Kansas and of the day, and his paper advocates every policy for the moral and material uplift of the people of Kansas and the nation. In June, 1897, Mr. Anthony married Bessie Havens, the daughter of Paul Havens, of Leavenworth. They have two children, Eleanor and Daniel.

Arthur Capper, of Topeka, Kan., whose name has become familiar to a million or more readers through the different Capper publications, is a conspicuous example of the self-made man, having advanced unaided and by his own efforts and industry to the position of leading publisher of the West. In this, his native state, he is recognized as one of the builders of Kansas, and as a young man who has dedicated his useful life to the advocacy of those principles and material things which have made the state preëminent in the nation. Born in Garnett, Anderson county, in 1805, Arthur Capper's first recollections are of the stories of the days when the settlers along the eastern border were fighting for free government. He was a student at the feet of the pioneers who had fought the good fight and started Kansas on her first half-century of history, a record in state building that is the pride and glory of every citizen. Thus, in his boyhood, he grasped the Kansas spirit and early became an advocate of the principles and policies which have made it one of the most progressive commonwealths of the Union. Throughout the whole of his active career he has ever been loyal to the state of his birth, a Kansan whose efforts have been devoted to the betterment of his state and its people, and who, in turn, has received from them the inspiration of their remarkably progressive spirit. The parents of Mr. Capper were among the first settlers of Anderson county, and Herbert Capper, the father, a native of England, was one of the founders of Garnett. In 1870, with several other Kansans, he organized the town of Longton, in Elk county, naming it for his birthplace in England. He lived there only a short time, when he returned to Garnett, where he and his wife died. They were buried in Garnett cemetery. The surviving children are: Arthur and Mary, who reside in Topeka, and Edith, the wife of A. L. Eustice of Chicago. The parents were faithful members of the Quaker church and in the family circle the language of that religious organization was used in the daily conversation. They were excellent people, of strong minds and good character, and their son grew to manhood under excellent influences. It was in this Christian home that Arthur Capper was taught the lessons of honesty, morality, industry, temperance and



Arthur Capper

self-reliance, which traits of character have been the foundation of his splendid success. That those early Christian influences and teachings were indelibly impressed upon his mind is attested by the countless articles that have appeared in his publications in behalf of all religious movements and right living. The school days of Mr. Capper were spent in Garnett, where he received every advantage its splendid schools afforded. His father, while not discounting the value of an education, entertained the old-fashioned notion that a boy should carve out his own destiny and rely on his own resources, and that a knowledge of the great schools of life was of equal importance. He therefore taught him to earn his own money and to save it. A very little thing often serves as the inspiration that shapes the destiny of men. While yet a mere lad Mr. Capper received as a Christmas present a little toy printing press, which, as years have passed, remains his most cherished and valued gift. With this little outfit he began his career as a publisher, for with it he printed cards and did other little odd jobs for merchants, saving up several dollars. Before he was fourteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship in the printing business in the office of the "Garnett Journal," his wages to begin with amounting to one dollar per week. His first work was the job of inking the forms of an old Washington hand press. He continued to work on the "Garnett Journal" until 1884, when he secured a position on the "Daily Capital" at Topeka. Up to that time his work had all been during spare hours out of school, during part of the afternoons, evenings, and Saturdays. He allowed his studies to suffer no neglect, however, and always stood at the head of his classes. He looks back to those days of training in Garnett as the most important epoch in his early life, and remembers with love and gratitude the precept, example and Christian influences thrown around him by his good Quaker father and mother. Next to the parent, the teacher who trains a boy's mind is best qualified to speak of his real character. Prof. J. B. Robison, now living at Lawrence at the advanced age of eighty-four, taught for many years in the Garnett schools and was close to the boyhood life of Mr. Capper. From this old teacher comes this tribute: "I knew the family well and I am familiar with the principles inculcated in his mind by his parents from childhood until he completed the high school course in Garnett in 1884. The principles taught at home and through the high school course were morality, honesty, truthfulness, industry, justice to all, and good, intelligent citizenship. As I had charge of the school for a number of years I had a good opportunity to know the foundation upon which Mr. Capper started and built his success. I kept a private record of the deportment and average per cent. of all my pupils in their studies on final examination, and have that record now. He stood perfect in the former and 98 per cent. in the latter. He understood the purpose of schools and prepared his mind while under a tutor for intelligent and active work when he entered the business world." While mastering the trade he had chosen, an ambition arose to become

a writer for the press, and while still a youth he twice captured a first prize for the best letter. The first prize was won in the "New York Tribune" and the second in the "Topeka Capital." Such was Mr. Capper's steady progress toward an ultimate purpose and ultimate success. At the age of eighteen he started to make his own way in the world. As stated, he went to Topeka, in 1884, to work as a type-setter for the "Daily Capital." The foreman found him a good workman, always to be depended upon, and with habits of sobriety and industry. True worth seldom fails of recognition. Mr. Capper soon gained the notice of Major Hudson, the founder and owner of the "Capital," who lent him every possible encouragement. Ambitious to become an all round newspaper man he applied for and was given a position as a reporter. It was not long until he was made city editor of the paper, a position which fully tested his capacity for work, and it was during these years that the industry, economy and attention to detail, taught him by his parents, were counted by his employer as his chief asset. His first work that gave him state-wide acquaintance was in 1889, when he took the job of reporting the legislative proceedings for the "Capital." It is perhaps the most complete, concise and accurate report of its kind ever published in a Kansas newspaper, or, for that matter, in any other. In 1893 came his first venture in independent newspaper work when he purchased the "North Topeka Mail" from Frank A. Root. For two years he was his own editor, reporter, business manager and advertising solicitor, and also had charge of all the mechanical work on his paper. For a time he published the "Mail" as a local paper, but later it was merged with the "Breeze," which he purchased from Thomas McNeal in 1897. When he acquired the "Topeka Daily Capital," in 1901, he had but \$2,000 of the purchase price, his remaining capital consisting of the confidence he had established in the minds of different financiers, who had observed and weighed the character of the man during his career in Topeka and who were ready to assist him, having absolute confidence in his integrity and ability to pay off the remaining indebtedness. There came discouraging times, but he had a faith in the future and believed that industry and a policy that stood for the real spirit of Kansas and the high ideals of her people would win. That his hopes have been fully realized is attested by the remarkable growth of his business. Kansas is potentially an agricultural state, Mr. Capper realized that and foresaw, before the agricultural press of the country had attained the importance it now has, the splendid opportunities open to the publisher of a strong agricultural paper. In 1903 he followed up his judgment by converting the "Mail and Breeze," then one of the most successful and prosperous political and pictorial news weeklies with more than a state-wide reputation, into "Farmers' Mail and Breeze," now the leading farm and live stock journal of Kansas. He made the change suddenly, and it took genius and courage to put it through, but subsequent events have more than justified the wisdom of it. In a class of nearly 500 agricultural publica-

tions "Farmers' Mail and Breeze" ranks as one of the twelve leading journals of its kind in the United States. With characteristic originality and energy he set about making it alive with interest and with real practical usefulness, and to-day it is welcomed as a personal friend in more than 100,000 homes. Since then he has assumed the publication of other farm papers, though they are not so well known in Kansas. These other agricultural papers are the "Missouri Valley Farmer," which has over 350,000 subscribers; "Nebraska Farm Journal," a semi-monthly, and the "Missouri Ruralist," a weekly published in Kansas City, Mo. The "Kansas Weekly Capital," the weekly edition of the "Daily Capital," with 100,000 circulation, goes chiefly into farm homes. Every month the total issue of the several Capper publications reaches the extraordinary figure of 3,000,000 copies. A carload of printed papers is put through the Topeka postoffice every two days, and Mr. Capper pays as postage to Uncle Sam the sum of \$125,000 a year. There are over 600 people on the Capper payroll in Topeka, and next to the Santa Fe Railway Company, whose shops and general offices are located there, he pays out more money to labor than any other interest in the city, if not in the state. His capacity for work is tremendous and his mastery of detail marvelous, for he keeps in intimate touch with every department of this immense business. One of several Eastern writers who have come to Topeka to inspect the methods Mr. Capper has employed in his successful career, in discussing the fine building which houses the Capper publications, said: " * * * It is five stories high, 75x130 feet, absolutely fireproof, built of Bedford stone, terra cotta, steel and concrete; equipped with every convenience of a modern publishing plant, rest room, shower baths, restaurant, assembly room, etc. The total cost of the plant and equipment was \$355,000. The different departments are equipped with thoroughly modern facilities for handling the work. * * * " Mr. Capper is not all business. There is a personal side to his character and a very tender and sympathetic one, as demonstrated by the many benefactions and charities bestowed by him upon the sick and afflicted. He is not only a benefactor to those in suffering and distress, but his thoughtful interest also extends to the welfare of his fellows who need a cheering word, the benison of hope, and the sunshine that brightens their existence. No one can doubt his love and interest in little children, for one of his keenest pleasures is to contribute to their happiness and development. More than 6,000 boys and girls each year call at his office and secure a supply of free flower seeds, which they are to plant and cultivate with their own hands, under directions furnished them. Prizes are awarded to the most successful growers, and thus they are encouraged to gain a practical knowledge of the cultivation of flowers, and at the same time a development of their aesthetic nature takes place. To foster the spirit of unselfishness and of kindly deeds the children are encouraged to become the co-workers of Mr. Capper in providing flowers for the sick, in the hospitals and in their homes, his flower automobile making many trips for that purpose, from

the middle of June until the middle of September. Another annual event which the children in and about Topeka look forward to with pleasure is the picnic which he gives 10,000 of them at Vinewood park. "Whosoever will may come" to these entertainments, arranged and paid for by Mr. Capper for the little folks. He knows the longing and desire of the childish heart, and so provides innocent games, amusements, and music that will mark the picnic as a red-letter day in the lives of all the children present. Among the boys and girls who are his guests at each picnic are nearly 2,000 poor children who, at every Christmas time, are remembered by him with a useful present. He organized the Good Fellows' Club and appealed to the citizens of Topeka to join him in distributing toys, candy, and clothing to the needy children of the city. He personally took the lead in this splendid movement and asked his friends to go into the by-ways and seek out the children of the poor, that they might be remembered on the Christmas holiday with a substantial token of esteem and good will. He also collects magazines and periodicals, which are distributed to the various hospitals, orphans' homes, and other charitable institutions of the city. Very few people in Topeka know that Mr. Capper provides an automobile every week, through the spring and summer months, for a ride for the old ladies of Ingleside Home. This benefaction, like all his others, is bestowed without ostentation or display. Mr. Capper was married, in 1892, to Florence Crawford, daughter of ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford. His wife is also a native Kansan, Topeka being her birthplace. Politically, Mr. Capper is a Republican and has been allied unreservedly with the progressive element of his party. Recognizing the unusual ability and strength of character of the man, an army of loyal friends are urging his candidacy for governor, in 1912. During his busy life Mr. Capper has taken an active interest in many national movements for civic betterment and progress. He has been a student of all the great questions that have been advanced in the interest of better government, and through his publications, and personally, he has been a valued helper. Among the national organizations of which he is an active member may be mentioned the National Municipal League, the National Conservation Association, the American Sociological Society, the National Tariff Commission Association, the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, the American Economic Association, the International Tax Association, and the National Civic Federation. He is a director of the Kansas State Historical Society and has been one of its active and influential members for years. He was president of the Kansas State Editorial Association in 1909, is now president of the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College; is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Topeka, and a member of the executive committee of the state association. He was chairman of the local committee which recently raised \$50,000 in ten days for the Young Men's Christian Association building in Topeka. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights and Ladies

of Security, and the United Commercial Travelers. In concluding this sketch, the opinion of the Eastern writer, previously quoted, is here given: "Men are judged by their achievements. They are honored only in a degree which is made justifiable by their ability. But when a big, generous-hearted man has a long string of real achievements to his credit, humanity, in its greed for personal fame, is prone to lump them off as bargains, feeling that, well, maybe, some of it was due to luck. Men like Arthur Capper do not travel successward by any easy road. It takes character—truly great qualities you find in all really self-made men."

Nathan Edwin Van Tuyl, lawyer, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on Nov. 13, 1865, and is the son of Daniel D. Van Tuyl and Louisa (Russell) Van Tuyl, who now reside in Leavenworth county, Kansas. The early American ancestor of the Van Tuyl family immigrated to the United States from Holland and settled in New Jersey. Later some of the descendants became the pioneer settlers of the Miami Valley, near Carlisle and Franklin, Ohio. William Russell, his maternal grandfather, was a prominent member of the social and political life in Butler county, Ohio, and held many important public offices in that county by election.

The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm; attended the public schools of Middletown, Ohio; removed to Kansas in 1880 with his parents; taught schools; studied law; was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, in 1889; entered the law office of Lucien Baker (afterwards United States senator from Kansas); practiced his profession in Leavenworth, Kan., for fifteen years, and then removed to Southern Kansas, and is now located at Independence, Kansas, and engaged in the practice of his profession. At present he is engaged in the legal department of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company. Fraternally, he is a Mason, being a member of the lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine at Leavenworth. In 1891 Mr. Van Tuyl was united in marriage with Lulu, the youngest daughter of Edgar J. Humphreys, one of the pioneer settlers and druggists of Leavenworth. One child has been born to this union, a daughter, Louise. All the family are members of the Episcopal church.

Charles M. Paxson, the popular sheriff of Montgomery county, is one of the men of eastern Kansas who can be singled out for his manly qualities, integrity and honesty. He was born at Ridgefarm, Vermilion county, Ill., Nov. 11, 1868, the son of the late Dr. Cyrus C. and Louisa J. (Mack) Paxson, the former was born in Indiana while the mother was born in Ohio and died in Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1905, aged sixty-eight years. Dr. Cyrus C. Paxson was reared in his native state and after completing his elementary education entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., where he graduated with honor. The family moved to Kansas in 1884 and located in Montgomery county where they have since continued to reside. Dr. Paxson continued the practice of his profession until 1905, when he was stricken with paralysis. He died in

Independence, May 18, 1911, aged seventy-four years. There were three children in the Paxson family: Flora, Ida, deceased, and Charles M., who was sixteen years of age when his parents emigrated from Illinois. He finished the common school course at Independence and then completed his education in the thorough but somewhat severe school of life and by reading magazines and newspapers, and close observation he has become a man thoroughly versed in men and affairs. Upon attaining his majority, Mr. Paxson married, and then ran a cattle and horse ranch in the southwest part of Montgomery county for four years. He had taken an interest in local affairs, was known for his high moral standing, and upon leaving the country, was appointed deputy sheriff of the county, serving in that capacity for three and a half years under Frank C. Moses. For four years, he was on the road as a traveling salesman, but was again appointed deputy sheriff for one term. He had filled this position so ably that in 1906 his name was placed upon the ballot by the Republican party for the office of sheriff, to which office he was elected by a most flattering majority, and served one term. After an intermission of one term, he was again elected in the fall of 1910, with an increased majority. It may be said that Mr. Paxson was reared upon the tenets of the Republican party as his father cast his first vote for John C. Fremont for president and the son but naturally follows the example of such an estimable man as was his father. Mr. Paxson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also belongs to several fraternal insurance orders. In 1890, he married Addie L. Wiley, a native of Montgomery county. Five children were born to this marriage as follows: Orville died aged fifteen; Flora; Lloyd; Vada and Frank.

Horace Greeley James, editor and owner of the "Independence Daily Reporter," of Independence, Kan., is a conspicuous representative of the characteristic Kansas press, that immeasurable force which has exercised such potent influence in molding public opinion and shaping political policy in the Sunflower State, in the social, economical, industrial and political renaissance through which the nation has been passing in the last few years. He was born in Titusville, Pa., Dec. 31, 1869, oldest son of Obed Sansbury and Elizabeth C. (Russell) James. His grandfather, Edwin James, manufactured ropes for whaling vessels, on Nantucket Island, Mass., and there Obed James was born and reared. Naturally, he followed the sea in youth as a whaler, traveling over much of the world. After three years in the Civil war under Admiral Farragut, he went to Titusville, Pa., attracted there by the oil business then just starting. Soon after he went to South America and drilled the first oil well in that country. His knowledge of the oil business caused him to make many trips to South America and Europe. Elizabeth Russell, a descendant of Lord Russell, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, eldest daughter of John and Harriett Russell. The family soon removed to Pennsylvania, where all of her married life was spent. Horace James has spent his life in the atmosphere of crude

oil and natural gas. His parents sent him to Nantucket for his first schooling. Returning to Pennsylvania he attended the rural schools at Franklin until he was fifteen. The previous year, by chance, he began writing district correspondence for a Franklin newspaper. One evening, in his fifteenth year, he saw a printer "sticking type," and life was never the same again. The next morning he applied at every newspaper office in Franklin for work, but without success. Finally, he asked the privilege of a corner in the office of the "Penny Press," where he might set type without pay. The privilege was granted and for six months he worked without salary, setting type and feeding a press, receiving in that time for his labor a pair of shoes. From there he went to the office of the "Evening News" at the "princely salary" of \$1.75 a week. Determined to work at the case only long enough to learn the trade he always "wrote up" and handed to the editor such news events as came under his notice. Twitted for his ambition by a fellow worker the youth replied that some day he would earn as much a week as his companion did a month. He realized his ambition in fifteen years. From Franklin young James went to Bradford, Pa., to work as an oil reporter on the "Daily Oil News," published by oil producers in opposition to the Standard Oil Company. When that paper suspended, in 1888, he went to Omaha and worked on the "Daily Bee." In 1889 he returned to Bradford, but soon after went to Erie, Pa., as city editor of the "Morning Dispatch," in which office the case still stood at which Horace Greeley used to set type. While in Erie young James came to realize his great handicap in the lack of education, and, resigning his position against the opposition of his employer, he went to Denison University, Granville, Ohio, where he took a brief elective course with reference to journalistic work. Then, with a short study of like character in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., he returned to Bradford, Pa., upon an invitation to become city editor of the "Daily Record," published by Senator Lewis Emery in opposition to the Standard Oil Company, and which played a conspicuous part in defeating George W. Dalamater for governor of that state. He remained with that paper five years, and then became editor and business manager of the "Bradford Evening Star," which he turned from financial failure to a conspicuous success in two years. While in Los Angeles, Cal., he saw an opportunity in the "Herald" and there organized a company, which took over that Democratic daily and converted it into a Republican newspaper. The paper at once made great strides, but strife in the company caused Mr. James to retire and for three or four years he gave his attention to the oil business in that state. In the spring of 1904 he came to Independence expecting to remain only a short time. But he liked the place and soon after purchased the "Daily Reporter," which has been a pronounced business success under his ownership, and ranks among the first papers of the state. The paper is recognized as an authority on oil and gas matters and is most uncompromisingly Republican, along regular lines, but a consistent advocate

of sane progressive measures. Mr. James claims personally to have compiled detailed oil reports in more states than any other oil authority. He has been accused of being pro-Standard, but all of his newspaper experience except one year has been with anti-Standard Oil newspapers, and his loyalty to these papers was never questioned.

Mr. James has never laid claim to cleverness nor exceptional ability; if he has acquired any degree of success he boasts that it has been at the expense of the candle at both ends and because he was too stubborn to quit when his day's work was done. In modernized language he is a "hustler" and a "booster." He is ambitious for Independence and Kansas, and thinks this state ought to become the Inland Empire of America—if the sons of Kansas will so elect.

On Aug. 6, 1905, Mr. James married Ruth Valjean Murray, daughter of Alfred Murray, in Chicago, Ill. They have no children. Mrs. James is an ardent member of the Episcopal church. He is a Baptist.

William Cutter Little.—A man's real worth to his community is best determined by inquiring into the sentiment of his neighbors and fellow citizens. Their estimate of him is found to be of more value in uncovering the truth than all other sources of information. However, if there is found in this sentiment a diversity of opinion, it is difficult to arrive at accurate conclusions. On the other hand, if absolute harmony prevails in it, if it is found to be a single unit, if a man's neighbors and daily associates, without a single dissenter, proclaim him to be a worthy citizen and a power for good in the community, then accuracy of conclusion is made easy; for no precedent exists in which perfect harmony of public sentiment has proved to be wrong. The conclusions formed and herein set forth with reference to the man under consideration have been moulded entirely from the sentiment of his friends and fellow citizens, and since this sentiment had in it not a single discordant note, its accuracy can be fully vouchsafed and relied upon. Judge William Cutter Little is one of the real pioneers of Wichita, as well as one of her substantial men and most highly respected citizens. Locating there in 1870, when the place was a mere hamlet, he has resided in Wichita constantly for more than forty years, and has been an important factor in the city's growth from the period of its infancy to the present time. During all these years he has helped to shape its destiny; has helped to solve its various municipal problems; has been a most potent factor in its development; has had the satisfaction of seeing it become the prosperous and important commercial city of more than 50,000 people that it is today, and has contributed to its social, architectural, religious, and educational advancement, as few others have done. He has also been just as active during this time in promoting the welfare and industrial betterment of Sedgwick county and of the State of Kansas.

Judge Little was born in Wethersfield, Henry county, Illinois, March 17, 1847, descended from good, old New England Revolutionary stock and a member of a worthy, numerous, and highly representative American family. His father was Caleb Jewett Tenney Little, who was born



Wm. C. Little

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at Goffstown, N. H., July 13, 1811, and removed to the State of Illinois in 1837. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Ann Brooks, born at Groton, Mass., July 27, 1813. Both lived to a mature old age, the father, who by occupation was a general merchant, dying in his eighty-fourth year, and the mother in her eightieth year. The paternal grandfather, Abner Bailey Little, died in his ninetieth year. The family was founded in America by George Little, who immigrated to New England from Unicorn Street, London Bridge, England, and located at Newbury, Mass., in 1640. His descendants spread from Massachusetts to New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and thence to other parts of the country, until today they inhabit practically every state of the American Union. The family has contributed its full share toward the building up of American institutions, and, perhaps, no other family can lay claim to a larger number of true, American patriots. The chief characteristics of its members have been thrift, industry, sobriety, intelligence, and patriotism, together with religious and educational tendencies of a high degree. In short, the descendants of George Little, in America, belong to that class of citizens who have been noted for their rugged honesty, their sturdy high character, their activity in the founding of schools, colleges, and churches, their loyalty and patriotism in time of war, and their industry and progressiveness in time of peace. George Little, though he came from England, was undoubtedly of Scotch descent, and the high standards for which the Scotch are noted have been worthily maintained by his American descendants. In Judge Little's possession there is a book entitled, "Descendants of George Little," which was published, in 1882, by George Thomas Little, A. M., of Auburn, Me., a member of the Maine Historical Society. This volume shows George Little's descendants to be very numerous throughout this country, there being personal accounts in it of more than 1,400 heads of families and 6,500 members, and it was published nearly thirty years ago.

In religion the family has been altogether Protestant, and for the most part Congregationalists, while in occupation it has been about equally divided among three of the principal vocations—one-third of them giving their attention to agriculture, one-third to commercial and mechanical pursuits, and the remaining third to the learned professions, being about equally divided in law, medicine, and theology. There have been five college presidents among them; there have been representatives in both branches of the National Congress, and statistics show that one out of every twenty has served in state legislatures. The family has been represented in all of the principal American wars, including the French and Indian, the Revolution, the war of 1812 and the Civil war. Col. Moses Little, who was officer of the day when Washington took command of the Continental army, and who commanded a regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, was one of George Little's descendants, while others of his descendants have been prominent as authors and publishers; and through maternal lines kinship can be traced to the poets—

Longfellow and Whittier. Three towns of the American union bear the name of Littleton in honor of their founders, while the names of members of the family appear in generous numbers on the alumni rolls of American colleges, those of Harvard and Dartmouth predominating. The branch of the family to which William C. Little belongs has been noted for its remarkable longevity, his grandfather and both of his parents reaching a ripe old age, as has already been noted, while five golden weddings were celebrated by the brothers and sisters in his father's family. It will be seen by the foregoing that William C. Little belongs to a most worthy American family—a family which has maintained a high standard in all matters relating to American progress, and which represents the best sentiments and highest ideals in American life; and it may also be said to be a family of pioneers, for his great ancestor, George Little, was a pioneer of Massachusetts and of the country itself, while his father was a pioneer of the State of Illinois, and he, himself, was a pioneer of the State of Kansas.

Judge William Cutter Little was reared to manhood in his native State of Illinois and was educated in its public schools and in Kewanee Academy, in which he graduated in 1866. Besides the commoner branches, his studies included English, Latin, Greek, and German. In the fall of 1866 he entered Beloit College, but after a short time his studies there were discontinued on account of ill health. He taught a country school during one winter and later read law in the offices of Howe & North, at Kewanee, Ill., and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois, April 25, 1870. His attention was first attracted to Kansas when, as a small boy, he assisted in shelling corn which had been donated by his father to the Kansas Immigration Aid Society. Later, when he was older, his father pointed out to him the advantages which a new country offered to young men of pluck, energy, and tenacity of purpose, and of limited means. Accordingly, soon after his admission to the bar, and while considering the question of a location, he decided that he would make Kansas his future home. Reaching this state, Sept. 20, 1870, he went directly to Wichita, where he has since resided. After practicing law about fourteen years he turned his entire attention to financial matters, and for more than twenty-five years has been prominently identified with the financial, commercial, and industrial history and affairs of the city. During 1881 and 1882 he wound up the affairs of the First National Bank of Wichita, as receiver. He is now president of the Wichita Loan and Trust company, president of the Western Investment and Realty company, and is vice-president of the State Savings Bank of Wichita. Together with associates, he built the first reinforced concrete building in the state, the present Boston Store on the corner of Douglas and Main streets, Wichita, and is still the principal owner of this valuable property, which is, perhaps, the largest and best building, devoted exclusively to retail purposes, in the State of Kansas. Judge Little has always taken an active part in the affairs of Wichita and of Sedgwick county and has been one of the foremost men in the

city in devoting his time, attention, and energies to the public weal. He was vice-president of the company that built the first street railway to Fairmount; was chairman of the court-house committee, which acquired title to the ground and located the present county court-house, and he had charge of the election which voted the bonds to build it. He was a member of the citizens' committee, which, in conjunction with a committee from the city council, consulted with New York engineers concerning a sewer system for Wichita, and as such he helped to work out the perfect system in use today. He was an active participant in the movement, and one of its heavy cash contributors, which led to the location of the Dold and Whittaker packing houses in Wichita, the latter now being the splendid plant of the Cudahys, and in other ways his influence and means have contributed to the growth of Wichita's industrial development. He was one of the public-spirited citizens who purchased the site of the present United States government building in Wichita, and was thus instrumental in bringing about its most excellent and convenient location. Along this line it may also be mentioned that Judge Little took the initiatory steps in the movement which led to the purchase of the real estate by the city and the establishment of Hamilton Park at a point only a block and a half from Wichita's business center, and in the transaction which conveyed the property to the municipality he represented its Eastern owners. These are only a few of the more important ways in which Judge Little's influence for good in his community has been manifested. In addition to this his acts of philanthropy and his deeds of charity have been numerous, while his sterling integrity and his uniform, manly, high character have been such as to exercise a most beneficent influence upon his fellows and the rising youth. Though not an enthusiast, Judge Little has always taken a keen interest in manly, out-door sports, was formerly a member of the Pace Gun Club, and for many years was a member of the Waldock Lake Fishing and Gun Club, and of Wichita's Country Club.

In politics, he has always been a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Ulysses S. Grant. His political ideas, however, have ever been characterized by independence of thought and action and by consistent progressiveness. In 1871 he was appointed county superintendent of public instruction, to fill out an unexpired term, and from 1872 to 1876 served two terms as probate judge of Sedgwick county. He is fond of literature, is a ready writer, and has the faculty of being able to express his thoughts easily in both poetry and prose. In the columns of the local press there has frequently appeared verse from Judge Little's pen, which shows him to possess much talent as a composer of well-metered, catchy and entertaining rhyme. In addition to being a large owner of city real estate, Judge Little has been an owner of Kansas farms, and he has ever taken a deep interest in the most advanced methods of agriculture and in the improvement of Kansas live stock. He has always been a strong advocate of the growing of alfalfa, and was one among the first men in Kansas to raise it and to demon-

strate its great value and successful culture. He has ever been a lover of high bred domestic animals and has done much to improve the flocks and herds of Kansas. Pedigreed Merino sheep from the finest flocks of western New York and Vermont were brought in by him in earload lots, while the herds of Kansas cattle have been improved by pedigree Short Horns and Herefords, which he had shipped in from the states of Missouri and Illinois. This marked fondness for thoroughbred domestic animals was in evidence even at his city home in Wichita, for his children's pony was an imported Shetland, the family dog was a well-bred Newfoundland, and the cows were of the best strain of Jerseys. For many years he was secretary of the local wool-growers' association, which enabled flock masters to store and hold their wool and later ship it in car lots to the markets of St. Louis, Boston, and Philadelphia, thus obtaining better prices for their product.

At Kewanee, Henry county, Illinois, on June 2, 1875, Judge Little was married to Miss Anna Louise Reed. She was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1853, daughter of William and Lucinda (Antes) Reed. The Reed family, also, was of good New England Revolutionary stock, many of its members becoming sturdy and aggressive early settlers of western New York. It was composed of good men and true, not unknown in war, politics, and religion—such famous characters as Gen. George A. Custer, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, and Episcopal Bishop Charles Cheney, of Chicago, being among their number. Judge Little and wife are the parents of three children, all sons, and born at Wichita, Kan., as follows: Fred William Little, born Nov. 16, 1877, was educated at Lewis Academy and Wentworth Military Academy, read law in the offices of the late Gov. William E. Stanley, was admitted to the bar in 1900, and is now vice-president of the Wichita Loan and Trust company, and of the Western Investment and Realty company; married Nov. 23, 1901, to Miss Sarah Emma, daughter of Finlay and Sarah (Parham) Ross; one child, Fred Ross Little, born Aug. 31, 1906. George Reed Little, born May 3, 1880, received his preparatory education in the Wichita public schools and at Lewis Academy, graduating in 1899; completed his literary work in Fairmount College and at Harvard University; graduated from the Northwestern University Medical School, of Chicago, June 20, 1907, following which he completed services as resident physician in the Rockford Hospital, at Rockford, Ill.; the Milwaukee County Hospital, of Wauwatosa, Wis., and the Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary, at Chicago, Ill., receiving diplomas from those institutions; he is now a practicing physician and surgeon of Wichita. Edward Antes Little, born Jan. 20, 1889, was educated in the Wichita public schools, Fairmount College and Leland Stanford University; graduated from the literary department of the last named institution in 1910, and is now a student in its legal department.

Judge Little is eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and his wife is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, both having in their possession all the neces-

sary data which would admit them to those two patriotic organizations. Ever since he located in Wichita, Judge Little has been a member and active supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, there being no Congregational church there at an early date. During the greater part of his forty years' membership with the First Presbyterian Church he has served as one of its trustees, and for many years was president of its official board. He has always taken a deep interest in churches, schools, and colleges, and the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has ever been a generous supporter of all of these bulwarks of society and civilization. He was one of the founders of Lewis Academy and of Fairmount College, of Wichita, and he and Mrs. Little have for many years been liberal contributors to the cause of foreign missions, maintaining missionaries at their own expense in foreign lands. Judge Little feels that of all the investments he has ever made, outside of home and family, those that have paid the largest dividends and yielded the highest happiness, are those made by himself and wife in supporting native pastors in foreign lands, in the education of young men for the ministry at Chefoo, China, and in the assistance given to the missions and to the poor of their home city. He believes the world is growing better, is an ardent supporter of the theory of international arbitration, and his sympathies have ever been with the weak as against the strong. Judge Little is a well preserved man and is apparently quite as active, and possessed of as much vigor as a man in the fullness of his prime. His fine physical condition, no doubt, is due, in part at least, to his regular manner of living and abstemious habits, it being a rule of his life totally to abstain from intoxicants and narcotics of every form. In other words, it has been his aim to adhere strictly to the principles of the simple life, with the result that he is possessed of a clear brain, a steady nerve, and a well-fortified physique, despite his three score and four years. Simple in his tastes, quiet and unobtrusive in his manner, with tenacity of purpose, Judge Little has made an impress on the financial, business, religious, and educational history of Wichita, as few others have done, and has proved himself to be a creditable representative of an excellent family and a worthy descendant of his patriotic ancestry.

William Samuel Fitzpatrick, lawyer, who for six years held one of the most important offices in the state, that of president pro tempore of the senate, was born in Shelby county, Illinois, Sept. 14, 1866. He is the son of Bird and Jennie (Freeman) Fitzpatrick. The father was born in West Virginia and the mother in Illinois, where the family lived on a farm. The father died when the son was very small, and the widow and her boy came to Kansas in 1872, and located at the now extinct town of Boston in Chautauqua county, then Howard county, where they lived until 1875. Mrs. Fitzpatrick married M. G. Miller in that year, a lawyer of Sedan, and removed there to establish a home. William S. grew up in Sedan, and attended the public schools and completed his education, later in that more strenuous but excellent institu-

tion, the school of life. Mr. Miller died and some time later William's mother married Charles Peckham, a lawyer of Sedan, under whom Mr. Fitzpatrick began to read law. The second preceptor of his professional training was John W. Shartel, now a well known attorney of Oklahoma City, Okla. After most careful preparation, Mr. Fitzpatrick was admitted to the bar in 1888. The following year he received an appointment as commissioner of the United States circuit court, with his office at Pawhuska, I. T., now Oklahoma, and remained there until President Cleveland's second inauguration, when he resigned the position in March, 1893, and returned to Sedan to begin the active practice of his profession. For fifteen years he remained there, but desired a wider field for his activities, and removed to Independence, in May, 1908, where he has since continued to reside. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a Republican, and has given unflinching loyalty and allegiance to the doctrines and principles of that party, and in 1900, was elected state senator from Elk and Chautauqua counties; in 1904 he was reelected and served two terms, during six years of this time he held the important office of president pro tempore of the senate, probably the longest time the position was ever held by one man since Kansas was admitted to statehood. He is now the general counsel for the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, having been appointed in August, 1908. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Wichita Consistory and of Abdallah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Leavenworth, Kan., and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1890 he was married and has one son, Horace C., who is a student at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Peckham, the mother of Mr. Fitzpatrick, now makes her home with him, being a woman of sixty-two years. Since coming to Kansas she has seen the "Great American Desert," as western Kansas was called in the early '70s, blossom, and become some of the finest agricultural land in the world. She is a lady of rare qualities of heart and mind.

John Albert Longston was born in Gloucestershire, England, Sept. 3, 1869, the descendant of pure English stock. His parents, William and Mary (Law) Longston, were both born and reared in England, where unto them were born their seven children. In 1881 the parents emigrated from the Mother Country, and after a brief residence in Pennsylvania, came to Kansas, locating at McCune, Crawford county, in 1884. Four years later they established a home at Cherokee, Crawford county, where the father engaged in the manufacture of brick, and became a well known business man of Eastern Kansas. He died there in 1902, aged seventy-five years. The mother died March 19, 1911. Both she and her husband joined the Christian church early in life and were life-long workers in the church. John A. Longston was a boy of eleven when his parents crossed the ocean to the New World, and was fifteen when they located in Kansas. During his boyhood and early youth he worked in his father's brickyard and had only limited

educational advantages in his youth. At the age of seventeen, desiring a better education, he left the brickyard, and entered the Cherokee High School, from which he graduated with honors in 1891. He had purposed to devote his life to the work of the ministry, and, aiming at a still higher education, he entered the employ of the Christian Publishing Company, in order to earn money to defray his college expenses. During one summer he earned enough to enable him to enter what is now Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. He remained there five years, and in 1896 graduated from the Bible course. Returning to Kansas, he at once entered the ministry as pastor of the Christian church at Oswego, Kan. For three years he devoted his energies to building up the congregation in Oswego, then resigned his charge in 1900 to take a trip to Europe. Landing at Naples he passed on his bicycle through Italy, Switzerland, Southern Germany, Belgium, Holland and then into France. He visited Paris during the World's Fair there, then crossed the channel to his native country, England. He spent several weeks cycling through the delightful English scenery; passed into the Welsh mountains and thence to Scotland. From Scotland he sailed for America after an absence of nearly seven months. In January, 1901, Reverend Longston became the pastor of the First Christian church of Independence, where he continued to serve with general satisfaction, succeeding in building up one of the largest and most active congregations of the Christian church in Kansas until August, 1911, when he resigned. Due largely to his influence a handsome and commodious new church has been built, which was dedicated in April, 1909, and is considered one of the finest church edifices in the state. Reverend Longston's success has been largely due to his active work in the Bible school of the church. As a pastor, he is beloved; as a pulpit orator, he has won an enviable reputation, and in the city of Independence he wields a strong influence for right living. On Jan. 1, 1902, Reverend Longston was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ramsay, the daughter of Robert Ramsay, who came to America, in 1893, from Scotland and located at Pittsburg, Kan., where his sons, under the name of Ramsay Brothers, had already established themselves as merchants, the vocation their father had followed in Scotland.

Mrs. Longston was born, reared and educated in Scotland, where she attended St. Andrew's University, graduating from it with the degree of LL. A. She has been an invaluable help to her husband in his ministerial work; takes an active part in all church societies, and is highly esteemed and loved by all who have come under the influence of her consecrated efforts in the building up of the Master's Kingdom. Three children have been born to Reverend and Mrs. Longston: Frances Elizabeth, Robert William and Jessica Lyle. Reverend Longston is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also of the Masonic fraternity.

George Pierson Morehouse, lawyer, ranchman, and ex-state senator, was born at Decatur, Ill., July 28, 1859, a son of Horace and Lavinia F. (Strong) Morehouse, both natives of the State of New York, where they were married in 1849. It is a matter of Morehouse family pride that its ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of this country. Some of them came across the Atlantic prior to 1640 and were noted for their activity in the founding of early New England towns and settlements and in the formation of the government of the colonies. They were energetic in business, military, civic, political and religious affairs and many of them became prominent in the stirring scenes of the colonial epoch. The family is of Scotch-English origin, the name first appearing about 1100 in North England—Yorkshire and adjoining counties—where the name was Moorhouse, from having built their houses upon the English moors. These were called "Houses-on-the-moor" or "Moorhouses." In this way the name became the surname of the clan—first used by English neighbors and afterward adopted by the Scotch immigrants to England. During the crusades of Richard I (Cœur de Lion) to the Holy Land, warriors of the family performed valiant service and were awarded the most honorable charge in heraldry, viz: the large Saltire or St. Andrew's cross, the symbol of resolution and a reward given only to those who had actually served in religious wars and scaled the walls of fortified towns.

Thomas Morehouse, the first immigrant ancestor to America, was at Wethersfield, Conn., as early as 1640, and seems to have been the head of nearly all the branches of the Morehouse family in this country. In 1641 he removed to Stamford, Conn., where he was one of the thirty original white settlers who purchased the site from the Indians for 100 bushels of corn. In 1653 he settled at Fairfield, Conn., and died there in 1658, leaving a widow, Isabel, and the following children: Hannah, Samuel (who had five sons), Thomas II, Mary, Jonathan and John. The last named was an ensign in King Philip's army in 1676; settled at Southampton, Long Island, and was the ancestor of George P. Morehouse.

In the early records of the family the name is often spelled "Moorhouse." Before the Revolutionary war, the descendants of these Morehouse families were found among the prominent old families of Connecticut; near Newark and Elizabeth, N. J.; in Saratoga county, New York, and in the northeastern part of that state. Most of those in southwestern Connecticut and in Dutchess and Putnam counties of New York descended from Samuel, Jr., III, James III, John III, and Daniel III. About forty of the Morehouse name served in the continental ranks in the Revolutionary war from the State of Connecticut alone. It is fairly estimated that fully 200 descendants of Thomas Morehouse I, of Fairfield, Conn., enlisted and fought in that historic struggle for American independence. In course of years, branches of the family crossed the ranges into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and other middle states as sturdy pioneers in the westward march of civilization, and



Geo. P. Morehouse.
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later crossed the prairies into Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Texas and the mountain states, and to other western and southern localities. While they have not been as forward as some families in political affairs, those who have been called to official position—whether in civil or military lines—have always acquitted themselves with credit, adding luster to the family name and leaving a history of honorable achievement worthy of the respect of their countrymen. For many years George P. Morehouse—having been selected as genealogist and historian of the family by the Morehouse Association—has been gathering historical and genealogical material relating to the family, and has recently come into possession of a large amount of similar material collected and prepared by others, which gives him the most complete accumulation of Morehouse family data in the country. This material he is now arranging for publication as a "History of the Morehouse Family," which when finished will rival in completeness any similar publication in the country.

Horace Morehouse, the father of George P., is a retired merchant and farmer, still living (1912) at the age of eighty-seven years, and is a native of Tompkins county, New York. He lived for a number of years with his father, Stephen Pierson Morehouse, at Albion, N. Y., but in the early '50s removed to Decatur, Ill., before a railroad had reached that place, and there engaged in the hardware business, establishing the house which later became widely known as the Morehouse-Wells Company under the management of his younger brother, George E. Morehouse, to whom he sold his interest during the Civil war. Horace Morehouse was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois and was active in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency in 1860. He helped to build the noted "Wigwam" at Decatur, in which was held the first Republican state convention, where Lincoln rails were displayed and where Lincoln was first mentioned as the "rail-splitter candidate." In company with Maj. P. J. Potts, in the year 1871, he drove overland in covered lumber wagons from Assumption, Ill., to Diamond Springs, Morris county, Kansas, and opened up a stock ranch, where the family lived for many years. This place, known as the old "Morehouse Ranch," one of the best stock farms in the state, is now in the possession of, and operated by, the subject of this sketch. Like his father before him, Horace Morehouse is an elder in the Presbyterian church and active in its work. Besides the parents, the family consisted of four sons—Charles H., George P., Robert H. and James Hazen. Charles H., long a resident of Wichita, Kan., where he lived in frontier days, engaged in the realty business, and as assistant postmaster now resides at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he is manager of a mortgage trust company. He is a frequent contributor to papers and magazines in short character sketches of frontier life and experience. Robert H. is a well known jeweler and the Santa Fe watch inspector at Topeka, Kan. James Hazen Morehouse, for several years clerk of the United States court and recorder at Nowata, Okla., is now a resident of Bliss, Idaho,

engaged in irrigation, fruit and alfalfa farming. Lavinia F. Strong, the mother of these children, was born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1826, and died at Diamond Springs, Kan., in 1885. She was a lady of scholarly tastes and attainments, a clever writer of prose and poetry, and it was her influence which early inculcated in the subject of this sketch an ambition along the same line and aroused in him a thirst for a more liberal education than the frontier district schools afforded. She was the only daughter of Noble Davies Strong, a Presbyterian minister, author and educator, for many years at the head of the academies at Auburn and Cortland, N. Y., and a lineal descendant of "Elder John Strong," who came over in 1630 as a Puritan from England in the good ship "Mary and John" and was one of the founders of Northampton, Mass. Elder John Strong was the father of the numerous and noted Strong family of America, which has produced so many authors, educators, divines, jurists and public men, such as United States Supreme Court Justice Strong; Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts, who served the Old Bay State for twenty years as governor and United States senator; William B. Strong, for many years president of the Santa Fe railway system; and Mayor Strong, of the city of New York. In 1887 Horace Morehouse married Martha Maxey, a native of Hardin county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Rev. William B. Maxey. To this union has been born one son, Maxey M. Morehouse, who studied civil engineering and was with the Western Pacific railroad survey through Nevada, after which he graduated in the agricultural course in the University of Missouri and is now engaged in farming near Springfield, Mo.

George P. Morehouse came to the State of Kansas in 1871, when the family settled at Diamond Springs in the southwestern part of Morris county. There he grew to manhood and became inured to the rough and tumble life of the frontier. From early boyhood he has been an expert as a hunter and horseman, and he earned his first dollar by driving a herd to a ranch at the present site of the city of Herington. His early expense money for clothes and school books was procured from the sale of furs, skins and wolf pelts. His early education was acquired in the short, broken terms of the district schools. Preparing himself by self-study, he entered the Albion (N. Y.) Academy, where he graduated in 1884, and also became an academic graduate of the University of New York. He seemed to adapt himself to the change from the rigors of western ranch life to the refinements of eastern schools; for before returning home he was honored with being president and orator of his class, and won three prizes—the Bailey prize in anatomy and physiology; the Coann prize in oratory, and the Inter-Academic oratorical prize. While in New York he began the study of law, but came home and managed the cattle ranch for two years, finishing his legal education at Council Grove, where he was admitted to the bar in 1889. Receiving the appointment of city attorney of Council Grove, he served in that capacity for about six years, and he was also elected county attorney of Morris county. The first official positions he ever

held were census enumerator and trustee of Diamond Valley township, in Morris county. Before he was old enough to vote, Mr. Morehouse was active in politics and early railroad matters, and was a frequent speaker and debater on the stump. He has often been called upon for addresses upon patriotic, literary and historical occasions, many of which have been published. For a number of years he practiced law by himself at Council Grove, but for several years past he has been in partnership with Clarence A. Crowley, who has charge of the office in the absence of Mr. Morehouse. In 1900 Mr. Morehouse was elected state senator of the Twenty-third district—Morris, Marion and Chase counties—by over 1,000 majority and served the full term of four years. In the senate he was chairman of the Congressional apportionment committee, and an active member of the judiciary, elections, education and public health committees. He was the author of the first legislation in Kansas for the regulation of the running of automobiles, and of the law declaring the sunflower the state flower and floral emblem of Kansas. (See Sunflower in Vol. II.) He was also author of parts of the Australian ballot law; was an active advocate of the new manual training and industrial education law, and of other reforms in the system of education and taxation. In 1903 he was president of the Kansas State Republican League, often referred to as the "Boss Busters," the pioneer organization which had much to do with the nomination of E. W. Hoch for governor. While a member of the senate, the Council Grove Republican gave him the following favorable mention:

"The Kansas state senate has always been a body of bright men—able lawyers and individuals of more than local influence and reputation. To maintain a standing among the Kansas Solons, one must possess a high grade of tact and ability. Among the leaders of that body is Senator George P. Morehouse of the Twenty-third district, composed of Marion, Morris and Chase. * * * While Senator Morehouse does not shun the bustle of political campaigns and is an effective speaker and popular 'political mixer,' yet his tastes are of a scholarly character and have been gratified by travel and as a student of the best books, of which his fine private library is filled. He is active in literary and educational work—such as the Shakespeare club and the Library Association—and is a member of the Presbyterian church of this city. * * * His political convictions along Republican lines are such that his friends or opponents are never in doubt where he stands upon public questions. In the senate last winter, he was placed upon six of the leading committees—such as judiciary, elections and public health—and was one of the hardest worked members of that body. He took an active part in the committee room and upon the floor of the senate in securing the enactment of many important measures. He helped frame the new election law, which has proven the rock upon which fusion has been broken, and was an able exponent of stringent temperance legislation and frequently defended it against the attacks of the whiskey power.

"His nomination for state senator was after a most spirited contest,

which tested his popularity and political ability: for state and Federal patronage were thrown against him. Many predicted his defeat as a result of this contest, but at the polls he surprised both friends and opponents and was elected by the largest majority received by a Republican in twelve years. Senator Morehouse, by his presence in the senate, lent an odor of clean politics to the surroundings of that prominent body, and when he arose to express a view upon any matter before the senate, he always commanded the respect and attention of both members and visitors. His every act and word were in the interest of his constituents and the state at large, and won for him many kind words from the press and public men. There is hardly a paper in the state that has not commented favorably on Senator Morehouse and felt proud that he was a member of the senate—well knowing that his characteristic was but nobleness of purpose and a progressive spirit, when it came to good laws and good government. Council Grove feels proud that she possesses such a good citizen and representative in the senate."

When the Soldiers' Monument bill was up for consideration in the senate, in which body it passed, it drew out numerous remarks from the ablest speakers in the senate. Of these the Topeka Herald said: "Morehouse made the first and most eloquent speech for the measure." The Topeka Capital, in referring to the matter, publishing most of Senator Morehouse's address, said: "One of the best speeches in the senate on the bill for a monument for Kansas soldiers was by Senator George P. Morehouse. He is one of the most forceful speakers of the senate and his address on this occasion was one of the best efforts of the session."

During the session, Senator Morehouse never missed a roll-call nor never left the chamber to avoid being recorded as for or against a measure. It was often remarked that he spent more hours in the day on legislative matters for the interests of his constituents than others, and he was generally successful in his efforts to secure the legislation he most desired. He was one of the first promoters of the movement to mark permanently the old Santa Fe trail, and delivered a number of historical addresses at the dedication of several of the monuments at historic places along that famous overland highway. Numerous articles and poems written by him relative to the history and legends of this old trail have been published in newspapers and magazines. He is an active director and life member of the Kansas State Historical Society and a frequent contributor to its publications. Years ago he commenced the preservation of the language, lore and legends of the Kansa or Kaw Indians, of which he has the most complete collection in the country, some of which have been published and the rest will follow. He is the author of the only history of this tribe, and at one of the last councils of the remnant of these Indians was chosen their official historian. As a working member of the International Society of Archaeologists he has made some important discoveries relative to the inhabitants of prehistoric Kansas, and as a student of early aboriginal, Spanish and French

occupation of old Kansas, he has brought to light many important and interesting facts and circumstances not mentioned before by Kansas historians. He has found historical authority for spelling the name Kansas in about 150 different ways, and has demonstrated that the name is neither of Indian nor French, but comes from the Spanish word "Escansagues"—the name applied by early Spanish explorers as early as 1601 to the tribe of Indians which were afterward known as the Kansa or Kaw—the word Cansa or Kansa meaning a troublesome people who disturb and harass others. It comes from the Spanish verb "cansar," which means to molest, to stir up and harass, and the Spanish noun "cansado," a troublesome fellow, a disturber, etc. Senator Morehouse often writes for the newspapers and other publications upon historical, archæological and political topics, and during the years 1910-11 was president of the Kansas Authors' club. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka. While residing in Council Grove he was for about ten years superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school there.

In 1906 Mr. Morehouse married Mrs. Louise Thorne Hull, formerly of Morgantown, W. Va., and a descendant of some of the prominent families of the Old Dominion. Her grandfather, Col. Ralph Berkshire, was a colonel of Virginia troops in 1820 and served several terms in the legislature of that state. In 1834 he became a pioneer to Newcastle, Henry county, Indiana, where he also was a member of the legislature and probate judge of the county for seven years. Her cousin, Judge Ralph L. Berkshire, of Morgantown, was one of the early circuit judges and afterwards Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals for some six years. He was active in the organization of the new state and was a member of the committee at Morgantown, which on April 17, 1861, drafted the resolutions which were widely published and called "The First Loyal Voice from West Virginia." Mrs. Morehouse has lived in Topeka a number of years. She is a lady of education and refinement, personally popular and widely known for her business ability and her substantial support to educational and moral institutions. The Morehouse home, opposite the state capitol, is noted for its informal and generous hospitality, and for several years past it has been the frequent meeting place of the Kansas Authors' club, where Kansas writers and literary people have passed many pleasant hours.

Harry F. Sinclair, a prominent oil operator and producer and a leading financier of Independence, Kan., who has been prominently identified with the development of oil and natural gas in Kansas and Oklahoma, was born in Benwood, now a part of Wheeling, W. Va., July 6, 1876, the son of John and Phœbe (Simmons) Sinclair. His father was born in Monroe county, Ohio, and his mother in Wheeling, W. Va. They came West and located at Independence, in 1882, where Mr. Sinclair opened a drug store, which he conducted until his death in 1893. He is survived by his wife, who still resides in Independence.

Harry F. Sinclair spent his boyhood in Kansas, attended the public

schools of Independence and after graduating from the high school entered the pharmacy department of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence. Upon receiving his degree at that institution, he entered the drug business, but he was a natural financier, and with keen foresight, realized that oil and gas were to become important commercial commodities. He gradually invested in such properties in Oklahoma and has achieved gratifying success in their development. Everything he takes control of turns out well, and though still a young man, Mr. Sinclair is on the high road to fortune. He was one of the organizers of the State Bank of Commerce, at Independence, which was later absorbed by the First National Bank of Independence, of which Mr. Sinclair is a director. This first banking institution proved so successful that Mr. Sinclair has become interested in several other banking houses and is the efficient vice-president of the First State Bank of Caney, Kan., and of the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, Okla. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a Republican in politics, but has never cared to hold public office, as his business interests take all of his time. On July 21, 1904, Mr. Sinclair married Miss Elizabeth Farrell, of Independence, Kan.

Enoch C. Wickersham, M. D., a leading physician of Independence, Kan., was born at Mount Etna, Huntington county, Indiana, Jan. 17, 1856. His parents were Dr. Noah L. and Mary J. (Ward) Wickersham. His father was born in Clinton county, Ohio, near Wilmington, and died at Anderson, Ind., in 1897, aged seventy years. He was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, with the class of 1858, and after receiving his degree continuously and successfully practiced medicine until his death. He removed from Mount Etna, Ind., in 1862, to Anderson, Ind., where he afterward resided and was numbered among the leading and most able physicians and surgeons, as well as one of the most prosperous and highly esteemed citizens for years.

Enoch C. Wickersham was reared in Anderson, Ind., attended the public schools during his boyhood and then completed his literary education in the high school. He at once began to read medicine under his father, and after completing his medical studies, he began to practice in 1878. Like so many of the professional men of the middle states, he believed there was always a better opening for a professional man in the new country west of the Missouri river and in 1886 came to Kansas, and located at Sterling, where he resided upwards of fifteen years. On Nov. 12, 1903, he located at Independence, Kan., where he has since enjoyed a constantly increasing practice. Dr. Wickersham is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, of the Southeast Kansas Medical Society, of the Kansas State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is now serving his third year as county health officer of Montgomery county.

Dr. Wickersham married, on Dec. 24, 1878, Nettie B. Pyke, a lady of refinement and gentle manner, of an old and prominent Indiana family.

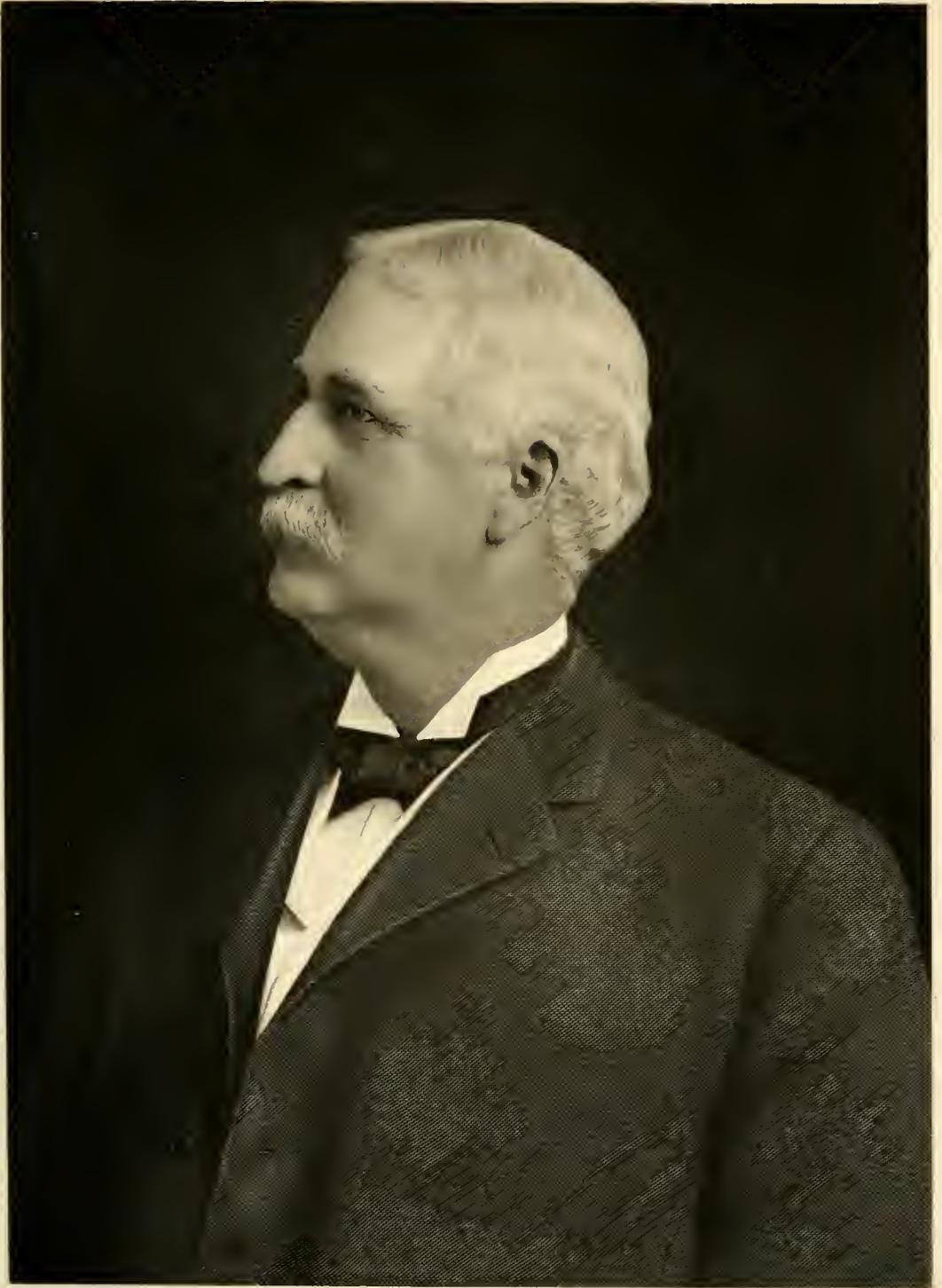
She was born, reared and educated in Thorntown, Ind., and later resided at Anderson, Ind. The doctor and his wife have one son, Maxwell L., a competent chemist in the laboratory of the Western States Portland Cement Co. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and Dr. Wickersham's fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias. He is essentially a self-made man, having forged his way to an enviable position in his profession, by his own efforts, overcoming many financial obstacles that would have daunted the average man, but is now prosperous and is highly esteemed in the community where he has elected to make his home and practice the healing arts of his chosen profession.

Earl W. Sinclair, of Independence, Kan., vice-president of the First National Bank, was born in Benwood, now a part of Wheeling, W. Va., May 5, 1874, being the son of John and Phœbe (Simmons) Sinclair, the former a native of Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, and the latter born in Wheeling, W. Va. His parental great-grandfather was a native of Ireland, descended from fine Scotch-Irish lineage. He emigrated from the Old Country and became one of the settlers of Ohio when it was the "far west" to residents of the mountains, and there his son, John Sinclair, Earl's grandfather, was born and reared. The Simmons family is of English extraction, so that the Sinclair boys inherit the fine qualities of three Anglo-Saxon races. In 1882, when Earl Sinclair was only eight years of age, his parents came to Independence, Kan., where the father opened a drug store, which he conducted until he died, in 1893, aged fifty years. Mrs. Sinclair still resides in Independence. The Sinclair children were reared in Independence, attended the public schools and grew up healthy, sturdy boys. After completing the high school, Earl W. decided upon a commercial career, and entered a business college for special training in branches that would be of use to him in everyday life. Soon after leaving the commercial school he went to Chicago, where for about five years he held a clerical position in the offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. He resigned and for two years engaged in the drug business at Independence, but all his energies were developing along commercial lines and he entered the office of a lumber company at St. Louis, Mo., where he worked for four years. Returning to Independence he was for a short period in the natural gas business and then became one of the organizers of the State Bank of Commerce, at Independence, becoming its first cashier. This bank was later consolidated with the First National Bank of Independence, at which time Mr. Sinclair became vice-president of the latter institution, which position he has continued to hold to the entire satisfaction of the directors and stockholders. He is a most able financier and has a considerable influence in shaping the policy of the bank, which is one of the most progressive and substantial concerns of its kind in Eastern Kansas. In politics Mr. Sinclair is a staunch Republican, and while he loyally supports the party, he has never cared for public life or office. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second

degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and member of Ararat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Sinclair's wife was formerly Blanch Stich, the daughter of W. E. Stich, a well-to-do resident of Independence.

Albert Alonzo Robinson, a retired railroad president of Topeka, Kan., was born at South Reading, Windsor county, Vermont, Oct. 21, 1844. He is a son of Ebenezer, Jr., and Adaline (Williams) Robinson, and a descendant of William Robinson, who immigrated to America from Bristol, England, and settled at Watertown, Mass. William Robinson was born about 1646 and was married about 1668, to Elizabeth Cutter, born in Cambridge, Mass., July 16, 1645. She was a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Williams) Cutter, of Cambridge, the latter of whom was a daughter of Elizabeth (Stalham) Williams, and was born in England. Jonathan Robinson, son of William and Elizabeth Robinson, had a son James, whose son, Ebenezer, fought as a valiant soldier in the Revolution. He was born at Lexington, Mass., Feb. 14, 1765, and entered the Colonial service when sixteen years of age. He served first as a privateer on a Colonial ship; was captured and confined six months on the British prison ship, Jersey; and after his release served in the Colonial army until the close of the war. Ebenezer Robinson, the Revolutionary patriot, and his son, Ebenezer Robinson, Jr., were the grandfather and father respectively of Albert Alonzo Robinson.

After receiving the usual public school education, Mr. Robinson attended the Milton (Wis.) Academy and later entered the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1869, receiving the degrees of Civil Engineer and of Bachelor of Science. In 1871 his Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of Master of Science and, in 1900, further honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. From childhood until he reached his majority he was engaged in farm labor out of school hours, except from 1856 to 1859, when he worked as a clerk in drygoods or grocery stores. While a student at the University of Michigan he was employed, from 1866 to 1868, about five months each year as assistant on the United States lake surveys, in astronomical field work and on triangulation of the Great Lakes. On May 27, 1869, he began his work on railroads, in which line of activity he was engaged for more than thirty-seven years, during which time he rose by successive promotions to the vice-presidency of the Santa Fe railroad and presidency of the Mexican Central railroad, two of the great railway systems of the Southwest. His first service was as axman in the engineering corps of the St. Joseph & Denver City railroad, and thereafter he served successively as chainman, levelman, transit man, office engineer, locating engineer, and assistant engineer, until April 1, 1871. At that time he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company and for the ensuing two years was assistant engineer, in charge of location and construction. On April 1, 1873, he was made chief engineer, which position he held until August, 1899. He also served as division superintendent on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway from Las Vegas



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to Santa Fe, Deming and El Paso, from September, 1880, until October, 1881, and from the latter date until June 1, 1883, he was superintendent of bridges, buildings, and water service on that railroad. From June 1, to Sept. 1, 1883, he was assistant general superintendent; from Sept. 1, 1883, until March 1, 1884, he was general superintendent; from March 1, 1884, until Feb. 1, 1886, he was general manager; from Feb. 1, 1886, until May, 1888, second vice-president, and he was second vice-president and general manager from May, 1888, until May 3, 1893, when he left the Santa Fe system to accept the presidency of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited. He was general manager of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad from Aug. 1, 1888, until May 1, 1893. He was also general manager of the Sonora railway of Mexico from 1884 to 1893, except the period from February, 1886, to May, 1888. During his engineering experience he had direct charge of the construction of over 4,500 miles of railroad, including, in 1887, the building of the Pueblo & Denver line, 116 miles in 216 days, and also 360 miles on the line from Kansas City to Chicago, in 276 days, the latter embracing permanent bridges across the Missouri, Mississippi, Des Moines, and Illinois rivers, and the construction of portions of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system. While president of the Mexican Central he had charge of the general business and financial affairs of the road, with headquarters at Boston, but on Dec. 1, 1906, he retired from the presidency of that road and since then has had no official connection with any railroad. He has maintained his residence in the city of Topeka since 1871 and has lived at No. 900 Tyler street since 1875. There, in 1886, he erected one of the handsomest homes in Topeka.

Mr. Robinson was married Dec. 9, 1869, to Julia Caroline, daughter of Perez C. and Katharine C. (Bardeen) Burdick, of Edgerton, Wis. She died Aug. 3, 1881, leaving a daughter, Metta Burdick. On Sept. 3, 1885, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Mrs. Ellen Frances Williams, a sister of his first wife. In politics Mr. Robinson is a Republican. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; of the Chicago Club, at Chicago; of the Lawyers' Club, of New York; of the Jockey Club and the University Club, of Mexico City; and of the Topeka Club, the Country Club, and the Commercial Club, of Topeka. He is one of Topeka's most respected citizens and has been identified with its interests for over forty years. The fact that he selected Topeka as his home and has retained his residence there these many years, after more than thirty-seven years of railroad activity, in which he visited almost every part of the United States, speaks eloquently as to his faith in the city's future and his high esteem of its citizenship.

Walter Scott Hudiburg, M. D., one of the younger, but well known, members of the medical profession of Montgomery county, is a native of the Sunflower State, the descendant of sturdy German stock, and has inherited many of the best qualities and attributes of that nationality. He was born in Independence township, Montgomery county, Kansas, Feb. 6, 1878. His paternal grandfather, John Hudiburg, was a native

of Indiana, and with his wife and about fifteen other families, emigrated from that state in 1860, at the time when so many emigrants were leaving the Eastern and Northern States, and located on a farm in Montgomery county. He met his death by being bitten by a rattlesnake and was laid to rest in Mount Hope cemetery, at Independence. Dr. Hudiburg's maternal grandfather, Robert S. Parkhurst, also came to Kansas from Indiana in 1869, and settled near Independence, where he now (1911) resides, at the advanced age of over eighty-eight years. Louis W. Hudiburg and Abigail Parkhurst were both born and reared in Indiana; they met and were married in that state, where three of their children were born. In the fall of 1869, in company with their parents, they made the long and tedious trip to the new country in the West, for there were few railroads west of the Mississippi river at that early day, and the journey had to be made by water and prairie schooners. For a time Mr. Hudiburg and his family lived at Independence, but he soon took up a homestead in Independence township, Montgomery county, built a house and established a home. There Walter S. was born. The family remained on the old homestead until 1881, when they sold the old farm and moved to a new one near Sycamore in the same county. Mr. Hudiburg was a tiller of the soil all his life: he loved the outdoor life and made a comfortable fortune, though still a young man as we now regard years, when he died at the age of fifty-six, on Sept. 16, 1895. His widow now lives on a farm in Independence township, Montgomery county. Nine children, that grew to maturity and are now living, were born to bless the Hudiburg home: seven sons and two daughters. Walter S. was reared in the country, led the life of a farm boy, going to school winters and working at all the different occupations on a farm in the summer time, but he was ambitious, the desire had grown with him to enter one of the learned professions and at the age of twenty-three he began the study of medicine. Mr. Hudiburg entered the Kansas City Medical College, now the medical department of the University of Kansas, and graduated with honor in the class of 1905. After being out of school for some years it is difficult for any man to return to the desk and laboratory and great credit should be given Dr. Hudiburg for the perseverance, determination and tenacity which enabled him to return to the school room and in so short a period complete one of the hardest and most technical of college courses. Immediately after receiving his degree, the Doctor located at Sycamore, Kan., for the practice of his profession, but two years later saw that there was an excellent opening for a physician in Independence and removed there, where he has since been engaged in actively building up his present gratifying and growing practice. He is a general practitioner, but is also a skillful surgeon and by his delightful manner, cordial sympathy and kindness of heart has gained the confidence of the people of the city where he has elected to make his home. Dr. Hudiburg is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society and the Kansas State Medical Society. He is

also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. On Feb. 15, 1906, he was united in marriage with Myrtle Waggoner.

Clement L. Wilson, of Tribune, Kan., the present representative from Greeley county to the state legislature, was born April 24, 1874, on a farm in Nemaha county, Nebraska. He is a son of Anthony P. and Mary E. (Baldon) Wilson, the former born in Wisconsin, June 23, 1846. Anthony P. Wilson spent his active career in the practice of law, principally in Nebraska, where he removed in 1867. From there he came to Kansas, in 1899, and now lives retired in Topeka. During the Civil war he served in Company I, Thirty-third Wisconsin infantry, which formed a part of the Army of the Tennessee and participated at the siege of Vicksburg, where it took a position close to the works and was under constant fire until the surrender. Its whole service was marked for activity and gallantry. Anthony P. Wilson is a Democrat in his political views. On July 4, 1871, he married Miss Mary E., a daughter of Asher Baldon, of Alden, Iowa, but who was born in Indiana Nov. 13, 1851. The paternal grandfather and grandmother of Clement L. Wilson were natives respectively of Germany and Wales. Anthony P. and Mary E. Wilson are the parents of nine children: Clement L. is the eldest; Anthony P., Jr., born June 26, 1875, is a lawyer in Topeka; Myrtle L., born Nov. 4, 1876, died in infancy; Chalkley A., born Oct. 16, 1880, is a lawyer and banker at Akron, Col.; Asher B., born April 7, 1882, also is a lawyer and banker at Akron, Col.; Mary E., born Dec. 8, 1883, is the wife of C. E. Clark, a farmer at Seibert, Col.; Maud G., born Nov. 1, 1886, is the wife of H. G. Christler, a contractor at Topeka, Kan.; Roy R., born Jan. 20, 1889, is a merchant in Topeka; and a son died in infancy.

Clement L. Wilson received his education in the public schools of Johnson, Neb., and at the Lincoln Normal and Lincoln Business College, Lincoln, Neb. He was prepared for the legal profession at the University of Nebraska, where he graduated in the law department with the class of 1897. On June 10, 1897, he was appointed postmaster at Johnson, Neb., where he edited the "Johnson Citizen" two years, and was admitted to the bar on the same date. In 1901 he removed to Colby, Kan., where he practiced law until October, 1905, when he removed to Tribune, Kan. There, besides his law practice, he is also engaged in the real estate and abstract business and has enjoyed excellent success. In 1907 he was elected mayor of Tribune and in 1909 was reelected to that office. He is a Republican in his political adherence and, in 1910, was elected to represent Greeley county in the state legislature. He is the author of the bill requiring corporations to pay employees when discharged, also of the one regulating the establishment of telegraph offices, and he is the author of the amendment establishing an experiment station at Tribune, in connection with the State Agricultural College. A young man of energy and excellent qualifications, he is a worthy representative of the younger generation in Kan-

sas, who, with zeal and ambition, are ably assuming the burdens carried by other shouldlers during the first half century of this state, and with the same loyal spirit are laboring for even a more brilliant record for its future. Mr. Wilson is very prominently affiliated with a number of fraternal orders, being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In October, 1901, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Martha Byerly, of Franklin, Neb., daughter of Dr. W. H. Byerly and wife, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Wilson was born April 10, 1870, is a college graduate, and was a teacher a number of years. They have two children: Lucile, born Feb. 24, 1905; and Bernice, born Dec. 8, 1906.

Arthur Ripley Lasley.—The successful business career of Mr. Lasley, as set forth in this biography, is an illustration to the ingenious and ambitious youth of our country of what pluck and energy can accomplish, and that though there is no set formula for success, so there are no obstacles which determination, industry, and courage cannot surmount.

Mr. Lasley was born on a farm in Meigs county, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1852. His father, Abraham J. Lasley, was born in the same state and county, June 10, 1825, son of parents who were natives of Pennsylvania. Abraham J. Lasley was a farmer and fruit grower by occupation and continued to be a resident of Ohio until his death, in 1900. He was twice married. His first wife was Maria Tate, whom he married in 1846 and who died in 1848, leaving a son, Jonathan B. His second marriage united him, in 1851, with Miss Mary Ripley, who bore him three children—two sons and one daughter: Arthur Ripley is the eldest; Anson Sprague, born June 8, 1854, is a fruit grower at Fountain, Col.; and Mary Maria, born Jan. 1, 1859, is the wife of J. J. Weakly, a railroad conductor at Kansas City, Kan. The mother died Sept. 20, 1870. Arthur Ripley Lasley received both a common and high school education at Pomeroy, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he was thrown upon his own resources, but with undaunted courage and staying qualities he began the business career upon which he can now look back with pride for its accomplishment. His character, energy, and shrewdness became apparent from the very start. The first business venture of the young man was the planting of a patch of potatoes, which yielded him three bushels. His crop was traded for a silver watch, and subsequent exchanges were made until he came into possession of a watch that he sold for \$18. Keeping that sum he added to it his wages, for work with a threshing machine, until he had \$82, which he invested in pigs. Later they were marketed for \$664, and with that capital he invested in young stock. After being engaged six years in farming and stock growing, in Ohio, where he was very successful, he sold out, in 1885, and sought the greater opportunities of the West, removing to Kansas. He participated in the organization of Scott county, in 1885,

and there took up government land, which he still owns. He has one farm of 3,200 acres, but two miles distant from Scott, the county seat, and also owns several other improved farms, besides city property. He has transformed the raw prairie into valuable farm land, admirably equipped in regard to modern rural conveniences and in excellent condition for stock raising, in which he is also extensively engaged. Progressive and scientific methods characterize the management of his farm and stock interests, and with a driving and judicious head he has made agriculture a profitable business. He has given considerable attention to the raising of fine, blooded live stock, and in this line of endeavor the same progressive spirit manifests itself that has distinguished his course in every other direction.

After coming to Kansas Mr. Lasley identified himself with the growing interests of the state and has always lent his influence and substantial assistance to enterprises for the benefit of Scott county. He represented his county in the Farmers' National Congress, both in 1906 and in 1910. The benefit of his cool and shrewd judgment has been given to other projects, aside from his farming interests, he having served as president of the first bank organized in Scott county and as president of the company that published the "Scott County News," before its consolidation with the "Chronicle," as the "News-Chronicle." In politics Mr. Lasley is a Republican and he is active in both county and state politics, having served as a delegate to all the different conventions of his party. In 1887 he was elected county treasurer of Scott county and served in that office two years. Fraternally, he is a Mason and is of very high rank in the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second Scottish Rite degree, is both a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On Jan. 5, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lasley and Miss Livona E., daughter of Lewis Darst, a pioneer farmer of Meigs county, Ohio. Mrs. Lasley was born in Meigs county Dec. 23, 1858, and died in a hospital, at Kansas City, Mo., March 28, 1910. This union was blessed with one son, Glenn Darst, born in Meigs county, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1884. Mr. Lasley chose for his second companion in life Mrs. Mary O. Godfrey (nee Givens) of Scott City. She is a native of Missouri, but came to Kingman county, Kansas, with her parents when a child. For the last twelve years she has been a resident of Scott county, Kansas. The marriage ceremony took place at Colorado Springs, Col., Aug. 21, 1911.

Elmer H. Epperson.—On the roll of Scott county's pioneers we find the name of Elmer H. Epperson, who, since an early period in the development of Southwestern Kansas, has been a resident of that county and has borne an important part in the work of its upbuilding and progress. As a public official, in journalistic circles, and in agricultural lines he has not only won an individual success, but has also advanced the general welfare of the community and at all times has commanded

the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, by reason of his useful and upright life. Mr. Epperson was born Nov. 11, 1853, in Benton county, Iowa. His father, John S. Epperson, was a Kentuckian by birth, born on a farm near the city of Richmond, June 27, 1827. He brought his family to Kansas, in 1870, and finally located in Sumner county, where he engaged in farming a number of years, and served as county commissioner two terms. He was a member of the Masonic order, and died in Wellington, April 13, 1907. The mother was a Miss Nancy E. Forsythe prior to her marriage. She was born Feb. 5, 1832, at Greensburg, Ind., and died at Wellington, Kan., May 22, 1902. John S. and Nancy E. Epperson became the parents of two sons and four daughters: Martha, born May 21, 1851; Elmer H.; Julius E., born June 30, 1857; Alma A., born Aug. 25, 1859; Mary L., born July 3, 1863; and Florence E., born Oct. 15, 1869.

Elmer H. Epperson spent his youth in Iowa and there received his education, in the public schools of Benton county. He accompanied his parents to Kansas, in 1870, and after a residence of nearly two years at Independence, Montgomery county, took up his abode in Sumner county, where he was engaged in farming until 1886. That year he removed to Scott county and located on government land, on which he resided seventeen years. In 1903 he removed to Scott, the county seat, where he has since resided. However, three years prior to leaving the farm, which was eleven miles east of Scott, he began the publication of "The Chronicle," which is the only case on record, in Kansas, of a paper being published on a farm. Upon his removal to Scott, in 1903, he also transferred his paper to that city and, in 1909, bought the "Scott County News," which he consolidated with the "Chronicle," under the name of the "News-Chronicle," of which he is still the editor and owner. The paper is Democratic in politics, is the official paper of the county, and is a champion of all measures of public progress and of those interests which are a matter of civic pride.

In 1896 Mr. Epperson was elected to represent Scott county in the state legislature and was reelected to that position in 1900. As a public official his service was one of credit to himself and of usefulness to his county and his constituency. He is the author of the law equalizing the railroad tax in Scott county, in each school district.

In 1880 he chose as his wife and helpmate Miss Susie, a daughter of Morgan Nottingham, a pioneer farmer of Sumner county, Kansas. Of their union eight children have been born: Anna M., Lena D., Lora B., Carrie E., Elmer L., Gertrude E., Albert R., and Florence M. Elmer L., the eldest son, is associated with his father in the publication of the paper, under the firm name of E. H. Epperson & Son.

Mr. Epperson became interested in Scott county before its organization as a county, in 1886, and since establishing his residence there has entered heartily into every movement which would promote its growth and welfare. The following article from his pen, published in the "News-Chronicle," Feb. 3, 1911, is a reminiscence of his earlier days in

Kansas and is an expression, not only of his own personal devotion to his adopted state, but also of the loyalty of every true Kansan for this great commonwealth:

"This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of our beloved Kansas as one of the great states of this nation. This period marks one of the greatest epochs in history making of our nation and we might possibly say of the world. In no age of the world has the inventions in mechanical arts and development in the power and uses of electricity and other hidden forces of nature made such a growth as during this fifty years, in which Kansas has been a state. As a sixteen-year-old boy, the writer crossed the state line, at Fort Scott, in the spring of 1870, traveling overland from Benton county, Iowa, to the then infant city of Independence, Kan. Forty years seems a long time in the span of life, and the startling changes that recollections bring to the mind would seem truly impossible if attempted to be measured by an imaginative mind, gazing into the future. Forty years ago, at the very eastern border of our state, the traveler would only look upon a vast expanse of vacant, uninhabited, treeless prairie, save a squatter's cabin here and there, where today these same prairies are covered with delightful, cooling groves, palatial farm residences, and metropolitan cities. Where the Indian and buffalo roamed at will, now grow the products that feed, clothe, educate, and make happy millions of civilized beings. Yes, it seems like a long span to measure, with both pleasant and sad recollections intruding here and there along the many changing incidents that checker the career of man during such a period. Nearly all the older associates of this early period have gone to reap the reward of the true and faithful. During this time we have participated in the growth and development of three frontier Kansas counties, namely: Montgomery, Sumner, and Scott. We have assisted in killing the last buffalo ever killed on Sumner county soil, Aug. 5, 1873. It is no small matter to witness the growth and development of such a magnificent county as this, from the range of the buffalo to such a municipal empire as it is today. Yet this is the half-century history of Kansas. Our Kansas, because we helped to make it. May the same loyal spirit, the same zeal, and the same ambition actuate the rising generation who must assume the burdens, that the second half-century of our state may be even more brilliant, if possible, than the first."

Victor H. Meneley, of Scott, Kan., is a native Kansan and an energetic and enterprising young man, who entered upon his active and independent business career at the age of nineteen, and three years later became identified with the "Scott Republican" as editor. He was born Jan. 8, 1888, at Quenemo, Kan., a son of S. H. and Adeline (Watts) Meneley, the former a native of Illinois. S. H. Meneley is a machinist by trade and has resided in Kansas since seventeen years of age, having come to this state with his parents, who settled on government land in Osage county. He removed to Rush county, in 1900, and now resides at La Crosse, Rush county. In 1880, he wedded Miss Adeline, daughter of

John Watts, a pioneer farmer of Osage county and one of its most prominent citizens. Mr. Watts was a lieutenant in the Kansas National Guards during the Civil war and assisted in the defense of Lawrence during Quantrill's celebrated raid and massacre, at Lawrence, in August, 1863. He died in 1897. S. H. and Adeline (Watts) Meneley became the parents of six children—five sons and one daughter: Charles A., born March 21, 1881, married Fannie V. Merchant and died March 2, 1910; Elijah C., born Feb. 28, 1883, is a machinist at LaCrosse, Kan.; Robert E., born March 11, 1885, married Miss Ethel E. Young and is a plumber at Larned, Kan.; Victor H., is the next in order of birth; Samuel Homer, born March 31, 1896; and Marjorie, born Feb. 26, 1903. Victor H. Meneley received his education in the public schools of Quenemo and LaCrosse and at the age of ten began to learn the printer's trade at Quenemo. He continued to be employed at his trade during the summer months and attended school during the winters, until 1907. On Feb. 23, 1911, Mr. Meneley bought a half interest in the "Scott Republican," of which he assumed the duties of editor and in the publication of which he is associated with James B. Morris (see sketch). It is the only Republican paper in Scott county, is a well edited news sheet, and ably supports the interests of the Republican party. Mr. Meneley is an active and prominent worker in the ranks of his party. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias. On Dec. 3, 1910, Mr. Meneley was married to Miss Isabel Newell, a daughter of James H. and Ellen Newell, formerly pioneer farmer, residents of Ness county, but who now reside in Bolivar, Mo. Mrs. Meneley, like her husband, is a native Kansan, having been born in Rooks county, Oct. 3, 1888, and is also a practical printer and an associate editor of the "Scott Republican."

Alfred Jonathan Harwi, deceased, during life was one of the leading business men of Atchison, and his keen foresight, energy, and marked business ability made him a millionaire. He was born at Ritterville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 21, 1847, the oldest of four sons born to Michael and Lucretia Harwi. One of the children died in infancy, and the others followed the elder brother to Atchison and helped him in the business he had established there. Edward C. Harwi died suddenly a few years ago and the surviving brother, W. H. Harwi, is secretary and treasurer of the A. J. Harwi Hardware Company. There was one sister, but she died when a child in Pennsylvania. The father was just preparing to come West to his sons, in Atchison, when he, too, was summoned by the angel of death. During his life Michael Harwi was what is known as a heavy carpenter and engaged in building canal locks. He also farmed for a time, and when he died was engaged in quarrying and contracting for slate. His widow came to Atchison and lived here some years before her death.

Alfred Harwi was educated in his native state, attended the district schools until ten years of age, and then entered a Moravian school at Bethlehem, walking four miles across a mountain every day in order to complete his education. After spending two years in this institution he



A. J. Harris

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entered a general store at Bethlehem and continued his education in the great school of experience. While acquiring knowledge of business, he read, listened, and learned, and thus became a man of advanced thought, learned to read men, and was one of the refined and polished men of affairs. While working in the store at Bethlehem he was thrifty, saved some of his wages, and at the age of twenty-one went into the furniture business with J. B. Zimmelle, but sold out two years later to come West. He married Cora Wheeler, of Bethlehem, while in business there, and when he located at Butler, Mo., engaged in the hardware and implement business with his father-in-law. This partnership was dissolved a few years later and Mr. Harwi went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he clerked in a hardware store, but remained there less than a year. In 1875 he came to Atchison. At that time he did not have sufficient capital to start in business alone, so he took C. H. Dearborn as a partner, and they began a retail hardware business in a small way in the building at 408 Commercial street. At once the affairs of the concern began to prosper, due to Mr. Harwi's intelligence and common sense business methods and also to his wonderful capacity for work. This retail hardware store soon became one of the leading, local business enterprises of the rapidly growing city of Atchison. In the early '80s, when the business had assumed enormous proportions as a retail establishment, Mr. Harwi conceived the idea of engaging in the jobbing business, and in accordance with the characteristic methods of his successful business career, found action for his ideas. The result is one of the great wholesale hardware houses of the West, represented by about twenty traveling salesmen, covering four states, while over fifty local employees are engaged to handle the vast amount of office work and the great warehouse and shipping details incident to such a mercantile institution as the A. J. Harwi Hardware Company has developed into within thirty-five years. Their commodious four-story office and warehouse building, located on the corner of Commercial and Ninth streets, is one of the modern business houses of Atchison. One can begin to realize the scope and extent of this business when he stops to think that it requires 75,000 square feet of floor space to afford ample warehouse facilities. In 1889 the A. J. Harwi Hardware Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The first time Mr. Harwi was ever known to deviate from his commercial career came when he was elected state senator from the Atchison district, but he did not let this interfere with his supervision of the business, for he worked all day in Topeka and then took the evening train for Atchison and spent the greater part of the night working at his desk. His ability was soon recognized by his colleagues and there was some talk of running him for governor, but he did not encourage it, as the demands of his business, which had been reorganized as the "Harwi Hardware Company," demanded all of his time and energies. The head of such a concern was of necessity a hard worker, but he was a man who never spared himself, and had he conserved his strength he might have

lived longer. For over twenty-five years he was a sufferer from locomotor ataxia, but up to within six months of his death was able to give full attention to his business. He passed away Sept. 5, 1910. His wealth was not wholly represented by the wholesale business, as he had accumulated money and loaned it out to the extent of over \$500,000, and yet was never known to have foreclosed a mortgage.

Mr. Harwi was married three times. Of the first union one child, a daughter, was born, and she is the wife of E. P. Ripley, of Boston. Mr. Harwi's second marriage was to Elizabeth Whitehead, of Atchison, in 1873, and two children were born of the union—Mrs. H. P. Shedd, of Bensonhurst, Long Island, and Frank E., president of the Harwi Hardware Company. Mr. Harwi's third marriage occurred June 3, 1909, to Mrs. Mary E. Holland, who survives him. All his life Mr. Harwi was a public-spirited man and contributed generously to philanthropic work. Although a member of the Congregational church, he was a trustee of Midland College, Atchison, and established the Harwi prizes. He also served as trustee of the county high school at Ellingham.

James B. Morris, the poplar postmaster at Scott, Kan., was born Dec. 29, 1868, on a farm in Johnson county, Missouri. He is a son of Albert H. and Mary E. (Wood) Morris, the former born in Franklin county, Ohio, May 10, 1842, and the latter in Seneca county, Ohio, July 26, 1844. Albert H. Morris was a building contractor and removed to Kansas, in 1873, locating on government land in Rush county. The town of Rush Center now covers a part of his early homestead. He was a Republican, and upon the organization of Rush county, in 1874, was appointed the first probate judge, which office he afterward filled four years by election. He died in April, 1902, one of the best known and respected pioneers of Rush county. At Fremont, Ohio, in 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Wood, daughter of William S. Wood and wife, who came to Kansas in 1873. William S. Wood was the first representative in the Kansas state legislature from Rush county and was a citizen of high standing in that community. He died in 1896. Albert H. Morris and wife had three children: Jennie E., born Feb. 19, 1864, is the widow of Henry F. Shiney and resides with her mother on the old homestead, in Rush county; Carrie, born July 26, 1866, died in October, 1883; and James B., is the youngest. James B. Morris was reared in Rush county and received his education in its public schools. At the age of thirteen he entered a printing office at Rush Center to learn the trade and, in 1884, at the age of sixteen, bought an interest in the "Rush County Herald" of Rush Center. Three years later he sold out and established the "Bazine Register" in Bazine, Ness county, which paper he disposed of in 1888, and then retired from the business two years. In 1894 he bought an interest in the "Clarion" at LaCrosse, but disposed of his interest, in 1897, and established the "LaCrosse Republican" of which he was half owner. He sold his interest in that paper, in 1906, and removed to Scott, where in February, 1909, he established the "Scott Republican," of which he stills owns a half interest. Politically he is a Republican and has

been a very active worker in the interests of his party, in both county and state politics. In 1910 he was appointed postmaster at Scott and has proved a genial, efficient, and capable official. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, and in church faith and membership is a Presbyterian. On April 29, 1890, at Rush Center, Kan., was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Morris and Miss Rose E., daughter of Samuel Deighton, a pioneer farmer of Rush county. Mrs. Morris was born April 23, 1870, at Kingston, Ill., but has spent the most of her life in Kansas. Of this union one daughter and two sons have been born: Lona L., born Jan. 3, 1893; Glenn W., born Oct. 25, 1897; and Keith W., born Sept. 13, 1925.

Andrew H. Baker, a successful real estate dealer and one of the earlier residents of Hoisington, Kan., has been prominently identified with the business activities and public life of that town for the last quarter of a century. He is of German descent and a native of Missouri, born on a farm in St. Francois county, March 21, 1841. His father, Moses W. Baker, a native of the same county, was born on Nov. 9, 1809, his parents being natives of Germany. Moses W. Baker was married, in 1833, to Miss Lydia R. Kinkaid, a daughter of Capt. Samuel Kinkaid, a Virginian by birth, who was a captain in the Black Hawk war. Captain Kinkaid had removed to St. Francois county, Missouri, in an early day, and died on his homestead there in 1862. Moses W. Baker was a member of the Masonic order and of the Christian church. He and his good wife became the parents of ten children—five sons and five daughters: John J., born in 1835, died in August, 1905; Mary E., born in October, 1837, is the widow of Joseph Philips, and resides at Farmington, Mo.; Dr. Samuel A., born Nov. 1, 1839, died in 1873, leaving a wife and three children; Andrew H. is the next in order of birth; Isaac W., born in July, 1843, died in 1868; Julia A., born in November, 1845, died in 1869; Clara J., born in 1848, died in 1878; Lettie Fannie, born in July, 1852, died in November, 1910; Eva, born in 1855, died in 1875; and Gilbert N., born in February, 1858, is a merchant at Farmington, Mo. Andrew H. Baker was reared on the home farm and obtained his education in the public schools of Libertyville, Mo. So diligently did he apply himself to his studies that, at the age of eighteen, he was enabled to enter the teaching profession and was thus engaged two years. He then became a salesman and, after being employed thus a few years, entered the mercantile business on his own account, at Knob Lick, Mo. The panic of 1873 wrought disaster to his business and he then resumed the duties of a salesman for others until 1878, when he went to Ellis county, Texas, and there gave his attention to farming for five years. After spending a short period at his old home, in Missouri, he came to Kansas, in 1886, and engaged in the real estate business, first at Ellsworth, but in November of the same year he located at Hoisington, opening the first real estate office established there. He was a sales agent for the Hoisington Town Company, the development of the town having been just begun. He was the first police judge of Hoisington and held that position sev-

eral years. He was also a member of the city school board one term and is now a justice of the peace. Mr. Baker remained undaunted by his earlier discouragements and failures, and with that tenacity of purpose, without which success is seldom attained, he devoted himself to his business with persistence and industry, and has won a deserved recompense for his endeavors. He now owns both town property and valuable farm lands, and has a competency for his remaining years. Mr. Baker has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Mary E. McGlasson, of Missouri, Dec. 14, 1874. She died Jan. 13, 1889, leaving three children: Mandelbert, born Oct. 1, 1875, is a manufacturer in Chicago; James M., born Nov. 1, 1877, is a banker at White City, Kan.; Regina B., born in October, 1879, is a graduate of Bethany College, at Lindsborg, Kan., and is now a teacher of music at Hoisington. Mr. Baker's second marriage occurred June 24, 1891, and united him to Miss Fannie B. Hall, of Mexico, Mo. Of this union one child has been born, Andrew Harris, Jr., born June 15, 1902. Mr. Baker is a member of the Masonic order, his membership dating back to 1862, and he was the first Worshipful Master of Hoisington Lodge No. 331, which office he held four terms. He is a member of the Christian church. Hoisington has now become a thriving town and numbers among its citizens none more esteemed and respected than Mr. Baker, whose energies have been untiringly devoted to its progress and who has set an example of worthy citizenship.

Joseph W. A. Cooke, editor and owner of the "Daily News" and of the "Central Kansas News-Democrat" at Lyons, has devoted the most of his career to the "art preservative" and is one of the successful newspaper men of central Kansas. He springs from an old New England family, long known in Rhode Island, where its members have been well represented in the professions and in public life, a number of them having become men of prominence and distinction. He was born Nov. 29, 1867, at Chicago, Ill., a son of Dr. Nicholas F. Cooke and Laura W. Abbot, natives of Rhode Island. Dr. Nicholas F. Cooke was born in the city of Providence, in 1829, and took up the profession of medicine as his life work. He removed to Chicago, in 1865, and there commanded a large practice until his death, Feb. 1, 1885. He was a man of exceptional educational and professional qualifications, held the degree of Doctor of Laws, and was professor of diagnosis in the Hahnemann Medical College, at Chicago, from 1870 until the time of his death. His parents, also were natives of Rhode Island and his grandfather, Joseph Cooke, was the first Continental governor of that state. In 1857 at Providence, R. I., Dr. Nicholas F. Cooke was united in marriage to Miss Laura W. Abbot, daughter of Commodore Joel Abbot, of the United States navy. She was born at Warren, R. I., in 1835, and died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11, 1895. Four children blessed their union: Nicholas F., born in 1857, is a merchant at Durango, Colo.; Abbot S., born in 1859, is a merchant at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Joseph W. A. is the next in order of birth; and Mary G., born Nov. 17, 1869, is now Mrs. Mary G. Heberton, of Philadelphia, Pa. Joseph W. A. Cooke was educated at St. Ignatius Jesuit College, at Chi-

chicago, Ill., and after completing his schooling was a salesman in a Chicago wholesale house for five years. In 1893 he came to Kansas and established the "Leader," at Claflin, continuing its publication three years. In 1896 he removed his printing plant to Ellinwood, Kan., where he published the "Ellinwood Leader" until 1898, when he sold his newspaper interests there. He was appointed postmaster at Ellinwood, in 1900, and served in that capacity until 1908. Entering actively into the public life of that community, he served as city clerk of Ellinwood two years and also served as a member of the commercial club, of which he was president two years and secretary three years. In 1908 he removed to Hutchinson, where he engaged in the real estate business until 1910, when he bought the "Daily News" and the "Central Kansas News-Democrat," with both of which he is still identified. The "Daily News" is the only daily paper in Rice county and is a bright, interesting sheet, devoted to local news and matters of general interest. The "Central Kansas News-Democrat" is a weekly paper which stands for progress along all lines of development and accords staunch support to the Republican party policies. Mr. Cooke is a loyal Republican and takes an active and prominent part in both county and state political affairs.

On Jan. 16, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cooke and Miss Carrie B., daughter of Stelle and Mary C. A. Giles, of Claflin, Kan. Mr. Giles was a prominent pioneer farmer of Barton county, where he died in 1905; his wife died at Hutchinson, Kan., March 8, 1910. Mrs. Cooke is a woman of education and culture and is a graduate of the art and music department of Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Cooke affiliates fraternally with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke have one son, Walter Abbot, born at Claflin, Kan., Nov. 18, 1895.

Clark Conkling, of Lyons, Kan., is well known to the citizens of Rice county and surrounding territory through the columns of his paper, the "Lyons Republican," one of the vigorous weeklies of the state, of which he has been owner and editor thirty-two years. He became a Kansan in 1879, when he established the paper with which he so long has been connected and which he has made a power for good in his community.

Mr. Conkling is an Ohio man, born near Sharonville, Hamilton county, Sept. 9, 1851, of English and German descent. This branch of the Conkling family originated in America with ancestors who settled on Long Island in Colonial days. Later descendants went to Maryland, thence to Pennsylvania, and subsequently to Ohio, where the parents and paternal grandparents of the subject were born. William M. Conkling, the father, early in life learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for a time, but later turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which thereafter remained his occupation. He married Miss Elizabeth Drake Glenn, who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio. Of this union were born six children, all of whom are deceased except Clark and Edmond G., who resides in Topeka, Kan. The parents also

have passed away, each having reached the ripe old age of eighty-one years. The father was a Republican in politics and an elder in the Presbyterian church. A man of upright, honorable life, and of honest heart, his life was consistent with his creed and he commanded the inviolable confidence and esteem of all who knew him. The paternal grandmother of Mr. Conkling was a Miss Marsh, who died in Ohio.

Clark Conkling was reared in Ohio and there received his education, in the Normal School at Lebanon and the Western Reserve College at Cleveland. In 1873 he left his old home and associates for the West, removing to Colorado, where he was employed in a store for a time. In 1879 he came to Lyons, Kan., where he established the "Lyons Republican," which he has ever made a potent influence in promoting the industrial, civic, and moral progress of his community, thereby contributing as well to the advancement of the whole state.

At Lyons, Kan., April 2, 1884, Mr. Conkling wedded Miss Laura Stone, a native of Illinois and daughter of D. F. Stone. Mr. and Mrs. Conkling have six children—four daughters and two sons—Yetta A., Enid, Clark, Glen S., Catherine, and Gerald M. Glen S., the elder son, is engaged in publishing a paper at La Salle, Col. Mrs. Conkling is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, is an ideal wife and mother, and possesses rare personal qualities of friendship. Mr. Conkling is identified fraternally with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has always given an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party and strongly supports its principles and policies through the columns of his paper. During President Benjamin Harrison's administration he was appointed postmaster at Lyons, in which office he served with credit and made a record for efficiency. He is a man of pleasant personal characteristics, social, genial and courteous, which qualities have rendered him a popular associate, both in business affairs and in social relations. As a useful, worthy, and respected citizen, none in Lyons stands higher than Mr. Conkling.

Erick C. Cole, of Great Bend, Kan., the pioneer attorney of Barton county, and one who has achieved great success at its bar, is a native of Wisconsin, born at Burlington, Oct. 31, 1856. His parents were natives of New York state. Albert G. Cole, his father, was born at Adams, N. Y., April 4, 1819, and received his education in his native state. He prepared for law and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of New York, at Albany, in 1840. He opened his first-law office at Mexico, N. Y., where he practiced six years. Then he removed to the Territory of Wisconsin, locating at Burlington, and from that time until his death was a prominent figure in the public life of Wisconsin. In 1847 he was elected a member of the second constitutional convention of the Territory of Wisconsin and in that convention served as a member of the judiciary committee, which drafted the present constitution of the State of Wisconsin. In 1863 he removed to Kenosha, Wis., where he practiced law until his death, June 2, 1889. He is admitted to have

been one of the ablest legal counselors of that state. On Oct. 14, 1840, at Mexico, N. Y., was solemnized the marriage of Albert G. Cole and Harriet L. Clark. She was born at Danbury, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1817, daughter of Starr and Harriet (Loomis) Clark, the former born at Lee, Mass., Aug. 1, 1793, and the latter at Torrington, Conn., Oct. 7, 1794. Starr Clark was a hardware merchant; he died Sept. 2, 1866, and was survived by his wife until June 26, 1873. To Albert G. and Harriet L. (Clark) Cole were born five sons: Albert S. Cole, the eldest son, born Oct. 8, 1841, at Mexico, N. Y., was a lawyer by profession and entered service during the Civil war with the Wisconsin troops. At the close of the war he was a signal officer on the staff of Gen. W. T. Sherman; he died Nov. 24, 1903, leaving a wife and one son. Frank D. Cole, the second son, born May 20, 1844, at Mexico, N. Y., enlisted in the Second Wisconsin infantry at the age of seventeen and was killed Aug. 28, 1862, in the battle of Gainesville, Va. Theodore C. Cole, the third son, born Jan. 16, 1852, at Burlington, Wis., also took up the profession of law and was a partner of Elrick C. Cole, at the time of his death, at Great Bend, Kan., Oct. 8, 1890. Horace Grant Cole, the fourth son, born July 9, 1854, at Burlington, Wis., is located at Milwaukee, Wis. The mother of these sons died at Kenosha, Wis., Dec. 12, 1887.

Elrick C. Cole, the youngest son, was educated in the public schools of Kenosha and graduated in the high school there in 1874. He, like two of his brothers, adopted his father's profession, that of law, to prepare for which he entered the office of his father, under whose able direction he acquired his legal training. He was admitted to practice in the circuit court Dec. 2, 1878, and in the supreme court of Wisconsin Jan. 7, 1879. Before his admission to the bar he was clerk of the district court of Kenosha county, Wisconsin. He began his independent career in law at Great Bend, Kan., where he had moved soon after being admitted to practice. Associated with him there was his brother, Theodore C., the firm name being Cole Brothers. The firm was dissolved by the death of Theodore C., in 1890, after which Elrick C. practiced alone until 1899, when he formed a partnership with William Osmond. In November, 1886, Judge Cole was elected county attorney of Barton county as a Republican, and was reelected to that office in 1888, serving in all four years, and he declined further renomination. In 1894 he was elected to represent Barton county in the state legislature, but resigned that office, March 1, 1895, to accept the appointment of judge of the Kansas court of appeals, which position was tendered him by Gov. E. N. Morrill. He served in that capacity until, January, 1897. He has held the office of city attorney of Great Bend at various times for the past fifteen years and is the present incumbent of that office.

On Nov. 23, 1880, at La Crosse, Wis., was celebrated the marriage of Elrick C. Cole and Miss Minnie O., daughter of Walter W. and Frances H. (Adams) Webb. Mr. Webb was a banker, and his wife is a descendant of John Quincy Adams. To Judge and Mrs. Cole has been born one child, Frances Harriet, born Sept. 3, 1886. The daughter is

an accomplished musician and is the wife of Eldon J. Lowe, of Coffeyville, Kan., to whom she was married Jan. 12, 1910.

Judge Cole is a member of the Masonic order and is now grand senior warden of the grand lodge of Kansas and grand king of the grand chapter. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has had a very successful career, both from a professional and business standpoint, and ranks high among the legal talent of southwestern Kansas. He is a director in the German-American Bank of Great Bend. A man of broad mind, independent thought, and liberal education, he is personally well qualified for the prominent part he has taken in the affairs of Barton county for over thirty years, and as a citizen he is beloved by all who know him.

Walt Mason.—There are few people today who have not, at some time or other, heard of Walt Mason. For the benefit of those few it might be well to explain that Walt Mason, familiarly known as "Uncle Walt," is the Emporia, Kan., poet, whose inimitable wit has brought him national reputation. William Allen White, editor of the "Emporia Gazette," some years ago called Mr. Mason the "Poet Laureate of American Democracy," and admirers of Mr. Mason's work have voiced their approval of the title. While Walt Mason has restricted himself almost wholly to the writing of prose poems, he has done considerable other newspaper writing. For a time he was connected with the Washington, D. C., "News." His book, called "Uncle Walt's Book," and his "Rhymes of the Range," were published several years ago and are still in great demand. Asked, a short time ago, to write a sketch of himself for the "Detroit News-Tribune," Mr. Mason, though very busy, responded promptly. What he had to say regarding himself follows:

"I was born at Columbus, Ontario, May 4, 1862. My parents were poor. I was the fifth of a series of six sons. My father was a dyer in a woolen mill, and was accidentally killed in that establishment when I was four years old. He was Welsh and my mother of Scotch descent. My mother was fond of books and poetry and old songs, and knew many of the latter. She died when I was fifteen years old. Meanwhile, during my childhood, I had been going to a country school, and working for farmers, and also in the woolen mill. After my mother's death I went to Port Hope, Ontario, and worked in a hardware store for a year and a half, drawing the princely salary of two and a half dollars a week and boarding myself. When I was nine or ten years old I was nearly drowned, and was hauled out of the water, unconscious, by an older brother. I have had defective hearing ever since, and it is probably due to this that I never became a merchant prince. Anyhow, I was not a success in a hardware store, and when I told my employer I was going to leave, he said it was the proudest and happiest moment of his life. Having severed my diplomatic relations with the hardware man, I crossed Lake Ontario, in 1880, going to New York state, where I hoed beans for a summer. It was the poorest fun I ever struck. The soil was stony, and the hoe was dull, and the sun was as hot as blazes,



Walter Mason

and there didn't seem to be any sense in hoeing beans, anyhow. From New York I took my way westward, arm in arm with the star of empire. I stopped a while in Ohio, then in Illinois, and finally reached St. Louis, where I went to work in a printing establishment and 'kicked' a job press through the hottest summer ever invented. There was a humorous weekly, called the 'Hornet,' in St. Louis, and I sent some stuff to it. The 'Hornet' printed it, and the editor wrote to me and asked me to call. He offered me five dollars a week to go to work in the office, writing gems of thought, reading proofs, sweeping the floors, and otherwise making myself useful. I took the job and remained with the 'Hornet' until it went broke. Not being able to get another job in St. Louis, I went to Kansas and worked around the state for three years as a hired man. Disgusted with that sort of work, and being ambitious to get into newspaper business, I managed to get a job with the 'Leavenworth Times.' Later I became a reporter on the 'Atchison Globe,' and there learned a great deal that was useful to me. From that time forward I was chasing myself over the country, and was connected with newspapers in a dozen cities, but always had the idea that the next town would be a little better, and kept moving around. I was mixing up farming with newspaper work in Nebraska for a good many years, and making a failure of both. It took me a good while to discover that pigs and poetry won't mix. When I did find it out I came to Kansas, and went to work for William Allen White, writing stuff for the editorial page of the 'Emporia Gazette.' The 'Gazette' always printed on its first page an item of local news with a border around it, called a star head. One day the city editor was shy of the necessary item, and asked me to write something to fill that space. I wrote a little prose rhyme, advising people to go to church next day, which was Sunday. The prose rhyme attracted some attention, and on Monday I wrote another one, and a third on Tuesday, and so on, and the star-head rhyme became a feature of the 'Gazette.' Thus originated the prose poem."

Walt Mason's prose poems are widely circulated throughout the United States and Canada. As an example of his work the following, entitled "The Funeral," is given:

"When I have slipped my tether, and left this vale of tears, to see what sort of weather they have in other spheres, I want no costly casket with silver trappings bound; just put me in a basket and chuck me underground. Death would be far more jolly and pleasant every way, but for the idle folly of making big display. It takes a roll unending to make a graveyard spread, and all the fuss and spending don't help the man who's dead. 'Twere best to keep the stivers safe hidden in a tub, to comfort the survivors and buy them duds and grub. I know that it would grind me when on the other shore, if those I left behind me had wolves before the door; if I looked down and found them, immersed in tears and woe, with creditors around them all howling for the dough. So when I up and trundle down to the sunless sea, let no one blow a bundle to pay for planting me. I'll slumber just as sweetly in some old

basswood box, as though trussed up completely with silver screws and locks."

Mr. Mason was married in 1893 to Ella Foss, of Wooster, Ohio, and lives in Emporia's finest residence district.

Jeremain W. Brinckerhoff, a prominent lawyer of Lyons and a former judge of the Twentieth Judicial District, cast his fortunes with Kansas in 1886, and in the quarter of a century that has passed since then has, through his useful and honorable activities, become one of the foremost citizens of his section of the state. A native of New York, Judge Brinckerhoff was born at Turin, Lewis county, Oct. 5, 1854, and is the only son of John R. Brinckerhoff. The father, who was born in the same New York town, in 1830, devoted his whole career to law and served three terms as district attorney of St. Lawrence county, New York, during the '70s. In June, 1882, he removed to Kansas, locating at Lyons, where he formed a law partnership with J. W. White, who at that time was a state senator. He was elected county attorney of Rice county, in 1886, and served one term, declining a renomination on account of ill health. He died Oct. 1, 1889. Politically, he affiliated with the Republican party and, fraternally, with the Masonic order. On Feb. 14, 1849, at Turin, N. Y., was solemnized the marriage of John R. Brinckerhoff and Miss Susan M. Wilcox, who was born at Turin, Dec. 7, 1829, and whose father and mother were natives, respectively, of Connecticut and New York. Of this union were born three children—two daughters, who died in infancy, and Jeremain W. The mother, who was a devout Christian and active in church work, died at Lyons, Kan., Oct. 13, 1896, after a long illness of fifteen years.

Judge Brinckerhoff was reared in his native state and was educated in the district schools and at the State Normal, at Potsdam. He then took up the study of law, at Norfolk, under the careful and able direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of New York, Nov. 18, 1881. That state remained the field of his practice until 1886, when he joined his father, at Lyons, Kan., where he has since been engaged in professional duties. In April of that same year he was appointed city attorney of Lyons, and in 1888 he was elected to succeed his father as county attorney of Rice county. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Lyons, as a Republican, and served as the executive head of that city four years. In 1902 he was elected judge of the Twentieth Judicial District, which is composed of Rice, Barton, and Stafford counties, and was reelected in 1906, serving eight years in all. He declined a second renomination, preferring to retire. While on the bench of that district many important cases were tried before him, four of them being murder cases, in Rice county. With an exalted sense of the responsibility and duty of his office, he ever dispensed justice with an even hand and won recognition as one of the ablest circuit judges of Kansas. He has also been very successful in business affairs and is now a director in two banks and owns a number of improved farms in Rice and Reno counties.

On Oct. 4, 1893, Judge Brinckerhoff was united in marriage to Miss Maud E. Sollitt, who was born in Chicago, July 3, 1869. Her parents, John C. and Anna W. Sollitt, had removed from Chicago to Kansas and were residents of Lyons at the time of their daughter's marriage. To Judge and Mrs. Brinckerhoff three children have been born: Marjorie S., born June 28, 1894, died April 7, 1895; Philip J., born Feb. 6, 1897; and Barbara J., born May 10, 1907.

Judge Brinckerhoff has attained a prominent standing in the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of well rounded character, whose public service was characterized by unflinching devotion to duty and a wise interpretation of the laws. With his fidelity to public interest unchallenged and his personal integrity unassailed, he ranks as a worthy representative of his profession and of the best citizenship of Kansas.

George N. Moses.—In the passing of George N. Moses, Sept. 10, 1911, Great Bend lost one of its best known pioneers and most influential citizens. Mr. Moses came to Barton county in the early '70s, prior to its organization as a county, and for over forty years was an active worker in promoting the upbuilding and improvement of the county and its county seat, Great Bend. His career was replete with the deeds of a full, useful, honorable life, and he passed away rich in the esteem of his fellowmen. He was born in Olean, Cattaraugus county, New York, April 15, 1844, a son of Anson G. Moses and his wife, nee Miss Mary Ann Bohn. The father, who was a mason by trade, spent the most of his business career as a contractor in Philadelphia, New York, and other Eastern points, and did considerable contracting for the New York & Lake Erie railroad while that road was in course of construction. He removed to Rockford, Ill., in 1855, but died at the age of sixty-five, while visiting in New York. His wife survived him a number of years, her death occurring when seventy-nine years of age. Of their union were born fourteen children, all of whom reached maturity except two. They are: Louisa, Lucinda, Francis, Adeline, Reuben H. (who died in early childhood), Anson, Reuben H. (the second of that name), Theodore, Mary, George N., Emma, Laura, Charles, and Edward.

George N. Moses was a student in the public schools until seventeen years of age, and in 1861, with youthful ardor and patriotism, he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Illinois infantry, to support the cause of the Union in the great conflict then just opening. He was in active service until wounded, near Memphis, Tenn., at which time the forefinger of his right hand was shot away. Disabled at that time for further military service, he was discharged, but in 1864 reënlisted and became first sergeant of his company, serving with that rank until the close of the war. He served as a member of the police force, at Sedalia, Mo., for a time after the war, and also served as a United States marshal in New Mexico and Arizona. Later, he made his way to Leavenworth, Kan., where he joined a company en route to Arizona. From

April, 1867, until 1871, he was a miner in Colorado and a scout and Indian fighter in Kansas. He marked the Texas cattle trail to Great Bend, when Abilene was abandoned, and it remained there four years before it was changed to Dodge City. He traversed every part of southwestern Kansas, while scouting and hunting buffaloes, which then were still very numerous, and it was while thus engaged that he became acquainted, at Saline, Kan., with Luther Morris, of Quincy, Ill., well known as a promoter and builder of towns. Acting as a guide, Mr. Moses accompanied Mr. Morris, and together they arrived on the site of what is now the city of Great Bend. They located on Walnut creek, near a spring, and established a town site on section 34. Mr. Moses secured a quarter section of land, where the town is now located, and built a foundation for a building, but later a combination of the railroad and land site companies was made, and as the new company considered the quarter-section held by Mr. Moses to be the most desirable for the new town site, he disposed of his land to the company and took another quarter-section farther west. The Quincy Townsite Company had erected, on the original quarter-section purchased from Mr. Moses, first a shed built by Lewis Fry, and then followed other buildings, including a hotel, a store, and a dance hall. Among the first settlers were Mr. O'Dell, P. Sneek and F. L. Stone, the last named having been proprietor of the first store, which occupied a part of the new hotel. This was the beginning of what is now the thriving and progressive city of Great Bend. Mr. Moses secured the northwest quarter of section 32, now owned by D. W. Heiser, and there, in 1872, he planted a grove of shade trees which today is the finest in Barton county. Assisted by Samuel Hefty and J. F. Tilton, he made a hole for a dugout and put on a log on which to pile the brush, but never completed the work, though he slept in the hole for a long time. When it rained he had to sit up, but the free, out-door life seemed to be healthful, in spite of the exposure incident to the pioneer life. Later, Mr. Moses erected on this land a comfortable house, which he enlarged in 1886, and which is still standing. Afterward Mr. Moses purchased, improved, and then sold different properties. Among the number owned at the time of his death was one of the finest farms in the county, about 1,000 acres, located near Hoisington and equipped with all modern improvements, etc. From the time of his arrival in Barton county until his death, Mr. Moses was actively identified in different ways with the development of the county and its industries. He served as the first sheriff of Barton county, from 1871 to 1875, when the cattle trade was on there, and he was one of the best known peace officers in the West. He acquired extensive holdings of farm lands in Barton county and was a progressive agriculturist. In Great Bend he was identified with different commercial enterprises. Together with his brother, Edward R. Moses, he established the largest hardware store there, to which were later added other lines of goods and thus gradually was developed a fine department store, which is still conducted by Edward R. Moses. He also owned the

ice plant at Great Bend, and at the time of his death was a large stockholder and director in three different banks in Barton county. He was a man of splendid business acumen and executive ability, and to his sound judgment was largely due the success of many of the commercial interests of his city. The public confidence in him as a substantial business man made him very influential in inducing other men of capital to locate in Great Bend, thus promoting the greater commercial activity of that city. He was one of the prime movers and was financially interested in the Lake Koen irrigation and navigation project, the aim of which was to improve the land in that section and also to make the lake one of the finest bodies of water in central Kansas, thus providing Great Bend with a beautiful pleasure resort.

Mr. Moses married Miss Ida A. Mitchell, a native of Quincy, Ill., daughter of Richard and Milda Pound, natives of Illinois. The father's people were natives of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the mother's of Kentucky. The father died when Mrs. Moses was a child and the mother resides with Mrs. Moses at Great Bend. Three adopted children—Morris, Susie, and Lucile—received from Mr. and Mrs. Moses the love and care of a parental home. Morris was educated in the State University at Lawrence, Kan. He is now (1911) twenty-three years of age and resides at home. Susie was educated in music at Lindsborg Musical Conservatory, and is the wife of Dr. C. M. Cole, of Iola, Kan. Lucile is a girl of ten years.

Fraternally, Mr. Moses was a member of the Masonic order, in which he had taken all the degrees of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and he had served as master and in other offices. He was a charter member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Great Bend and served fourteen years as noble grand of his lodge. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Aid Association, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his wife were charter members of the Congregational church at Great Bend and were active workers therein from the time of its organization. Mrs. Moses is now the only charter member of the church residing in Great Bend. She is a member of the Eastern Star, the Daughters of Rebekah, and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. She is a woman of exceptional culture and rare ability, and her coöperation has been a strong factor in the marked success of her husband. Besides having been the first sheriff of Barton county, Mr. Moses also served as a county commissioner, as a member of the city council, and as mayor of Great Bend. He was well known all over western Kansas, and in the city which he helped to found none stood higher in esteem and honor.

William P. Feder, of Great Bend, Kan., editor and owner of the "Barton County Democrat" and the "Kansas Workman," is a native of Wisconsin, and has spent nearly thirty years of an active business and professional career as a progressive Kansan. He was born Aug. 19, 1871, in Washington county, Wisconsin, a son of William A. and Jose-

phine E. (Janssen) Feder. The father was born in Germany, July 18, 1845, and came to the United States with his parents in 1851, locating in Wisconsin. When the great internecine conflict began, William A. Feder, though but a youth, espoused the cause of the Union and was enlisted as a private in Company C, First Wisconsin cavalry, with which he served one year. He was at that time discharged from further service on account of disabilities. He died, Dec. 10, 1892, in California. In September, 1870, at Grafton, Wis., William A. Feder and Josephine E. Janssen were united in marriage. She was born in Wisconsin in 1851 of parents that were natives of Germany. She and her husband were devout communicants of the Roman Catholic church. Of their union were born two sons: Judge William P. Feder, of this review, and Frank A. Feder, born July 20, 1883, at Ellinwood, Kan., but who now resides at Burkett, Neb.

Judge William P. Feder came to Kansas in 1883, with his parents, who located at Ellinwood, Barton county. There he completed a public school education, and at the age of sixteen, in 1887, became a clerk in the Ellinwood postoffice, where he remained three years. In 1890 he became editor and owner of the "Ellinwood Advocate," which he sold after publishing it one year. In 1892 he became baggageman for the Santa Fe railroad at Ellinwood and in the same year was promoted to the position of freight clerk at Great Bend. A year later he was made cashier for the Santa Fe at Great Bend and continued to serve in that capacity until 1897, when he resigned to enter the employ of the Walnut Creek Milling Company, as bookkeeper at Great Bend. In September, 1899, he resigned that position to enter the service of the Santa Fe, on its Colorado division, and was made cashier at Pueblo, Col., where he remained until April, 1900. Ill health demanded his resignation, and he then returned to Great Bend. In the fall of 1900 Judge Feder was the Democratic nominee for the office of probate judge of Barton county and was elected over his opponent by a majority of 719 votes. He was reelected to the office and served in all two terms, or four years. He became part owner of the "Barton County Democrat," Jan. 1, 1903, and on March 1, of the same year, the "Democrat" absorbed the "Barton County Beacon." On March 1, 1904, he began the publication of the "Great Bend Rustler," a daily paper, and on July 1, 1906, he took over all the interest of his partner and became sole owner of the business. In 1906 he was the Democratic nominee for state printer. He discontinued the publication of the "Daily Rustler," Aug. 22, 1908, and thereafter gave his exclusive attention to the "Barton County Democrat," a carefully and ably edited weekly, which has been a strong power in support of the Democratic party policies. On May 1, 1909, the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen elected Judge Feder to edit and publish the "Kansas Workman," the official organ of that order and of the Degree of Honor, of which publications he still continues to have charge. In 1908 he was elected to represent Barton county in the state legislature, and was reelected in

1910. His record there is one of great credit, both to himself and to his constituency, he having been the author of several bills looking to general municipal and educational reforms. He is author of the bill providing a minimum term of seven months for all rural school districts and for providing aid for weak districts. To him belongs the credit also for the bill requiring railroads to provide electric headlights on engines. He also served as a member of the committee that drafted the workman's compensation act.

On Jan. 2, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Feder and Miss Mary Lee Dodge, a daughter of E. J. Dodge, of Great Bend. Mrs. Feder was born Dec. 29, 1869, in Wisconsin. Her parents are both deceased, her mother having passed away in 1890 and her father in 1910. Judge and Mrs. Feder have three children: William Russell, born Oct. 14, 1895; Winifred Marion, born July 12, 1898; and Florence Estella, born Aug. 14, 1905. Fraternaly, Judge Feder is associated with the Sons of Veterans, of which order he was division commander from 1897 to 1898; he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and served as state treasurer of that order from 1906 to 1909; and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is one of Great Bend's most enterprising and most esteemed citizens and his high standing has been attained through useful, honorable and upright living.

Orrin W. Dawson, the present mayor of Great Bend and one of its most prominent and respected citizens, came to Kansas with his parents, in 1875, when a lad of seven years, and has spent practically his whole life near and in the city of which he is now the executive head. He was born Dec. 14, 1868, on a farm in Jones county, Iowa, son of James G. Dawson and Margaret J. Clark, natives of Pennsylvania. The father, born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 8, 1836, was a farmer by occupation. He removed to Iowa in 1855. He married Miss Margaret J. Clark, who also was a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, born July 12, 1840. Of their union were born three children: Elmer E., born in 1861, is located in Boston, Mass.; Orrin W. is the second in order of birth; and Myrtle M., born Feb. 18, 1871, is the wife of H. E. Turck, a jeweler at Ellinwood, Kan. When the cloud of Civil war broke over the country, in 1861, James G. Dawson tendered his services to the Union by enlisting in Company H, Thirty-first Iowa infantry, and was made second lieutenant of his company. He served three years, until wounded at the battle of Vicksburg, after which he resigned, as he was disabled for further military service. His regiment, however, accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea. When Lieutenant Dawson resigned his company presented him with a gold watch as a token of their esteem. He removed his family to Kansas, in 1875, and located on a farm near Great Bend, where he died March 8, 1888. He mingled with his old comrades in arms as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Orrin W. Dawson was reared on the farm and was educated in the public schools of Barton county, at the Central Normal College at Great Bend.

and at a business college at Lawrence, Kan. After completing his education he taught school one year in Barton county. He then began business life as a stenographer for the Walnut Creek Milling Company of Great Bend and remained in that company's employ five years. At the expiration of that period he became official court reporter for the Twentieth Judicial District, in which capacity he was employed thirteen years. In 1900 he engaged in the loan and real-estate business at Great Bend, to which occupation he has since given his exclusive attention. He is a Republican in politics and was his party's candidate for the legislature, in 1908, but was defeated in the election by thirty votes. In 1909 he was elected mayor of Great Bend, and gave such efficient service in that office that he was reelected, in 1911, and is now serving his second term. Upon the failure of the Bank of Ellinwood, at Ellinwood, Barton county, in 1907, Mr. Dawson was appointed receiver for the bank and is still engaged in closing up its business. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason, and in church faith and membership he is a Presbyterian. On Sept. 2, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dawson and Miss Jennie Monger, daughter of L. K. Monger, a well known pioneer farmer of Pawnee county, Kansas, who died in 1907. Mrs. Dawson has excellent educational qualifications and was a teacher in Pawnee county five years prior to her marriage. Of their union two daughters have been born: Helen, born Sept. 28, 1896; and Dorothy, born Nov. 12, 1898.

George W. Martin, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, was born at Hollidaysburg, Pa., June 30, 1841, a son of David and Mary (Howell) Martin, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. His great-grandfather, William Martin, went from Scotland to Ireland, where his son, John, married Elizabeth Martin, belonging to another family, but also from Scotland. Their son, David, the father of George W., was born near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, Dec. 1, 1814. When he was about five years of age the family came to America, locating in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Mary Howell was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., in the year 1822. Her mother was a Spargo, whose family came from Wales and settled in Pittsburgh in 1820. David Martin and Mary Howell were married near Cresson, Pa., Sept. 16, 1840. They reared a family of seven children, George W. being the eldest. Mary Martin died on July 29, 1892, and her husband departed this life on the following day. They were both buried in one grave.

George W. Martin began learning the printer's trade in his native town. In 1855 his father came to Kansas and located a claim near Lecompton, upon which he made some improvements and then returned to Pennsylvania for the family. They arrived at Kansas City on April 7, 1857, and the next day George, in company with another boy and four men, started to walk to Lecompton, where he arrived about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th, tired and footsore, but happy in the thought that he had reached his destination. Since that time he has been intimately identified with Kansas affairs. He secured a position in the



Geo. W. Martin

office of the "Lecompton Union," a rabid pro-slavery paper, and remained connected with that publication and its successor, the "National Democrat," until the fall of 1859. He then returned to Pennsylvania and for some time worked in a book office in Philadelphia, completing his apprenticeship. Returning to Kansas, he established himself at Junction City, where he founded the "Junction City Union," the most westerly newspaper in the state until 1867, when the "Salina Herald" was established. For five years the "Union" was the only paper between Junction City and Denver. Concerning some of his editorials in those early days, showing the agricultural possibilities of western Kansas, Mr. Martin says: "They were marvels of nerve and ignorance. I was then an unblushing prevaricator and was held responsible for all the crop failures up the Smoky Hill, but I can now claim that I was a prophet. I have lived long enough to see those editorials vindicated." In February, 1869, Mr. Martin issued a "boom" edition of the "Union," probably the first in the state. With regard to Mr. Martin's courage and character as a journalist William E. Connelley says: "As a newspaper man Martin has never been surpassed in Kansas. He was a vigorous and sometimes a violent writer, always saying something worth while, and constantly stirring things up. From August, 1868, to August, 1870, he carried his life in his hands because he called attention to a gang of horse-thieves in the vicinity of Junction City. The headquarters of the gang were in Junction City, in a saloon called the 'Unknown.' The north end of the route was Nebraska City and the south end at Douglass, in Butler county. On the 22d of August, 1868, a prominent citizen was hanged by parties unknown. Immediately the impression was manufactured that the hanging was done by a Republican vigilance committee, and because of certain expressions in the 'Union' Martin was held responsible by this manufactured sentiment. For a year the friends of the dead man made life uncomfortable for Martin, and many nights the authorities had special policemen about his home. Two years later (August, 1870), the friends of the dead man concluded they were on the wrong scent. They secured from St. Louis two detectives, and Martin became their principal adviser. The result of the fight was that the leader of the gang, who had for years been a notorious outlaw defying the officers all over central Kansas and out to the Pike's Peak region, was killed. Some eight men were sent from that neighborhood to the penitentiary, and fifteen more were run out of the country. At Douglass, the south end of the route, in November following, seven men were hanged by the citizens. After that, horses had some value in Kansas."

On April 1, 1865, Mr. Martin was appointed register of the United States land office at Junction City and served until in November, 1866, when he was removed by Andrew Johnson, being the first official to be removed for political reasons. He was the first to be reinstated by President Grant, in 1869, and continued as register until the office was removed to Salina, in 1871. In 1867-68, after his removal from the land office and before his reinstatement, he was assessor of internal revenue

for all that portion of Kansas west of Manhattan. In January, 1873, he was elected state printer, after one of the most spirited contests that ever occurred in the Kansas legislature, and was three times reelected. Prior to his election the state had been paying fancy prices for very ordinary work, and Mr. Martin immediately set about reforming the practices of the office. He was offered a bonus not to qualify, but his response came promptly and emphatically: "The men who voted for me meant something, and I will not sell them out." Each time he was reelected a fight was made against him, and some of the members of the legislature never lost an opportunity to harass him by the introduction of bills and resolutions calculated to interfere with the successful conduct of his position. Notwithstanding this, when Mr. Martin's successor was elected, on Jan. 18, 1881, James F. Legate, who had always opposed Mr. Martin, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by the joint convention: "Resolved, That George W. Martin, the retiring state printer, is entitled to, and we tender him, the warmest commendations of the legislature of the State of Kansas in joint convention assembled, for the high standard to which he has raised the state printing; for his integrity of character as state printer, being ever watchful of the rights of the people, even to his own expense. He commenced his career eight years ago with an untarnished character, and leaves it today with a character unblemished, even by the severest critic."

That was the only time a joint convention of the legislature ever adopted a resolution of such a character. In 1888 Mr. Martin removed to Kansas City, Kan., where he was engaged in newspaper work until elected to his present position. He was one of the founders of the Historical Society and always took a deep interest in its success. Upon the death of Franklin G. Adams, in December, 1899, the directors of the society selected Mr. Martin as his successor, and subsequent events have shown that the choice was a wise one. The collections of the society have been increased under his administration, and the society has been brought into closer touch with the people. Although always a Republican in his political views he has on several occasions refused to support the party nominee or principles advocated. He bolted when prohibition was made a part of the Republican platform; he voted for George W. Glick for governor in 1882; he supported John A. Anderson for Congress in 1886, after he had been defeated in the convention by underhand methods; and after going to Kansas City he denounced his party in the selection of a Congressional candidate and contributed to the election of Mason S. Peters, a Democrat. Yet he is profoundly grateful that, after all the political contests in which he was engaged, contests in which he no doubt was at times an unreasonable participant, he retains the respect and good will of all. Mr. Martin was grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1872-73, having been admitted into that order at Junction City in 1867. In 1883-84 he was mayor of Junction City, and just prior to his election to that office

he served a term in the lower house of the state legislature. In the Republican state convention of 1894 he received 122 votes for governor.

Mr. Martin has been twice married. His first wife, with whom he was united on Dec. 20, 1863, was Lydia Coulson, a daughter of Allen and Catherine Coulson. She was born at Minerva, Columbiana county, Ohio, March 16, 1845, and died at Kansas City on June 7, 1900. She was the mother of five children: Lincoln, Amelia, Charles Coulson, Elizabeth and Ruth, the last two dying in infancy. On Oct. 10, 1901, Mr. Martin married Mrs. Josephine Blakely, who was the first girl he met when he went to Junction City in 1861. Her first husband, Maj. William S. Blakely, was Mr. Martin's partner for three years in the publication of the "Junction City Union." Later he went into the hardware business and died on June 11, 1885. Mrs. Martin's maiden name was Morgan.

Alvus H. Moffet, a prominent financier of Larned, Kan., bears a name which figured largely in the early history of Kansas, the actors being his father—Dr. Chancy W. Moffet—and three of the latter's brothers—Charles, Erastus, and Orlando Moffet—mention of whose adventures and thrilling experiences long prior to and during the Civil war will be found in the other volumes of this work. Mr. Moffet and his twin brother, Alvah C. Moffet, were born Dec., 1866, to Dr. Chancy W. and Emelia (Vancil) Moffet, at Vancil Point, Ill. Dr. Chancy W. Moffet was born Jan. 5, 1825, in New York state, to parents that also were natives of that state. He became a physician by profession. He first came to Kansas, in 1841, together with his three brothers, and was located for a few years at Old Wyandotte, where they hunted and traded with the Indians, buying horses and cattle. They also hauled freight by wagon for the United States government to the Indians and soldiers. Later, when the town of Topeka was laid out, Dr. Moffet and his three brothers participated in the organization of the town. They were all members of John Brown's anti-slavery organization. Erastus Moffet was captured by Quantrill, but escaped from his prison by cutting a hole in the floor. Charles Moffet was also taken captive and was tried and sentenced to be hanged, but was liberated by his friends. Dr. Moffet married Miss Emelia Vancil, Aug. 23, 1849, and of their union were born eight children—six sons and two daughters: Lot, born March 19, 1852, died in infancy; Portia, who died Feb. 18, 1911, married Hiram Gilkerson and became the mother of four children; Aletha died at the age of twenty-one; Chauncey W., born in 1858, is in the cattle business in Arizona; Ocea, born in 1861, is a minister whose pastorate is at Tawas City, Mich.; Hosea Oren, born in 1863, is on the old homestead, at Modesto, Ill.; Alvah C., the twin brother of Alvus H., is engaged in the banking business at Waverly, Ill.; and Alvus H. is the subject. Dr. Chancy W. Moffet was an intimate friend of Gen. Sam Houston, the hero of the Alamo who, at the head of the Texan forces in revolt against Mexico, defeated and captured Santa Ana; was president of Texas from 1836 to 1841; was elected United States senator in 1845; and was elected governor in 1859. Dr. Moffet

lived in Texas from 1849 to 1861 and established the present town of Moffet, in Bell county, that state. He met a tragic death in Texas, in 1870, in the hands of Texas outlaws. The mother died, in 1905, at Modesto, Ill. Alvus H. Moffet was educated under a private tutor until seventeen years of age, when he entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill. Later he took a business course at Jacksonville, Ill. In 1886 he came to Kansas and located at Garfield, where was organized the Garfield Banking Company, composed of Alvus H. and Alvah C. Moffet. Later their bank became a state bank. In 1896 they removed to Larned and established the Moffet Brothers Bank and in 1897 they organized and opened a new bank at Garfield, known as the Garfield State Bank, which they still own and operate. In 1904 the Moffet Brothers Bank became the Moffet Brothers National Bank, of Larned, which is the only national bank in Pawnee county. It is one of the soundest financial institutions in that section of Kansas and has deposits averaging \$500,000. The Moffet Brothers also own the Rozel State Bank, of Rozel, Kan., which was organized in 1906. In the meantime, since coming to Kansas, they have bought large tracts of land and have been extensively engaged in stock raising. Mr. Moffet is a Knight Templar Mason and an Odd Fellow. On March 25, 1888, he was married to Miss Edwina Buckler, of Upper Alton, Ill. She is a college graduate and talented in music, which she taught several years prior to her marriage. She is a daughter of William and Harriet Buckler, of Illinois, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter was born in New York state. The father was accidentally killed in 1887, having been dragged to death by a cow. The mother now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Moffet, and has reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. Mrs. Moffet is assistant cashier of the Moffet Brothers National Bank, of Larned, and is closely identified with all of her husband's business interests. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moffet enjoy a high standing among the people of Larned and of Pawnee county.

Daniel A. Banta, of Great Bend, who occupies the bench of the Twentieth Judicial district of Kansas, is an Ohio man by birth, but came to Kansas in 1884, and in the quarter of a century or more that has passed since then he has acquired wide prominence as a criminal lawyer and a high rank among the legal talent of the state. He was born Sept. 9, 1851, at Union City, Ohio, to Albert N. Banta and his wife, nee Hannah Allen. The parents were natives of Ohio, the father born at Redlion in 1835, and the mother near Greenville in 1855. Her parents, also, were natives of Ohio. Albert N. Banta devoted his whole active career to agricultural pursuits. He came to Kansas in 1880 and located at Lyndon, where he made his home with his son, Allen M. Banta. While visiting another son, Frederick, in Oklahoma, in 1906, he took sick and died, at the age of eighty-seven years, and was buried at Topeka, Kan. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Christian church. Hannah (Allen) Banta, the mother of Judge Banta, was also a member of the Christian church; she died

at Lyndon, Kan., in 1901. Of the union of these parents were born six children—four sons and two daughters—all of whom are now living (1911). Allen M., born Aug. 10, 1849, is a retired farmer; Frederick resides in Oklahoma; Daniel A. is the next in order of birth; Sarah, born in 1854, married R. R. Irvin, in Henry county, Indiana, in 1868—Mr. Irvin died at Topeka, Kan., in 1900, and is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters; Alice, born in 1861, is now Mrs. Morris, whose husband is a farmer in Idaho; and George W., born in 1864, is a contractor at Topeka, Kan.

Judge Daniel A. Banta acquired his education in the public schools of Hamilton, Ohio, and had been employed as a stationary engineer by the time he reached his sixteenth year. In 1866 he accompanied his parents to Henry county, Indiana, where he assisted his father in farming until 1870. That year he began his independent career, when he removed to Jonesboro, Ind., and became a painter and sign writer, continuing to be thus employed until 1875. Having decided to take up the profession of law as his life work, he became a private student in the law office of Asbury Steele, the father of George W. Steele, the first territorial governor of Oklahoma and later in Congress from Indiana. Judge Banta was admitted to the bar in 1879, at Marion, Ind., and practiced law there until 1884, when he removed to Great Bend, Kan. There he formed a law partnership with C. F. Diffenbacher, which relation continued twelve years, until the latter's retirement from active practice, in 1890. From that time until 1910 Judge Banta continued to practice alone and established a wide and lucrative practice as a criminal lawyer. A staunch Republican, he has always been an active worker in his party's behalf and assisted in the work of each campaign prior to 1904, by stumping the state for the Republican ticket. In 1910 he was nominated judge of the Twentieth Judicial district by the unanimous request of the Republican members of the bars of Barton, Rice and Stafford counties, defeating by a handsome majority C. F. Foley, the Democratic nominee, at the following election. Judge Banta is a man of well-rounded character, finely balanced mind, and one of splendid intellectual attainments, and though his service upon the bench has covered but a short period thus far, he has discharged most acceptably the arduous and delicate duties of his position. He has one of the best, largest and most practical law libraries in the west half of the state, consisting of 1,600 volumes, and there he spends much of his time, familiarizing himself with the technical features of every case that comes under his consideration.

In 1886 Judge Banta married Miss Mabel C. Day, of Great Bend, Kan. She was born Feb. 14, 1869, at La Grange, Mo., daughter of Samuel J. Day, an attorney, now deceased. Mrs. Banta was a teacher before her marriage and taught for several years in Barton county and at Great Bend. Judge and Mrs. Banta have three sons, each of whom has chosen a useful profession and has entered upon his active career. Daniel W., the eldest son, born at Great Bend, Kan., Jan. 24, 1887, graduated in the Great Bend High School in 1907, and after attending

Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, one term, entered Strassberger Conservatory of Music, at St. Louis, Mo., where he was graduated, and he is now a member of the conservatory's faculty; he married Miss Beulah Button, of St. Louis. Arthur Clair, the second son, born Oct. 20, 1888, at Great Bend, graduated in the Great Bend High School in the class of 1908. After reading law under his father two years he entered the law department of Washburn College and was graduated in 1911. He at once took the state examination and was admitted to practice in the supreme and inferior courts of the state, and is a member of the law firm of Banta & Alphin, of Great Bend. George W., the youngest son, born Sept. 5, 1890, is a mechanical engineer at Great Bend. Fraternally, Judge Banta is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. As a citizen he is alert and progressive, and through his useful and honorable life he is amply deserving of the high respect and esteem in which he is held in this community.

Harlan P. Wolcott was one of the organizers and original settlers of Garfield and for over thirty years was closely allied with the affairs of Pawnee county. Colonel Wolcott was born Nov. 15, 1838, at West Farmington, Ohio, and was married to Hattie M. Castle, April 20, 1865, at Geneva, Ohio. Of their union four children were born: Leora C., who died in October, 1901; Stella A.; Harry H.; and Louise E. Colonel Wolcott was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he gave valorous service in defense of the Union. He responded to Lincoln's first call for troops by enlisting in the Nineteenth Ohio militia for three months' service. In the fall of 1861 he reenlisted for three years, in the Forty-first Ohio infantry. He was wounded in the left arm at the battle of Shiloh and lost his left foot at the battle of Stone River. He enlisted as a private and had been advanced to the rank of first lieutenant, when he was discharged on account of the loss of his foot. Afterward he was appointed paymaster of volunteers and was given the rank of major. While performing the duties of paymaster he was stationed, first at Columbus, Ohio, and later at Washington, D. C., and three years after the war was honorably discharged and given the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In October, 1872, Colonel Wolcott was one of a committee of four sent to Kansas by an Ohio soldiers' colony to look up a location for a town for the colony. The Santa Fe railroad had been built as far as Camp Criley, a large railroad camp, which had then moved on, however, and there later was organized the town of Garfield. It was named in honor of Gen. James A. Garfield, who at that time was congressman from the district in Ohio from which the colony had come and who was known personally to many of the colonists. In a letter to Colonel Wolcott, acknowledging the tribute, General Garfield promised to give a bell to the first church erected in the town bearing his name. The first church built was the Congregational and in its belfry still hangs the bell which General Garfield gave. When the town was first settled buffaloes were still roaming the prairies and buffalo meat was the only fresh meat to be had. Of the original thirty families that settled there, Mrs. George Stone is the only

one still living at Garfield. All the discouragements of the '70s and early '80s did not lessen Colonel Wolcott's faith in the ultimate future of Kansas, and he lived to see the state take its place among the most prosperous and progressive states of the Union. He was register of the United States land office at Larned from 1890 to 1894, until moved to Garden City. From 1890 until his death at Topeka, March 1, 1906, he was an invalid and his closing years were filled with pain and suffering, but he bore it all bravely and with Christian fortitude. He was a member of the Congregational church and a deacon of that church for years. He was a man well known for his strength and probity of character and none of his community was more honored and esteemed than he. Funeral services were held at Topeka, conducted by his pastor—Rev. Charles M. Sheldon—and the Grand Army of the Republic at the capital city. His body was then taken to his old home at Garfield, where a second service was conducted by the Reverend Southerland, of Great Bend, and the Grand Army Post of Larned, and his remains were then placed at rest in the Garfield cemetery.

Harry H. Wolcott, son of H. P. Wolcott and editor of the "Larned Chronoscope," is a native Kansan and was born July 18, 1876, at Garfield, in the county in which he resides. He was reared in his native county, where he received a public school education and was graduated in the Larned High School with the class of 1894. He farmed with his father three years previous to entering the business department of the "Topeka State Journal," where he remained nine years. In 1907 he became part owner of the "Larned Chronoscope" and is its editor. It is Republican in politics and is the pioneer paper of Pawnee county, having been established by the late Henry Inman. On Oct. 24, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wolcott and Miss Gertrude Williamson, of Larned. Mrs. Wolcott was born Jan. 16, 1876, in Missouri, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Williamson, natives of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott have three children.

Clarence N. Mosher, the leading physician of Kinsley, Kan., and the oldest active practitioner in Edwards county, was reared in the atmosphere of his profession. He was born Sept. 12, 1866, at Maple Park, DeKalb county, Illinois, the eldest son of the late Dr. B. R. Mosher, of Kinsley, who for nearly thirty years practiced medicine in Edwards county, Kan. Dr. Mosher, Sr., was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1832, and was reared to farm pursuits. His inclination, however, was toward a professional career and he chose medicine as his life work. After spending two years in preparation at a medical school in Worcester, Mass., he began the active practice of medicine at Albany, N. Y., where he remained six years. He then removed to Maple Park, Ill., where he was engaged in professional duties about fifteen years, removing from there to Millington, Ill., where he was located six years. In 1877 he removed to Kinsley, Kan. The life on the frontier was full of hardships and discouragements, but presented a great field of usefulness, for few walks of life offer more chances for noble deeds than that of a doctor, especially

in a new country. In 1891 he took a post-graduate course at St. Louis, and always endeavored to keep fully abreast with the advanced thought of his profession. He was married three times. His first wife was a Miss Ashley, who died the first year after their marriage. His second wife was Miss Sarah J. Pearl, and of this union were born three children: Ida M., born Sept. 16, 1860, is single and resides at Kinsley, Kan.; Dr. Clarence N. is the second in order of birth; and Charles A., born Jan. 16, 1869, is postmaster at Kinsley. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, in 1847, and died in June, 1882, at Kinsley, Kan. As his third wife, Dr. B. R. Mosher married Mrs. Ella E. Nelson, who bore him three children, the eldest of whom died in infancy. The other two are Frederick B. and Hazel, both of whom reside in Kinsley. The father died at Kinsley, May 6, 1905.

Dr. Clarence N. Mosher came to Kansas with his parents at the age of twelve and completed his education in the Kinsley schools, graduating in the high school, in 1880. For the following eight years he was employed in his father's drug store and there gained a practical knowledge of much value in his subsequent professional training and practice. He then entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated in that institution, June 3, 1890. After a few months spent at his old home, at Kinsley, he located at Webb City, Mo., where he conducted a drug store and practiced medicine eight years. He then returned to Kinsley, Kan., which has been the field of his practice since that time, and where he has a large and remunerative practice. He is the oldest practicing physician in Edwards county. The doctor is also a stockholder in the Volco Manufacturing Company, of Wichita, Kan. He was one of the first stockholders of this corporation. The product of the company is "Volco Soap," "Volco Cleanser," and "Volco Silver Polish," all made from a volcanic ash which is obtained about two miles east of Anthony, Kan. At Webb City, Mo., June 4, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Mosher and Miss Luella B. Smith. Mrs. Mosher was born March 27, 1869, at Lowell, Mich., daughter of John Smith, a successful farmer of Edwards county, Kan., who died June 17, 1907, at Kinsley. She is a high school graduate. Dr. Mosher affiliates fraternally with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, and the American Brotherhood of Yeomen.

Jonathan Thomas.—On Aug. 19, 1910, there passed to life eternal one of Topeka's most notable citizens, Jonathan Thomas, who for nearly forty years had held a position among the most honored and influential business men of that city and as one of its most successful men of affairs. He was born at Lumberville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1841, a son of Lukens Thomas and Ann Conrad, birthright members of the Friends Society, in the faith of which their son was born and reared. The distinctive force of this heredity appeared throughout the life of Mr. Thomas, in his following of personal conviction, his sound and clear judgment, his capacity for large and liberal



Jonathan Thomas

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views, and his ingrained benevolence of spirit. He was educated in Philadelphia. The patriotism of Jonathan Thomas, like his other characteristics, had an intensity that belonged to his nature and was exhibited to all interests that appealed to his mind. Believing that the Union cause was right and that it was his duty to support it, he disregarded the traditions of his Quaker parentage, though he offended his family thereby, and enlisted in the Union army. He served throughout the four years of the Civil war and rose to the rank of quartermaster. Two years after the close of that conflict, May 28, 1867, he was united in marriage, near Centerville, Ind., to Miss Josephine Brooks, and the following year removed to Illinois, where he engaged in the lumber business. Early in the '70s he came to Kansas and became a cattleman, but shortly returned to the lumber business at Topeka, in partnership with his brother, R. Thomas. The firm was successful from the first, and at the time of his death Mr. Thomas was the head of the J. Thomas Lumber Company, owner of the lumber yards at Topeka, North Topeka, Silver Lake, Wakarusa, Berryton, Rossville, Meriden, Delia, Perry, Hartford, Rock Creek, Americus, Madison, Dunlap, St. Mary's, Maplehill, Belvue and Emmett. He was of the very first rank of the influential business men, respected both for ability and personal character, and was always interested in the higher development of the city's life. Wealth came to him as the result of judicious and energetic business methods. Not only did he possess those sterling qualities, exemplified by a business career of marked success, but his character was further illustrated by the interest and sympathy he manifested in the success and welfare of others, by his benevolence, and by his broad charity in every relation. Topeka was the recipient of many benefactions from Mr. Thomas, who was public-spirited, and in whose philanthropic interests and projects was developed the modern view of the responsibility of wealth and its higher usefulness. He was the leader in the campaign to raise funds with which to purchase land for the Santa Fe shops, before the bonds for them were voted. For many years he was a trustee of Washburn College and a generous contributor to its needs. In addition to his annual subscriptions he built and gave to the college one of the finest gymnasiums in the West, as a memorial to his son, Charles Brooks Thomas. That gift was followed later by a set of chimes, which are located in the tower of the gymnasium. They were rung for him for the first time a few weeks before his death, and as a fitting and significant memorial the large bell tolled the age of Mr. Thomas by minute strokes on the day of his burial. He was a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association of Topeka and was one of three men to start the Young Men's Christian Association building fund, with a personal subscription of \$5,000. He was also one of the most liberal supporters to the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka, in all its activities at home and abroad, and was a regular attendant of that church, though he had never fully renounced the good old Quaker faith of his parents. One of his noblest benevo-

lences was the support he gave to Ingleside Home, a home for old ladies, to which he gave sufficient funds to double the former size of the building, thereby providing for twice as many inmates, and to which he also added an endowment for its future maintenance. Besides these public gifts many there are whom he befriended in private life, and thus a large part of the fortune that he made in a busy business career will live after him in perpetual usefulness and service to his fellow men. The charities and educational donations of Mr. Thomas were always unobtrusive. There was no vanity in his giving, for the impulse came from a warm heart and a genuine human sympathy. But one of his gifts bears his name and that is the gymnasium at Washburn College, which is a memorial for and bears the name of his son, Charles Brooks Thomas. Modest, reserved, and quiet in demeanor, Mr. Thomas was, nevertheless, in many ways a man of strong individuality and left no uncertain impress upon the life of Topeka, which is richer by reason of his having lived in it and reveres his memory as one of its noblest citizens.

On July 26, 1910, Mr. Thomas left Topeka for Rye Beach, N. H., for the benefit of his health, having had heart trouble for some months and hoping that the change would prove beneficial. Those hopes proved fruitless, however, and he passed away at Rye Beach Aug. 19, 1910. His body was laid to rest in the family vault in the Topeka cemetery.

Mrs. Thomas was born in Wayne county, Indiana, Aug. 9, 1844, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Voorhees) Brooks, the latter of whom was a second cousin of the famous Indiana statesman, Daniel W. Voorhees. Jacob Brooks, born in Virginia, in 1795, was a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry and was himself a soldier in the war of 1812. He removed from Virginia to Kentucky and thence to Wayne county, Indiana, where he was one of the early pioneers. He died in Wayne county, Indiana, at the age of eighty-two. Mary Voorhees was born in Ohio, in 1803, and died at the age of ninety-two, at the home of one of her daughters, in Springfield, Mo. Mrs. Thomas was educated in Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and at the time of her marriage was a teacher in the Richmond public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas became the parents of three sons, of whom the eldest and youngest—Edgar and Jonathan, Jr.—died in infancy. The other son, Charles Brooks Thomas, died at the age of thirty-one. Mrs. Thomas is a member and a regular attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka, and since her husband's death has presented to that church several Tiffany memorial windows which are intended to commemorate the memory of her husband and herself. They were dedicated on Sunday, Oct. 1, 1911.

George M. Grimes.—The farm and stock interests of Clark county have a prominent representative in Mr. Grimes, one of the most practical and experienced cattlemen of that section of Kansas, whose success is remarkable, from the fact that he started without capital and all that he has acquired is the result of his industry and ability. In 1882,

when a young man, he went from his Missouri home to Oregon and returned the same year, on horseback, driving cattle to Leavenworth, Kan., as a cowboy for Lang & Ryan, stockmen. He was one of twelve who made that trip with 2,300 cattle, covering a distance of 1,100 miles in 153 days. In 1883 he went to Texas and, with his party, drove 3,000 cattle north to Clark county, Kansas. Of this number, 100 were young cattle he had bought on his own account. He continued to work on the range as a cow-boy and herd-driver until 1886, when he went into the mercantile business at Cash City, Kan. He was appointed postmaster of Cash City, in 1887, to succeed Lafayette Merritt, the writer of this sketch, who published a newspaper at that point at a time when the town consisted of two houses. In the meantime Mr. Grimes was giving attention to the cattle business. He also bought land from time to time until he had acquired about 4,000 acres for his cattle ranch, and now is one of the most extensive and successful stockmen of Clark county.

Mr. Grimes was born Feb. 3, 1854, on a farm in Madison county, Kentucky, a son of Joel E. and Sarah A. (Ballew) Grimes. The father was born in the same county and state in 1830. He was a farmer. The mother also was a native of Kentucky, where she was born in 1828. They were married in 1850 and removed to Platt county, Missouri, in 1856; thence to Clay county, Missouri, in 1858. There they lived on a farm until the father's death, in 1879. He was a member of the Christian church. The mother died March 5, 1910, at Coffeyville, Kan. To these parents were born eight children—four sons and four daughters—Lewis W., born Aug. 31, 1851, resides at Holden, Mo.; George M. Grimes is the second in order of birth; Elizabeth V., born May 2, 1859, is the wife of A. F. Smith, a college professor at Kansas City, Mo.; Nannie K., born April 4, 1858, is the wife of B. F. Cole, a fruit grower in Texas; James O., born Aug. 8, 1860, resides at Coffeyville, Kan.; Carrie, born May 8, 1862, was a music teacher and died in October, 1882; Joel E., Jr., born in 1864, is a merchant at St. Louis, Mo.; and Sarah, born in 1866, married Clarence Rush in 1885 and died at Coffeyville, Kan., in September, 1909, survived by her husband and three children.

George M. Grimes was reared to manhood in Clay county, Missouri, and received his education in the public schools of that county. He assisted his father with the duties of the home farm until 1882, the year of his coming to Kansas. He was married to Miss Effie L. Cummins, Feb. 28, 1889, in a sod-house in Clark county. Mrs. Grimes, born Dec. 6, 1868, is a daughter of William and Margaret (Stubbs) Cummins, natives of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Grimes have five children: Sidney E., born Dec. 14, 1889, at Cash City, was educated in the Ashland high school and at a business college at Salina, Kan, and is now assistant cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of Ashland; Lena, born July 24, 1892, died May 14, 1899; William Bryan, born Dec. 14, 1898; James Lewis, born July 25, 1901; and Margaret L., born Nov. 30, 1906.

Mr. Grimes is a Democrat in politics. While he has never sought office, his upright citizenship caused him to be selected sheriff of Clark

county, in which capacity he served six years. He served as a member of the board of county commissioners in 1860, and withal he is recognized as one of the most progressive and substantial citizens of Clark county.

William H. Vernon, the leading lawyer of Larned and the oldest living member of the Pawnee county bar, came to Kansas in 1860 and to Larned in 1875, and for nearly forty years has been a prominent factor in the public affairs of Pawnee county. Mr. Vernon was born Feb. 6, 1852, on a farm near Chesterfield, Athens county, Ohio, son of Joseph S. and Sarah E. Vernon. The mother died when William H. was a child and the father removed from Ohio to Linn county, Missouri, in 1805, and from thence to Douglas county, Kansas, in 1860. William H. Vernon completed his education in the North Missouri State Normal School, at Kirksville, Mo., and in the early '70s was engaged in school teaching several years, having been principal of the schools at Perry, Kan., at the age of eighteen. To him teaching was but a stepping stone to other professional labor, however, for he had decided on a career in law, and to prepare for his profession he entered the law office of Thatcher & Stevens, at Lawrence, Kan., in 1873, as a student. He was admitted to the bar in Douglas county, May 20, 1875, and at once began practice in the office of W. W. Nevison, then county attorney of Douglas county. In October, 1875, Mr. Vernon removed to Larned, Kan., where he opened a law office and has since been engaged very successfully in a general law practice. He has been admitted to practice in all the courts of Kansas and of the United States and is a member of the State Bar Association. In the late '70s he was associated with Hon. W. C. Edwards, late secretary of state, but since the dissolution of their partnership Mr. Vernon has practiced alone.

On April 8, 1874, Mr. Vernon was married to Miss Ella S. Pate, then of Lecompton, Kan., but formerly of Clarksville, Va. Mrs. Vernon is a daughter of Mrs. Laura P. Zinn, widow of the late George W. Zinn, a member of the first state legislature of Kansas. Mrs. Zinn is also a niece of Territorial Governor Woodson. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon have five children—Estelle V., Laura P., William H., Jr., Robert Pate, and Joseph S. Vernon—all residents of Larned, Kan., except Robert P., who is engaged in the real-estate business at Dodge City, Kan.; and each of the children is a graduate of the Larned High School. William H., Jr., is serving his second term as county attorney of Pawnee county and is vice-president of the Kansas Day Club, of which he was secretary two terms. The daughter, Laura P., is the wife of A. A. Doerr, president of the A. A. Doerr Mercantile Company, of Larned, Kan. The youngest son, Joseph S., is the author of "Along the Old Trail," which is a history of the old and a story of the new Santa Fe Trail—a prominent landmark of the Arkansas Valley. This book was written while he was yet a student in the University of Kansas and displays literary ability of a high order. Mr. Vernon was the first city attorney of Larned, having assisted in its organization as a city of the third class, and he served in that capacity

a number of years. He is also the author of the revised ordinances of the city of Larned, published in 1902, after it became a city of the second class, and under these ordinances it has been governed for nearly a decade. He is one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens of Larned and has always taken a great interest in the building up of his city and county, with which he has been identified since their early settlement. Fraternally, Mr. Vernon is a member of the Masonic order, and in church faith and membership he is a Presbyterian.

Myron G. Stevenson, a respected resident and a well known business man of Ashland, Kan., has been closely identified with the public and business life of that town almost since its organization, and has been a potential factor in its growth and development. Mr. Stevenson is an Ohio man, born in the city of Youngstown, Oct. 16, 1862. His father, Matthew Stevenson, was born in Ireland, Jan. 4, 1834, and in his native isle was educated for the ministry. In 1856, however, he immigrated to the United States and located at Youngstown, Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile business until 1872. There he married Miss Sarah Patten, in 1859. In 1872 he removed his family to Indiana, where he prospected as a coal miner and for several years engaged in the mercantile business, at Veedersburg. He was similarly engaged at different points up to 1906, when the loss of his eyesight compelled him to close a long and active business career. He is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife now reside with their son, Myron G. Of their union four children were born: Miranda, born in 1860, died in infancy; Myron G. is the second in order of birth; Carrie E., born Oct. 3, 1864, is the wife of W. L. Livengood, of Jonesboro, Ark.; and Warren H., born July 2, 1869, died at Veedersburg, Ind., Sept. 20, 1884.

Myron G. Stevenson received his education in the public schools at Attica and Veedersburg, Ind. His independent career began as a salesman and bookkeeper, in which capacities he served eight years. In 1884 he began the printer's trade at Veedersburg, Ind., and in 1886 came to Ashland, Kan., where he became foreman in the office of the "Ashland Herald." In 1888 he became editor and part owner of the "Ashland Journal," which he conducted until 1896. It was a progressive Republican paper and was discontinued in 1897. After severing his newspaper connections Mr. Stevenson entered the furniture business and conducted a store in Ashland until 1907. In the meantime he became a licensed embalmer. In 1907 he gave up his former business and opened a loan and abstract office, to which he has since given his attention exclusively. In 1910 he was elected a justice of the peace and at the present time is a deputy state oil inspector for Clark county. In his political views Mr. Stevenson is a Republican and has always been a very active and prominent worker in behalf of his party, though he has not sought political preferment. For eighteen years he was a member of the Clark county Republican central committee, of which he has served as chairman and as secretary. He also has been at different times a member of the state, senatorial, congressional and judiciary commit-

tees, and is an influential factor in both local and state politics. He served as clerk of the judiciary committee in the Kansas house of representatives during the session of 1895. Fraternally he is a member of the time-honored Masonic order.

On Oct. 5, 1890, Mr. Stevenson and Miss Mary Fidelia Curtis, of Ashland, were united in marriage. Mrs. Stevenson was born Aug. 25, 1864, at Bushnell, Ill., daughter of George W. Curtis, a pioneer farmer of Clark county, Kansas, and a native of Kentucky. He is a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil wars and now resides in Woodward county, Oklahoma. Mrs. Stevenson came to Kansas with her parents in 1885, and for several years prior to her marriage was a teacher in Clark county. She is a member of the Baptist church. To Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have been born two children: Chester A., born at Topeka, Kan., Oct. 10, 1891, is storekeeper for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, in charge of the Oklahoma division; Miss Naida Z., born at Ashland, Aug. 20, 1893, is a senior in the Ashland High School.

William W. Harvey, of Ashland, a leading member of the Clark county bar and well known professionally in southwestern Kansas, has been identified with the legal profession less than fifteen years, but through competent, honest, and persistent effort, has in that short time attained an enviable standing. Mr. Harvey was born Nov. 21, 1860, on a farm in Madison county, Kentucky, a son of James D. Harvey. The father, born in Kentucky, Jan. 20, 1830, was a miller during his earlier career, but in his later years gave his attention to agriculture. In 1863 he married Miss Rebecca Sparks, whose parents were natives of Kentucky and whose father was a lawyer. James D. and Rebecca Harvey removed to Kansas in 1877 and located on a farm in Shawnee county, where they resided until their respective deaths, the mother passing away in 1895 and the father on Sept. 5, 1906. They were well known and honored citizens of their community and were active in religious work, the father having been an elder of the Christian church; he was also a Mason. They were the parents of five sons, to whom they gave the example of useful and honorable lives. The eldest son, Lawson S., born July 15, 1865, is a successful lawyer at Kansas City, Kan.; James D., Jr., born Aug. 31, 1866, is a merchant at Butte, Mont.; Alexander M., born Nov. 24, 1867, was educated at the Kansas State Normal School, at Emporia, and is a lawyer at Topeka, having served as lieutenant-governor of the state in 1897 and 1898, and during the Spanish-American war was a major in the Twenty-second Kansas infantry; John E., born Nov. 13, 1868, is a mine operator in California; and the fifth and youngest son is William W.

Mr. Harvey supplemented his earlier education, received in the public schools of Shawnee county, by a business course at Topeka and by special courses at the State Normal School at Emporia, where he graduated in the class of 1896. For seven years he was engaged in the teaching profession, two years of that time having been spent as superintendent of the city schools at Ellsworth, Kan. In the meantime he was dili-

gently pursuing a course of private law study, and in April, 1898, was admitted to the Shawnee county bar. He at once began the active practice of law, and thus far his efforts have been attended by a very gratifying success. In 1906 he formed a partnership with H. J. Bone, United States district attorney for Kansas, and together they opened an office in Ashland, under the firm name of Bone & Harvey. There Mr. Harvey has rapidly forged to the front and has become well known in southwestern Kansas for his legal ability.

On Sept. 4, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harvey and Miss Mamie A., daughter of James K. Conley, of Rossville, a pioneer farmer of Shawnee county. Mrs. Harvey was educated at the State Normal at Emporia and taught two years prior to her marriage. They have a son and a daughter: Howard S., born at Emporia, Jan. 21, 1896; and Helen, born at Topeka, March 16, 1903. Mr. Harvey is a Royal Arch Mason and is a past master of his lodge. In politics he is a Republican, and as such was elected county attorney of Clark county, in which office he served from 1906 to 1908.

Stephen H. Fairfield is one of the oldest settlers in eastern Kansas, where he has lived to see the Great American Desert "blossom like the rose" and produce food for millions. He was born on Sept. 4, 1833, at Middleton, Essex county, Mass., a son of Moses and Mary (Russell) Fairfield, both of English extraction. His mother was also born in Middleton, but his father was a native of Salem, the son of a cobbler and fisherman. Moses was reared on the bay and became a fisherman, following that vocation until 1861, when with one son he enlisted in the Twenty-third Massachusetts infantry and served in the Army of the Potomac. He was discharged on July 8, 1862, on account of disability, but in 1863 enlisted in the veteran reserve corps at Portland, Me., and was not again discharged until the cessation of hostilities. One of his sons, Charles W., was a captain in a New York regiment and was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. After the war was over, accompanied by his family, Mr. Fairfield came west and located on a quarter-section of land in Wabaunsee township, Wabaunsee county. He resided there for several years before he retired and moved into Alma to live, where he attained the hale old age of eighty-four. His wife survived him a few years. During the early '50s many emigrant aid societies were formed in New England to send anti-slavery settlers to Kansas, and in Sept., 1856, Stephen H. Fairfield joined a party of this kind that was headed by James Redpath. He came from Massachusetts to Mendon, Ill., by rail and thence by prairie schooner to Kansas, locating in Wabaunsee county. Mr. Fairfield was one of the seven men, who with letters in 1857 organized the Congregational church of Wabaunsee, sometimes called the "Beecher Bible and Rifle Church." In 1859 he married Martha H. Burt, of Tabor, Iowa, and they established a home in the new country which was being devastated in many cases by border warfare. Mr. Fairfield became prominent in the political life of the territory and was soon recognized as a leader of the anti-slavery

forces; he was doorkeeper of the state senate in 1861 and a member of the high court of impeachment. When war was declared, he enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Kansas infantry, in September, 1861, and was assigned to duty as postmaster of his division and of the Army of the Border. In 1863 he was placed in entire charge of the military mail for Missouri, Kansas and Colorado with headquarters at Kansas City. Two years later, in March, 1865, he was detailed as clerk in the quartermaster's department, district of the plains, but in June rejoined his company at Horseshoe, Wyo. Ter. At the close of the war he was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 15, 1865. While in the army he took part in the battles of Maysville, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Lexington, Big Blue and Westport. Immediately after his return home, Mr. Fairfield was elected county clerk of Wabaunsee county. Subsequently he served as county treasurer for four and a half years, and for eighteen years as register of deeds. He had always been interested in journalism and for two years was the editor and proprietor of the *Alma Union*, an influential party organ with a good circulation. Broad minded and liberal, he was appointed a trustee of Washburn College, Topeka, and filled that office for a quarter of a century. Some years ago Mr. Fairfield began to deal in land and is now one of the well known real estate men of Alma. In the early days he helped lay out the town of McFarland, Wabaunsee county, and has ever stood for progress and civic improvement. He is known throughout the state as a writer of ability, having devoted his time to historical research, the benefits of which he has generously given to the public. Mr. Fairfield has always been a Republican and stands high in the councils of the party. He is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar, and is commander of Ed Lines Post No. 29, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas. Five children were born to Stephen H. Fairfield and his wife, Martha—Mary E., deceased, wife of Dr. T. W. Watts, deceased, of Alma; Hattie A., wife of R. J. Kerans, of Alma; Agnes M., who lives in Alma; Helen A., deceased, wife of Rev. S. W. Naylor, of Appleton, Wis.; and Ada A., deceased. Mrs. Fairfield died in Alma, Kan., Aug. 18, 1897.

A. C. Stich, one of the best known and most successful bankers and financiers of Kansas, is a native of Germany, born at Stade, in the province of Hanover, Oct. 13, 1846, being the son of Carl and Eleanor (Hilbers) Stich. Adolph had one sister and two brothers: John, William and Dorette, all of whom were born in the Fatherland. In 1857 the parents and their children emigrated from the Old Country to seek what fortune had in store for them in America, the land of promise to so many Germans, who have made such excellent citizens. They located in Kalamazoo, Mich., when A. C. Stich was a lad of eleven. He had already attended school in Germany, but after settling in the United States entered the public schools of Kalamazoo. He never had any higher educational training than that afforded by the common schools, but through the avenues of a wide and extended business career, through



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books and magazines, and close observation Mr. Stich has become well informed on many subjects of general interest. As a youth Mr. Stich worked on the farm in Michigan for a meager salary, but he was ambitious and thrifty and managed to save enough money to engage, in a limited way, in the agricultural implement business in Kalamazoo. In 1872, accompanied by his brother, he came to Kansas, and on September 17 of that year located at Independence, where he has since continued to reside. Within a short time after coming to Independence the brothers opened a shoe store and other lines were added from time to time, until they carried a large stock of general merchandise. The business prospered and Mr. Stich remained in the mercantile business for ten years. In 1883 he purchased a half interest in the Hull Bank, of which he became cashier. This bank was reorganized in 1891 as the Citizens National Bank of Independence, and Mr. Stich became president of the institution, which position he still holds. During his residence in Independence Mr. Stich has materially contributed to the upbuilding of the city, and has ever sought to promote its industrial interests. Among the many enterprises with which he has been and is identified is the "Carl Leon" hotel building, a magnificent structure erected in the year 1902 by Mr. Stich and his partner, G. M. Carpenter, of Elgin, Kan. Mr. Stich, with other business associates, was instrumental in building the Beldorf Theater, a great benefit to the city and its inhabitants. He is president of the Coffeyville Vitrified Brick and Tile Company, which owns plants at Coffeyville, Independence, Cherryvale, Kan., Collinsville, Okla., and Fort Smith, Ark. He is also treasurer of the Western States Portland Cement Company, of Independence. Ever since coming to Kansas he has been an active member of the Republican party, and was elected mayor of Independence on that ticket, his term expiring in 1908. Mr. Stich has been twice married: first in 1872 to Anna Winsor, of Hillsdale, Mich. She died at Independence in 1882. Three children were born to this union, all of whom are deceased. In 1888 Mr. Stich married Mrs. Cathleen E. Raisor, a lady of culture and attainment. She is an active worker in the Presbyterian church, of which both she and her husband are members. Fraternally Mr. Stich is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also, and has been for twenty years, a trustee of Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.

William P. Wilson, M. D., of Onaga, Kan., is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors. The family settled in this country at an early day, and has furnished many brave soldiers in the great wars of America's history. Dr. Wilson's great-great-grandfather fought in the war of the Revolution and his father carried arms in the war which wiped away the stain of slavery from the land. Dr. Wilson was born in Paris, Ind., Aug. 16, 1872, the son of William P. and Mary (Cave) Wilson. William P. Wilson was also born in the same place Aug. 5, 1836, his father, Moses Wilson, who was the grandfather of Dr. Wilson, was born in Kentucky, Feb. 14, 1793, and was the son of Alexander Wilson, born in

Virginia, Feb. 16, 1759, who when grown removed to Kentucky. Moses Wilson located in Jennings county, Indiana, in a very early day and died on the homestead, Feb. 5, 1872. William P. Wilson, the father, was reared on the farm, received the elementary education afforded by the early schools on the frontier, and shared the hardships and privations incident to life in a sparsely settled district. As the country was not thickly populated and there were few cities along the Ohio valley to lure boys from the country, he became a farmer like his father. At twenty-five years of age he bought a 240-acre farm and was married to Mary Cave, in 1860. At the call for volunteers, soon after the opening of the Civil war, Mr. Wilson enlisted on July 16, 1863, in Company K, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was mustered in Dec. 17, 1863, as first sergeant, and on July 7, 1865, was promoted to second lieutenant. After serving under Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson and in Tennessee and Kentucky, the regiment was sent to Georgia and started with Sherman on the famous march from Atlanta to the sea, but was detached and sent back to Tennessee for a short period. Subsequently it joined Sherman's forces and at the close of the war was detached for a prison guard at Goldsboro, N. C. Upon being mustered out of the service on Jan. 8, 1866, Mr. Wilson returned to his home in Indiana. But he had heard of the great western country with its many opportunities, and in 1878, he sold out his holdings and moved to a quarter section of land in Labette county, Kansas, already partly improved and the family were soon comfortably settled in the new western home. In 1885 he left the farm and moved to Altamont, Kan., where he engaged in real estate for three years and was then elected sheriff of the county on the Populist ticket. Upon completing his term of office he returned to his country home. He soon after moved to Missouri, but the family longed for the old home and he returned to Kansas. About 1904, Mr. Wilson retired from active life and moved to Edna, where he still lives. Mrs. Wilson died in 1875, at the old home in Indiana. Before the family came west, Mr. Wilson married Rebecca Rodgers of Indiana. Of the children in Mr. Wilson's family, two brothers of the subject are dead; a sister, Mrs. Rose E. Tibbets, lives at Parsons, Kan., and another sister, Mrs. Della E. Paramore, resides in Holly-wood, Cal. Dr. Wilson was reared in the country and attended the district school near his home until 1885, when he was sent to school at Altamont for a year. He was at home and in school there the next year, but spent the winters from 1887 to 1889 in school at Altamont. In 1890 he graduated in the high school and then went to Carthage, Ill., where he took a year of academic work. He had already determined to devote his life to the study of medicine, but taught school in Illinois and Kansas for a few years, reading medicine in the meantime. In 1895 he entered the Kansas City Medical College, now the medical department of the University of Kansas, and graduated there in 1897. Always unsatisfied except with the best and most thorough courses, Dr. Wilson at once went to Chicago, Ill., and took a year of graduate study at the Polyclinic

Medical School and in 1901 went to New York City for still more advanced work. Soon after receiving his degree, Dr. Wilson formed a partnership with his uncle, Dr. Cave, at Westmoreland, and remained there until 1906, when he came to Onaga, where he has built up a most satisfactory and lucrative practice in the few years he has resided in the town. At the present time (1911) he has just returned from taking another course of study at the Polyclinic School at Chicago. On Aug. 21, 1903, he married Lucie J., daughter of Richard J. Wyatt, of Westmoreland, and three children have been born to the union: Hugh D., Helen and William P., Jr. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Christian church. Dr. Wilson takes an interest in all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the city, is clerk of the school board and the present city health officer, having served in that capacity for several years. He belongs to the insurgent branch of the Republican party and is a member of the Masonic order, the independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Royal Neighbors and The Fraternal Aid Association of Onaga. He is vice-president of the Citizens State Bank of Onaga, and has served as president of the Pottawatomie County Medical Association.

George T. Coddling, the principal of the schools of Westmoreland, Kan., was born at Joliet, Ill., Aug. 8, 1862, the son of John S. and Harriet M. (Case) Coddling. John S. Coddling was born at Butler, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1836, and was descended from the English family of Coddingtons, who were among the first settlers in the State of Rhode Island, having left the mother country in order to have the privilege of worshipping God in the manner dictated by their own conscience. When John S. Coddling was only a lad his parents moved to Will county, Illinois, and in 1847, he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and entered an office to learn the printer's trade. Upon completing his apprenticeship, two years later, he returned to Illinois. This was the period of great struggle in Kansas, and he joined that great band of hardy pioneers who came to this state to assist in having it admitted free from slavery. For a time he lived at Marysville, but in 1861 returned to Cook county, Illinois, and removed thence to Porter county, Indiana, where he lived during the Civil war. In 1872 he again came to the Sunflower State and settled on a farm north of Louisville, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. A great number of sheep were run in the eastern part of the state at that time, and Mr. Coddling became president of the Central Kansas Wool Growers' Association. He was a member of the legislature during the years when Kansas was devastated by drought and grasshoppers and helped pass the relief measures and appropriations that saved the pioneer settlers from actual starvation and gave them a start with seed grains. He was a local leader in politics and stood high in the councils of his party. Fraternally he was associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Coddling passed away in 1898 but his wife still resides in Westmoreland. John S. Coddling and wife became the parents of four sons: Julian K., warden of the State Pen-

itentiary George T., the subject of this review; John F. and William V., who are engaged in merchandising in Pueblo, Col. George T. Codding accompanied his parents when they removed from Illinois to Indiana, and received his early schooling in the latter state. He was only ten years of age when the family located on the homestead in Kansas, where he led the life of the average country boy on the frontier, helping on the farm in the summer and attending the district school in the winter. He grew up healthy, sturdy and self-reliant, as do most men who gain an education under the great difficulties incident to life in a newly settled country. He remained on the homestead until he was twenty-one years old, when he married Etta Witter, the daughter of Daniel P. Witter, of Havensville, Kan. Soon after his marriage he decided to start in the sheep business for himself in Harvey county, Kansas, but a year later returned to Pottawatomie county and began to teach school, the vocation for which he was naturally adapted, although he loved out door life and has never given up agricultural pursuits. For a quarter of a century, Mr. Codding has taught in some school each winter and during that time has gained a wide reputation in the eastern part of the state as an educator. For four years he has served as regent of the state normal schools, a position of trust which he has most admirably filled; was county superintendent of Pottawatomie county; taught in Wheaton, Kan.; at Havensville for two years and five years at Louisville, before accepting the position which he is so ably filling at Westmoreland. Mr. Codding stands for progress along all educational lines; believes in modern methods of teaching and has demonstrated their efficiency. He is essentially self-made; has had no exceptional educational advantages to assist him in climbing the ladder of ambition and success, but has gained a prominent place by hard work, persistence, constant application and the knowledge that there is always room at the top for the right man. In politics he is a progressive Republican, believing in the best man for the place, and is not bound by any party ties in local elections. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family are members of the Congregational church. Two children have been born to George and Etta Codding: John S., a student in the law department of the state university, and Evaline Gladis, who is in school at Westmoreland. Although he has made teaching his real life work, Mr. Codding still owns his farm in Rock Creek township, Pottawatomie county, and enjoys the out door life there during the summer season.

Herman G. Huckstadt, ex-county clerk of Pottawatomie county and one of the leading business men of Westmoreland, has demonstrated what the descendant of sturdy German ancestry may accomplish when transplanted to new soil and given a good working education. He was born near Louisville, Pottawatomie county, Sept. 18, 1878, the son of Otto and Rosa Huckstadt. His father was born in the province of Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1851, and lived there until he was fourteen.

In 1865, though still a young boy, he came to America, the land of promise to so many brave young Germans. He first settled in Iowa, but he had an uncle who had been in Kansas as early as 1849, and in 1868 they came to Pottawatomic county, where the uncle, also named Otto Huckstadt, introduced sheep, being the first man to raise them in the county. Young Otto helped his uncle and remained with him until 1877, when he married and decided to start in life for himself. He bought 240 acres of land in Shannon township and continued to reside there until his death, Aug. 11, 1908. He was a public-spirited man, entered into the life of the county, held several township offices, and was county commissioner from 1894 to 1897. Five children were reared to maturity on the family homestead: Herman G.; Louis C., manager of the Westmoreland Telephone Company; Lottie, the wife of Robert A. Price, of Westmoreland; Bertha, wife of B. F. Ballinger, of Westmoreland; and Florence, who lives with her mother in Westmoreland. The family are members of the German Lutheran church, and during his life Mr. Huckstadt was a supporter of the Republican party. Herman G. lived in the country, attended the district schools and then entered the Westmoreland High School. After graduating there he went to Campbell College, and took a four years' course, graduating with the class of 1901. He liked out door life and at the age of twenty-one he and his brother Louis bought a forty-acre farm. To his first holding they added from time to time until they now have a section of as good farm land as there is to be found in the county. While he has been connected with agricultural pursuits ever since leaving college, Mr. Huckstadt has not confined himself to one line, but has become interested in several commercial enterprises. He is a man with natural business ability and has made a success of everything he has undertaken. At the present time Mr. Huckstadt is the president of the Westmoreland Telephone Company and assistant cashier of the Farmers State Bank, one of the up-to-date banking houses of eastern Kansas. For many years he has been one of the controlling men of the Republican party and has helped shape local opinion, and in 1906 was elected county clerk, which office he held two terms. At the present time (1911) he is serving as mayor of Westmoreland, having been elected to that office in April, 1911. In 1909, Mr. Huckstadt married Vernealia, the daughter of C. E. Caleson, of Westmoreland. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, being a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Michael Simmer, pastor of Holy Family Church, of Alma, was born in the Rhine province, Germany, in 1865, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Kirscht) Simmer. The father was born, reared, and spent his life as a farmer in his native country, where he died in 1882. Mrs. Simmer survived him until 1908, when she, too, passed away. They reared a family of six children, two of whom came to America—Father Simmer, the subject of this sketch, and Vitus, a farmer near Eudora, Kan. Michael Simmer was reared in his native province in Germany and there at-

tended school. He early decided to dedicate his life to the church, and with this end in view entered college when only sixteen years of age at Treves. For eight years he remained at this institution, taking an excellent preparatory and collegiate course, then went to Belgium, where he spent one year specializing in philosophy and devoted three years to the study of theology, at the American College, located at Louvain. He was ordained there in 1862 and almost immediately after his admission to the priesthood came to New York. From there he was sent directly to Kansas and was placed in charge of St. Paul's, formerly Osage Mission. Five months later he was transferred to Florence, Kan., where he ministered three years. Leaving Florence, Father Simmer took charge of the Catholic church at Eudora, where he remained fourteen years before coming to Alma in 1909. The first Catholic church of Alma was started at an early day. In 1870 the Jesuit Father Remele, from St. Mary's Mission, gathered the few Catholic families of the neighborhood together and formed a congregation. By 1875 a church was partially completed, but there was no resident priest until 1880, the church being attended by Jesuit fathers from St. Mary's. In 1880 Father Hundhausen became pastor and had charge until 1891. He was succeeded by Father Hohe, who was not a resident priest but held services by going to Alma from Newburg for a year. In 1893 Father Bolveg was appointed to the parish and remained until 1895, when he in turn was succeeded by Father Cibal, who remained but a year. From 1896 to 1909 the church was under the care of Father Kamp. The first building was consumed by fire in 1869, but was replaced by a fine new edifice in 1900. A good parsonage of stone was built in 1881, but when the new church was contemplated every one was in favor of building it of the same material, which was done. The interior decorations are particularly fine, and the Alma church is one of the finest of its kind in eastern Kansas. The congregation consists of about fifty families, mostly Germans. In 1909 Father Simmer was given charge and is building up the church and congregation. He is a German himself, thoroughly understands the feelings of his parishioners, and is dearly loved by them.

Louis Palenske, the cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Alma, Kan., is also one of the leading millers of the city, and has the honor of being a native of the Sunflower State, although descended from German ancestry. He was born in Wabaunsee county, Jan. 3, 1858, being the third son of Frederick and Caroline (Gongol) Palenske. His father was born in the province of Prussia, Germany, in 1822. He was reared in his native province, attended school there and then became a sailor as do many men reared near the sea. Mr. Palenske shipped on a merchant vessel; sailed all around the world, visiting many foreign ports in the Orient and South American countries, and was in the United States many times before he emigrated from the Fatherland, after having spent seventeen years upon the ocean. He had heard of the many openings and advantages offered a man with little

capital in the New World, and in 1854, accompanied by his family, he set sail for New Orleans. They came by water as far as Kansas City and then by ox team overland to Wabaunsee county, being among the first white settlers in the locality. Mr. Palenske selected 360 acres of land near the Indian reservation, and their copper-colored neighbors were no infrequent visitors during the pioneer days. Later the town of Alma was laid out close to the farm, which made it more valuable. Although he had been a sailor for so many years, Mr. Palenske had inherited the sturdy traits of his German ancestors, and practical farming came to him naturally. He built fences, a comfortable home, cleared the land and left it in a high state of cultivation at his death on March 22, 1877. A family of eight children was reared to maturity upon the Kansas farm—five boys and three girls—who all grew up sturdy, healthy and self-reliant men and women. One son is a dentist and two are farmers in Wabaunsee county. Louis Palenske was reared in the country, attended school in the winter and worked on his father's farm in the summer. He completed his schooling in Alma. He became interested in photography when a boy, and after mastering the art by working in the best galleries in Topeka and Wamego, he spent two years in taking views in the Rocky Mountains for the Frank Leslie publications. Later he established a gallery in Alma, added magazines to his stock, carried the daily papers and in time bought a stock of books. This business continued until 1906, when he sold out, as his growing interests took all his time. Mr. Palenske made a great success of photography. He traveled over a considerable part of Colorado, taking views for Frank Leslie's Weekly. He is a natural business man. Having made a success of his first ventures, it was natural that he wished to broaden his field of activities and he started an exchange stand in the rear of his book store. The business increased to such an extent that he proposed to some of his friends that they establish a bank. This was done and resulted in the Alma State Bank, of which Mr. Palenske became the first cashier. In 1898 the bank was reorganized as the Alma National Bank, and Mr. Palenske retained the same position with the new concern until 1905, when he resigned to organize and become cashier of the Commercial National Bank, which position he still holds. When he tendered his resignation, the board of directors of the old bank adopted resolutions expressing their approval of his able management of their bank; stated that they believed him to have been the chief instrument in building it up to its present high standing, and with deep regret accepted his resignation. Since Sept. 10, 1906, he has been the efficient cashier of the Commercial National Bank and has taken an active part in shaping its policy. J. N. Dolley is president, and the institution is capitalized at \$50,000. In 1884 Mr. Palenske married Emma, daughter of Joseph Thoes, one of the earliest settlers in Wabaunsee county, as he located there in 1854. Seven children have come to brighten the Palenske home: Max, engaged in banking in Chicago; Minnie, at home; Fred, a national bank examiner

in Chicago; Arnold, also in the banking business in Chicago; Laura, Victor, and Florence at home. All the family are being reared in the faith of the Lutheran church. Mr. Palenske is a member of the Democratic party and was elected to the state legislature in 1897, but he says his business interests take too much of his attention to devote much time to politics. He has served as township treasurer and township trustee and creditably filled both offices. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

William Dunkin, of Independence, Kan., became a law student in the office of Thacher & Banks, at Lawrence, Kan., in March, 1872. About one year thereafter, through the kind influence of Judge N. T. Stephens, then associated with the firm of Thacher & Banks, Mr. Dunkin was admitted to the bar of Douglas county, and thereafter, on April 1, 1873, opened a law office and entered upon the practice of his profession at Independence, Kan. He has since then continuously occupied the same office. At the time he located at Independence he was wholly unacquainted in the county and spent the first few months in assiduous study, with little or no professional work.

He was then appointed city attorney and at once vigorously took up the pending litigation concerning the entry of the town site, the patent to which had been for several years withheld on account of contests between the city and claimants to portions of it. The next year (1874) he became a candidate on the Democratic ticket for county attorney. He spent the last ten days of the campaign on the stump in advocacy of his party's platform and in urging the peculiar fitness of the nominees on the ticket for the respective offices they sought. While the whole ticket went down in defeat Mr. Dunkin ran ahead of his ticket, or his opponent ran behind his, with the result that his opponent was elected by a very slight majority.

After his unsuccessful race for county attorney Mr. Dunkin soon acquired a lucrative practice, singularly, in a large measure, from political opponents. In 1876 he married Miss Elizabeth Browning Hull, of Kalamazoo, Mich. She is a native of Stonington, Conn. Their children are Florence E., Cora Hull Kimble (nee Dunkin), and William Latham, all residents of Independence, Kan. In 1877 Mr. Dunkin was elected by an overwhelming majority over Judge James DeLong as mayor of Independence, and shortly afterwards, through the aid of Senator John J. Ingalls, secured the patent to the town site, which had been held back by the contests and litigation for six or seven years. The finances of the city had become in a deplorable state and the new city council, containing leading business men, arranged to take up many thousands of dollars of scrip which had been unlawfully issued during the turbulent administration of Judge DeLong. The wisdom of enacting an ordinance to compel transplanting of shade trees at the expense of the adjoining property was urged by the mayor, but action was deferred because of the strict economy demanded by the



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financial conditions. This agitation, however, bore fruit in awakening that interest which caused transplanting by private individuals, and to it is due many of the beautiful trees that now afford so much comfort and add so greatly to the fascinating appearance of the streets.

At the end of his term Mr. Dunkin declined to become a candidate for reelection and thereafter devoted his time to his extensive law practice, which extended to the district courts of several counties and to the state supreme and Federal courts. In 1886, with some half dozen other citizens, he met to organize a railway corporation to build a line from Independence up the Verdigris river to LeRoy, Kan. The move was inspired and carried out by Henry Foster, of Connecticut, who a few years before had purchased the Citizens' Bank from Hull Bros., and afterwards sold interests to A. C. Stich, Leroy Cahill and others. Mr. Dunkin drew the charter and afterwards became the general attorney of the road (the Verdigris Valley railroad), which position he held until its completion and sale to the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, when he became local attorney for the last named corporation. This position he held several years; then, because he had begun to retire from the practice of law to devote his time to his private concerns, he resigned his local attorneyship of that road and of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, though he continued to hold office as local attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company to the present time and no longer looks after any legal matters except those that pertain to that office.

In 1888, while spending the summer with his family on Lake Michigan, and over his telegraphic protest to the Democratic convention, Mr. Dunkin was nominated as a candidate for state senator. He was defeated by something less than 400 plurality, while the Republican ticket carried the county by over 1,000.

During his residence at Independence he has accumulated a comfortable fortune, consisting largely of a number of river bottom farms, business and residence buildings in the city and elsewhere, and personal property, to the management of which his time is in the main devoted.

Mr. Dunkin was born at Flint Hill, Rappahannock county, Virginia, April 7, 1845. His father, Dr. William Dunkin, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, April 5, 1797. After studying medicine and attending medical lectures in Baltimore, he was graduated in 1822 and for about twenty years thereafter practiced his profession in Rappahannock county, Virginia, where he was wedded to Mrs. Elizabeth Late (nee Woodside), a widow, who was the mother of two children—a son, William Michael, and Mary Catherine—by her deceased husband, John Late. Dr. Dunkin was descended from Scotch parentage and his wife was of Irish extraction. The ancestry of both lived in Virginia for many years during the Colonial period and through the Revolutionary war, in which some of them participated. In the spring of 1846 Dr. Dunkin, with his family, then consisting of his wife, two step-children,

a daughter (Anne) and a son (William) then less than a year old, moved in covered wagons with his numerous slaves across the Alleghany mountains to a new home in Harrison county, Virginia. Their home was a farm situated between Bridgeport and Clarksburg, which in time he increased to about 1,000 acres. At the time of his arrival there typhoid fever was prevalent in the county. At his former home Dr. Dunkin had had much recent experience in the treatment of this dreaded disease. He therefore at once acquired an extensive practice and soon won an enviable reputation as a physician, which endured to the time of his death, June 22, 1868. Soon after locating he began the erection of a large stone house, in which he resided until his death. At this house were born the following children: John, James, Elizabeth and Amanda, the last in 1854, all of whom are yet living. About 1855 the stepson, William M. Late, after studying medicine at home, attended medical lectures one year at Baltimore and then two years at the University in Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1858, and on his return Dr. Dunkin gradually retired in favor of his stepson, who held the practice and added to it till his death, in 1906.

Owing to the excited state of the public mind preceding the Civil war, and the unsettled conditions along the line of hostility, where the doctor and his family lived during the war, educational facilities were sadly neglected. During a portion of the time the older children were periodically instructed by the doctor, by private tutors at home, and by inferior teachers at subscription schools. At times the home was between contending armies and often not far from the seat of hostilities. While the doctor and his wife were slaveowners, as had been their ancestors during and since the Colonial days, he was an uncompromising and aggressive Union man, and felt if the preservation of the Union should result in the destruction of slavery it would be an additional blessing, for he had always felt, as did Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and other patriotic heroes of the Revolution, that justice to the black race as well as the welfare of the whites demanded the gradual extinction of the institution. In those never-to-be-forgotten days along the border it was not unusual to find brothers in opposing armies and fathers arrayed in deadly conflict against their sons. In the case of Dr. Dunkin his brothers and relatives were without exception loyal to the government and many of them served in the Union army, while his wife's relatives were equally devoted to the cause of the Confederacy and a number of them fought in the Southern army.

When about sixteen years of age William Dunkin, Jr., became greatly concerned about an education. He wanted to go to the academy at Morgantown, W. Va., afterwards the West Virginia University, to take up a classical course, and finally, after graduating from Princeton or Harvard, study and practice law. He persistently, but unsuccessfully, importuned his father on the subject till at last, when about nineteen years of age, he ran away from home and went to New York City, where, after weeks of effort, he secured a position as errand boy in

the office of Edward P. Clark, a distinguished lawyer on Lower Broadway, with whom he remained some three months, when he returned home with the understanding that he was to enter the academy. His father, however, seemed unalterably opposed to that part of the plan respecting the practice of law, and ever held to the idea that it was an unworthy profession when compared to that of medicine and surgery. After some six or eight months at the academy, where the son had made fine progress in a classical course, he returned home in broken health, which did not become fully restored for several years.

After his father's death, in 1868, Mr. Dunkin administered on his estate and settled that portion of it in Michigan, where he spent the winter of 1871-72 for that purpose. In March, 1872, at the instance of his cousin, Maj. Wyllis C. Ransom, of Lawrence, Kan., he entered the law office of Thacher & Banks, as before stated.

Scott N. Higinbotham, a successful coal dealer of Manhattan, Kan., bears the distinction of being not only one of the city's leading business men but also one of its native born citizens, having been born there Dec. 1, 1871. He is the son of George W. and Adelia E. (Newell) Higinbotham, the former born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, a descendant of an old English family, a member of which came to America in Colonial times and founded the family of that name in this country. The early youth of George W. Higinbotham was spent on his father's farm, but at the age of fourteen he came westward to Indiana, where he secured employment in a store and received \$4 wages per month. A number of years later he went to the State of Illinois, where he was married, and in 1856, shortly after his marriage, he came to Leavenworth, Kan., where for two years he was engaged in freighting across the plains, for at that time Kansas was not the network of railroads it is now. In 1858, with two of his brothers, he took up land in Riley county, Kansas, but about one year later he traded his land to a Mr. Miller for a stock of goods and engaged in the mercantile business in Manhattan. He and his brothers became army contractors during the Civil war, supplying the government with grain and hay, and continued in that business until 1865. One of his brothers had died in the meanwhile, and at the close of the war the other brother opened the Blue Valley Bank, which is now the Union National Bank of Manhattan. George W. Higinbotham continued in the mercantile business, however, and was thus identified throughout almost the whole of his business career. To his first marriage one child was born. His second marriage occurred in 1860 and united him with Adelia E. Newell. To them were born four children: Esther L., now the wife of Rev. J. B. Robinson, of Mankato, Kan.; Cornelia, now Mrs. W. B. Leicester, of Frederick, Kan.; Mary, who died when three years of age; and Scott N., of this record. The father died in 1899, but the mother is still living in Manhattan.

Scott N. Higinbotham was reared in Manhattan and received his early education in the public schools of his native city. After com-

pleting that work he attended a military school at Reading, Pa., where he graduated. He then matriculated as a student in Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and was graduated in the law department, in 1896, with the degree of LL. B., but he never practiced the profession for which he prepared. He returned to Manitowish and was associated with his father in business three years, or until the latter's death, after which he continued the business alone and has proved himself to be the possessor of fine business tact and all the attributes essential to success. In 1900 Mr. Higinbotham was united in marriage to Miss Anna V. Hanson, the daughter of John Hanson, of Seattle, Wash., and they have one daughter, Mary A. Higinbotham, who is now in school. Mr. Higinbotham is a Republican in politics, belonging to that branch of the party which at the present is styled the "Progressive," and is a staunch believer in the new nationalism as promulgated by Theodore Roosevelt in his famous Osawatimic address. He is a Knight Templar Mason and has served as past eminent commander of his commandery. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he has attained the office of exalted ruler. Both Mr. and Mrs. Higinbotham are communicants of the Episcopal church.

August H. Meseke, the president of the Alta Vista State Bank and one of the leading real estate and insurance dealers of the city, was born in Wabaunsee county in 1879. His parents were Herman and Caroline (Wolgast) Meseke. His father was born in Germany in 1833; received a good common school education and then learned the blacksmith's trade from his father. He was ambitious and having heard that he could do better in the United States than in the Fatherland emigrated when he was twenty-five years of age. Soon after arriving in this country he joined the large German settlement in Wisconsin, in 1857, but heard of good, cheap land to be had in Kansas and in 1859 came to Wabaunsee county, just at the time when Kansas needed every sturdy son to help her admission to the Union as a free state. Within a short time he took up land and later added to his first holding until he had some 1,400 acres, one of the largest farms in the locality. He made every improvement upon the place, was thrifty and accumulated a comfortable fortune before his death, which occurred in 1896. Mrs. Meseke still lives at Alta Vista. Her father also was a blacksmith, but none of the children seemed to care for that vocation. There were nine children in the Meseke family, seven of whom are still living: Herman F., a farmer in Wabaunsee county; William C. A., cashier of the Alta Vista State Bank; Caroline, wife of George Miller, a farmer who lives south of Alma; Otto F., who resides in Alta Vista; Emma, wife of Pete Holman, a blacksmith of Alta Vista; August H.; and Minnie, wife of Frank Grunewald.

August H. was raised on his father's farm, grew up healthy and resourceful, as are nearly all boys reared in a comparatively new country. He attended the district school winters and worked at home in the summer time until his thirteenth year; then his father, who

wished all his children to have a good education, which is the best weapon for the battle of modern life, sent August to the common school and then the Normal University at Salina, where he remained for two years. During that time he specialized and graduated in the commercial course of the institution. Some time before he had determined upon a business career, and soon entered the Alma State Bank, which a few years later was reorganized as the Alma National Bank. At first Mr. Meseke worked as bookkeeper, but from this position he was advanced to assistant cashier and filled that office for nine years. During this time he began to plan for a bank at Alta Vista. He interested some of the substantial citizens in the scheme, which was carried out; the Alta Vista State Bank was organized and Mr. Meseke appointed cashier, while still assistant cashier of the Alma National Bank. Subsequently his brother William was elected cashier of the Alta Vista State Bank and still retains that position. In 1904 Mr. Meseke resigned his position with the Alma National Bank and removed to Alta Vista, where he opened a real estate office. He deals extensively in farm loans and insurance, which has grown to a large and lucrative business. In 1905 he was elected president of the Alta Vista State Bank and since that time has been a most efficient executive for the banking house. He is a very busy man, but enjoys all branches of his business, and is never so happy as when surrounded by an immense amount of papers and business that call for his personal supervision. In politics he is a Democrat and is one of his party's supporters, but has never had time to hold office. In 1904 he married Lillian, the daughter of Frank C. Simon, of Alma, and one son, Leroy, aged six, has been born to the union. Mr. Meseke stands high in the community and owes his present prominent position to himself alone, for he began at the bottom of the ladder in the banking business and has advanced from one position of trust to another, by his own efforts, for which great credit is due him.

Francis L. McCoy, one of the leading real estate and insurance men of Eskridge, who for years has been one of the best known business and stock men of Wabaunsee county, is descended from the old McCoy family of Ireland, which has played such a conspicuous part in the wars of that country, but is himself a native Kansan, born in Wabaunsee county, in 1864, the son of Joseph and Ruth (Bartels) McCoy. His grandfather was a farmer in Ireland, and there Joseph, the father, was born in 1830. He was educated and reared to manhood in his native country, but heard of the golden opportunities offered in the New World and emigrated from the old country in 1854. After reaching this country he located in Illinois, where he remained until 1860, when so many settlers poured into Kansas from the North and East, and with a party from that state he came to Kansas and took up a homestead of 160 acres in Wabaunsee county. The land was wild, unbroken prairie, but Mr. McCoy was not afraid of work. He cleared the trees, broke the sod, planted corn and other grains, built a comfortable home and soon had one of the finest farms in the county. Hav-

ing the adaptable qualities of the Irishman, he soon fitted into life in the new western country, made money during the good years and saved during the poor ones, so that in time he had money enough to buy a section of land near the first homestead, which made about 800 acres in all. This he also improved, and a few years ago the place was valued at some \$28,000. Mr. McCoy was a self-made man, for when he came to Kansas the only capital he had consisted in two willing hands and a sturdy constitution, and from this he won his way to wealth and prominence. The family lived on the old homestead until about 1904, when they moved to Eskridge, Kan., where Mrs. McCoy died on Sept. 2, 1906. After living to see the wild country of Kansas blossom like the rose and become one of the finest agricultural districts in the world, Mr. McCoy passed away, July 31, 1907. Seven children were born and reared on the old home farm: Margaret, now living at Hepner, Ore.; James L., who farms a part of the home place; Francis L.; Belinda, in Eskridge; Orril, also in Eskridge; Manola, in Topeka; and Stanley, a farmer of Burley, Idaho, who has a farm which brings sure crops, due to the unfailing supply of water by irrigation.

Francis L. McCoy was born and reared on his father's farm; attended the common schools, and upon finishing his education became associated with his father in the stock business, buying, selling and raising cattle. He bought a half section of land in western Kansas, known as the "short grass country," when land was cheap there and held it long enough to realize a good profit when he disposed of it. Some twenty years ago Mr. McCoy began to handle insurance while still living in the country, but his interests increased to such an extent that in 1902 he moved to Eskridge and opened a real estate and insurance office, where he has since been actively engaged in handling land, farm loans, etc. The family are all proprietors of land, as Mr. McCoy's brother owns 800 acres of land in Wabaunsee county and Mr. McCoy himself owns about 1,017 acres, all but a half section, in the same locality. They are both modern, practical farmers and are making money. Politically, Mr. McCoy is a progressive Republican and takes an active interest in all local affairs. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and in church matters is a Methodist. In 1902 he married Mary Berry, of Wabaunsee county, and two children have been born to them: Clyde H., and Dessie May.

Arthur S. Allendorph, one of the largest land holders in Wabaunsee county, owns some 5,000 acres and rents enough more so that he controls 16,000 acres, divided into three farms, all lying in Wabaunsee and Riley counties. He is also a stockman of wide reputation, feeding and pasturing cattle for the market. He was born at Boonville, Mo., in 1857, and is the descendant of German and Scotch ancestry. His parents were Charles Wesley and Martha (Steele) Allendorph, the former born in New York city, March 26, 1837, of mixed German and Scotch blood. Philip Allendorph, the father of Charles Wesley, was

a farmer of Dutchess county, New York, for some years, but later engaged as a merchant in New York city. Charles Wesley Allendorph spent his boyhood on the farm and accompanied his parents to the city, where he was sent to the New York Free Academy, where he was graduated with credit. When only twenty years of age he was regarded a good civil engineer, the course he pursued at the academy, and was engaged to help construct a railroad in Illinois. He married in that state, in 1864, but had no permanent home, as his business caused him to go to Dakota, from there to Missouri, thence back to New York, and later he was on the frontier, wherever railroads were stretching out into new territory. There are six children in the family, and, with the exception of two born in Illinois, each claims a different state as the place of his birth. Finally, tiring of the constant changes, Mr. Allendorph came to Kansas, in 1877, and located in Lawrence to educate his children. He opened a mercantile establishment there in the winter of 1877-78 and carried on the business for twelve years before he sold out and went to Kansas City, where he still resides.

Arthur S. accompanied his father to the different parts of the country until in his eleventh year, when the family came to Lawrence, where he was sent to the high school. After graduating there, his father encouraged him to enter the engineering course at the state university, where he remained until the close of the junior year, when he was offered and accepted a position on the Wyandotte & Northwestern railroad. After working for that corporation for part of two years, he went to Wabaunsee county to survey the land and liked the looks of the country so well that he at once invested in land. His father owned it at first, and Arthur rented from him, but in time he bought land of his own and began raising and feeding cattle. With shrewd foresight he saw that there was money to be made in buying range cattle, shipping them to his farm and there feeding them, for the run from Wabaunsee county to the Kansas City market is short and the cattle lose little in weight by transportation. He was backed at first in this venture, in 1888, by P. D. Ridenour, and the business proved so lucrative that he has never given it up. From year to year the business has increased, and Mr. Allendorph now employs a number of men. Each season he has turned his money over, invested in more land and cattle until now the greater part of the cattle he handles he owns outright. Some years he has fed and shipped as many as 4,000 head, a rather stupendous undertaking for a one-man business, but Mr. Allendorph is resourceful within himself, seems by instinct to know just when to ship and reach the top of the market, and is fast becoming recognized as one of the most able business men in eastern Kansas. On June 18, 1891, he was united in marriage with Mame I. Flinton, born in Hyde Park, Vt., in 1871, the daughter of Nelson and Mary Ann (Bordeaux) Flinton, who emigrated from the Granite State and located in Kansas early in the history of the state. One child has been born to Arthur S. and Mame Allendorph, but he did not

live to brighten the home, having died in infancy. Mr. Allendorph is a Mason and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a progressive Republican, having taken an active part in local politics for some years. He stands high with his party and has considerable influence with the Republicans in Wabaunsee county. Both he and Mrs. Allendorph are members of the Congregational church.

Thomas James Flannelly, lawyer and judge of the district court of Montgomery county, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 23, 1868, of sturdy Irish ancestry. His father, James J. Flannelly, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, where he was reared and educated, and whence he emigrated to the United States in his youth. By occupation he was a merchant. He began his commercial career as a clerk in a dry goods store at Cincinnati, Ohio, and later engaged in the same form of business for himself at Newport, Ky., where he remained until 1880, in which year he came to Kansas, locating at Chetopa, Labette county, where he opened and successfully operated a general store until his death, which occurred in 1900.

Thomas J. Flannelly was twelve years of age when his father removed from Kentucky to Kansas. He had attended school in Kentucky, and soon after coming to Kansas he was sent to Saint Mary's College, St. Marys, Pottawatomie county, Kan., thence to St. Louis University, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1887. The next year he spent in studying practical electrical engineering, and then returned home. Predilection led him to study law, which study he took up under J. H. Crichton, an able and prominent lawyer of Chetopa, as his preceptor. Later, Mr. Flannelly entered the law department of the University of Kansas, graduating therefrom in 1890, receiving the degree of LL. B. For the first two years after his graduation in the law, Mr. Flannelly practiced his profession at Topeka, Kan., and then became a member of the law firm of Beardsley, Gregory & Flannelly, at Kansas City, Mo. Four years later, he withdrew from the firm, being called to Chetopa on account of the serious illness of his father, and to look after his father's business. He remained in Labette county until January, 1905, when he changed his residence to Independence, Montgomery county, Kan., where he has since resided. In 1899, he was elected to the state legislature as a representative from the southern district of Labette county. He served with distinction in the legislature, and in February 1901, Governor Stanley appointed him judge of the Fourteenth judicial district, then composed of Labette and Montgomery counties. He had the distinction of being the youngest judge on the district bench in Kansas, being at that time thirty-two years of age. In the fall of 1901, he was reappointed to the same office, owing to the biennial election law, which had gone into effect, and thus, under appointments, served as district court judge for two years. At the regular fall election of 1902, Judge Flannelly was elected to succeed himself on the district bench for a term of four years. In the fall of 1906, he was again reelected for another term of four years. The oil



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and gas development in Montgomery county, from 1902 to 1907, had doubled the population of the county, and increased the litigation to such an extent, that the legislature of 1907 found it necessary to make Montgomery county a separate judicial district, continuing it as the Fourteenth judicial district, and Judge Flannelly, having taken up his residence in Montgomery county the previous year, continued as the presiding judge of the district court, and in the fall of 1910 was again elected to succeed himself by a flattering majority. Although an ardent Republican in politics, Judge Flannelly has discharged his duties on the bench without regard to political affiliations, and has won an enviable reputation as a district judge and jurist.

His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, that of his forefathers, and that in which he was reared. He is a member of several fraternal and benevolent orders and social clubs of Independence. In 1901, Judge Flannelly was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Taylor, of Oswego, Kan., a lady of charming and delightful manner.

Howard S. Ramey, manager and one of the proprietors of the Ramey Bros., lumber and coal firm, of Manhattan, Kan., is a descendant of Scotch-Irish and French ancestry, a mixture that has produced so many successful American citizens. He is the son of Sanford and Sarah (McVey) Ramey, the former of French descent and a native of Ohio, born near Zanesville in 1837. He received a good education for that day and became the first American teacher in Muskingum county. Subsequently he bought and preëmpted some 220 acres of land and started to farm, which occupation he followed in Ohio all his days. Sarah McVey also was a native of Ohio, born at Bedford in 1847, and it was from her that the children inherited their Scotch-Irish blood. Howard S. was born on his father's farm, June 11, 1874, near Zanesville, and led the life of the normal farm boy, attending school in the winter and herding cattle or plowing in the summer time. After finishing the district school his father sent him to the high school at Hanover, where he graduated; then he entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, now Ohio Wesleyan University, but remained only one term. After leaving college he began to teach; followed that calling at Cottage Hill, Ohio, for three years; went from there to Adams Mills for a year, and then came to Kansas, the Mecca for the youth of the Northeastern States. For a year after coming west he taught at Harveyville, Kan., but resigned to become assistant cashier of the Eskridge State Bank. Here he soon began to realize that he needed some further business training and went to Topeka, where he took a thorough business course. Upon leaving the commercial college Mr. Ramey entered the employ of C. E. Friend, who owned lumber yards at Soldier, Goff, Olsburg and Corning, Kan. For two years he was stationed at Corning; then entered the home yard at Soldier, where he spent four years in mastering all branches of the lumber business. The ambition grew within him to become the manager and owner of a yard himself. He therefore interested his brother, Walter W. Ramey, president of the Manhattan State

Bank, in the scheme, with the result that they formed a partnership and bought out the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company of Manhattan, which they reorganized under the firm name of Ramey Bros., and which has been in successful operation since 1907. The business has grown under the skillful management of Mr. Ramey, and is regarded as one of the most substantial enterprises in northeastern Kansas. Of the family of nine children only these two have come to the Sunflower State. In politics Mr. Ramey is a Republican, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order. On Jan. 20, 1909, he married Josephine, the daughter of Frank Ramey, of Soldier, Kan., and one child has been born to this union: Edith La Verne. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Alvin R. Springer, one of the prominent members of the Riley county bar, is descended from fine German stock, a people remarkable for their enterprise, energy, stability of purpose and loyalty to country. He was born in Riley county, Kansas, July 5, 1880, the son of Jacob and Sarah Ann (Harris) Springer. His grandparents, George and Mary Springer, were born in Germany, but emigrated from the Fatherland in the early '30s, settled in Pennsylvania and were married at Pittsburgh. George Springer was a shoemaker by trade and followed that vocation while residing in the Keystone State. Seven children were born to him and his wife: George, who lives in Pottawatomie county, and is the father of eight children, six of whom are living and all now married; William, a resident of Riley county, who has four children and three grandchildren; John, deceased, who reared a family of four, and if alive would be enjoying his ten grandchildren; Jacob, who has eight children and seven grandchildren; Henry, who lives in Riley county, the father of five children and grandfather of three; Mary, deceased, who became the wife of L. D. Pierce, deceased, who had five children and five grandchildren; and Rudolph, who has two children and two grandchildren and now resides in the State of Oregon. In 1868 Mr. Springer joined that great army of men who came to Kansas to obtain good farms upon the prairies. At the time of his arrival he had about \$2,000, which he invested in land, and his entire family began to give their attention to agriculture. This is also true of the second generation with the exception of three, one being a carpenter, the second a merchant, and Alvin, the subject of this sketch, a lawyer. Almost from the first the Springers saw that there was money to be made in raising and feeding cattle for the Kansas City market. The aggregate wealth of the family is over a million dollars. All are Kansans by birth or adoption, with the exception of Rudolph and his family, who live in Oregon, and one of Jacob's daughters, a resident of Texas. George Springer bought land in Pottawatomie county and the sons homesteaded farms in the vicinity. They have added to their first holdings during the forty-two years the family has been in the state until they own about 15,000 acres of the finest arable land in eastern Kansas. George Springer died at his country home in the early '70s and

his wife survived him only about ten years. Jacob Springer, born in Pennsylvania in 1846, was reared and educated there and at twenty-two years of age accompanied his parents to their new western home. He homesteaded a farm near his father; added in time to the original farm in Riley county; then moved to Pottawatomie county, where he has lived for thirty years, being one of the largest landed proprietors in the locality and a prominent and prosperous cattle man. Sarah Ann Harris, Alvin's mother, was the daughter of Gen. George and Elizabeth Harris, who were natives of England. They emigrated from the Mother Country in the early '30s and first located in Pennsylvania, but heard of the fine farms in Kansas and moved to this state in 1871. Mrs. Harris died in 1905, but General Harris still lives in Pottawatomie county, having attained the ripe old age of ninety-one years. He and his wife had a family of fourteen children, eight of whom are still living, seven in Kansas. General Harris is a patriarch, as he has thirty-five grandchildren and twenty great-grandchildren. Nearly all are farmers and stock raisers of Riley and Pottawatomie counties, except Albert, a machinist, who lives in the State of Washington. Seven children were born to Jacob and Sarah Springer: Gilbert, a farmer in Pottawatomie county; Mabel, wife of A. W. Bender, who lives in Texas; Alvin; Charles, who resides in Pottawatomie county and married Ruth, the daughter of I. L. Inskeep, in 1909; Emma, at home; Raymond J., a farmer and stockman of Riley county; and Sadie, also at home.

Alvin R. Springer was reared on his father's farm in Pottawatomie county, led the happy, normal life of a country boy, attended the district school near his home and then took an academic course at Lane University at LeCompton, Kan. Having determined to make the profession of law his life work, he then entered the law department of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, where he graduated with the class of 1900, with the degree of LL. B., when only nineteen years of age. He opened an office and began the practice of his profession at Manhattan in the fall of 1900, where he has since remained. From the first Mr. Springer met with success. He has ability and has prospered. In 1905 he was united in marriage with Lulu, the youngest daughter of J. F. and Julia O'Daniel, and they have one child, Donald O'Daniel. He is a supporter of the Republican party, a Presbyterian in religious belief, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he also belongs to the Commercial Law League of America.

Edwin Harrison Webster, M. S., director of the Agricultural Experimental Station and dean of agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, is a native of Kansas and a descendant on his father's side of an old English family that became established in America in Colonial times. He was born on Feb. 25, 1871, in Woodson county, Kansas, and is the son of Rufus D. Webster and his wife, who, before her marriage, was Miss Harriett L. Edwards, of Garrett,

Kan. Rufus D. Webster was born in 1839 in New York, to which state his father had removed from New Hampshire, and remained at the parental home until fourteen years of age, when he came westward to the State of Illinois, then returned to New York, and in 1858 came to Kansas. He was located in Atchison for the first year. In 1860 he began farming, but the exceptional drought of that year caused him to give it up. He then became a freighter on the plains and was thus employed for eight years, or until freighting ceased upon the completion of the Union Pacific railroad to Cheyenne, when he went to Garnett, Kan., where he married. He then secured a homestead of 80 acres in Woodson county, as did his father, who also had come to Kansas, and was successfully engaged in farming and stock feeding until 1883. He was then in the mercantile business at Osage City until 1886; in the hardware business at Yates Center until 1890; and again in farming until 1905, the time of his retirement from active work and business cares, when he took up his residence in Washington, D. C., with his son, Edwin H. Webster, and resided there until his death at Fairfax, Va., Dec. 24, 1909. Rufus D. Webster was eminently successful in his business engagements and up to the time of his retirement had increased his real estate holdings from 80 acres to that of 320 acres. He was a man of exceptional probity and was especially interested in the development and success of the public school system. He served as county treasurer of Woodson county for two terms. He and his wife were the parents of four sons and two daughters, all of whom were born in Kansas, viz.: Edwin H., of this review; Henry R., a Methodist minister, who resides in Woodson county; Jessie E., now the wife of U. R. Watts, of Webb City, Mo.; Ellen, deceased; Rufus D., Jr., a Methodist minister, whose present pastorate (1911) is at Bluff City, Kan.; and Frederick R., who is now located in Washington, D. C. Prof. Webster spent his early boyhood amid quiet country scenes, and in the toilsome school of farm life learned the habits of steady and methodical industry. After finishing the usual course in the public schools, he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College at the age of eighteen and was graduated in 1896, having been out of school two years, however, between his matriculation and graduation. He was then successively a student at the Sedalia (Mo.) Central Business College in 1896-97; instructor in the private school for boys, at Denver, Col., in the year of 1897; machinist for the Aermotor Company of Chicago in 1898; a graduate student at the Kansas State Agricultural College, 1899-1900; assistant in dairying at the Iowa State College, 1900-1901; assistant professor of dairying in the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1901-02; professor of dairying in the same school in 1902-03; scientific expert in dairying, United States department of agriculture in 1903-04; general superintendent of the Beatrice Creamery Company at Denver in 1904-05; chief of dairy division, United States department of agriculture from 1905 to 1908, inclusive; and dean of agriculture and director of Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State

Agricultural College, from Jan. 1, 1909, to the present time. He received the degree of B. S. in the Iowa State College in 1901, and the degree of M. S. in the Kansas State Agricultural College in the same year. Prof. Webster was married in 1900 to Miss Florence E. Fryhofer, daughter of William Fryhofer, of Randolph, Kan., and they have one daughter, Wilma Harriett, who was born in 1902. Prof. Webster is a Republican in his political views. He is a member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity and a member of the Alpha Zeta college fraternity. Both Prof. and Mrs. Webster are members of the Methodist church.

John Daniel Walters, M. S., D. A., professor of architecture and drawing in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, was born in Unterramsen, a country town in Western Switzerland. There he attended the communal schools and was taught both the German and French languages. In 1860, he entered the high school of Bucheggberg, Switzerland, from which he graduated in 1863, and became a student in the Cantonal College and Normal School of Solothurn, where his previous training enabled him to take up the third year's work of a five-years course. The father of Prof. Walters suffered business reverses at about that time and emigrated to America to repair his fortunes, in consequence of which Prof. Walters was unable to pursue immediately the course he had entered upon and became a teacher, in which capacity he had charge of the upper grades of the public schools of Oberbalm, near Bern, Switzerland. He later became assistant teacher of scientific branches in the Klingenberg experimental station of the Thurgovian Agricultural College. In 1866 he was granted a diploma as a life teacher in the communal schools, after which he finished the course at his Alma Mater. After graduating from the College of Solothurn in 1867, he entered the University of Bern, where he took a course in civil engineering, and afterward engaged in surveying for some time. He then came to the United States, and for a while was employed as architect and civil engineer in several different states. In 1876 he became a member of the faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and in the intervening period of thirty-five years he has successively served as instructor of industrial drawing (1876 to 1885) and professor of industrial art and design (1885 to 1904). From 1904 to the present time he has been professor of architecture and drawing. In 1883 he was given the degree of Master of Science and in 1908 was made Doctor of Arts. Prof. Walters is considered an authority in his line of education and has published a number of text-books on architecture and drawing for advanced pupils. For many years he was chairman of the landscape gardening committee of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, and has prepared many landscape plans for improving public parks and campuses. His parents, who had first settled in Pennsylvania, later removed to Riley county, Kansas, and his father, who was a civil engineer and contractor, served as surveyor of Riley county in 1893-95. Prof. Walters was married after coming to the United States to Miss Margaret Kienast, and to

them have been born eight children, of whom Hilda, the eldest, became the wife of Dr. A. Emch, formerly of the University of Kansas, and at present (1911) of the State University of Illinois. Mr. Emch was the first man to receive the degree, Ph. D., in Kansas. The eldest son is at present professor of horticulture and biology in the State Industrial College of Oklahoma, at Chickasha. Prof. Walters is the senior professor of the faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural College. During the almost half century that he has been identified with school work he has not only witnessed the great evolution of modern school methods and has contributed much toward perfecting them, but also helped to demonstrate the value of the study of architecture and drawing as a mental discipline as well as a preparation for a profession.

Frederick William Pollman, deceased, was one of the early settlers of La Cygne, and a resident of that town for over thirty years, and was numbered as one of its most useful and honored citizens. He was born at Billingshausen, state of Lippe Detmold, Germany, Aug. 9, 1838, and was reared in the Fatherland. There he received the thorough education of the German public schools and as is usual, in that country, he was bound out to learn the trade of brick making. He possessed the characteristic German traits of thrift, industry, and determination, which enabled him to carry to a conclusion any project he undertook. The conscientious discharge of duty and close application to business soon transferred him from the ranks of the common workman to the superintendency of the brick yard where he was first employed.

In 1866, Mr. Pollman wedded Miss Amelia Brockman, and two years later they immigrated to America, the land of opportunity to those possessed of pluck and energy. They first located at Quincy, Ill., where Mr. Pollman followed his trade four years. Deciding to push farther west and cast his fortunes in a newer country, he brought his family to Kansas, in March, 1870, and located at La Cygne, Linn county, where he resided continuously for thirty-three years, or until his death, Nov. 17, 1903, except one year, when he engaged in the bakery business at Butler, Mo. Upon locating at La Cygne, he started a brick yard, but as the demand for brick in a new country was light, he abandoned it and began work upon the construction of what was then known as the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad. In 1873 he entered the employ of George J. Miller in the mercantile business. He saved of his earnings until in 1874, when he was able to open a meat market in La Cygne, in partnership with a Mr. Tilinger. That partnership was dissolved a year later. After spending a year in the bakery business at Butler, Mo., he returned to La Cygne, and again opened a meat market, which he continued to operate until 1900, when he sold the market to his son, C. Edward Pollman, and retired from active business cares. In the early nineties he purchased stock in the Linn County Bank, and was until his death, one of the financial pillars of that excellent banking house. He also had investments in much rental property in La Cygne, which together with his other holdings aggregated a comfortable fortune.

While his business career was a success and required from him a great deal of attention, yet he was essentially a home-loving man, and found his greatest happiness at his own fireside circle. To Mr. and Mrs. Pollman were born eight children, all of whom are living, and reared to lives of usefulness and honor. They are: Mrs. Adolph Wishropp, of Paola; William, a capitalist of Baker City, Ore.; C. Edward, who conducts the Pollman meat market at La Cygne; Frederick W., Jr., who is cashier of the Linn County Bank; Mrs. Charles H. Miller, of La Cygne; George O., who resides near La Cygne; Paul, who is employed in the First National Bank of Baker City, Ore.; and Hermena, of Lawrence, Kan., the wife of Prof. Herbert Emerson. Mr. Pollman was a Presbyterian in church faith. In his passing the surviving family lost a kind and loving husband and father, and La Cygne and Linn county, one of their most valued citizens, one who always gave his influence and assistance to every laudable enterprise for the benefit of his community and who was known for his kindly words and helpful deeds.

E. J. Sheldon, a well known lawyer of Paola, is a native Kansan, having been born in Osage township, Miami county, Dec. 23, 1862. He is the son of Dudley M. and Ruth B. (Hall) Sheldon, the former of whom was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, in 1828, and the latter in Massachusetts, in 1826. Dudley M. Sheldon and his wife came westward and resided near Wyanet, Bureau county, Illinois, a few years prior to their removal to Kansas, in January, 1860, in company with John and William Wells, and O. P. Tenney and their respective families. They located in Miami county and were scarcely settled before the opening of the Civil war. In the late summer of 1862, Dudley M. Sheldon enlisted in Company C, Twelfth Kansas infantry, which was recruited from a number of counties in that section of the state, and which rendezvoused at Paola and was there mustered into the United States service during September, for three years. Throughout its first year of service, the regiment was stationed at different points along the line between Kansas and Missouri. In November, 1863, the regiment concentrated at Fort Scott, Kan., and the following month, marched a distance of 215 miles in fifteen days to Fort Smith, Ark., where in February, 1864, Company H, the last company out, joined the regiment. In March, 1864, as a part of the Second brigade, frontier division, Seventh corps, it moved in General Steele's Camden expedition, was engaged at Prairie d' Ane, and arrived with the army at Camden, April 16. On the return the Twelfth took part in the action at Jenkins' Ferry, where Mr. Sheldon was wounded in the leg. During the fifty days between the time it left Fort Smith, until its return to that post, it had marched 550 miles, over almost impassable roads, most of the time on half rations, and part of the time entirely destitute of provisions for men or animals. The wound Mr. Sheldon received not only incapacitated him for further service, but permanently disabled him. Being unfit for further military duty he returned to his family, in Miami county, where he spent the remainder of his life on his homestead. His death occurred in 1893, and that of his wife in

1891. They were the parents of four children: Hon. W. H. Sheldon, deceased, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; David M., born April 26, 1856, and died in Paola in 1901; E. J. Sheldon, of this review; and Henry O. Sheldon, a farmer residing in Osage township, Miami county.

Mr. Sheldon, of this review, spent his boyhood on the farm and attended the district schools until sixteen years of age. He then engaged in teaching, and followed that profession eight years, prior to taking up the study of law, in the office of Carroll & Sheldon, the junior member of the firm being his brother, W. H. Sheldon. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and remained with the firm of Carroll & Sheldon until Mr. Carroll's retirement, when the firm became Sheldon & Sheldon. That partnership continued until January, 1902, when the senior member of the firm, W. H. Sheldon, became district judge. Our subject then practiced alone until 1907, when the present firm of Sheldon & Shively was established. Mr. Sheldon has enjoyed a very successful practice during his professional career. He is a Republican in politics and has served several years as a member of the Paola board of education and of the city council. In the fall of 1908 he was elected prosecuting attorney, to which office he was reelected in 1910. His reelection to that office speaks for itself as to his efficiency in fulfilling the duties of that office.

On Aug. 21, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sheldon and Miss Jennie K. Mayberry, a native of Pennsylvania, but a resident of Osage township, Miami county, since childhood. To them have been born two children: Roy E. and Ruth H. For twenty years Mr. Sheldon has been a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Fraternal Aid Association, of which he is one of the general trustees; and the Life and Annuity Association.

Preston B. Plumb, United States senator from Kansas from 1877 to 1891, was a man whose life history was closely identified with that of the state. There will be other senators in Congress from the state, but there can never be one more devoted to the interests of her people, more faithful or loyal to the welfare of the whole country, who will love his work and perform it better than did Senator Plumb. He was born at Berkshire, Delaware county, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1837. He was a son of David Prince and Hannah Maria (Bierce) Plumb, of old New England families, and the parents of whom were pioneers in Ohio. David Plumb was a wagon maker; and in youth the future United States senator worked for a part of the time in his father's shop. At the age of twelve he went into the world to make his own way. He realized that he would need education, and attended Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, an Episcopal institution which issued a small paper, in the office of which young Plumb worked to support himself while attending Milnor Hall of that school. He was at Kenyon almost three years, became a good printer, and then returned to Marysville (Delaware county), where his father then lived, and secured work as a compositor in the



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office of the "Tribune", a local newspaper. A rival paper was established there, but failed, and Plumb and another printer bought the office and moved it to Xenia, Ohio, and founded the "Xenia News." Plumb was then about sixteen, full of energy and enthusiasm, and with business ability far beyond his years.

The Plumbs were pronounced anti-slavery people, and the community in which they lived was strongly of the same sentiment. Preston B. Plumb never had any doubt regarding his duty, and when the Kansas conflict came on he became a champion of the Free-State cause. His paper reflected his views in vigorous terms. On the evening of June 14, 1856, Marcus J. Parrott addressed the people at Xenia, making a powerful appeal for the Kansas people who were struggling against the hordes of slavery and border-ruffianism. The next morning Plumb went into his office and said to his partner, "Joe, I am going to Kansas and help fight this outrage down, or die with the Free-State men." "I protested," his partner afterwards wrote, "but go he would, and go he did." That was characteristic of Plumb. He was always quick and usually unerring in his judgment, and when he had decided to do a thing he did it at once and with all his strength. Plumb arrived at Leavenworth, on the steamer "Cataract," July 4, 1856. He visited Lawrence, Leocompton, Topeka, and other towns. He was delighted with the country; his determination to aid the Free-State cause was confirmed, and he resolved to make Kansas his future home. On his return to Ohio he went down the Missouri river, a dangerous thing to do at that time. On the boat he fell under the suspicion of the border-ruffians and might have lost his life but for the interference of Col. Philip D. Elkins, father of the late Stephen B. Elkins, who lived at Westport and was himself a border-ruffian. Plumb started again to Kansas almost immediately. He was enlisted in the Kansas cause heart and soul. The Missouri river was then closed to Free-State immigrants. Plumb went to Chicago and offered his services to the National Kansas Committee and was sent on to Iowa City with letters to Dr. Bowen, the forwarding agent there. At Iowa City he purchased three wagons and three teams of horses. One wagon was loaded with supplies for the journey. Into the others were loaded one brass cannon (12 pounder) and carriage, 250 Sharp's rifles, 250 Colt's navy pistols, 250 bowie knives, and 20,000 rounds of ammunition for the rifles. Plumb recruited a company of ten young men, among them the father of Senator Charles Curtis, and Capt. A. C. Pierce, now of Junction City, to help him take his warlike cargo to Kansas. This company was known as the "Grizzlies," and Plumb was the captain. When the wagons were ready to take the road, Dr. Bowen made the company a speech, in which he said: "If the border-ruffians succeed in taking your lives, may the noble cause in which you die give you a passport to a better world." To this speech Plumb replied, closing with these words: "I have seen Kansas. I know the perils of her liberty-loving people. I have seen the border-ruffians and the desolation of their work. I need no intro-

duction to them. I accept the responsibility of this great trust you have today confided to me; and these munitions of defense, if we live, shall be delivered to those for whom they are intended." Plumb was then a boy of eighteen, and there is nothing in all the annals of Kansas which surpass this enterprise and this speech. The cargo was delivered at Topeka on Sept. 25, after a thrilling journey through Iowa and Nebraska, in which Plumb had to quell a mutiny on one occasion, which he did with cocked revolver in hand. At Topeka he bought axes, augers, saws, and such other tools as were necessary in the founding of a pioneer post. He and most of his company then started up the Kansas river to find a location for their settlement. Near where Salina was afterwards built they laid out a town which they called Mariposa. A substantial log house was erected. Plumb then went back to Ohio and sold his interest in the "Xenia News," returning to Lawrence in December. There he secured the position as foreman in the office of the "Herald of Freedom." It was soon discovered that Mariposa was too far from other settlements to succeed at that time, and the company had no money. Lawrence people were then forming the Emporia Town Company, in which Plumb secured an interest. Settlement at Emporia began early in 1857. Plumb established there the "Kansas News," the first number of which was issued June 6, 1857. In 1858 he was a delegate to the convention which formed the Leavenworth constitution. In this convention he took an active part, and there he formed the acquaintance of Thomas Ewing and many other men who became famous in Kansas. In the winters of 1858-59 and 1860-61 Plumb attended law school in Cleveland, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1861, in which year he was made reporter of the Kansas supreme court. He practiced law until he entered the army. He was a member of the House in the legislature which convened in January, 1862, having been elected the previous November. He was chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and of the committee to manage the impeachment cases against the state officers. In the summer of 1862 he aided in raising the Eleventh Kansas infantry, being mustered in as captain of Company C, Sept. 10, and on the 25th of that month was promoted to major; and he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, May 17, 1864. He was in the battle of Prairie Grove and all the other battles in the campaigns of General Blunt in the Ozark mountain region, in 1862-3. He was chief of staff for General Ewing, in 1863, at Kansas City, and in August drove Quantrell out of Kansas, after the Lawrence raid. He was in the battles of Lexington, Little Blue, Big Blue, Westport, and in the pursuit of Price, in 1864. In 1865 he was in the Platte campaign in Wyoming, through the spring and summer, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 15. He resumed the practice of law at Emporia, and in 1867 the firm of Ruggles & Plumb was formed. This firm stood at the head of the Kansas bar. Plumb was speaker of the house in the legislature which convened in 1867, and was a member of the house in the legislature of 1868. In 1873 he engaged in the banking business at Emporia,

in which he continued with success until his election to the United States senate. He engaged extensively in railroad building, also, and was one of the company which promoted the railroad from Junction City to Parsons, now a part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate. He was twice reelected, and his third election was without a single dissenting vote, an honor which never came to any other Kansan. In the senate he had great influence. He knew the needs of the people of Kansas and met them all by prompt action and ready tact. He was ever in touch with the state and worked constantly for the benefit of its people. He was chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and was on other committees, including those on appropriations and finance. He ranked with the foremost senators of his time and secured the passage of many of the laws now in the statutes of the United States. He led the fight within the Republican party against the McKinley tariff bill and voted against the bill on its final passage. He was the first to propose a tariff commission, the idea being original with him, and he opposed the "Force Bill." In the senate he was a hard worker and a powerful debater. On March 8, 1867, Senator Plumb was married to Miss Caroline A. Southwick, of Ashtabula, Ohio. Her father, Abijah Southwick, was a strong anti-slavery man and his home was one of the principal stations on the "Underground Railroad" in northern Ohio, as many as forty fugitive slaves being cared for at his house at one time. Emporia was a small town when Mrs. Plumb went there to live. She has ever been active in all charitable work, and in every movement for the progress of the town she has borne her part. She is a member of the Congregational church. To Senator and Mrs. Plumb were born six children, all now living but one.

The retirement of Senator Ingalls and six Kansas congressmen more than doubled Senator Plumb's labors, and his death was caused by over-work. He was warned in the summer to take a long rest, and had arranged a trip to Europe, but did not go, as loyalty to his friends prompted him to return to Kansas and take an active part in the campaign. The result was that when he returned to Washington, he was worn out. His capacity for work has never been equaled by a member of the senate. On Dec. 20, 1891, he died of apoplexy, at his rooms on Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C. The news of his death came as a shock to all Kansas, and genuine sorrow seized her people, for his life was devoted to and in the end sacrificed for them,

Frederick W. Pollman, Jr., cashier of the Linn County Bank, of La Cygne, is a native of La Cygne, born, June 29, 1872. He is a son of Frederick W. and Amelia (Brockman) Pollman, both natives of Germany, whose lives and accomplishments are given individual mention in a sketch of Frederick W. Pollman, Sr., which appears in this volume.

F. W. Pollman received his education in the public schools of La Cygne and began his business career as bookkeeper in the Linn County Bank. When but twenty-one years of age he was elected cashier of the bank

and entrusted with the responsible duties of that position, which he has ably and successfully performed for the past eighteen years. That institution was organized in 1871, as the Farmers' Savings Bank, but in 1875, it was changed to the Linn County Bank, and in 1887 was incorporated under the state banking laws, the bank's present charter being the same one issued to it in 1887. It is one of the oldest and strongest banking institutions of Kansas. During the panic of 1907, this bank paid its checks in full and accommodated its customers with all the money they wanted. Its president, Frederick Wagner, is a resident of Pleasanton, and the heaviest stockholder is Mr. Pollman. As cashier of the bank much of the responsibility of managing and carrying forward its extensive business has developed upon Mr. Pollman and through his untiring energy, conservative, yet progressive policy in the conduct of its business, is due, in no small measure, the success which the bank has enjoyed. Besides his duties and interests in the bank, Mr. Pollman is identified, as a partner, with the La Cygne Mercantile Company, which does a general mercantile business, and is one of the largest establishments of its kind in Linn county. He is also extensively interested in farming and stock raising, his farm property aggregating about 1,000 acres. Mr. Pollman married, on Jan. 18, 1903, Miss Sadie B. Bartleson, born and reared in Linn county. She is a daughter of E. W. Bartleson, one of the early settlers in eastern Kansas, and now engaged in the drug business at Pleasanton. Mr. and Mrs. Pollman have two children—Frederick W. and Marion. Mr. Pollman is a Mason, and as a public-spirited citizen and the promoter of large commercial interests, he is recognized as one of the most influential citizens of La Cygne.

E. G. Perrine, the leading hardware and implement dealer of Pleasanton, Kan., is a native of Summerville, N. J., where he was born April 29, 1854. His parents were James and Catharine (Smith) Perrine, both of whom were also natives of New Jersey. On both the paternal and maternal sides the ancestors can be traced back to Colonial days, the Perrine family having located in New Jersey long prior to the American Revolution. James and Catharine Perrine spent their entire lives as agriculturists in New Jersey, the former dying in 1889, at the age of seventy-four, and the latter in 1872, at the age of fifty-four years. They became the parents of nine children, of whom E. G. was reared to farm life and educated in the common schools of New Jersey. At the age of nineteen, or in 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Hettie Colyer, the only daughter of Wilson Colyer, of New York City. Mr. Colyer, at that time, was the receiver of the Atlantic Street Railway Company of New York City. Mr. Perrine decided to come West, locating on a wild tract of unbroken prairie land in Floyd county, Iowa, near Charles City. His entire capital to begin life with on his Iowa purchase was a one dollar bill, but through perseverance and industry he succeeded in developing a fine homestead. At the time he bought the land it was worth about ten dollars an acre and he secured possession without having to pay any of the purchase price down. In 1882 he dis-

posed of the farm and removed to Linn county, Kansas, where he had purchased a farm near Pleasanton. There he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1909. In connection with his farming and stock raising, he also added the hardware and implement business, about 1896, and since retiring from the farm he has devoted his entire time and attention to that business. His store is stocked with a full and complete line of both hardware and farm implements, in fact almost every article needed in the home or on the farm can be found in the E. G. Perrine establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. Perrine have three daughters: Ada, the wife of Arthur Ellis, a partner with Mr. Perrine in the hardware business; Wave, the wife of Merton Stoffel, also a partner of Mr. Perrine; and Lila, the wife of Harry D. Evans, of Pleasanton. Mr. Perrine is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Methodist Episcopal church. Much of the growth and prosperity of the great State of Kansas is due to such sturdy men as Mr. Perrine. He is a man of exceptional probity and judgment and one who takes a pride in securing results and in making his life work a success. As stated, he began at the bottom rung of the ladder and no matter what reverses or obstacles came to him, he never lost courage, but met them with that courageous determination that has ever marked the lives of all successful men.

Winfield H. Sheldon, deceased.—In the passing of Judge Sheldon Paola lost one of its most distinguished lawyers and eminent citizens, whose position in the ranks of the legal profession was indicated by the fact that he served as district judge of Miami county from 1902 until his death, on May 22, 1909, and to those to whom he was known his memory is endeared by his upright life and noble character.

Judge Sheldon was born in Ontario county, New York, March 10, 1851, and in 1858 accompanied his parents to Wyanet, Ill., where they resided until 1860. In that year they continued westward to Kansas, and located on a farm in Osage township, Miami county. The border warfare in Missouri and Kansas, incident to the outbreak of the Civil war, required the services of the father, Dudley M. Sheldon, prior to his enlistment in the regular army, in the fall of 1862, so that it devolved upon Winfield, as the eldest of the children, to assist his mother in the management of the farm until the father's return, which was not until after he was wounded at Jenkins' Ferry, in April, 1864. Winfield Sheldon was from youth, industrious, ambitious and energetic and those qualities were as evident in the performance of the duties incident to farm life as they were in his subsequent professional career. He was reared to manhood on the Miami county farm and attended the district school near his home. When the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad (now the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad) was built through that section of the state, he secured employment at construction work, and for fourteen years following that employment he was engaged with Byran Lane and Conrad Bair, in running a threshing machine.

In 1872 Judge Sheldon married Miss Sarah A. Russell, of Osage town-

ship, Miami county, Kansas, a woman of rare personal qualities, who was an inspiration to her husband in all of his labors and ambitions. To them were born five children—four of whom survive. When war was declared against Spain in 1898, Jay Sheldon, the eldest son of Judge and Mrs. Sheldon, along with hundreds of other patriotic young Kansans, answered President McKinley's call for troops by enlisting in Company 1, of the famous Twentieth regiment, Kansas infantry. He was made commissary sergeant and accompanied his regiment to the Philippines, arriving there in time to take an active part in suppressing the Filipino insurrection headed by Aguinaldo. At the battle of Hombre, two miles from Manila, on Feb. 7, 1899, while on the firing line, he was so severely wounded that he was carried from the field by two comrades, Robert Crea and Walter Rainey, of Paola, to the hospital line, and from there was transferred to the government hospital at Manila, where he died the following day. He was one of the first Kansans to sacrifice his life in the war with Spain. The surviving children of Judge and Mrs. Sheldon are: Iva, the wife of Fred Myers, of San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Winnie Tyson, of Neodesha, Kan.; Emmor R., and Burton.

Judge Sheldon taught one term of school in Liberty district, Osage township, prior to taking up the study of law, in 1876. He began his preparation for the legal profession in the office of Maj. B. F. Simpson and W. B. Brayman, and to his studies gave the same unremitting energy and close application which characterized his physical labors. On his admission to the bar on June 4, 1879, he formed a partnership with one of his former preceptors, W. B. Brayman, which partnership continued several years. Later he became associated with Capt. Thomas M. Carroll, in practice, until the latter's retirement, when his brother, E. J. Sheldon, became his partner. In 1886 he was elected county attorney and in 1888 was reelected to that office. When the biennial election law was passed in the state, a vacancy was formed in the office of district judge of Miami county, and to that office Mr. Sheldon was appointed by Governor Stanley. At the regular election in November, 1902, he was elected judge of the district court, and in 1906 was reelected to the office, each time receiving large majorities. As a lawyer he was exceptionally energetic and able, and, being by nature dignified, just and tactful, he was well qualified for his duties on the bench. Prior to becoming judge he had acquired a large practice, but in all of his professional work he was actuated more by a desire faithfully to serve his clients, rather than he was for the remunerative reward for his services. He was a man of warm heart and kindly nature, one who sympathized with suffering and distress wherever found and whose sound judgment was ever helpful to those who sought his counsel. No appeal of the destitute was ever made to him in vain. Fraternaly, he was a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, Knights and Ladies of Security, and the Triple Tie Association. Judge Sheldon was royally endowed with those rare qualities which attract and endear man to his fellow man in ties of friendship, and no other man in Miami county

enjoyed a larger or more sincere friendship. By his death Miami county and the state lost a most worthy citizen.

Alpheus Lane, of Paola, senior member of the law firm of Lane & Lane, and the present incumbent of the office of postmaster, was born June 7, 1856, in the county of Haldimand, near St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada. The Lane family is an old established one in Canada, and is of English descent. His parents, Anson and Susan (Gee) Lane, came to Kansas in 1857, and thus were among the earliest pioneers of the state. The journey from Canada was made by railroad and by boat as far as Kansas City, Mo., and from there the family drove to their destination in Miami county. The father preëmpted a homestead of 160 acres of land in Osage township, Miami county, which is still in the possession of the family. Anson Lane spent the whole of his active career in agricultural pursuits and resided on the homestead in Miami county until his death, in 1898, at the age of sixty-nine. To him and his wife were born six children—four of whom survive: Alpheus, the eldest; Atlanta, who now resides at Medicine Lodge, Kan.; Carson, who at the present time (1911) is county clerk of Miami county; and John, who resides in Sedalia, Mo. The mother is still living and resides with her son, Alpheus.

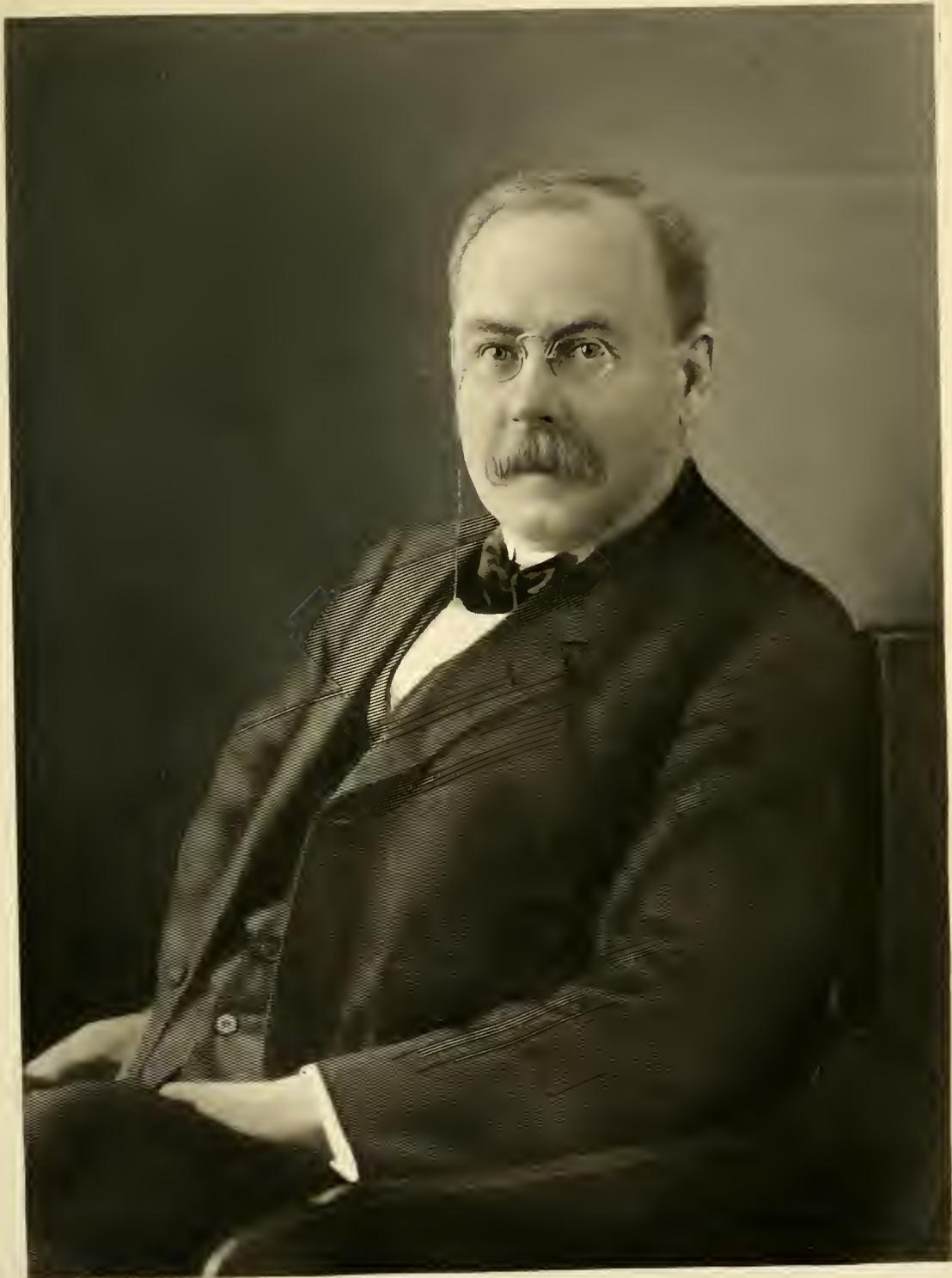
Alpheus Lane was reared on the homestead in Miami county and received his education in the public schools of Miami county and at the Kansas State Normal School, at Emporia. He taught his first term of school in the spring of 1877, and his last one in 1890, the whole period of his services in the teaching profession having been spent in but three different districts of Miami county, in one of which he taught consecutively five years. In the meantime he had begun the study of law and in the fall of 1888, removed to Paola, where he read law one year and then taught his last term of school before his admission to the bar, in February, 1890. In the following July he began the practice of his profession in Paola, and in the fall of that year entered into partnership with W. B. Crosson, under the firm name of Crosson & Lane. Their association in law continued until 1894, when Mr. Lane became the senior member of the firm of Lane & Shively. Their partnership continued until dissolved by Mr. Shively's enlistment in the Twentieth Kansas infantry, for service in the Philippine Islands, in 1898. Mr. Lane then continued to practice alone until 1906, when he took his son, Major A. Lane, as a partner, the firm style being Lane & Lane. That partnership still exists, although the senior member of the firm has taken no active part in the practice since his appointment as postmaster, on Jan. 7, 1908. In 1908 Alpheus Lane was elected county attorney of Miami county and in 1890 was reëlected to that office, serving in all four years. He also served as city attorney a number of years. He served as presidential elector in 1904, and had always taken a very active part in Republican party work up to the time of his appointment as postmaster.

On Feb. 16, 1879, Mr. Lane was united in marriage with Miss Celia Campbell. She was born in Michigan, of Canadian parents, being the daughter of M. J. Campbell and wife, who came to Kansas in 1870, and settled in Osage township, Miami county. Both parents are deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lane have been born ten children, four of whom are living: Major A., who is a member of the law firm of Lane & Lane; Susan E., who is the wife of Fred Starry, and resides in Kansas City, Kan.; Vernon B., a clerk in the Paola postoffice; and Eva M., who resides at home.

Frank Pitts MacLennan, editor and proprietor of the "Topeka State Journal" and one of the best known newspaper men in Kansas, is a native of the Buckeye state, born at Springfield, Ohio, March 1, 1855. He began his business career in his native town by carrying papers, and his early association with the press in this humble capacity doubtless had some influence in shaping his subsequent career. In 1870 his parents, Kenneth and Adelia M. (Bliss) MacLennan, removed to Kansas and settled in Lyon county. After a thorough preparation, he entered the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, and in 1875 received the degree of Bachelor of Science from that institution, and the degree of Master of Science about a dozen years later. His active work as a newspaper man began with the "Emporia News" in 1877, where he was employed as mailer, bookkeeper, clerk, reporter, and all round utility man. He remained with the "News" for several years, becoming associate editor and business manager. On March 1, 1880, he acquired a proprietary interest in the paper, which interest he held for five years, when he learned that the "Topeka State Journal" was ordered to be sold by the receivers. He disposed of his interest in the "News" and failing to secure the "State Journal" property at private sale, bought the paper at auction, assuming control on Oct. 30, 1885. At that time the entire circulation of the "State Journal" was about 800 copies daily. Within five years, through his diligence and executive ability, the circulation was more than ten times that number. With an optimism born of confidence in his ability, he recently acquired three additional lots adjoining the "State Journal" building on the south, with a view of erecting a new building thereon whenever the paper should outgrow its old quarters at the southeast corner of Eighth street and Kansas avenue. His hope has been realized, and early in 1912 plans for the new building were completed. When the new quarters are ready for occupancy, Mr. MacLennan will have one of the most modern and best equipped newspaper plants in the middle West. Concerning the "State Journal" a recent writer says: "It is all his and it is all clear, and if he keeps up for twenty years longer he will be independently rich, because he works hard and pays as he goes, stands by his friends through thick and thin, and does not lie or steal. If any boy will follow these rules he can be decently well-to-do, but he will find that it is rather a harder job than it looks."

The job may have looked hard to Mr. MacLennan, but if so he has never shown evidences of being discouraged. Industry and determination are his chief characteristics, and by the exercise of these traits he has overcome obstacles that to a weaker nature might have seemed insurmountable. It may be said that he has had the financial support of



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wealthy friends in emergencies, but it must be remembered that men of high financial standing do not give support to the unworthy, and the friends who extended aid to him when he needed it did so with full confidence in his ability and integrity, knowing the loan would be appreciated and repaid. In 1903 Mr. MacLennan visited Europe and while on his trip wrote a series of letters for his paper. These letters were published under the caption of "Five Weeks Abroad," and were widely read. With the true journalistic instinct he saw many things that would have been overlooked by the average tourist, hence his letters contained many interesting facts and much valuable information not to be found in ordinary letters or books of travel.

On May 29, 1890, Mr. MacLennan married Miss Anna Goddard, of Emporia, Kan., and they have one daughter, Mary, one of the popular and accomplished young ladies of Topeka. Mrs. MacLennan is an intellectual, cultured woman, thoughtful and considerate of the welfare of others, and her home is the popular center of a large circle of friends. In addition to his property in the city, Mr. MacLennan is the owner of a farm of 100 acres on "Martin's Hill," six miles west of the city of Topeka. On this farm, which is known as "Cedarcrest," he spends a great deal of his time during the summer months and entertains his friends at all seasons of the year. Here he keeps cows, giving his family a supply of pure milk, cream and butter, raises poultry and vegetables, and finds relaxation from the busy cares of the city. On the farm is a tract of twenty-five acres of timber, and he has constructed a fish-pond of two acres in extent, where he raises some fine bass. Walt Mason, the Emporia poet, recently made "Cedarcrest" the subject of one of his rhymes, to-wit:

"The sun was rising in the West, and shed its beams on Cedarcrest, where pensive goat and sportive cow were perched upon the cedar bough. There Frank MacLennan watched his flocks, and slugged the gentle sheep with rocks, and drove his hens to lakelet's brim, that they might dive, and bathe, and swim. The pigs were climbing elms and firs, the hired man gathered cockleburs; a doctor passed on horse's back and all the ducks called loudly: 'Quack!' The fruit tree agent asked to stay all night; the horses whinnied 'Neigh!' Peace hovered o'er the prairie wide; the cattle lowed, the horses highed; and sounded through the village smoke, the bark of watchdog, elm and oak. And he who owned these rustic scenes, had seeded down his farm to beans."

Politically, Mr. MacLennan classes himself as an independent Republican, and along those lines he has made the "State Journal" a power for good in the political affairs of the state. Notwithstanding he is a busy man in connection with his private business, he has found time to devote to the commonweal and to the upbuilding of his adopted city. He is vice-president of the Associated Press; is a member of the Advertising, Commercial, Topeka and Country clubs; president of the Saturday Night Club, and belongs to the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. One who knows him well has this to say of his general character: "Per-

sonally Frank McLennan is one of the warmest-hearted men in the world. In sickness, disaster, distress or death, the man who works on the 'State Journal' is the recipient of substantial assistance when necessary, and at all times the subject of quiet, kindly interest."

F. M. Chandler, sheriff of Miami county, born Sept. 14, 1850, bears the distinction of being the first white child born in Mound township, Miami county. He is a son of J. F. and Katharine (Haddock) Chandler, the former of whom was a native of New Hampshire, while the latter was born in Tennessee. The father came from his native state to Missouri, and located in Genevieve county, near Farmington, where he married Katharine Haddock. In 1855 he brought his family to Kansas and pre-empted a farm one and a half miles west and a half mile south of Beagle, Miami county, where he resided until 1869. He was one of the first settlers in that section and began his business career in Miami county as a poor man and at a time when the country was practically in its primeval state; when farm houses were few, and Indians and game were plentiful. Mr. Chandler can remember when large herds of buffalo still roamed the prairie near their farm home. The mother of our subject died Feb. 1, 1868, and in the following year his father came to Paola to serve as assistant to J. L. J. Chandler, his brother, who was register of deeds in Miami county. He served in that capacity until the expiration of his brother's term of office and then, in the spring of 1870, engaged in the real estate business in partnership with his brother. He continued to be thus engaged until his death, on April 1, 1886, at the age of fifty-three years. He was very successful in that business and at the time of his death had amassed a comfortable fortune. During the Civil war he served in the Kansas state militia, in guard duty along the border, and he well remembers the fear and constant danger experienced by his father's family during the raids of Price and Quantrill, through eastern Kansas. To J. F. and Katharine (Haddock) Chandler were born eight children, five of whom are living: C. W., who now resides in Greenville, Mo.; F. M., of this review; J. F., a resident of Buffalo, Okla.; Amy B., who is Mrs. Amy B. Ferguson, of San Louis, Cal.; and Flora, who is the wife of W. M. McClain, of Wichita, Kan.

F. M. Chandler spent his boyhood days on the farm in Miami county and at Paola, and received his education in the public schools of those respective localities. He began his business career as a farmer, but in 1886, he engaged in the real estate business in Miami county and gave that line of endeavor his attention until 1906. In the spring of 1907 he was appointed deputy sheriff, to serve a four-years term, and in the fall of 1910 was elected sheriff of the county on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Chandler has always given his allegiance to the Democratic party in national affairs, but in local affairs he is not a partisan and supports that candidate who is best qualified for the office both in character and in ability.

In the fall of 1877 Mr. Chandler married Margaret A. White, a daughter of A. J. White, who came from Indiana to Paola, in 1870, and died

there in 1905. To Mr. and Mrs. Chandler have been born five children—three of whom are living. In order of birth they are: Nellie M., deceased; Thomas A., deceased; Clyde C., who is a resident of Kansas City, Mo.; Elsie, the wife of L. S. Elwell, of Kansas City, Kan.; Clarence M., who is engaged in the drug business at Onaga, Kan.

Robert Shearer, of Paola, began his life in Kansas, fifty-six years ago, when eighteen years of age, and in that more than half century he has helped as a pioneer settler, a soldier, a man of business interests and a minister of the Gospel, to make its history and to assist in its rapid commercial growth and its progress toward ideal, moral and civic conditions. He was born Sept. 23, 1837, in Franklin county, New York, a son of Caleb Shearer, who was a native of Ireland, born in 1811. The family is of English descent. Captain Shearer, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a British army officer and fought in the battle of Waterloo. He was given a grant of 200 acres of land near Cork, Ireland, but being ambitious to try his fortunes in the New World, he immigrated to America and settled in the State of New York. Robert Shearer's mother, who was a Miss Ann Moore prior to her marriage to Caleb Shearer, was born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a devout Christian woman, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. These parents were blessed with eight children—four sons and four daughters. The family came to Kansas in 1855, settling in what is now Miami county, and were among the earliest pioneers of the state. The father took an active part in the early political affairs of Kansas and was a member of the state militia during the Civil war. After a useful and busy career he passed away in 1872, and the mother also entered into rest the same year. Reverend Shearer was reared to the age of seventeen in Illinois, and received his education in the excellent schools of Freeport, and at Cherry Valley. In 1855 he accompanied his parents to Kansas, where he entered into agricultural pursuits with his father. In the following year of 1856 he joined John Brown's forces at Osawatomie, consisting of thirty-five men, with which he took part in the engagements of Black Jack, Middle Creek and Osawatomie, and was identified with all of Brown's operations until the latter's departure for Virginia. During one of the border fights our subject received a buckshot wound in the forehead. He was well acquainted with John Brown, under whom he received his military discipline, serving as a corporal under him and being later offered a commission as colonel in a Virginia regiment, if he would go South. At a later time Rev. Mr. Shearer preached the funeral sermon of one of the men who had escaped from Harper's Ferry and came to Kansas, locating at Paola, where his death occurred. In 1859 Mr. Shearer was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Downen, a daughter of Job and Alabama (Williams) Downen. Mr. Downen was a native of Illinois, and died in De Witt county, deeply mourned as a highly respected and valued citizen of that county. Mrs. Downen was a native of Kentucky, and after her husband's death remarried

and came to Kansas in 1855. Mrs. Shearer was born in De Witt county, Illinois, Sept. 23, 1840, where she was reared and educated. After his marriage Mr. Shearer went to Pike's Peak and was for a short time employed in the gold mines there but returned home the same year, and located on a farm in Stanton township, Miami county, becoming a pioneer settler in a locality in which the surrounding country, at that time, was wild and unimproved, retaining the appearance of primeval nature. At the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861, he raised a company of state militia, of which he was made first lieutenant, the company being known as the Stanton Guards and attached to Colonel Colton's regiment. He participated in the engagement at Morristown, Mo., and remained with his company until 1863, when he was mustered out. He immediately reënlisted and was actively engaged in the numerous sharp encounters of the border warfare between Missouri and Kansas, for five months. Mr. Shearer knew Quantrill personally and upon one occasion, when visiting Stanton on business, he found Quantrill, when about to fall into the hands of Captain Snider and four men who had their guns leveled at him, determined to kill. By dexterous movements Mr. Shearer threw up their guns and placing himself between Quantrill and the five men, hurried Quantrill into the store. Once safely inside Quantrill ascended the ladder to the upper floor and Mr. Shearer followed with a cocked pistol in his hand stating that he would shoot the first man who dared to put his head above the opening. He finally succeeded in putting Quantrill safely into the hands of the sheriff of Miami county, who took him to the jail at Paola, where he was kept until the following day, when he was released.

After five months' service on the border Mr. Shearer reënlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Kansas cavalry, and was made an orderly sergeant, serving with his company until mustered out on July 24, 1865. He participated in the engagements at Camden and Westport, Mo., and later was sent to Nashville, Tenn., where he fought under General Thomas in the battle against the forces of Hood. He was then sent back to Fort Leavenworth and from there to New Mexico. With his regiment he was engaged in a fight with the Indians at Salt Bottom, near Cimarron Bottom on the Arkansas river, and in a second fight with them at Pawnee Rock, where Mr. Shearer found his scalp in great danger, but fortunately escaped. Their third engagement with the Indians occurred at Little Rock and not long afterward the regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. In that day the buffalo still roamed the plains and Mr. Shearer has had many exciting experiences while hunting them. Returning from the war, he settled on his farm in Miami county, where he remained until his removal to Paola, in 1910.

In 1868 Mr. Shearer became a convert and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and six years later became an ordained minister of that denomination. He served twenty-three years as pastor of a church in Richland township, Miami county, and for ten years was in charge of a church in Rantoul. There is no profession or occu-

pation affording a wider field for usefulness than the ministry, and Reverend Shearer's earnest labors in behalf of the church and his influence in the community have ever been a potent element for good.

Through splendid business ability he has enjoyed financial prosperity and owns over a thousand acres of land besides much other town and city property. He was elected president of the Miami Mutual Insurance Company upon its organization in 1910, and still retains that position.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shearer have been born seven children: Lillie Ann, who married Elijah Freeman; Minnie, the wife of Joseph Price; Elmer; Harrison; Miles (deceased); Robert and Otis. All were the recipients of good educational advantages and both daughters were teachers prior to their marriage.

Reverend Shearer was a member of the board of education seventeen years and has always lent his influence toward securing greater efficiency in the public schools. Politically, he is a strong Republican but has never sought official preferment. He is a member and was one of the organizers of the Anti-Horse Thief Association and took an active part in running down the criminals which infested the country in an early day. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is the chaplain of McCaslin Post, No. 143.

Reverend Shearer was essentially a frontiersman and stands today a link between the old Kansas and the new. Associated with the business, social and religious life of his community for over half a century, he is well known to the citizens of Miami county, and of that section of the state, where his public acts, his interest in affairs, his deeds of charity and religious teachings, and his loyalty as a soldier have made him a citizen honored and esteemed by all who know him. He takes a just pride in comparing Kansas of today with the Kansas of frontier days, and Kansas will ever honor these strong pioneer characters for their part in making possible and in building this great commonwealth.

J. D. Van Nuys, assistant superintendent of the Kansas State Hospital for the Insane, at Osawatomie, is a native of Franklin county, Indiana, born Dec. 5, 1846. His ancestors in America were Hollanders, and came to this country prior to the Revolution. They first settled on Long Island, where they became the representatives of those Knickerbocker families, of proverbial thrift and industry, to which their descendants of today are so proud to trace their ancestry. Descendants of the Van Nuys family drifted from Long Island to Millstone, N. J., thence to Kentucky, and from there to Indiana. John H. Van Nuys, the father of Dr. J. D., was born in Henry county, Kentucky, and in an early day came to Indiana, with his father who owned land upon which the city of Franklin now stands. He married Caroline Ditmars, and both of them spent their entire lives in Indiana. Dr. J. D. Van Nuys spent his boyhood days in Indiana, and completed his literary education in Hopewell Academy, Hopewell, Ind., where he graduated with the class of 1866. After teaching one year he took up the study

of medicine with Dr. P. W. Payne, of Franklin, Ind., as his tutor, and after one year of diligent reading he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., where he was a student during 1868 and 1869. That course was supplemented by another at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. He began the practice of his profession at Greenfield, Ind.,—the home of the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley—remaining there one year. He subsequently practiced two years at Franklin, and then located at Waveland, Montgomery county, Indiana, where he successfully practiced his profession nearly fifteen years, or until 1887, when he came to Kansas. He began practice at Wichita, associated with Dr. J. H. Foulce, remaining there until 1893, when he went to Osawatimie, as assistant superintendent in the state hospital for the insane, which position he has since held continuously, except for a period of fifteen months. By close study and observation during his years of practice he has gained a very thorough knowledge of nervous diseases, and possessing the peculiar mental traits and talents for that special line of work, he is admirably qualified for his difficult and responsible position. In every plan for the development of his profession, and in every matter pertaining to its advancement, he maintains a warm interest. In 1873 Dr. Van Nuys married Miss Mary Crow, of Quincy, Ill., and to their union have been born two children—Dr. Walter C. Van Nuys, superintendent of the Indiana Village and Hospital for Epileptics, at New Castle, Ind.; and Esther B., the wife of E. B. Silvers, a successful member of the Kansas City, Mo., bar. Dr. Van Nuys is a member of the Kansas State Medical and the Miami County Medical societies. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In church faith and membership, he is a Presbyterian and has been an elder of that denomination since 1873.

Frank M. Sheridan, of Paola, senior member of the law firm of Sheridan, Meuser & Sheridan, is recognized as one of the most able and leading lawyers of Miami county, and of that section of the state. He was born in Vinton county, Ohio, May 11, 1867, and is a son of William D. and Melinda A. (McLafferty) Sheridan, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, as were their parents before them. The parents of Mr. Sheridan removed from Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, to Kansas, in 1858, and after remaining in this state for a time removed to Wisconsin, making the journey with an ox team. From Wisconsin they returned to their native State of Pennsylvania, and from there later removed to Ohio, where they resided until 1867. In that year they once more came to Kansas, and located on a homestead about eight miles south of Paola, which the father had preëmpted in what was then Lykins, now Miami county, on his first trip to Kansas and which he had retained. His whole active career was given to agricultural pursuits. Both parents have passed away, the father's death having occurred in Paola in 1899, at the age of seventy-three, and that of the mother in 1898, at the age of sixty-four. They are survived by two sons—Bernard J. Sheridan, a well known newspaper man and politician, of Paola, and Frank M.

The earlier school opportunities of Frank M. Sheridan were not those of the present day. His common school education was begun in a "dug out" and later at the age of eleven he walked twenty-one miles to take up the task of doing chores for his board and washing while attending school in a "settled" district. Later he secured similar employment with a harness maker in order to attend the town school in Marysville, Kan. He was almost prepared for graduation when circumstances necessitated his return to the home farm. Until twenty years of age Mr. Sheridan had spent the most of his life on the farm, though he had entered professional life at the age of seventeen when he began teaching a country school. He is endowed with those sturdy traits of character which insure success in any trade, profession or calling, which traits were manifested in his energetic and conscientious work in the school room. He taught during the winters and devoted himself assiduously to farm duties during the summers. His proficiency as a teacher won merited recognition in the form of increased wages from time to time, until in 1888, when he received the highest wages paid in that section of the county. At that time his brother, the late John C. Sheridan, persuaded him to take up the study of law in his office. He began his studies in March, 1888, and in the following autumn entered the law department of the University at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1890, and was next to the youngest member in a class of 221 members. He first began the practice of his profession in Joplin, Mo., but two years later located in Kansas City, Mo., where he remained until 1897, when he was called to Paola to organize the law firm of Sheridan & Sheridan, and to assume the practice of his brother, John C. Sheridan, whose continued illness and subsequent death left to our subject the burden of a large accumulated business. He ably and successfully carried forward the business of the firm and at present he is regarded as one of the leading lawyers of that section of the state. He has been admitted to practice in the various courts of the state, including the supreme court, and also the Federal courts and the supreme court of the United States; and during his years of practice, which have been unusually busy ones, he has had charge of a number of important cases. The firm of Sheridan, Meuser & Sheridan includes, besides Mr. Sheridan, Charles T. Meuser and Bernard J. Sheridan, both promising young lawyers, learned and graduated in the study of law.

On Jan. 11, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sheridan and Miss Katharine E. Taylor, of Kansas City, Mo. In politics Mr. Sheridan is a staunch Democrat and has done much hard and effective work in behalf of his party in Miami county, having held several positions of prominence and responsibility in the Democratic party organizations of his county. He never considers politics further than the interests involved, however, and has never been a candidate for official preferment. He is opposed to sectarian schools and regards the prohibition law as impractical and believes that better results could be obtained in every direction by high license and governmental regulation in kindred ways.

Although a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, he is very liberal in his religious views, having taught Sunday school in other denominations. Mrs. Sheridan is also a member of the Catholic church.

Charles T. Meuser, Paola.—In no profession does advancement depend more largely upon individual talent than in that of law and he who wins success at the bar must be alert mentally, must possess and cultivate keen discrimination, and must have that tenacity of purpose required of a lawyer in his weary hours of careful research, and the still longer hours needed to make his briefs clearly and comprehensively present his case. His mind must be trained in the severest school of reasoning and he must have no fear of that laborious attention to detail that is as essential in law practice as in any department of business activity. Well qualified in these different directions for the profession he has chosen, Mr. Meuser has made a creditable place for himself among the representatives of the Miami county bar as a member of the law firm of Sheridan, Meuser & Sheridan. Mr. Meuser was born in Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, Sept. 22, 1879, and is a son of Thomas J. Meuser and wife, who bore the maiden name of Lisette Schumann. Both parents are natives of Indiana. They came to Kansas in 1884, when Charles was but five years old, and located first in Kansas City, Kan., where they resided until 1892, when they removed to Miami county. They now reside in Paola.

Charles T. Meuser received his education in the public schools of Kansas City and Paola, and is a graduate of the Central Business College of Kansas City, Mo. He took up the study of law in 1901, with Frank M. Sheridan and was admitted to the bar on June 1, 1903. Since that time he has been associated with Mr. Sheridan in his law office, and since Aug. 1, 1910, he has been a member of the law firm of Sheridan, Meuser & Sheridan. On Sept. 27, 1904, Mr. Meuser was united in marriage with Miss Grace Graham, of Paola. To them have been born two children—Mildred Hazel and Kenneth Graham. In politics Mr. Meuser gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and his church faith is expressed by membership in the Presbyterian denomination. Fraternally, he is a member of the time-honored Masonic order.

Charles Blood Smith, of Topeka, a lawyer of distinguished ability, was born in Oswego, Kendall county, Illinois, June 26, 1850, the eldest child of Dr. William Smith, who was first a physician and later a lawyer. Dr. William Smith was born in Massachusetts, in 1819, and in early youth removed with his parents from Massachusetts to Alleghany county, New York, where he prepared for the profession of medicine. He located in Kendall county, Illinois, in 1846, and there began the practice of his profession, but in 1849 he returned to Bath, N. Y., where he was married to Miss Rebecca Blood, daughter of Asa Blood and a native of Bath, born there in 1824. Dr. William Smith returned to Kendall county, Illinois, with his bride and continued his practice there until 1851, when he removed to Ottawa, Ill., and from there to Geneseo, Henry county, Illinois, in 1859. In the meantime he had studied law



W. H. Smith

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and practiced that profession, in Geneseo, Ill., from 1859 until 1878. In the latter year he removed to Topeka, Kan., where he lived in practical retirement until his death, in 1904. His wife survived him until 1908, her death also occurring in Topeka. Three children survive these parents—Charles Blood, William A., and Mrs. Flora Morton, all of whom are residents of Topeka. The paternal ancestry of Charles Blood Smith is of Scotch-Irish descent and can be traced back directly to Robert Smith, who removed from England to Ireland in 1658. His son Robert, born in the north of Ireland in 1672, immigrated to America and died at Palmer, Mass., in 1759. The following quaint epitaph appears on his tombstone in the Palmer cemetery, at Palmer, Mass.:

“Robert Smith.

“Born in the North of Airland and departed this life Dec. ye 21st day, 1759, in ye eighty-seventh year of his age. Father of Elder James and Patrick Smith of this district. Erected at the cost of John, Robert, James and Hugh Smith, grandchildren.”

Robert Smith, of Palmer, Mass., had four children—James, Patrick, Margaret, and a Mrs. Parkhill. James Smith, known as Deacon James Smith, was born in Ireland, in 1692, and came to Palmer, Mass., with his father's family, in 1718. He married Margaret Brown, a native of Scotland, and to them were born five children—John, Robert, James, Jr., Hugh, and Margaret. Deacon James Smith died in 1776, and of his children, James, Jr., was the great-great-grandfather of Charles Blood Smith. James Smith, Jr., was born in 1721 and died in 1811. He married Margaret McLelland, and of their seven children—Margaret, James, Robert, John, Anna, Jane, and Thankful—James became the great-grandfather of Charles Blood Smith. He was born in 1751 and became a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. He married Dolly Watson, in 1774, and they became the parents of ten children: Samuel was born in 1775, Lena in 1777, John in 1778, Amos in 1780, Polly in 1782, Hannah in 1785, Eli in 1787, Jesse in 1789, Betty in 1791, and Lydia in 1794. Lieut. James Smith died in 1835. His son Jesse, born July 2, 1789, first married Nancy Mason, Oct. 2, 1816, and after her death married, on March 24, 1831, Cynthia Cooley, a sister of Lucy Cooley, who became the wife of John Smith, his brother. Of the first marriage were born three children—William in 1819, Harriet in 1821, and Amos in 1824. One daughter, Celia, was born of the second union, in 1833. Of these children, William was the father of Charles B.

Charles Blood Smith was educated at Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y. After teaching for two years in the State of Illinois, he entered the law office of McCagg, Fuller & Culver, at Chicago, in 1871, and then fully prepared himself for the profession of law. In 1873 he came to Topeka, Kan., and was admitted to the bar there shortly afterward. He at once entered upon his legal career in that city and has continued there for the past thirty-eight years, with marked success.

In 1875 he entered the law department of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, as assistant to Edgar W. Dennis, solicitor of that road, and in 1876 formed a legal partnership with the late William H. Rossington, which continued until the death of Mr. Rossington, in 1908, a period of more than thirty years. In 1878 William A. Johnston, the present chief justice of Kansas, became a member of the firm, when it became Rossington, Johnston & Smith, and so continued until Mr. Johnston's elevation to the supreme bench of the state, which occurred in 1884. In that year Everett J. Dallas joined the firm, when it became Rossington, Smith & Dallas, and thus continued a number of years, when Mr. Dallas retired and Clifford Histed, now a lawyer of Kansas City, Mo., became a member of the firm. The firm of Rossington, Smith & Histed continued until 1904, when Mr. Histed retired and removed to Kansas City, his successor in the firm being Judson S. West. In 1906 Mr. West retired to become assistant attorney general of the state, and now is a member of the supreme court of the state. During all of these various partnerships the firm enjoyed a large practice, and was not only one of the best known in Topeka but also in the state as well. Since the death of Mr. Rossington, Mr. Smith has ably maintained the dignity and prestige which the firm has so long enjoyed in legal circles. He is a member of the Shawnee County Bar Association, the Kansas State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. For several years he was one of the vice-presidents of the American Bar Association, and the Kansas member of the General Council of the American Bar Association. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Country Club, and the Topeka Club. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and is lay chancellor of that church in the diocese of Kansas. He is also one of the trustees of the church property of the Kansas diocese and a member of the board of trustees of Christ Hospital, of Topeka.

Mr. Smith has been married twice. His first marriage occurred Oct. 25, 1876, when he was united to Miss Abbie Holt, who died in November, 1890, leaving four children: Louise, the wife of Eugene Sallee, of Topeka; Helen D., Eva A., and Isabel M. His second marriage took place Aug. 4, 1893, and united him to Miss Miriam Redden, of Topeka.

Lyman L. Uhls, superintendent of the Osawatomie State Hospital for the Insane, is a native of Illinois, having been born in Chester, Randolph county, March 25, 1857. His father, Alonzo Uhls, came to that section of Illinois with his widowed mother in 1833, when he was but seven years old. The family, consisting of the mother, three sons and two daughters, made the journey from Smithville, Smith county, Tennessee, to Illinois, walking the entire distance. It was there they passed through all the experiences of pioneer life incident to that early period, and where Alonzo Uhls helped to clear away the timber from the land that later became the town site of Chester, now a thriving town on the Mississippi river, and the county seat of Randolph county. He was the descendant of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestors. He resided for some time near Kaskaskia, Randolph county, but most of his years

were spent near Chester, but his death, also that of his wife, occurred in St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Lyman L. Uhls was reared in Southern Illinois, and received his literary education at Sparta, Randolph county. Taking up the study of medicine, he took the course in one of the most famous institutions in the country—Rush Medical College of Chicago—in which he was graduated with the class of 1884. He began the practice of his profession in White City, Morris county, Kansas, where he was located seven years. From there he went to Geuda Springs, Sumner county, remaining there four years. In 1895 he became assistant physician at the Osawatomie State Hospital for the Insane, and was thus engaged until 1897, when he located in Paola, Miami county, for private practice. On July 1, 1899, he was appointed superintendent of the State Hospital at Osawatomie, and has ably filled that responsible position since that time.

On Sept. 13, 1883, Dr. Uhls was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Bean, of Chester, Ill. Their union has been blessed with two children—a son and a daughter. Elizabeth, the daughter, is gifted with musical ability of a high order, and after graduating from Washburn College, Topeka, she went abroad for further study in music, taking a complete course of instruction at Berlin, that noted center of music instructors and artists. Kenneth B., the son, is a graduate of the Osawatomie High School, and is now a student at Yale.

Dr. Uhls is known as one of the foremost physicians of Kansas, and in his peculiar line of work is the equal of any in the state. He prominently affiliates with the different medical fraternities, being a member of the American Medical Association and a former member of its House of Delegates; an ex-president of the Kansas State Medical Society; and a member of the Medico-Psychological Association of America. Dr. Uhls and wife are both members of the Presbyterian church at Osawatomie, and he has served as a representative of the National Council, or General Assembly, of the Presbyterian churches of the United States. He and his family hold prominent places in the church and social circles of Osawatomie.

Walter Barnes, cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank at Osawatomie, is a native Kansan, having been born in Mound City, Linn county, March 4, 1868. His father, Ebenezer F. Barnes, was a native of McLean county, Illinois, and came to Kansas in 1855, with his father, also named Ebenezer F. Barnes. The latter located in Linn county, and was the first postmaster at Mound City, then known as Sugar Mound. He was a farmer by vocation and spent the remainder of his life in Linn county engaged in agricultural pursuits. His son, Ebenezer F., was reared to the same vocation and became the owner of a fine homestead adjoining the corporation limits of Mound City, where he died in 1901. He married a Miss Melissa Allen, and to their union were born three sons and one daughter. Of this family the mother and three sons survive—the former now residing on the old

homestead at Mound City. The sons are: Walter, of this review; C. D., who resides with his mother on the old homestead; and Frank, an engineer on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, who resides at Osawatomie.

Walter Barnes was reared a farmer boy and received his education in the public schools of Mound City and in the Lawrence Business College, Lawrence, Kan. Upon the organization of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank at Osawatomie, on Sept. 1, 1889, Mr. Barnes accepted a position as bookkeeper in the bank, where his character and ability won him promotion about three years later, to the position of assistant cashier. In July, 1896, he was made cashier of the bank, which position he has held for the last fifteen years. As a banker, he is a man of fine judgment, great enterprise and keen foresight and these qualities have assisted him in the successful conduct of the bank's business, guiding its finances in safe channels that have proved profitable. He is conservative without being non-progressive, and knows how to say no to a proposition when the best interests of the bank demand it. He is known not only for his sound and careful judgment as a business man, but also for his progressive spirit as a citizen. He is a Republican and served on the Congressional committee for four years and for twenty years has been treasurer of the Osawatomie board of education. His integrity and worth as a man have won him the respect of his fellow citizens, and the members of the orders, with which his name is identified. Of polite and companionable manners, he is appreciated in every social circle which he enters. He is a York Rite Mason and is a member of its honorary organization, the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and treasurer for both the last named orders.

On Sept. 27, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Barnes and Miss Cora E. McWilliams, of Osawatomie, a daughter of W. T. McWilliams, who resides at Ransom, Ness county, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have one daughter, Virginia, who is at home with her parents.

Elisha C. Pace, a successful physician and surgeon of Osawatomie, is a native of Indiana, having been born near Leavenworth, Crawford county, Sept. 7, 1861. He is the son of Elisha C. and Sarah Ann (Haskins) Pace, the former of whom was a Virginian by birth, while the latter was a native of Orange county, Indiana. The Pace family is of English descent and was founded in New England in an early day by one of that name who was an ex-member of the British Parliament, the exact date of whose immigration to America is not known. Elisha C. Pace, Sr., was a farmer by avocation. When the storm of Civil war broke over the country, he tendered his services to the cause of the Union, enlisting in Company A, Forty-ninth Indiana infantry, which was organized at Jeffersonville, Ind., and was mustered in Nov. 21, 1861. The regiment left the state December 11 for Bardstown, Ky., and left there Jan. 12, 1862, for Cumberland Ford, where it remained until June, suffering greatly at the latter place from disease.

It was in the skirmishes at Big Tree Gap and Cumberland Gap, Ky., in March, 1862; accompanied General Morgan's forces to Cumberland Gap in June, and occupied the place on the 18th, the enemy retiring the same day. The regiment remained there until September, 1862, when it joined in the retreat to the Ohio river, reaching Greenupsburg, Ky., early in October. It proceeded to Coal Mouth, W. Va., and in November was ordered to Memphis, joining Sherman's army on the expedition to Vicksburg. The rigors of war had been too severe, however, for Mr. Pace and on March 21, 1863, he succumbed to a chronic disease, his death occurring at the Wesleyan Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., with the interment in the National Cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. Dr. Elisha C. Pace is one of five children born to his parents, all of whom, except the eldest brother, are living. The mother remarried and continued to reside in Indiana until 1910, when she came to Osawatomie to spend her closing years with her son, Dr. Pace, she now having reached the age of eighty-one.

Dr. Pace was but an infant at the time of his father's death and when six years of age went to Iowa, where he was reared by his father's people. In the fall of 1877 he and his brother, Theophilus, came to Kansas, and for two years were engaged in farming and stock raising in Phillips county. From there they returned eastward to Bates county, Missouri, where Dr. Pace supplemented his public school education by a course at Butler Academy, Butler, Mo. To prepare himself for the profession he had chosen as his life work, that of medicine, he became a student in the office of Dr. Wilhoit, of Paola, where he completed the course in 1880. He at once located at Osawatomie, for practice, and has there successfully continued to the present time. He is both a registered pharmacist and a registered optician and has given the defects of the eye close study, so that he has been very successful in fitting glasses to remedy such defects.

In 1889 Dr. Pace wedded Miss Linna L. Long, a native of Miami county, Kansas, and a resident of Sugar Creek township at the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of Myron Long, one of the very earliest pioneers of the state, who came from Ohio in 1850. He, too, wore the blue during the Civil war, serving as a member of the Fifth Kansas cavalry. The father is deceased, but the mother resides in Osawatomie. Dr. and Mrs. Pace have two children—Cleda May, a nurse at the Osawatomie state hospital, and Edwin Chester, at the parental home. Dr. Pace is a Democrat in his political adherency and takes a commendable interest in public affairs. He has served as a member of the Osawatomie Board of Education and also was a member of the Board of Pension Examiners during President Cleveland's second administration. In the interests of his profession he associates as a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and fraternally affiliates with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and several fraternal insurance orders. In church faith and membership he is a Christian.

John A. Hall, of Pleasanton, county attorney of Linn county, is a native born Kansan, having been born at Trading Post, Linn county, Nov. 4, 1879, a son of Austin W. and Corolin (Fisk) Hall, both natives of Lamoille county, Vermont, and descendants of old New England families. When the Halls came to America they first settled in Connecticut, but later removed to Vermont. Jesse Hall and his wife, the parents of Austin W., both died near Johnson, Lamoille county. Austin W. Hall first came to Kansas in 1856. The following years he brought his family and preëmpted a claim about two and one-half miles north-east of Trading Post. His brother, Amos Hall, also came to Kansas about the same time and located in the same vicinity, not far from the Missouri line, hence they were in the district where the border troubles raged fiercest. Both were avowed free-state men, though they never participated in any of the raids which were so common at that period. In May, 1858, when Capt. Charles Hamilton came into Kansas with a company of forty-six Missourians and captured eleven free-state men, Austin and Amos Hall were two of the prisoners. These men were lined up and wantonly murdered about five miles north of Trading Post. When the volley was fired Austin Hall was unhurt, but having the presence of mind to fall with the others, and by feigning death, made his escape. (See *Marais des Cygnes* in Vol. II.) While in Vermont he had been a teacher, but upon coming to Kansas he gave up that profession and followed agricultural pursuits until the close of the Civil war. At the time of the Hamilton raid, above mentioned, he was a member of the Home Guards, but could not enter the army because of his defective vision. Subsequently he went to Boston, Mass., for treatment and succeeded in saving one eye. Notwithstanding the troublous times of the Civil war Austin Hall and his brother remained upon their homesteads. Soon after the restoration of peace, Amos Hall removed to Montana, where he became a man of wealth. Austin Hall engaged in the business of general merchandise for some time, and then turned his attention to the milling business. He was the first postmaster at Blooming Grove, now Trading Post, and held that position for several years. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Bank at La Cygne, invested extensively in land in Linn county, and at the time of his death was the owner of over 1,000 acres of fine farming land. When the Republican party was organized he cast his lot with it and remained firm in the faith of that party for the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, which he joined in 1871. He and his wife had six children—three of whom died in infancy—and the survivors are: Amos H., a miller and merchant at Amsterdam, Mo.; Carlton F., a merchant at Amoret, Mo.; John A., whose name introduces this sketch. The mother of these children died in 1884, and in 1889 the father married Edith Hill, by whom he had one son, Clyde W., a student in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. The mother, Edith Hill Hall, is still living. Austin Hall was modest and quiet in his demeanor, little inclined to talk of his

early adventures in Kansas or his business affairs, and while not a member of any church was a liberal contributor toward the support of church work and a believer in religious observances.

John A. Hall received his early education in the public schools, graduating in the La Cygne High School in 1896, after which he entered the liberal arts department of the University of Kansas at Lawrence, where he was graduated with the class of 1901, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and completed the course in that institution in 1904. Shortly afterward he began practice at Pleasanton, where he has gained rapidly in prominence through his ability in his chosen profession. In 1908 he was elected county attorney of Linn county, and his efficient services were given recognition by his reelection in 1910. Like his father, he is a Republican in his political belief, and is a member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity.

William H. Rees, a prominent physician and surgeon of Pleasanton, Kan., is a native of Monmouth, Ill., where he was born April 25, 1843. His parents were Thomas D. and Malinda (Black) Rees, the former a native of Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared a farmer. He came west in 1832, and was one of the pioneers of Monmouth, Ill. The mother was born near Louisville, Ky. They removed to Kansas in 1867, locating near Pleasanton, where they resided on a farm until their respective deaths, the mother dying in 1878, aged sixty-three, and the father, Dec. 18, 1880, aged sixty-nine. They became the parents of six children—five of whom are living: Dr. John B. Rees, of Mapleton; Elmer Rees, of Pleasanton; Fanny, the wife of Samuel H. Braden, of Elsmore; Rachel J., the wife of Arthur Ball, of Mapleton; and Dr. William H. Rees.

Dr. William H. Rees was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools during the winter months. A few days prior to his eighteenth birthday Fort Sumter was fired on and President Lincoln called for volunteers, but through the persuasion of his parents and friends young Rees postponed enlisting until Aug. 7, 1862, when he enlisted at Galesburg, Ill., in Company B, One-Hundred-Second Illinois infantry. He was in General Harrison's brigade and took part in many a hard fought battle, beginning with the battle of Stone River, and was almost continuously in active service until Lee's surrender at Appomattox. He was with Sherman in his memorable march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, thence to the sea, and up through the Carolinas. He was wounded four times, twice while between Chattanooga and Atlanta, and twice at Savannah, Ga. His command was at Smithfield, N. C., upon Lee's surrender and was soon ordered to Chicago, Ill., where on June 14, 1865, he was mustered out and received his honorable discharge. He at once returned home and entered Monmouth College, where he spent two years. He then came to Kansas and followed teaching and farming until 1881, when he took up a course of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, and later

in Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. After qualifying himself he began the practice of his profession at Trading Post, Kan., and remained there until 1890, when he located at Pleasanton. He keeps in touch with the most advanced thought of the day in therapeutics, and has taken post-graduate work in Chicago twice since he began his practice. For the past twenty years he has been a member of the Board of Pension Examiners. He is a member of the county, state and national medical associations, being president of the Linn County Medical Society. He is a post commander in the Grand Army of the Republic and is a Thirty-second degree Mason. He is a staunch Republican in politics and his religious belief is expressed by membership in the Christian church, in which he is an elder. On Dec. 31, 1872, he was married to Miss Tena L. Hinds, of Pleasanton.

Joseph Norman Dolley, bank commissioner of the State of Kansas, ex-speaker of the Kansas house of representatives, and chairman of the Republican state central committee, is a native of the Old Bay State, born in the city of Boston, Mass., April 14, 1800, a son of Joseph Norman and Ellen (Broderick) Dolley. The father was born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, and was a seafaring man practically all his life. He died at Havana, Cuba, in 1882, while in command of a vessel lying in the harbor before that city. His widow survived until 1895, when her death occurred in the State of New Hampshire. Joseph N. Dolley received a common school education in his native city, and at a comparatively early age went to sea with his father. He continued to follow the fortunes of a sailor until 1885, when he came to Kansas and located at Maple Hill, Wabaunsee county, where he engaged in business as a country merchant and proprietor of a blacksmith shop. These were the earliest business enterprises of Maple Hill, where he was virtually the first settler and the founder of the town. From that day to the present time Mr. Dolley's course has been steadily onward and upward in whatever he has undertaken. The sturdy Scotch-Irish character inherited from his father, the rigid New England training, and the experience aboard ship all combined to make him a broad-minded, resourceful and courageous man—one not to be intimidated or turned aside by obstacles within the limits of human possibility to overcome. Within a short time after becoming a resident of the Sunflower State he became interested in banking operations and other lines of business. Today he is president of the Commercial National Bank of Alma, and vice-president of the Stockgrowers' State Bank of Maple Hill, generally known as "Dolley's Bank." He is also president of the Mid-Kansas Milling Company of Alma, the Kansas Home Mutual Life Insurance Company of Topeka, the P. C. C. Oil & Gas Company of Chanute, the Maple Hill school board, and vice-president of the Wabaunsee County Telephone Company. He is an active and influential member of the Retail Merchants' Association of Kansas, of which he has served as vice-president, and is always a ready and willing helper of every movement for the advancement of the material interests of his adopted state.



J. H. D. [unclear]

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

The "Topeka Daily Capital" of Jan. 3, 1909, says: "Joe Dolley hadn't been in Kansas long enough to get the seaweed out of his hair before he was in politics. The first time he saw the county seat of Wabaunsee county was the fall following his arrival on Mill creek, when he was sent as the chairman of his township delegation to the county convention. He went to the next convention, but when he started for the third the first of many unsuccessful fights on Joe Dolley began. They must all be called unsuccessful, for he went to the third convention with an overwhelming majority behind him and has been going ever since. No stopping Dolley in Wabaunsee, where the farmers know him, trust him, believe in him and vote for him."

Therein lies the secret of his success. Those who know him best trust him the most implicitly, and as the circle of his acquaintance widens he grows proportionately stronger. Although frequently importuned by his friends to become a candidate for county office, he persistently declined until 1902, when he was elected to represent his county in the lower branch of the state legislature. Here he served his constituents with such signal ability and conscientious fidelity that in the fall of 1904 he was elected to the state senate from the Twenty-first district, composed of the counties of Wabaunsee, Riley and Geary. After serving for four years in the senate he was again elected representative from Wabaunsee county, and in the session of 1909 was speaker of the house, a position requiring rare tact and a thorough knowledge of parliamentary usage, but he was never found wanting. In 1910 and 1911 he was favorably mentioned by several of the Kansas newspapers as a candidate for governor. As a political organizer Mr. Dolley has but few equals and fewer superiors. During the presidential campaign of 1908 he was chairman of the Republican state central committee—which position he still holds—and with a fund of less than \$20,000 carried the state for the Taft electors by a plurality of over 37,000. On March 3, 1909, Mr. Dolley was appointed state bank commissioner by Governor Stubbs. The appointment was an appropriate one, as Mr. Dolley's long experience as a banker gives him unquestionable qualifications for the discharge of his official duties, while his sterling integrity is a guarantee that these duties will be administered without fear or favor. As a member of the legislature he was interested in the passage of the guaranty law, and as bank commissioner is doing much to strengthen and promote the banking interests of Kansas. Under the supervision of his department there are 870 state banks and 59 building and loan associations, yet by the exercise of his superb executive ability and a systematic direction of his office the condition of each of these financial institutions is well known to the department. Mr. Dolley is a prominent figure in fraternal circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen, and the Fraternal Aid Association, and for several years he was honored with the local presidency of the last two named societies. In his church affiliations he is a member of the

Congregationalists, and for many years has been a member of the Elliott Congregational church of Maple Hill.

On Oct. 13, 1887, Mr. Dolley was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. McClellan, a native of Pennsylvania, but who at the time of her marriage was a resident of Maple Hill. This union has been blessed with one daughter—Miss Esther A. Dolley—now a young lady of nineteen years. While the public service of one kind and another has claimed the most of Mr. Dolley's attention for several years he finds his greatest enjoyment in his home and in the society of his wife and daughter. Evidence of his devotion to his family and of his strong domestic tastes is found in the fact that in the year 1910 he erected at Maple Hill a magnificent new home—the finest in Wabaunsee county and one of the finest in the state—but it was not decreed that he should be permitted to enjoy it even for a brief period, for about the time it was ready for occupancy it was totally destroyed by fire. Within the space of a few hours the structure, which in appointment and finish, represented the highest degree of modern skill and the construction of which had received his patient attention for several months, was reduced to a heap of ashes. Such losses have been known entirely to crush the spirit of some men, but happily Mr. Dolley is made of a fiber that enables men to be firm in the midst of reverses however severe. While he keenly felt and deplored it, he bore the misfortune with that forbearance which only strong men possess, and accepted the decree of fate with a resolution that is found only in vigorous determination and manly courage.

With but a single purpose in life and that to do right and to make his record, both in his private and public career, measure up to a high standard of American citizenship, Joseph N. Dolley is a broad minded, conscientious and courageous man, and he possesses executive force and qualities of leadership to a marked degree. During his more than twenty-five years' residence in Kansas his personality has become stamped on her public affairs to an extent equalled by that of few others, and in political circles and all matters which relate to the public service, he is undoubtedly one of the strongest men in the state today.

J. S. R. Worley, a prominent member of the Osawatimie bar, was born in Washington county, Virginia, Nov. 14, 1851. His father, John W. Worley, also a native of Washington county, Virginia, was of Scotch descent and a member of an old Virginia family that was originally established in Pennsylvania. He was a Virginia planter and for a number of years served as county judge in Washington county. In the Civil war his sympathies were with the cause of the Southland, to serve which, he became a member of the Confederate army and was a captain in what was known as the Virginia Reserves. His son, J. S. R. Worley, has in his possession the book of tactics which his father used in that official service. About 1845 John W. Worley went to Iowa, but after two years returned to the old Virginia homestead. He married Miss Elizabeth Dishman, a representative of an old Virginia family

of English descent, a daughter of William Dishman, who was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. Both parents passed away in Washington county, Virginia, and are buried within seventeen miles of their birthplaces.

J. S. R. Worley was one of a family of five sons and five daughters. Two of his older brothers, who served in the Confederate army, were under eighteen years of age. The older of these, J. B. Worley, was captured during the war and was kept a prisoner in Illinois, until the close of the war. He became a doctor of dental surgery and practiced in Monmouth, Ill., where he died. The other brother mentioned, was but fifteen years of age when he entered the army, served as a courier under General Williams, and resides in Texas. One other brother and three sisters of our subject yet survive.

Mr. Worley was reared in Old Virginia and gained first hand perhaps, a better knowledge of Civil war conditions, in both the Northern and Southern armies, than did many of the veterans themselves. As a lad he was often within the lines of both armies on the same day, visiting with both the "Boys of the Blue," and the "Boys of the Gray."

When twenty-two years of age he started westward with a good saddle horse and twelve dollars in money. Arriving at Lexington, Ky., he was engaged for a time in driving stock from there to South Carolina. Later he obtained employment as a patrol on the grounds of the insane asylum at Lexington, Ky. The year of 1874-75 was spent in Austin, Tex., where he was supervisor in the main department of the insane asylum, and at the same time read law in the office of Judge Lyle. On coming to Kansas in August, 1876, he located at Osawatomie, and for three years was engaged in farming. He was admitted to the bar on Dec. 16, 1887, and ten years later, or on Jan. 12, 1897, he was admitted to supreme court practice. He has now been engaged in his profession nearly twenty-five years and during that time has built up an extensive practice and has proven himself one of the strongest of his profession in Kansas. On Dec. 29, 1871, Mr. Worley married Miss Ida F. Conklin, of New Jersey. They have one son, D. John R. Worley, physician and surgeon for the Sonora Copper Smelting Company, at Noria, State of Sonora, Mex. He is a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College and also attended the University of Kansas.

Aside from his professional duties Mr. Worley has a number of other interests. He owns a farm two miles southeast of Osawatomie, on which he has good hunting and fishing preserves, and where he gives much attention to bee culture, being an authority on that subject. His study of the bee has not been so much for its commercial value as for the recreation and fascinating interest it has for the thoughtful student and observer of that wonderful little insect. He is also a great horseman, and is probably one of the most successful trainers in the state. He is well known in the Kansas literary field as a writer of much ability. In the field of drama he has produced two works that

show considerable talent. "Three Sights of Hell" and "The Bridge of Sorrows," the latter of which is founded on a local plot. Mr. Worley received his education in a private school where he early imbibed a strong love for literature and since then he has made many of the world's masterpieces in poet lore his own, being able to quote many of them in their entirety. Besides the two works mentioned he has written a number of other productions of much merit that are unpublished. In politics Mr. Worley is a Republican. He was Assistant Attorney-General under John T. Little, during Governor Leedy's administration and has served as city attorney and police judge at Osawatomie. He is opposed to the saloon. He is an excellent public speaker, resourceful and skillful in debate, with a talent for concise and tactful expression that has made him one of the strong orators of the day and a valuable assistant to his party in campaign work. He is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, and fraternally affiliates with the Masonic order and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Joseph F. Nicely, of Osawatomie, was born in the Winchester valley, six miles from Charlestown, Va., now West Virginia, July 14, 1851. He is a son of George W. and Mary (Davis) Nicely, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. The father was a merchant tailor and his whole active career was spent in the mercantile business. He was postmaster at Leetown, W. Va., from a time before Buchanan's administration until that of Cleveland's first. He and wife spent their entire lives in Jefferson county, West Virginia, where his death occurred in 1906, at the advanced age of ninety-three, surviving his wife many years, she having passed away in 1853. Joseph F. Nicely was about ten years of age at the outbreak of the Civil war and his Virginia home was in the heart of the war zone. He was educated at Baltimore and when about nineteen years of age went to Philadelphia to engage in the wholesale hat business, having received previous experience along that line while assisting in the retail business of his brother at Baltimore. After remaining in Philadelphia one year he decided to come west to a field of greater opportunity, and accordingly came to Kansas, locating on April 29, 1875, at Paola, where he became vice-president of the Andrews Mercantile Company, and in 1889 removed to Osawatomie, as resident manager of a branch house for the same company. In 1893 he entered upon an independent business career, engaging in the general mercantile business at Osawatomie. His business was located on the north side of Main street until 1905, at which time he opened another store on the south side of the same street, where he handles men's and boys' clothing, furnishings, boots and shoes. It is without doubt one of the best stocked and equipped stores of its kind in Miami county, carrying a high class line of clothing and shoes, and its cabinet appointments being of the most modern and approved style. In the old store he carries dry goods, ladies' and misses' shoes and ready-to-wear garments. The basis of a successful business must be fair dealing and integrity of purpose, which are evi-

dently the principles adopted by Mr. Nicely, for his stores retain a large and representative patronage and he is recognized as one of the most capable business men known to Osawatomie. He placed his dependence upon the safe and sure qualities of untiring labor and perseverance and thereby builded his success. He was married in 1879, at Paola, to Miss Alice Quinn, a native of Indiana, but a resident of Kansas. They have two daughters, Pearl and Naomi, the former the wife of H. H. Reed, a successful druggist at Osawatomie.

While Mr. Worley has been unremitting in his energy and close application to his business interests, yet his efforts have also been directed toward the public welfare, as well as toward individual success. He is a Democrat in his political views and has taken an active interest in party affairs ever since a resident of Osawatomie. He is progressive in his ideas of political usefulness and lends his influence toward all movements for the welfare and betterment of his community and state. He is now serving his second term as a member of the city council, but has persistently refused to accept the numerous nominations tendered him for political office. He has represented his party as a delegate to the state conventions a number of times and has also been a delegate to the Democratic national convention. He is a member of the state and national Retail Mercantile associations and is, at the present time, a member of the state association's executive committee, being prominently known throughout the state in this relation. He has attained a high place in Masonic circles, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, a Knight Templar, a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also affiliates fraternally with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a charter member of the latter order in Osawatomie. His family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Nathan A. Corbin, president of the Bank of Blue Mound, at Blue Mound, Kan., claims New England as his nativity, having been born at Woodstock, Conn., Jan. 7, 1843. His parents, Nathan and Anna (Sumner) Corbin, were also natives of New England and both the descendants of English families established there in Colonial days. Nathan Corbin, the father, died when his son Nathan A. was but an infant six weeks old. The mother, accompanied by her four sons, came to Kansas in 1857, making the journey from Connecticut to Jefferson, Mo., by railroad and from thence to Kansas City by boat up the Missouri river. From Kansas City they drove to their destination, a point about five miles northwest of Mound City, which did not exist at that time, however, and there preëmpted a quarter section of land at a cost of about \$250. The four sons who accompanied their mother to Kansas were Myron M., who served the Union cause during the Civil war, as a member of the Twelfth Kansas infantry; he died at Lawrence in 1900; Jesse S., deceased; Byron B., a hardware merchant at

Mound City, and Nathan A. Mr. Corbin's mother and brother Jesse S. were accidentally poisoned in 1872 by eating canned cherries that had become poisonous through contact with lead in the inner side of the can, and the unfortunate accident resulted in their deaths. The family, upon coming to Kansas, had located in the midst of the border troubles incident to the period, just preceding and during the Civil war, and though our subject was too young to participate in the earlier part of that strife, he well remembers many of the stirring events that took place at that time. The older brothers, however, took an active part in the border warfare, and John Brown was a well known and frequent visitor at the Corbin home. Mr. Corbin remained on the home farm until 1861, when he went to Galesburg, Ill., to attend college. Instead of entering the college, however, he enlisted in August, 1861, in Company K, Forty fifth Illinois infantry. On Jan. 12, 1862, the regiment left Camp Douglas, Chicago, for Cairo, where it went into camp until Feb. 1, when it was assigned to the Second brigade, First division, and the next day left Cairo with General Grant's army for the Tennessee river. The regiment received its "baptism of fire" at Fort Donelson and bore its full share in the three days' fight. It went into the fight at Shiloh with about 500 men and was in the front line from first to last of the two days' battle. This regiment participated in all the battles of the Vicksburg campaign, forming a part of General Logan's division. It took part in three charges against the Confederate works in May and June, and the regimental flag of the Forty fifth was the first flag to be raised in Vicksburg. The regiment was on provost guard duty in Vicksburg, from July 4 until Oct. 14, 1863, and was then relieved to take part in the "Canton raid." From Feb. 3 to March 4, 1864, it took part in the "Meridian raid." Beginning on June 7 it took its share in the Atlanta campaign, before and after the fall of Atlanta, until the beginning of the march to the sea, in which it also joined. It participated in the Carolina campaign and passed on to Richmond. After Lee's surrender the Forty-fifth participated in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. They were mustered out of the service July 12, 1865, Mr. Corbin receiving his pay at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Corbin joined the regiment at Jackson, Tenn., and was constantly with it from that time until the close of the war.

He then returned to the old homestead in Linn county, Kansas. On March 7, 1866, he came to the present site of Blue Mound, and bought 200 acres of land which comprise part of his present homestead, for he has added to his original purchase until he now has 840 acres of fine land, all in one body, 700 acres of which can be viewed from the eminence on which is built his fine modern residence. The land adjoins Blue Mound on the north. Mr. Corbin has one of the finest farms in Eastern Kansas and is also extensively engaged in stock raising. The vista of his farm itself presents evidence that the fields are tilled according to modern agricultural methods and the handsome residence and commodious and well-equipped farm buildings, are all conclusive evi-

dence of the prevailing thrift and prosperity of its owner. When Mr. Corbin located there, however, there were but seven settlers in the township and it was not until 1883 that the town site company, of which Mr. Corbin was a member, was formed. The same careful but progressive methods used in the management of his farm have also characterized his career as a banker. He has been interested in the Bank of Blue Mound about twenty years and has been its president fifteen years, during which time it has been very successful.

Mr. Corbin has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary E. Robinson, to whom he was united July 18, 1877; she died in November, 1887. His second wife was Miss Ida Robinson, a sister of his first wife. To this second union has been born a daughter, Nathana, who is attending school at Blue Mound. Mr. Corbin is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in affairs touching the general welfare of the community. He has served as county commissioner five years, and has also been township treasurer several years. Some years previous he was nominated as a representative of Linn county in the legislature but for political reasons he declined to accept. Fraternally, he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Woodmen of the World.

R. A. Odenweller, secretary and treasurer of the Pleasanton Monument & Ice Company, of Pleasanton, Kan., was born at Macomb, Ill., Aug. 29, 1854. He is a son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Danley) Odenweller, the former of whom was a native of Germany, and the latter of Dayton, Ohio. Leonard Odenweller left the Fatherland in 1836, when twenty-one years of age, and came to the United States, locating first at Philadelphia, Pa. From there he passed down the coast to New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, and from there he continued on to Dayton, Ohio. There he engaged at his trade as a steel worker, until 1844, and in the meantime had met and married Miss Elizabeth Danley. In 1844 they removed to Macomb, Ill., making the journey with an ox team and going via Chicago, which was then but a mere village. They were accompanied to that state by a Mr. Hampton, the father of the present publishers of the "Hampton Magazine." Leonard Odenweller never followed his trade as a steel worker after his removal to Illinois, but gave the most of his attention to agricultural pursuits and to freighting across the plains. The buying of relinquishments of squatter's rights, the wise management of his large farming interests, and the prevailing high prices during the Civil war period, had all contributed materially to his financial success, so that at the time of his death he had become a wealthy man. He resided over forty years at Macomb, but lived retired some years prior to his death, Feb. 27, 1887, and his wife passed away about a year and a half later.

—R. A. Odenweller was reared at Macomb and received his education in the public schools of that city and in Abingdon, now Eureka College, Eureka, Ill., where he made a very creditable record as a student. After completing his college course he engaged in teaching several years

prior to engaging in the mercantile business, which he has almost continuously followed. He came to Kansas in 1888, and located in Pleasanton, which has since been his home. Mr. Odenweller conducted a meat market until January, 1907, when he opened up a marble and granite business in Pleasanton. The business was successful from the start and developed so rapidly that, in 1909, he took as a partner, a Mr. Holmes. In 1910 D. A. N. Chase purchased the interest of Mr. Holmes and became president of the company. The Pleasanton Monument & Ice Company was incorporated in 1908, under the laws of Kansas, and conducts the only marble works in Linn county. Their store rooms are on the corner of Tenth and Main streets, and their shop, located at the same place, is fitted up with pneumatic tools and with strictly modern equipment and appliances for marble and granite work. The company is also engaged in the sale of automobiles and is now handling the Ford car.

On Jan. 11, 1881, Mr. Odenweller married Miss Mary E. Stookey, of Macomb, Ill. They have one daughter, Garnet, who is the wife of W. C. Travis, of Butler, Mo. Politically, he is a Republican, and fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Odenweller has entered into not only the business life of Pleasanton but the social and public life as well since his residence there, and through his ability and usefulness is ranked as one of its most prominent and influential citizens. He has served as mayor of Pleasanton, in which capacity he proved an efficient official, and has also held other offices of trust. He is a member and elder in the Christian church at Pleasanton, and is an active and consistent worker in the church. Mr. Odenweller is a public speaker of considerable ability and has on a number of occasions occupied the pulpit of his own denomination, as well as of other churches.

Jonathan Dorr Norton.—During twenty-five years' of residence in Topeka Col. Jonathan Dorr Norton, who at the present time (1911) is serving his first term as sheriff of Shawnee county, has become well known to the people of that city, where his life record is an honored one and where his usefulness as a citizen, his efficiency in the discharge of duty, his enterprising spirit, and force of high character have brought him to the fore among Topeka's most prominent and influential men of affairs.

Kansas is Colonel Norton's state by adoption. He was born at Harpersfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1841, a son of Washington Adams and Caroline (Harper) Norton. The father, who at different periods of his business career was a farmer, a foundryman, and a merchant, was born in the State of New York Feb. 6, 1808, and the mother was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, May 25, 1820. Colonel Norton is of Colonial descent on both the paternal and maternal sides, and through his mother is the scion of a Revolutionary ancestor, her father, John Harper, having been the son of Col. Alexander Harper, who served with the rank of colonel in the Continental army of the American Revo-



J. D. Norton

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lution. The Nortons are an ancient family, originally out of England, who trace their English history to Count De Norville, the High Sheriff of William the Conqueror, as their common ancestor. The family was planted in this country by three brothers, who emigrated from England prior to the Revolution, one of them settling at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., another near Boston, Mass., and the third in Connecticut. Washington Adams Norton was a son of Zadok and Katharine (Carr) Norton, natives of Connecticut, the latter of whom lived to be ninety-nine years of age. The Harper family, of Presbyterian faith, was Scotch-Irish, a strain of blood well known for its physical vigor, mental alertness, and robust moral sentiments, and emigrated to America from the North of Ireland. Washington Adams Norton and Caroline Harper were married in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1839, and became the parents of five children, of whom Colonel Norton is the eldest. The other children were: Elijah Harper, who served as a non-commissioned officer in Company E, Eighty-fourth Ohio infantry during the Civil war, and after the war became a banker at Toledo, Ohio, where he died in 1886; John Adams, who gave loyal and faithful service in behalf of the Union during the great national conflict as a private in Company C, One-Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio infantry, and was sent to London after the close of the war as the European representative of the Gardner Gun Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and died in London after having induced the English government to adopt the use of the Gardner machine gun in the British army and navy; David Z., of Cleveland, Ohio, who is a wealthy dealer in Lake Superior iron ore; and Mrs. Caroline Watterson, of New York City. The parents removed from Ashtabula county to Cleveland, Ohio, in the year 1845, and spent the remainder of their lives in that city. The father died there Dec. 22, 1855, his wife surviving him until 1890. Though Jonathan D. Norton was old enough to serve in the Civil war, as did two of his brothers, he was barred from active service on account of having lost the sight of one eye when a mere lad. But for this physical defect he, too, would have served in the war, for he volunteered, but was rejected. He was fond of military life, however, and though deprived of serving his country in actual war he was for many years identified with the Ohio National Guard, first as captain of Company F, of the Sixteenth regiment, later as lieutenant-colonel of that regiment for three years, and then as colonel, commanding the same regiment seven years.

Colonel Norton was educated at Cleveland, Ohio. The earlier part of his business career was spent in his native State of Ohio, where for eight years he was chief clerk and cashier for the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company. There he also served as a member of the Ohio state senate two years, his reputation in that body having been that of a man of high attainments and a worthy representative of a great state, giving vigorous and devoted attention to the interests of his constituency. In September, 1887, he came to Topeka, Kan., where he served in the treasury department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa

the Railroad Company for five years, and later was associated with the fuel department nine years. His public life in that city began as a member of the Topeka board of education, in which capacity he served six years. He is now completing his first term as sheriff of Shawnee county, the duties of which office he has discharged fearlessly, in a manner to beget and retain for himself the confidence and good will of the general public and to serve the best interests of the citizens of Shawnee county. It is the belief of his many friends throughout Shawnee county that in 1912 he will again be the choice of his party for the office of sheriff and that he will be reelected by an increased majority.

On Dec. 24, 1863, Colonel Norton was united in marriage to Miss Ada Sheffield, of Napoleon, Ohio. Seven children have been born of their union, five of whom are living. Dr. William Sheffield is a physician at Muscatine, Iowa; Marie is the wife of Dr. H. S. Judd, of Tacoma, Wash.; David Watterson is cashier of the First National Bank of Guyton, Okla.; Jonathan Dorr, Jr., resides at Kansas City, Mo.; and Ralph H. is a deputy in his father's office. All five of these children are married. The two deceased children were Ada May, first born, who died when two years of age, and John Harper, fourth born, who died at the age of twenty-nine leaving a widow and one child. Colonel Norton and wife have nine grandchildren. Both are members of the New Jerusalem or Swedenborgian Church of Topeka.

Colonel Norton has led a busy and useful life, which has been marked by great energy, industry, and correct habits. He is public-spirited, progressive in his views, and keenly interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his city. He believes in education, temperance, and continual advancement along all lines of substantial progress, and is himself temperate in all things. In the matter of intoxicants he is a teetotaler, and does not use tobacco in any form. The abstemious life he has led is no doubt responsible to some extent for his remarkably well-preserved physique, for though he is now three-score and ten and has reached an age at which many men are either completely worn out or ready to retire, he yet possesses the vigor and energy of a many of fifty, and would readily pass for a man fifteen years his junior.

Colonel Norton is very prominently affiliated with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Thirty-third Scottish Rite degree; is a life member of the Ohio Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons, of Cincinnati, Ohio; is a past eminent commander of the Knights Templars; a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, and has been treasurer of the council of administration of the Scottish Rite bodies of Topeka for the past fifteen years. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Knights and Ladies of Security. By virtue of lineal descent he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and has served as treasurer of the Kansas branch of that order for ten years. He is an ex-director of the Central National Bank, of Topeka, and is a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society.

John C. Cannon, of Mound City, Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, Aug. 3, 1850. His parents, David W. and Nancy (Walthall) Cannon, were both Kentuckians by birth, being natives of Glasgow, Barren county, Kentucky. After their marriage, in 1849, they removed to St. Charles county, Missouri, where John C., the eldest of their four children, was born. They resided on a farm in that county until their removal to Mound City, Kan., March 20, 1854, where the father located a homestead of 100 acres, part of which is now included within the town limits of Mound City, the city school building standing on the northwest corner of the farm. When he located there, however, there were but three families in his township, and it was at a time when Kansas was making sensational history and wonderful events were happening upon her soil. Though in no sense a politician, yet he took a prominent and active part in the public affairs of Kansas at that time, having served as a member of the Territorial legislature and as a probate judge of Linn county, from 1857 to 1859. During the Civil war he served as a member of the local militia and in that capacity passed through many thrilling experiences during the border warfare incident to that period. It was his privilege, however, to live to see Kansas emerge from that turmoil and strife and take a place among the most progressive and leading commercial states of the Union, thus justifying the faith he had in its future when he became one of its earliest pioneers. David W. Cannon was a member of the town company which laid out the site of Mound City. He resided on his homestead adjoining the town until his death, Jan. 2, 1892, in his seventy-eighth year. The mother of our subject survived her husband until Jan. 8, 1900, when she passed away in her eighty-fourth year. Of their four children, but two survive—John C., and Theresa, who resides on the old homestead.

Judge Cannon was educated in the public schools of Linn county and in the University of Kansas. After completing his course in the University he read law in Mound City, and was admitted to the bar on Aug. 17, 1872. He began the practice of his profession in his home town and continued there until 1877, when he moved to Sedan, Chautauqua county, Kansas, where he was engaged in practice six years, or until failing health compelled him to seek relief in the mountains, where he spent a year and a half. While a resident of Chautauqua county he served one term as probate judge, refusing to be a candidate for a second term. He was also a candidate for Congress in 1882, against Hon. Thomas Ryan, the Republican candidate. In 1884 Judge Cannon returned to Mound City, where he has since resided. In 1890 he was elected county attorney, but refused to be a candidate for a second term, and in 1902 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for justice of the supreme court, but was defeated. He was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District in 1908, on the Democratic ticket, though both Linn and Bourbon counties are normally strongly Republican, and in that campaign gave President Taft a large majority.

On Feb. 22, 1877, Judge Cannon was united in marriage with Miss Irene M. Rhodes, of Mound City, who died April 26, 1881. His second marriage occurred in Mound City on Sept. 6, 1886, when Miss Dickie Van Buskirk became his wife. Judge and Mrs. Cannon have two children—Zella C., a teacher in the public schools of Mound City, and John Marshall, a student in the Mound City schools. Judge Cannon is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order in Mound City, and a member of the Consistory at Fort Scott. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a profound thinker and has an unusually wide knowledge of both books and affairs, being an assiduous student of history, literature, philosophy and science, as well as of law. During his thirty-five years of practice in law he has gained more than a statewide reputation as one of the foremost men in his profession, and as an advocate, he has few peers at the trial table. His intuitive knowledge of the strong and weak points of a case, his broad and comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence, and his long years of experience, have eminently qualified him for the discharge of his duties on the bench, and both his professional and judicial record have at all times been remarkably free from adverse criticism, because of his unquestioned fidelity to duty and his wise interpretation of the laws. The dominant element in securing his election as judge as a Democratic candidate in a strongly Republican district was his eminent fitness for the position, and as a citizen, Mound City has none more esteemed or honored.

James M. Cavaness, Chanute, born in Monrovia, Morgan county, Indiana, March 29, 1842, coming to Kansas in April, 1856, may well be considered one of the pioneers of the state. His parents were Urban Cooper and Mary (Amick) Cavaness, the former of French descent, born in 1810, and the latter of German parents, born in 1807. They left Indiana for Kansas in the fall of 1854, and stopped for the winter in Howard county, Missouri, to visit three brothers and two sisters of mother Cavaness, whom she had not seen since they left their old home in Randolph county, North Carolina, in 1834. One sister, the youngest of the family, had married Sash Carson, a brother of Kit Carson, the well known Indian scout, living in Howard county, Missouri. An older sister, living in Grundy county, Missouri, was the wife of Hamilton Carson, a half-brother of Kit Carson, who was one of the projectors of the Santa Fe trail and one of its heaviest traffickers in its early history. While temporarily residing in Missouri, Mother Cavaness was so outspoken on the subject of slavery that mob violence was talked very strongly on the part of the people of the village, but because of their many relatives in the neighborhood they were not molested. The father of Mother Cavaness had owned slaves, coming to him by inheritance, but feeling that slavery was wrong, he freed them. No doubt this act of her father caused Mother Cavaness to have intense hatred of the "institution," as she became better acquainted with the enormity of its evils. She was, also, a strong foe to intemperance, and a short time after coming to Lawrence, where the family first settled on coming

to Kansas, she joined a company of sixty women in a temperance crusade, which visited every saloon in the city and caused whisky and beer to run down Massachusetts street.

In the troublous times of that year the family witnessed the sacking of Lawrence, in May, when the two newspaper offices were destroyed, and the Border Ruffian raid in September. Father Cavaness and his son, Alpheus, were under John Brown, who was in command of the forces that day. They both belonged to the Free State militia, under Gen. Lane, and the son was with Lane at the surrender of Lecompton. In 1857 the family moved to a farm in Anderson county, but because of no schools and little prospect of any soon, they moved to Baldwin, the seat of the new college, Baker University, established there the year before. In the fall of that year, 1859, J. M. Cavaness entered this institution, not having gone to school prior to this, altogether twelve months, because of poor health. He remained in college, caring for his mother and two sisters, while his father was in the army under Col. John A. Martin, of the Eighth Kansas infantry, and his brother in the First Kansas battery. He graduated in 1866, in the first class from the institution and the first class in the classical course in the state, receiving the degree of A. B. and three years later the degree of A. M. As a help to get through college he had taught school in vacations in Anderson and Douglas counties. After graduation he became principal of the school at Butler, Mo., and the next year held a similar position at Paola, Kan.

Col. J. W. Horner, under whom Mr. Cavaness had graduated, as president of Baker University, associated himself with A. C. Corey in the purchase of the Baldwin newspaper office, and moved it to Chetopa, Kan., establishing "The Chetopa Advance," which began publication Jan. 1, 1869. Mr. Cavaness entered the office as a printer, helping to get out the first issue. He had picked up the trade on Saturdays and vacations while in college. Because of his fidelity to Colonel Horner and his interests, Mr. Corey having retired at the end of the first year, in 1870, Mr. Cavaness was presented with a half interest in the paper. He held every position on the "Advance," and finally, in 1874, evolved as sole proprietor and editor, and continued as owner until the paper was sold, in 1899, to W. P. Hazen, when he became associated with Capt. George M. Dewey in the "Chanute Daily Tribune."

The next year Captain Dewey retired, and he conducted the paper until 1903, when he turned it over to his two sons, Wilfrid and Herbert Cavaness, who are still in charge. On March 4, 1873, Mr. Cavaness was married to Miss Mary I. Swallow, of Garnett, Kansas, a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Rudolph Swallow, a widow. To this union were born three children, Ethel, wife of J. Luther Taylor, of Pittsburg, Kan., and the two sons above mentioned.

Mr. Cavaness is one of the best known writers of the state. F. G. Adams, late secretary of the State Historical Society, who for many years handled all the papers of the state, regarded him as one of the

ablest editors of weekly papers in Kansas. While Republican in politics, and having served as postmaster at Chetopa to the third term, resigning when President Cleveland was elected, he was something of an insurgent, refusing to support bad men, even though nominated by the party. He kicked out of the traces several times, and so strong was the influence of his personality and paper that he secured the defeat of the men he opposed in nearly every instance. He has always fought for prohibition, and the success of his work in this line can be judged by the fact that for two years before the prohibitory amendment was adopted there was no licensed saloon in Chetopa. It was during this interim of no saloons that boycott on him was attempted, which came near being successful, but was defeated by a drinking Democrat, who had some of the milk of human kindness in him, as well as much whiskey.

It is as a writer of verse that Mr. Cavaness is best known to the literary world. His poems have appeared in the Kansas and in the religious press with more or less frequency for thirty or more years. His first volume was entitled, "Poems by Two Brothers," issued in connection with his brother, A. A. B. Cavaness, living at Baldwin. The edition was soon exhausted. His next was "Jayhawker Juleps," a humorous volume, the second edition of which also met with a ready sale. His last volume was a book of religious verse, which was issued last fall, and is entitled, "Rhythmic Studies of The Word."

James H. Mitchell, lawyer and resident of Lawrence, is of Scotch lineage, his parents being of sturdy Scotch stock, although born in Ireland. He is a son of William J. and Martha (Mitchell) Mitchell. The father came to America in 1847, and the mother in 1849. They were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, and lived there, where the father was a harness maker, until 1867, when they came to Kansas and settled on a farm in Douglas county, about six miles northwest of Lawrence. Here they resided until 1880, in which year they returned to Cincinnati and lived there for four years, then returning to their farm in Douglas county, where the mother died at the age of eighty-three years, but the father still resides on his farm, and is now ninety-four years of age. The parents were Scotch Covenanters in their native land, but in this country they became members of the United Presbyterian church. They reared five children—four sons and a daughter—to maturity. The late Hon. Alexander C. Mitchell, of Lawrence, was their son.

James H. Mitchell was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1862. He was reared on the farm, and attended the district schools. In Cincinnati he learned blacksmithing, and returned to Lawrence, where he began the practice of law. He began the study of law under his brother, Alexander C. Mitchell, and in 1893 graduated from the law department of the University of Kansas. From 1895 to 1900 he was in the legal department of the J. B. Watkins Mortgage Company. In 1900 he was elected probate judge of Douglas county, in which office he served with credit for six years. He is now city attorney for Lawrence, to which office he was appointed in 1909. He is a Republican in politics, and

fraternally a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In church faith he is a Presbyterian. In 1896 he was united in marriage with Miss Virginia Baldwin, a daughter of Eben Baldwin, one of the highly esteemed citizens of Douglas county. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have two children—Margaret and Annie.

D. A. N. Chase, president of the Pleasanton Monument and Ice Company, is a native of Orleans county, Vermont, where he was born April 26, 1875. He is a son of Arthur H. and Melissa L. (Burdick) Chase, both natives of New England. The father belongs to the Chase family noted in American history, the grandfather being a cousin of the great statesman and jurist, Salmon Portland Chase. The late Senator Ingalls' family was also connected with the Chases as Mrs. Ingalls was a Chase. Arthur H. Chase removed with his family to Atlantic, Iowa, when our subject was but three years old, and located on a farm, where he resided about nine years, most of the time being spent as a teacher in the public schools. In the spring of 1887 he removed to Leoti, Wichita county, Kansas, and resided there nine years, during which time he was elected clerk of the district court of that county. He was reelected two terms on the Republican ticket and twice overcame a large Populist majority. In 1895 he was appointed to a position in the state penitentiary at Lansing. In 1898 he removed to Omaha, Neb., where he engaged in the retail grocery business, which he was conducting at the time of his death. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Vermont infantry. He saw active service and took part in many a hard fought battle, in one of which he was wounded five times, one wound being serious. He recovered, however, although it ended his military career after two years' service. He was a lifelong Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for president. His widow, the mother of D. A. N. Chase, survives him and is now residing in Fort Scott, Kan. They became the parents of six children, of whom one son and two daughters are dead. Those living are: D. A. N. Chase; Herbert Blain, manager of the Royal Grocery Company, of South Omaha, Neb.; and Arthur H., who resides with the mother in Fort Scott, Kan.

D. A. N. Chase attended the public schools until the age of fourteen, when he was apprenticed to learn the harness maker's trade at Leoti. When sixteen years old he borrowed \$400 from his father and initiated his independent business career by opening a flour and feed store in Leoti. After one year in that business he decided to turn his stock into cash and use the proceeds in taking a commercial course in the Central Business College at Leavenworth, Kan. It was while attending the business college that he met his future wife, Miss Harriett A. Ayer, a daughter of Don C. Ayer, of Nebraska City, chief government live stock inspector at the stock yards. On June 1, 1893, after his graduation in the Central Business College, Mr. Chase, although but eighteen years of age, was united in marriage with Miss Ayer, who was but a little past sixteen years of age. The wedding took place just one hour before she

graduated from the Leavenworth High School and she has the distinction of being the first and only married woman ever graduated from that institution. By this time Mr. Chase's cash capital had dwindled to \$240, and with it he once more engaged in the flour and feed business in Leoti. In 1895 he went to Omaha, and filled the position of government tagger in the live stock inspection department, and after three years in that position he took the civil service examination, which he successfully passed, and was promoted to that of live stock inspector. He held that position for five years and during the years of 1898, 1899 and 1900, in conjunction with his day work, he attended a night law school in Omaha. He diligently pursued his course and in 1901 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Nebraska and practiced one year with A. S. Churchill, ex-attorney-general of Nebraska. In May, 1903, he organized a wholesale manufacturing extract, spice, tea and coffee house, under the firm name of Chase & Company, with a capital of \$12,000. He was elected president and general manager of the company, which positions he filled until they sold out, in 1907. In 1908-9 he was the western representative of the National Spice Company, of New York City, with headquarters at Omaha. In the spring of 1909 he located in Pleasanton, having purchased a third interest in the Monument & Ice Company, which holding he increased to a half interest in 1910. The company is doing a rapidly increasing business and is one of Pleasanton's leading industries. Politically, Mr. Chase is a staunch Republican and takes an active part in furthering the interests of his party. He is also a member of the time honored Masonic order, and the Modern Woodmen of America, while both he and Mrs. Chase are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have two children: Donna Augusta, aged eleven, and Wayne A. N., aged nine (1911).

John Calhoun McClintock, A. M., M. D., LL. D., a distinguished surgeon of Topeka, Kan., was born on a farm in Pickaway county, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1855, and is descended from ancestry that has had representatives of distinction in various professions, as well as in military affairs, both in America and in Great Britain. Dr. McClintock is a son of Dr. John McClintock, also a physician, born in Ross county, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1826, whose father, Capt. Joseph McClintock, commanded a company of volunteers in the war of 1812 and served in the memorable battle of Lake Erie, under Commodore Perry, as captain of the ship "Lawrence." A painted portrait of Capt. Joseph McClintock in the celebrated painting, "Perry's Victory on the Lake," is preserved in the state capitol at Columbus, Ohio, and another copy of the same picture hangs on the walls of the national capitol at Washington, D. C. He was born in Ireland and was but a small boy when his parents immigrated to America. He was married in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, to Elizabeth Bradley, whose mother's maiden name was Hazlett, and after the birth of their first child traveled on horseback to Ross county, Ohio, where they lived until their respective deaths. Capt. Joseph McClintock was a son of William McClintock, who was born in Scotland,



John C. M. Chuteck, A.M., M.D., L.S.D.,
Surgeon.

about 1752, and immigrated first to Ireland, thence to America, and became the founder of the family in America. William McClintock first located in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, but subsequently removed to Ohio, where his death occurred at Locust Grove about 1843. Sir Leopold McClintock, a member of the family in Ireland, was born there in 1819, was knighted by Queen Victoria, in 1860, for his work as an explorer in the Arctic regions, and became an admiral in the British navy in 1884. His death occurred in 1907, and a tablet to his memory has since been placed in Westminster Abbey. In the same niche in which this tablet is placed is another to the memory of Sir John Franklin, another Arctic explorer. A brother of Sir Leopold McClintock was the Rev. John McClintock, a distinguished theologian and an author of note, whose works were principally on Biblical, theological, and ecclesiastical literature. He was born in Ireland in 1814 and died in 1870. William McClintock, the great-grandfather of John C., was accompanied to America by his brother, James McClintock, who became a distinguished surgeon and was the founder of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. John McClintock, the father of John C., came to Topeka, Kan., in 1866, and practiced his profession in that city until his death, Sept. 11, 1882. Harriet Shipley McClintock, his wife and the mother of John C., was born, in 1821, in Fredericksburg, Md., and was a daughter of John and Mary (Evans) Shipley, the latter of whom was a daughter of William Evans, a brother of John Evans, a government surveyor who surveyed the State of Ohio. Hon. Job Stephenson, formerly Congressman from Cincinnati, Ohio, was also a grandson of John Evans, the government surveyor. Harriet Shipley McClintock died in Topeka, Jan. 17, 1897.

Dr. John Calhoun McClintock was eleven years of age when his parents removed to Topeka, and that city has remained his home to the present time. He attended the public schools of Topeka, after which he pursued his literary studies further in Washburn College. In 1876 he entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Ill., in which institution he was graduated in 1879. He at once began practice in Topeka, with his father, and did all of the surgical work for both as long as his father lived. After his father's death he did a general practice in medicine and surgery for several years, but finally turned his whole attention to the practice of surgery. He has devoted all of his time to this branch of medicine for the last twenty years and ranks as one of the foremost surgeons in the Middle West. In recognition of his superior skill as a surgeon and his original work in that line he was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Baker University, in 1892, and in 1902 Washburn College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, the highest honor that institution confers. He was one of the founders of the Kansas Medical College, of Topeka, now the medical department of Washburn College, was for many years a professor in the college, and served as its president several years prior to its becoming a department of Washburn College, of which latter institution he is

a trustee. He is now emeritus professor of surgery in the Washburn Medical College. He has served as president of the Topeka Academy of Medicine and Surgery, of the Eastern Kansas Medical Society, and of the Golden Belt Medical Society. He is a member of the Shawnee County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He has been the chief surgeon at Christ Hospital since 1884 and at present is also superintendent of the same institution. He is the author of several articles bearing on medical topics which have been read before medical associations and published in medical journals. Dr. McClintock is a member of and has served as a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal church and is at the present time, building at his own expense a memorial chapel to his father and mother, to be a part of the new Grace Cathedral and to be known as McClintock Chapel. Dr. McClintock is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar. He is also an Elk. He is an ex-president of the Kansas Archaeological Society and of the Topeka board of health, and is a member of the Commercial and Country clubs.

Dr. McClintock was married June 22, 1877, to Miss Ray Price, of Atchison, Kan., who at the time of her marriage was a teacher in the Topeka public schools. They have four daughters, all of whom are living. Ruth, wife of Jacob C. Mohler, assistant secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is a graduate of the College of the Sisters of Bethany, at Topeka, and has the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She and her husband have two sons—John McClintock and James Calhoun—aged seven and four years respectively. The other three daughters of Dr. McClintock and his wife are Helen Isis, Gertrude Valerie and Frances Ray, all three of whom reside at home with their parents. Helen has been a student at both Washburn College and at Washington College, Washington, D. C. Gertrude is an honor graduate of the College of the Sisters of Bethany, at Topeka, having won the Bishop Vail medal; she was also a student at Washburn College and is a graduate of Smith College, of Northampton, Mass., where she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Miss Frances McClintock, the youngest daughter, has been a student in the College of the Sisters of Bethany and is a graduate of Miss Liggett's school for young ladies, at Detroit, Mich.

John Leeford Brady, editor, was born on a farm in Johnson county, Kansas, Aug. 18, 1866, and is the eleventh child of John and Catherine (Lee) Brady. He attended the district school in the winter and worked on the farm in summer. When fifteen years old he entered the preparatory department of Baker University, and at the close of his sophomore year he took up newspaper work, becoming the editor of the "Baldwin Ledger." After six months he disposed of his interests in the "Ledger," and went to Jetmore, where he edited the "Advance" for one year, and taught a term of district school. From 1887 to 1890 Mr. Brady was editor of the "Salina Republican." His next work was as city editor of the "Hutchinson News." In 1891 he came to Lawrence

and with W. C. Simons, in March, 1892, started the "World," of which he remained editor for fourteen years, when he disposed of his interests to Mr. Simons, and purchased the "Lawrence Journal," editing that paper for five years. In February, 1911, the plant of the "Lawrence Journal" was destroyed by fire, after which the two Lawrence papers were combined under the name of the "Journal-World," with Mr. Brady as editor.

In politics Mr. Brady has always been an active Republican. He was a member of the Republican county central committee for four years; chairman of the Republican city central committee for six years; for four years deputy oil inspector, and then served one term as a member of the lower house of the Kansas legislature, after which he was elected to the state senate for a four-years term, expiring Jan. 9, 1913. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Lawrence Free Public Library, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Brady married and has one daughter—Vera C., a member of the faculty in the Cosmopolitan School of Music and Dramatic Art, of Chicago.

Gomer Taliesin Davies, editor and proprietor of the "Concordia Daily Kansan," has for nearly thirty years been at the head of a western newspaper. The "Kansan" stands first in Cloud county and enjoys the liberal patronage and unqualified confidence of the people. Mr. Davies was born at Pont-y-porid, Glamorganshire, South Wales, Jan. 25, 1855. In 1863 he crossed the Atlantic to seek a home in the United States. After landing in America he located in Pennsylvania for a few years, then removed to Livingston county, Missouri, and from there to Iowa, in 1869. In 1882 he came to Kansas and a year later purchased the "Republic County News," which was his first newspaper venture. While living in Republic county he was twice elected to the legislature, serving in the sessions of 1887-1889. In November, 1890, Mr. Davies bought the "Kansan" and moved to Concordia, where he has since continued to reside.

In 1879 he married, at Cleveland, Lucas county, Iowa, Miss Catherine A. Powell, and they have seven children: Dr. John D. Davies, Mrs. H. Lague, Jr., Miss Morfydd O. Davies, Harry L., Ralph B., Gladys, and Ruth. Mr. Davies is a sincere and competent business man. He never deviates from what he believes to be right to all who are concerned, whether it be in business, political or private life, and is intensely interested in all affairs that pertain to the upbuilding and prosperity of the community.

In an address contributed to the official report of the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the National Editorial Association, which convened at Hot Springs, Ark., April 15-18, 1902, George W. Martin, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, said, with reference to Mr. Davies, "The country newspaper publisher is a man unto himself. There is no other like him. His wrestle for the provender which supports life; his contest with the world and the devil in behalf of all that is good, necessitate a variety of talents, a vigilance and an industry wholly un-

necessary with Mr. Morgan or other mergers, who simply float along with the millions and billions accumulated near the mouth of the great river of commerce and industry. It is the man at the head of the stream, with nothing but what nature has given him, who performs miracles with this world of ours, and who gives to the current its direction for usefulness that causes the wheels of production to go round. The county newspaper publisher is the most important of all the factors at the beginning of things."

There are few homes the "Kansan" does not reach and in each Mr. Davies' influence is felt. He is fearless and in his whole career has been characterized by his keen sense of discrimination between right and wrong. He is prominent in social orders, having passed through all the chairs of the Odd Fellows Lodge, being grand master in 1934, grand representative in 1906 and 1907; is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; of the Knights of Pythias; Woodmen of America, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Davies is also an active member of the Concordia Commercial Club; and one of the directors of the Kansas Historical Society; and has served as vice-president of the National Editors' Association; as president of the Kansas North Central Editors' Association, in 1896; and as president of the State Editors' Association in 1901. His printing establishment is one of the finest in the eastern part of the state, in keeping with the editor and owner. Mr. Davies is a progressive citizen, who would be a worthy acquisition to any community.

William Baldwin Brownell, lawyer, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1859, a son of William and Elvira (Baldwin) Brownell. In 1883 he graduated in Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and was for a short time instructor in the Brooklyn Polytechnic, Brooklyn, N. Y., when he came to the University of Kansas, in 1883, as assistant teacher of English. In 1886 he graduated in the law department of the university, and then, in 1887, resigned as an instructor in the university and began the practice of law at Lawrence. From 1894 to 1898 he was again identified with the university, as a professor in the law department, but resigned in 1898, when he was elected county attorney for Douglas county. To this office he was reelected in 1900, serving two terms. As a lawyer Mr. Brownell is numbered among the ablest, and as a citizen he is highly esteemed. In politics he is a Republican; fraternally a Master Mason, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in church faith a communicant of the Episcopal church, being a vestryman of Trinity Church at Lawrence. In 1894 Mr. Brownell married Miss Lallie Buckingham, of Lawrence. They have one daughter—Evelyn.

Horace L. Moore, a veteran of the Civil war, formerly a merchant and now a banker and resident of Lawrence, was born in Mantua, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1837. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Keyes) Moore. In tracing the genealogy of the Moore family, we find that Colonel Moore is descended, in the sixth generation, from Andrew Moore, of

Poquonnock, Conn., who married Sarah Phelps, a granddaughter of William Phelps, the immigrant, of Windsor, Conn., Feb. 15, 1671. William Phelps came from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. The father of Colonel Moore was born at Granby, Conn., and went to Ohio in 1866, where he married Elizabeth Keyes, a granddaughter of Maj. Edward Crafts, of the Revolutionary war. Samuel Moore was a soldier of the war of 1812.

Col. Horace L. Moore was educated in the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, at Hiram, Ohio, at the time President Garfield was a teacher there. A good part of his education was acquired teaching school, a half dozen terms in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He came to Kansas in 1858, when twenty-one years of age. He read law in the office of Christian & Lane, at Lawrence, and would have been admitted to the bar in June, 1861, but for the outbreaking of the Civil war. He answered the first call of President Lincoln for troops, by enlisting as a private in Company D, Second Kansas infantry, with which regiment he served until it was mustered out on account of the expiration of the term of enlistment, Oct. 31, 1861. The next day, Nov. 1, 1861, he reënlisted in the Second Kansas cavalry, and was made second lieutenant of Troop D, Dec. 11, 1861, and commissioned first lieutenant May 1, 1862, and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Arkansas cavalry, by the secretary of war, Feb. 18, 1864, serving with this cavalry until mustered out, June 30, 1865, after a continuous service of more than four years. In all of the battles in which his regiment was engaged Colonel Moore took part with high credit. In the summer of 1867 the Eighteenth Kansas, a battalion of four troops of cavalry, was enlisted and mustered into the United States service to check the Indian depredations on the plains, and Colonel Moore was assigned to the command with the rank of major. In November, 1868, the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry was raised and mustered into the service to reënforce the command of Gen. Phil Sheridan, then conducting a campaign against hostile Indians in Kansas and the Indian Territory, which resulted in the death of the Cheyenne chief, Black Kettle, and the destruction of his band in the battle of the Washita. When Hon. S. J. Crawford resigned as governor of Kansas, and took command of the Nineteenth Kansas, Major Moore was made lieutenant-colonel, and on the resignation of Colonel Crawford, in February, he was mustered as colonel, and as such commanded the regiment until its term of enlistment expired. In this campaign against the hostile Indians, Colonel Moore won no less distinction than in the Civil war. He was a gallant and brave commander, and his military record is deserving of more than a passing mention.

Returning to the life of a civilian, Colonel Moore engaged in the mercantile business in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, until 1882, in which year he returned to Lawrence, where he has continued to maintain a residence, and retired from mercantile pursuits. Soon after returning to Lawrence he was elected treasurer of Douglas county, in which office he served one term. He was then honored with an election

to the Fifty-third Congress, in which he served with credit to himself and constituents. After leaving Congress Colonel Moore wrote a genealogy of the Moore family, a work which engaged his time for four or five years. For many years he has been a director of the Lawrence National Bank, and since 1903 he has been active in this bank, holding the position of vice-president. Colonel Moore voted twice for President Lincoln, and once for President Grant, but since then he has generally voted with the Democratic party, although he came all the way from New Mexico to cast his vote at Lawrence for James A. Garfield, who was one of his teachers in the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, as heretofore stated. For years he has been a member of the Kansas State Historical Society, and was once president of the society. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a Royal Arch Mason. At the time he was president of the State Historical Society he delivered an address before the society, in which he urged the compulsory recording in the county judge's office, all births, deaths and marriages, which is now the law of Kansas, the law emanating from his suggestion. Several years ago, on Decoration Day, while the orator of the day was delivering his address, a game of base ball was being played on the campus of the University of Kansas within the hearing of those who were observing the Nation's day of mourning. When the speaker had finished, Colonel Moore arose and spoke in condemnation of such disrespect for the day, as shown by the playing of base ball, when everybody should have marched to muffled drums and engaged in honoring the dead who fought in the defense of the Union, and his speech led to the enactment of a law against such discourtesy to the veterans of the Civil war. In the course of his career Colonel Moore has always stood out for patriotism, for progress in civic affairs, and in business exemplified an integrity and industry that has won for him both esteem and an enviable reputation.

In 1864 he married Esther A. Harmon, of Portage county, Ohio, the eldest daughter of Capt. Samuel and Jane (Deming) Harmon. Her father was a descendant of Francis Harmon, who came to America in the ship "Love," in 1635, and settled in Springfield, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two sons, Samuel A., of Lawrence, and Frank H., a lawyer, now assistant solicitor for the Kansas Southern railroad, at Kansas City, Mo. Colonel Moore and his wife have traveled extensively through Great Britain, continental Europe, and elsewhere. They are numbered among the leading families of Lawrence, and in the state Colonel Moore is one of the best and most favorably known among those men who have left upon the history of the state the impress of an active and exemplary life.

William Beecher Stone, veteran of the Civil war, former merchant and now a prominent resident and capitalist of Galena, is a native of Ohio, in which state he was born in Summit county, on the fifteenth day of January, 1838. His parents were Samuel Mansfield and Amanda (Sperry) Stone. His father was born at Waterbury, Conn. The progenitor

of the Stone family in America was John Stone, who came from England and settled at Guilford, Conn., in 1639. His descendants bore a prominent part in the American Revolution. William Beecher Stone is of the eighth generation of the Stone family in America. John Stone, progenitor, had a son, John Stone, who was born in 1644 and was the father of Ezekiel Stone, born in 1678. Ezekiel Stone was the father of John Stone, born in 1716, who was the father of Samuel Mansfield Stone, who was born in 1742 and was the father of Ezekiel Stone, born in 1771. This Ezekiel Stone was the father of Samuel Mansfield Stone, who was born May 8, 1797, and who was the father of William Beecher Stone, whose mother bore the maiden name of Amanda Sperry, who was also born in Connecticut and whose family progenitor in America also came from England, in 1650.

William Beecher Stone is a Son of the Revolution by reason of services rendered in the struggle for American independence by his great-great-grandfather, Josiah Bronson, who was a private in a company of Captain Mills Bradley's battalion, Wadworth's brigade, Connecticut troops, in 1776, and by his great-great-great-grandfather, Ephraim Smith, who was a private in a company under Captain Noble Benedict, of Colonel Waterbury's regiment, in 1775, and later a private in a company commanded by Captain Johnson, Colonel Douglas' Fifth battalion, under Wadworth's brigade. Mr. Stone's parents were married in Connecticut, and in 1820 removed to Ohio, settling at Tallmage, Summit county, where they spent the rest of their days. They had twelve children, of whom four are now living: Samuel, born in 1820, resides in Michigan; Mrs. Julia E. Burgess, born in 1823 resides in Galena; Lyman Sperry, born in 1845, resides in New York City; and William Beecher. The father was a farmer by occupation, and reared his family in Summit county, Ohio. There William Beecher Stone obtained a common school education, being unable to attend college on account of failing health. Jan. 18, 1856, when eighteen years of age, he left the parental home to go west, hoping to regain his health. He joined his uncle, Ebenezer Sperry, at Bernadotte, Ill., for whom he clerked in a store for about a year and a half, and in September, 1857, he and his uncle brought eight wagon loads of merchandise, including rifles, overland to Kansas. They sojourned briefly in Linn county, then at Miami, and finally settled at Olathe. Other than to merchandise in Kansas, they came to aid in making the state a free state, and when President Lincoln called for volunteers to put down the rebellion, Mr. Stone tendered his services, enlisting as a private, July 16, 1861, in Company A, Fourth Kansas infantry. Upon the organization of the company he was chosen first sergeant and was promoted to the position of second lieutenant, and later to first lieutenant. He received a commission as captain of Company C, and was mustered out of the service Sept. 30, 1865, after a splendid war record of a little more than four years. The first year's service was on the frontier in Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territory. In 1863, soon after the battle of Prairie Grove, the command was ordered to

Alton, Ill., and then to St. Louis, Mo., thence to the South, where they participated in the battles of Franklin, Spring River and Nashville, and proceeded on to New Orleans.

When the war closed Captain Stone went to Kansas City, Mo., where for five years he was successfully engaged in merchandising. Selling out his business and becoming interested in a wholesale establishment, dealing in hardware and agricultural implements, Mr. Stone removed to St. Louis, and remained in charge of the firm's business in Kansas and the West up to 1877, when he sold out his interest in the business, and removed to Galena, Kan., where he became interested in mining, and where he has since resided. In the business world Mr. Stone has achieved gratifying success. For several years after locating in Galena he was extensively interested in the mining and smelting business, and is still an extensive holder of mining interests, but for the past five years he has not been actively engaged. From a financial standpoint his career has been that of a sapient and able business man. In politics he has always supported the men and measures of the Republican party. While he has been an active man in political affairs, he has not been a seeker of political honors, yet he was honored by an election as representative of Cherokee county in the lower branch of the Kansas legislature, and served with distinction in that body in 1883-4. Fraternally he has been prominent in Masonry for years, being a past master of his lodge, having attained to the rank of Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Kansas State Historical Society, of which society he was president in 1903. Mr. Stone is generally known by the title of colonel, an application by no means pleasing to him, for being of an unassuming character, he seeks no honors unduly. In his personal relations, he is plain and unostentatious, fair and just in business relations, and by reason of which, together with his patriotic and exemplary life, he is highly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

In 1868, at Mattoon, Ill., Mr. Stone married Miss Irene Gove, and to their union five children were born, two of whom are deceased. Those living are William Arthur, Mary A. (White), and Eliza May. The son, William A., is a prominent business man of Galena, where he is proprietor of a foundry and machine shop. He is a Son of the American Revolution, and otherwise prominently identified in social and fraternal affairs.

La Roy M. Penwell, the well known and popular funeral director of Topeka, Kan., represents that type of a self-made man who is ever ready to share his own prosperity with the up-building of the community. He comes of sturdy Welsh ancestry who were New England pioneers, and was born at Buchanan, Mich., Nov. 25, 1862. His parents were Eli W. and Mary L. (Rouse) Penwell, the former a native of Elkhart, Ind., and the latter of Tonawanda, N. Y., being the daughter of Capt. Pardon Rouse, noted in his day as a boatman on the Erie canal. He removed to Buchanan, Mich., when Mary L. was a small girl and resided there until his death. Eli W. Penwell was the son of John



L. Penwell

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Nelson and Jerusha (Ives) Penwell, the former a native of Wales and the son of David and Jerusha (Hyde) Penwell, the founders of the family in America. David Penwell was born and reared in Wales, and married Miss Jerusha Hyde, of London, England. She was one of the famous Hyde heirs to a \$20,000,000 estate in England that has been in course of litigation for over a century. David Penwell and family immigrated to America and located in New Hampshire, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. John Nelson Penwell accompanied his parents to this country when a boy and grew to manhood among the hills of New Hampshire. He chose for his wife Miss Jerusha Ives, who bore him two sons, William Nelson and Eli William, the latter of whom became the father of La Roy M. Penwell of this review. Soon after his marriage, John M. Penwell removed from New Hampshire to Elkhart, Ind., where he resided until after the death of his wife, when he removed to a wild tract of land located about half way between Buchanan and Niles, Mich. After residing in Michigan several years, he removed to a farm near Ottumwa, Iowa, where he ended his days. Eli W. Penwell and wife became the parents of seven children, of whom four grew to maturity: La Roy McClellan, of this sketch; Frank S.; Alpheus A., superintendent of the Los Angeles & Pacific railroad shops located at Los Angeles, Cal.; and Alva J., who is farming near El Reno, Okla.

La Roy M. Penwell attended the schools of Michigan and Kansas until the age of thirteen, when he climbed into the saddle, and for the next four years herded cattle in southern Kansas. At the age of seventeen, he resolved to learn the carpenter trade under his father, who was a skilled workman, then residing at Meriden, Kan. After one year with his father, he secured a position with the depot and bridge building crew of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad at San Marcell, N. Mex., and continued in that department until February, 1888, when he was transferred to the Topeka shops and assigned to work in the cabinet department, where for six years, or until six o'clock p. m., of April 30, 1894, he was engaged in building railway coaches. Prior to severing his connections with the Santa Fe, he had made all arrangements to open an undertaking establishment in Topeka on May 1, 1894, and from that date to the present time he has been actively engaged in that business. Success attended him from the start, for he kept in touch with every phase of the undertaker's art and his equipment is the very best to be had. His new building at 508-510 Quincy street not only contains a fine suite of parlors but also a morgue of the latest design and equipment. On Aug. 18, 1888, Mr. Penwell was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Maston, the daughter of Harvey Maston, a veteran of the Civil war who was killed in the battle of Chickamauga. He enlisted at Pontiac, Ill., and was at the front with his command when Mrs. Penwell was born on Feb. 14, 1863. Although he made every effort to secure a furlough home, he was unsuccessful and died in battle without ever having seen his infant daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Penwell

have a daughter, Portia W., now taking a course in Christian College, at Columbia, Mo. Politically, Mr. Penwell is a progressive Democrat and ranks high in the councils of his party. He has been a member of the Democratic Central Committee of Shawnee county for years and has served as chairman of both the city and county central committees. He also served as treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee for four years. In 1896 he was his party's candidate for county treasurer, and in 1908 was elected a representative in the state legislature from the 38th district, being the first Democrat ever sent to the legislature from that district. His term expired in January, 1911, and he refused a renomination. He also has refused the solicitations of his friends to become a candidate for governor, as well as for Congress. In 1900 he was Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms at the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City, Mo. Fraternally, Mr. Penwell affiliates with about all of the secret orders in Topeka. In Masonry he has attained to the Thirty-second degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, is a Knight Templar, and a member of Abdallah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, which he represented at the Imperial Council in 1908 at St. Paul, Minn. He is Master of Topeka Lodge No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons, and has served as Knight Commander of the Ancient Order, Toltec Rite. He is a Past Grand of Topeka Lodge No. 40, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Kansas for fifteen years, six of which he has served as chairman of the finance committee. He is also a member of Shawnee Encampment No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is Past Exalted Ruler of Topeka Lodge No. 204, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in 1907 he represented his lodge at the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Denver, Col., and has been a member of it since that date. He is Past Chancellor of Valliant Lodge No. 155, Knights of Pythias of Topeka, and has been a member of the Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge for the past ten years. He is President of Topeka Aerie No. 58, Fraternal Order of Eagles. He was one of the organizers of the Kansas Funeral Directors' Association and is now serving his fourteenth consecutive year as its secretary; he is a Past President of the National Funeral Directors' Association and has served as its representative at the National Baggage Men's Association meetings and at the National and Provincial Boards of Health meeting at Washington, D. C., in 1909. He is a member of the Topeka Commercial Club and has served as its treasurer for several years; is a Past Master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Past Counsel of the Modern Woodmen of America; is serving his sixth year as Lieutenant-Colonel on General Mitchell's staff of Foresters; is a Past President of Capital Council No. 1, Knights and Ladies of Security; and is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the National Union, Woodmen of the World, Fraternal Aid Association, the Triple Tie Association, the Court of Honor, the Select Knights and Ladies, the Royal Neighbors, the Degree of Honor, the Sons and Daughters of Justice, the Fraternal Mystic

Circle, the National Protective Legion and the Loyal Order of Moose, and is Dictator of the last order named. Mr. Penwell is also prominent in church circles, being a member of the First Christian Church of Topeka, of which he has served as financial secretary for the past two years. He is also interested and holds stock in several of Topeka's industrial corporations, among them being the Topeka Pure Milk Company, the Vermont Granite Company, the Smith Automobile Company, and a number of others. He is a director in the Kansas State Fair Association and one of its most enthusiastic workers. Although Mr. Penwell is a member of nearly every fraternal organization in the city, he devotes a portion of his time to each and is deservedly popular in all.

It would seem from the foregoing that he had about all he could possibly handle in conjunction with his rapidly increasing business as a funeral director, but his numerous friends, regardless of party, insisted on his services as a member of the Topeka School Board, and over his protest, placed his name on the city ticket in April, 1911. He led the six successful candidates, receiving 9,538 votes out of a total vote of about 15,000. Of the six members elected, he led Mrs. Evans by 1,652 and Mr. Jones by 3,856 votes, and led Mayor Billard, the successful candidate for mayor, by 1,778 votes. Mr. Penwell is a man of fine address, and possesses those genial qualities so essential to the making and holding of friends.

Samuel Douglas Bishop, able lawyer and prominent citizen of Lawrence, is a native of Iowa, in which state he was born at Dinton, Aug. 5, 1863. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Cupid) Bishop. They were born in the State of New York, the father being of English lineage and the mother of Irish. In the '50s they went to Iowa from their native state, and resided in Iowa until 1889, in which year they removed to Idaho, where they both died in 1895. They had eight children. The father was a farmer by occupation, and after going to Idaho a ranchman.

On his father's farm in Iowa, Samuel D. Bishop was reared. In the district schools he received his early and rudimentary education. At seventeen he entered Cornell College, Iowa, where he received his more advanced literary education, graduating in Cornell in 1887, receiving the degree of Ph. B. Later in the same year Mr. Bishop entered the law department of the University of Kansas, where he completed the course and graduated in 1889. Immediately afterward he was admitted to the bar at Lawrence, where he began the practice of law, associated with the late Hon. Alexander C. Mitchell, as a member of the law firm of Bishop & Mitchell, an association which long continued under pleasant relations and a constantly increasing practice until Mr. Mitchell entered upon his duties as member of Congress, March, 1911, since when Mr. Bishop has continued in an active and remunerative practice alone. As a lawyer Mr. Bishop not only possesses a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law, but in addition thereto, he is gifted as a trial lawyer. He is a man of affirmative disposition and exceptional force of character. His well poised mind, accurate judgment and

personal potentiality fit him for public leadership, and it is no wonder that Mr. Bishop has been drawn into politics and public office. He is a Democrat in political affiliations. In 1892 and 1894 he was elected county attorney for Douglas county, and served with ability in this office for two terms. In 1898 he was honored with the Democratic nomination for Congress, but owing to the pressing demands of a growing practice in the law, he was compelled to decline the nomination. In the spring of 1909 his services were again called into public requisition by an election to the office of mayor of Lawrence. He gave the city an able administration, and in the spring of 1911 was elected for a second term. His personal popularity is based on confidence and esteem. He receives that public confidence to which men of fidelity to public trust are justly entitled, and is a foremost figure in his home city. In 1910 Governor Stubbs appointed him a member of the Kansas State Text-Book Commission, another indication of his recognized ability. Fraternally Mr. Bishop is a Master Mason, and also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1891 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bishop to Miss Martha Jane Russell, a daughter of Major Sylvester C. Russell. Mrs. Bishop was born and reared in Lawrence, and is a lady of attainment and popularity. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have but one child, a son, Joseph Baldwin, a student, in his sophomore year in the University of Kansas.

James Carl Broadley, cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Weir, was born in Columbus, Kan., July 31, 1883, a son of John Coates and Caroline (Jarrett) Broadley. His father was born at White Pigeon, Mich., Aug. 20, 1848, and died in Joplin, Mo., June 7, 1909. His mother was born at Muncy, Pa., Oct. 31, 1851, and now resides at Joplin, Mo. The parents were married in Michigan, and soon after their marriage they came to Kansas, in 1873, locating in Labette county, where the father farmed for a few years, and then removed to Columbus, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Later he became an agent for the International Harvester Company, at which he continued for several years. John C. Broadley and wife have five children, of whom James C. is the fourth oldest. James Carl Broadley was reared at Columbus, and graduated in the Cherokee County High School in 1902, and in the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Ill., in 1903, and in September of that same year was made teller of the Citizens' Bank of Weir. He was promoted first to assistant cashier, and Sept. 1, 1904, to cashier of the bank, a position he has since held, displaying unusual financial and banking ability. Mr. Broadley is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine, Mirza temple, Pittsburg, Kan. He was married in 1904 to Miss Etta Maye Skidmore, a daughter of Hon. A. H. Skidmore, former judge of the district court. Mr. and Mrs. Broadley have one child, Alice Caroline.

Robert Marion Markham, M. D., of Scammon, was born in Marion county, Illinois, Oct. 19, 1862. He is a son of Wesley Washington and Anna (Manier) Markham. His father was born and reared in Ken-

tucky, from which state he went, when a young man, to Illinois, where he read medicine under a practicing physician, and subsequently practiced medicine in Illinois and Missouri, and in 1871, came to Kansas, locating at Pleasant View, Cherokee county. Thereafter he was located at various places, and finally at Iola, Kan., where he died in 1907, at the age of seventy-five, after practicing medicine for thirty-five years. The mother of Dr. Robert M. Markham was born in Tennessee. She bore her husband four children: Ella, the wife of R. S. Gilfillan, of Bandara; Robert Marion; Rev. Charles Curtis, a Baptist minister; and Effie, the wife of A. J. Davis, of Weir.

Dr. Markham was eight years of age when his parents came to Kansas. Since that age he has lived in the state, in the public schools of which he was educated, closing his literary education by one term in the normal college at Fort Scott. He has been self-supporting since fifteen years of age, when he became a clothing salesman at Fort Scott. He remained a clothing salesman for the greater part of the time until he was twenty-eight years of age, or until he entered the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., where he attended medical lectures and also clerked in a furnishing store, in order to defray the expenses of his medical education. In 1889 he began practicing medicine at Scammon, earning means wherewith to return to medical college, and to graduate in medicine. He received the degree of M. D. in 1892, and returned to Scammon, where he has successfully practiced medicine and operated a drug store. He is a member of the Cherokee county and the Kansas state medical societies, and the American Medical Association. He is also a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, Mirza temple, of Pittsburg, Kan., and is also a Knight of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican, and served three consecutive terms as mayor of Scammon. He is a director of the Scammon State Bank, of which he was an organizer. In 1897 Dr. Markham married Miss Jennie P. Mackie, and they have one child, David Wesley.

Hugh Reid, vice-president of the Scammon State Bank, and a retired coal mine operator, is a Scotchman of that most excellent class of America's foreign-born citizens. He was born in Ayr, Scotland, Nov. 27, 1845, son of Adam and Agnes (McCullough) Reid, who came to the United States in 1851, with three children, and located at Sharon, Pa., where the father followed coal mining. Five children were born unto these parents in this country. Hugh Reid was but six years of age when he came to this country with his parents. He grew to manhood at Sharon, obtained a limited education, and began working in coal mines when only ten years of age. He married Mary McCallum, in 1869 and they had ten children—seven living and three deceased.

In September, 1864, Mr. Reid enlisted in Company D, Two Hundred Eleventh Pennsylvania infantry as a private, serving until the close of the war, being mustered out of the service in June of 1865. He saw much active service during the time he was in the army. He participated in the battle of Petersburg, where he received a severe wound;

also took part in the battles of Fort Stedman, Bermuda Hundred, and others, in which the Army of Virginia participated. In 1878 Mr. Reid removed to the Indian Territory, where he earned, by splendid service, promotion to the foremanship of the mines near McAlister, and remained there until 1883, when he became superintendent of the mines of the Scullen Coal Company in Ray county, Missouri. Here he remained for six years, and then for another period of six years was superintendent of mines for the Fleming Coal Company at Pleasanton, Kan. He then accepted a like position for the Southwestern Coal & Improvement Company at Mineral, Kan., holding this position until the spring of 1902, when he became superintendent of all mines owned in Kansas by the Central Coal & Coke Company, holding the position until his recent volunteer retirement. He holds stock in coal mining companies, and in the Scammon State Bank, of which he was made vice-president in the fall of 1910. He has resided in Scammon since 1902. Mr. Reid is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Mystic Shriner, Mirza temple, Pittsburg, Kan.

James Newland McDonald, cashier of the Scammon State Bank, was born in Howard county, Missouri, April 9, 1859, a son of James R. and Iantha (Hill) McDonald. His father was born in Howard county, Missouri, in 1822, and died in Bates county, that state, in 1897. He was a son of Peter McDonald, who was of Scottish lineage, coming from the Carolinas to Kentucky, thence to Missouri. The mother of James Newland McDonald was born in Madison county, Kentucky, and was a daughter of Archibald Hill and her mother bore the maiden name of Newland. Mr. McDonald is the youngest of eight children, of whom five are living. He was reared on a farm, and given a liberal common school education. At the age of nineteen he and his brother went to Bates county, Missouri, where they purchased land and developed a farm. May 20, 1881, Mr. McDonald accepted a position with the Central Coal & Coke Company, at Rich Hill, Mo., in whose employ he remained for nineteen years and four months, then resigned to take the management of the Mackie-McDonald Lumber Company, with headquarters at Scammon, Kan. In 1901 he became one of the organizers of the Scammon State Bank, and its first cashier. He has remained the cashier of the bank, which has enjoyed a constantly increasing business from its organization. For over thirty years Mr. McDonald has been continuously employed and drawing a salary without the loss of a single day, an unusual thing in the life of the average business man. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and in 1886 was his party's candidate for district clerk, but was defeated, his party being in the minority. He became a resident of Scammon, Feb 27, 1883. He helped to lay out the present town in the following February. He has served as mayor of the town several terms, and as a member of the school board three years.

In 1885 he married Miss Jennie Coman, daughter of James Coman,

who was a pioneer of Cherokee county, settling on a farm near Scammon in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have one child, Mary. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Cherokee county.

John Patterson Walters is a pioneer of Empire City, where he has resided since June, 1877, and where he is now the leading merchant. Mr. Walters was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 10, 1837. His parents were Frank and Wilhelmina Walters. His father was born in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, and his mother in Switzerland: His father was a miller by trade, but in Pennsylvania followed coal mining.

John P. Walters had only the advantages of a common school education, and very early in life went to work in the Pennsylvania oil fields. Later and up to 1868 he was engaged in manufacturing glass sand at Pittsburgh, Pa., and thereafter, up to 1876, he was engaged in operating coal mines in that state. In June, 1876, he came west to Kansas and located at Hutchinson, later at Osage City, and in June, 1877, located at Empire City, where he has merchandised with gratifying success. He has served as councilman, city clerk, member of the school board, mayor and postmaster at Empire City. He was three times elected mayor, and after serving as postmaster three years resigned the position. In every position of public trust held by Mr. Walters he has rendered acceptable service. In politics he has supported the principles of the Republican party with unflinching fidelity. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Public spirited, Mr. Walters has lived the life of a progressive and enterprising citizen. While he has not accumulated a large fortune, yet he has achieved success in the business world. He has been more or less interested in mining at Empire City and Galena, sometimes with success. Of him it can be truthfully said that in all of his business transactions he has been honest and a fair dealer with his fellowmen. He is highly respected, and has led an exemplary life.

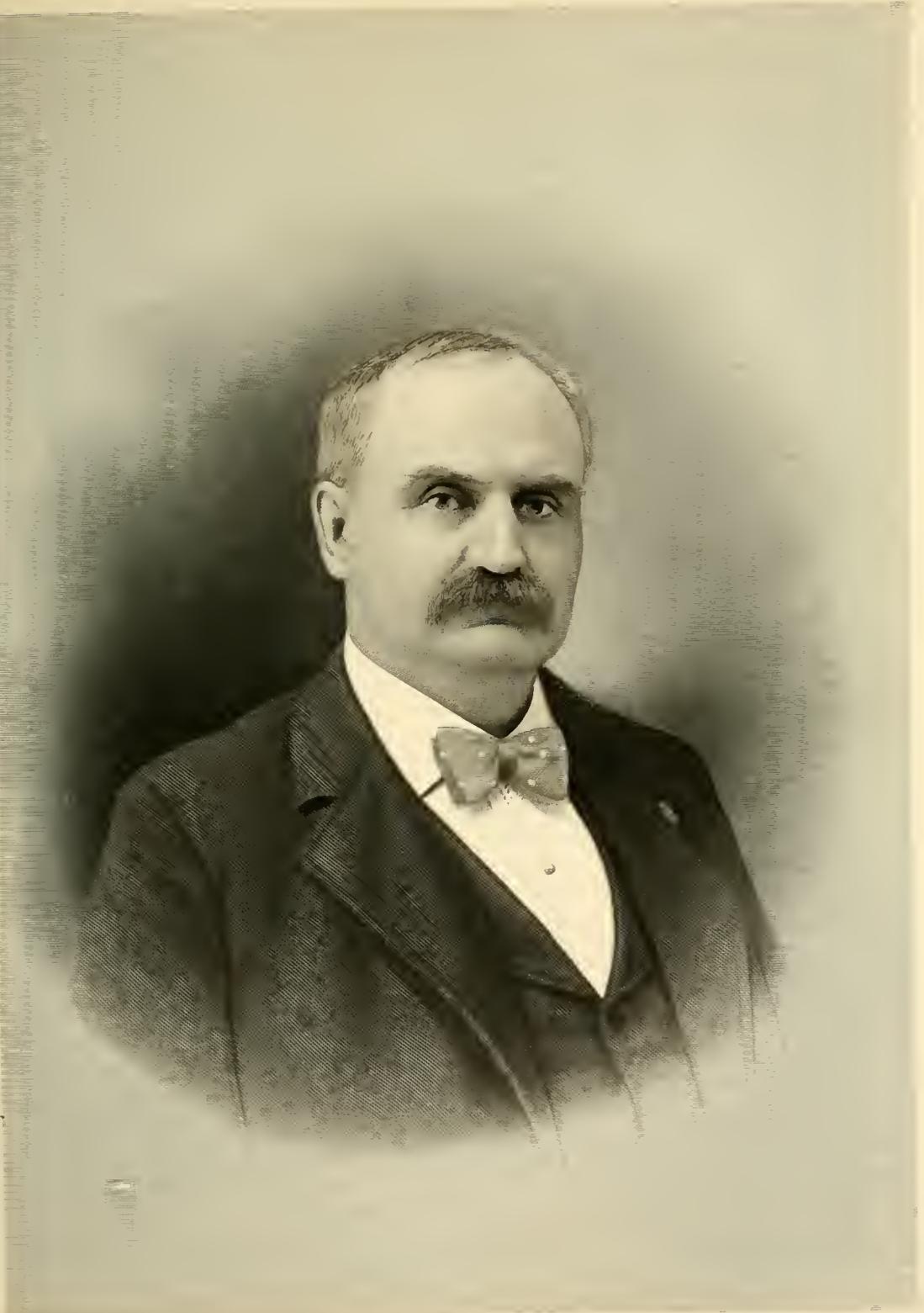
In 1875 he married Agnes Adams, who came west with him as his young wife, and who shared his sorrows as well as joys, and was a faithful helpmate to him for twenty-one years, when, in 1894, she passed to the great beyond, leaving three children—Frank A., Addie and Lillis.

Herbert Andrew Browne, M. D., physician and surgeon at Galena, was born in the city of New York, March 11, 1878, a son of Andrew J. and Josephine (Smith) Browne. His father was born in Illinois, and his mother in the State of New York. His father was a merchant, and came west in 1884 and located in Kansas City, Mo., where Dr. Browne was reared and attended the public schools of the city, completing his literary education in the Central High School of Kansas City, and then entered the Kansas City Hospital Medical College, in which he graduated in 1898. For a short period of time he practiced medicine in both Kansas City, Mo., and Burlingame, Kan., and in 1899 located in Galena, where he has gained a large and lucrative practice, and sustains high rank in his profession. He is a member of the Cherokee County

Medical Society, of the Kansas State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the United States board of pension examiners. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, also an Eagle, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

James Oakley Davidson.—A pioneer family in any community is of more or less historic interest, no matter if its tenure of residence be of long or short duration. But when a family is not only one among the first to settle in a community, but also continues to reside in it for decade after decade, and generation after generation, and certain of its members at all times are leaders in every movement intended to conserve the community's welfare and promote its progress, then that family becomes of special historic interest and prominence.

One of the most prominent families of southern Kansas, and, indeed, of the whole state, is the Davidson family of Wichita, established there, in 1872, by the late Stephen Lock Davidson, who had come to the Sunflower State from the State of New York, and not only became one of the early settlers of Wichita, but was, also, a prominent figure in her early history. Stephen Lock Davidson was born at Ackworth, N. H., Feb. 28, 1814, son of James and Jane Davidson. James Davidson was a son of John Davidson, a Revolutionary soldier, who was severely wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill, and whose father, William Davidson, emigrated from the north of Ireland to New England, in 1720, and became the founder of the family in America. Originally the Davidson family lived in Scotland, and it is, therefore, of Scotch descent. Being a part of the Scottish Clan of Dhail, it possessed a coat-of-arms and belonged to the nobility. When Oliver Cromwell undertook to solve the Irish question by sending a number of sturdy Scotchmen to the north of Ireland, certain members of the Davidson family were among those chosen for the mission, and this is how the family became established in the north of Ireland. It will thus be seen that the Davidson family is not only of good, patriotic Scotch stock, across the water, but that it is, also, of patriotic American descent, on this side; since it was represented in the great struggle for American independence, and, consequently, has in it some of the best blood of which the American nation can boast. Stephen Lock Davidson removed with his parents from New Hampshire to the State of New York, when six years old, the trip being made with an ox team. In 1872 he made a business trip to the State of Kansas. Becoming favorably impressed with the Sunflower State, which had then only fairly begun its wonderful career of industrial development, he decided to bring his family thither and make it his future home. He resided during the rest of his life in Wichita. He was a man of large means, devoted his attention largely to the business of loaning money, and was the founder of the S. L. Davidson Mortgage Company, organized in 1885, a concern which was established on a sound, conservative, business basis, and became one of the strongest and best known financial institutions in Wichita. The S. L. Davidson Mortgage Company soon built up a large and lucrative business and



J. Davidson

became so thoroughly entrenched in a business way as to be able to "weather all the storms" which have beset the financial world during the past quarter of a century; and it is one of a very few similar concerns, doing business in Kansas, that has been able so to survive. Whether in the midst of crop failure or panic, the company has steadfastly maintained a permanency, and it has thus proved itself to be a boon and a God-send to the agricultural development of both Kansas and Oklahoma. Stephen Lock Davidson was twice married, his first wife being Jane Lancaster. Upon her death he married Susan Rhoda Hampton. Four children of the second marriage survive: James Oakley Davidson, whose career this present sketch is mainly designed to trace; Mrs. A. H. Gossard, of Kansas City, Mo.; Hon. Charles Lock Davidson, the present mayor of Wichita (see sketch); and Mrs. Berdine Woolard, of Wichita.

James Oakley Davidson, who is now one of Wichita's most honored and substantial citizens, was born in the town of Cuba, Allegany county, New York, March 4, 1850, the eldest son of Stephen Lock Davidson, by his second wife, Susan Rhoda Hampton. It is a pleasure to write the history of a man when he who undertakes the task has at his command an abundance of good material—material whose quality and quantity are such as to make the task difficult only to the extent of being able to condense in a limited space a small part of the very best of it. Such is a writer's sole trouble when he undertakes to enumerate and describe fully the traits of character, good deeds, and splendid achievements of a man like James Oakley Davidson, and to condense the whole within the limits of a few pages. James Oakley Davidson's long residence in his adopted city, and his leadership in its affairs, entitle him to the honor of being Wichita's first citizen—not politically, for he is not a politician and never held office in his life; but in all those other and more essential respects which have given to the city the very bone and sinew of its life. Reared to early manhood in his native New York county, he came to Wichita with the family in 1872, and with the exception of a period of five years, back in the '90s, during which he lived in Chicago, Wichita has been his home ever since. Residing here fully thirty-five years, and even during the brief period of his absence having large interests here, he has carved his name on the city's industrial and financial history to an extent wholly incomparable to that of any other man.

In his early young manhood Mr. Davidson was engaged in the mortgage loan business, and it may be said of him that he was not only one among the pioneers in that business in Kansas, but also was one of the most prominent and highly successful mortgage-loan men in the state. Starting in the business as the partner of his father, he later embarked in it on his own account by organizing the Davidson Loan Company, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. He loaned Eastern money to the agriculturalists of the state, and, in order to convey some idea of the extent of his business, it may be said that during the time

he was engaged in this business he was the means of placing fully \$15,000,000 on Kansas real estate. It was in that period when Kansas farmers were compelled to borrow in order to save themselves, and to enable them to pave the way for the present commanding position the commonwealth now occupies in the great sisterhood of American states. It was the most crucial period in the state's history. Its tillers of the soil had millions of acres of as fertile lands as the sun ever shone on, and also had a quality of industry never surpassed by that of any other people, but a long succession of crop failures, due to the ravishes of the chinch-bug, the grasshopper, and to droughts, to be followed by a long period of extremely low prices, brought them to a condition of want seldom equalled in the history of the world. But for the millions of dollars of outside capital that was poured into the state, the farming class would simply have been compelled to abandon the great Kansas prairies and allow them once more to become the habitat of the Indian and the buffalo. But confidence in the ultimate triumph of agriculture in the state was never shaken. Millions upon millions of Eastern capital were rushed thither to the rescue. The result was that the state was saved. The chinch-bug and the grasshopper became practically an unknown quantity, the drought periods became less frequent. The prices of her farm products steadily advanced, and today the Kansas farmers form collectively, one of the most prosperous and independent agricultural classes in the world. In that day they were borrowers; today they are lenders. In that day their perambulations were carried on either afoot, astride a broncho, or in a big wagon drawn by oxen, mules or inferior horses; today they move about, either in carriages drawn by blooded animals, or in palace motor cars. In his capacity of loan agent Mr. Davidson, therefore, became an instrumentality for good in the preservation and development of Kansas, the full effect of which it is beyond the power of any human mind to calculate. However, he lays no claim to philanthropy. He was engaged in a strictly legitimate, private enterprise, and he pursued it, primarily, for the purpose of laying the foundation of his own personal fortune, just as millions of other men, possessed of thrift and business sagacity, have done. He succeeded admirably; interest rates were high; his commissions were princely, and thus was established the nucleus of a private estate which is now one of the largest in Kansas; and today he possesses a distinction enjoyed by few Kansans, that of being classed among the millionaires. The mortgage-loan business received his attention for a number of years. He was also, during this period, prominently identified with the banking business. In June, 1882, he organized the Citizens' State Bank, of Wichita, and served as its president fourteen years. In 1896 he purchased a controlling interest in the Kansas National Bank, and about the same time consolidated these two banks into one, the new institution retaining the name of the Kansas National Bank. Of this consolidated bank he served as president until 1901, when he sold his interest in it and retired from the active banking business. Meanwhile, he

had acquired large interests outside the banking industry. He became one of the pioneers, as well as one of the chief promoters, of the natural gas industry in the State of Kansas. Mr. Davidson has done much to carve his name on the history of Wichita. He built the Kansas National Bank building, in 1882; he furnished the money to build the first street railway in Wichita; he laid out Riverside, which is today one of Wichita's most fashionable suburbs, and in it he built, of stone and slate, at a cost of \$105,000, the finest residence that has ever been erected in the state. It served as his private home for several years, or until his removal to Chicago, when he finally sold it. He built the electric street railway in Wichita—the line to Riverside—which was the first electric line built and operated successfully in the Western states, and he has the honor of introducing the first vestibuled street cars in this part of the country. For many years he was president of the Wichita street railway. He promoted the deal which resulted in bringing natural gas to Wichita; was one of the men who established the Union Stock Yards in the city, and was president of the same for twenty years. He has also, throughout his entire career, been active in securing the building of railroads to and through Wichita and the building of factories there. When the Burton Stock Car Company was looking for a location, he induced it to locate on land about four miles north of Wichita, by giving the company seventy acres of ground and assuming responsibility for a bonus of \$200,000. The Board of Trade and people of Wichita became responsible for the payment of \$50,000 of this sum, and substantially paid that amount. The remaining \$150,000 was paid by Mr. Davidson. At one time the car company employed between 500 and 600 workmen and had a little city of 250 homes. Later, however, on account of the inconvenience of returning cars for repair, the plant was removed to Chicago. Mr. Davidson was a stockholder and a director in this concern.

Mr. Davidson was married, in 1876, to Miss Ida Fitch, a daughter of Joseph P. and Frances E. (Guyer) Fitch, of Eldorado, Kan. She died, in 1883, leaving a son, Frank Oakley, born in 1877, and now a prominent young business man of Wichita. He is married, his wife having been a Miss Elsie Bell, of Chicago. In 1887 the father was married to Miss Bessie Carver, of Jacksonville, Ill. Of this latter union two children have been born: Bessie Oakley is attending a young ladies' school in the East, and James Ogden is attending the Wichita public schools.

James Oakley Davidson is also just as prominent in the social and fraternal life of Wichita as in its business circles. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and an Elk. He is a member of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce; a member and director of the Wichita Commercial Club; a director of the Fourth National Bank; a director of the Kansas Gas & Electric Company; is president of the Hutchinson Gas & Fuel Company; president of the Newton Gas & Fuel Company; a director of the Union Stock Yards Company, and president of the Southern Development Company, of

Coffeyville, Kan. He is a Republican in politics, and though frequently importuned by his friends to do such, has never been a candidate for office. He is possessed of the spirit of his patriotic ancestors and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The name of James Oakley Davidson has been so indelibly carved on the early history of the city of Wichita that not even time can efface it. A man of large heart, kindly way, and quiet demeanor, he is a splendid type of those plain, unassuming, cool-headed, successful, Scotch-bred citizens, which form so potent and so integral a part in the personnel and make-up of the American nation. Preëminently Wichita's most estimable citizen, his name deserves to be written in letters of gold in the annals of both his city and his state.

Harrison B. Savage, M. D., Galena, is a son of Dr. Charles Smith Savage and Elizabeth P. (Burgess) Savage. His father was born in Germantown, Mason county, Kentucky, Dec. 8, 1829, the son of James Phillips Savage and Sallie (Currens) Savage. James Phillips Savage was born in Virginia Jan. 16, 1792, a son of James and Mary (Phillips) Savage, both of whom were born in Virginia, whence they came to Kentucky at a very early date. The Savage family is of Welsh origin. The father of James Savage was a Revolutionary soldier. James Phillips Savage came to Kentucky with his widowed mother and her eleven other children in 1799, in a covered wagon, and settled near Maysville, then called Limestone. There he learned the tanner's trade under Peter Grant, and then went to Germantown, where he worked in the tannery of William Currens, whose daughter he afterward married, and there settled for life. He was married in 1813. His wife was born in Kentucky, April 15, 1799. She bore him the following children: Mary Ann, Elizabeth, William L., Margaret C., James C., Francis A., Charles S., Maria D., Elijah C., and Sallie C. The father became a farmer and merchant, and was also a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife died in 1844, and his death occurred in 1854.

Dr. Charles S. Savage was reared in Germantown, and graduated from Augusta College, Augusta, Ky., in 1848. He then entered the medical department of the University of Louisville from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1851. For years he was associated with that distinguished physician and surgeon, Samuel D. Gross, of Louisville, and then located at Germantown, where he remained in a continuous and active practice until 1900, in which year he came to Galena, where he has since been associated in the practice of medicine with his son, Dr. Harrison B. Savage. In 1856 he married at Germantown, Ky., Miss Elizabeth P. Burgess, also a native of Kentucky. She died in 1894, at the age of fifty-four, leaving two children: Mary Currens, now Mrs. Pepper, and Dr. Harrison B.

Dr. Harrison B. Savage was born in Germantown, Ky., June 28, 1863. In 1879 he received the degree of A. B. in Lexington, (Ky.) University, and during 1881 and 1882 attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Mo., and in 1888 graduated in the Bellevue

Hospital Medical College of New York City. He began the practice of medicine at Germantown, Ky., and from 1889 to 1893 practiced at Glasgow, Mo. In the latter year he located at Galena, where he has since remained and enjoyed a splendid practice. He is a member of the Cherokee County Medical Society, of the Kansas State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks fraternities, and in politics an unswerving Democrat. In 1902 Dr. Harrison B. Savage and Miss Florence Lawder, of Joplin, Mo., were united in marriage.

Clement H. Jones, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Galena, of which city he is also mayor, is a Kentuckian by birth. He was born at Flemingsburg, Ky., Oct. 12, 1865, a son of William B. and Sarah C. (Shahan) Jones, the father being a native of Louisville, Ky., and the mother a native of Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. Jones' father was a physician and surgeon. He was a graduate of the Scudder School of Medicine at St. Louis; came to Kansas in 1876, locating first at Florence, but later spent fifteen years on a farm in Marion county, and then, about 1896, he located in Galena, where he practiced his profession up to his death, which occurred in 1904, when he had passed the sixty-eighth milestone in the course of an exemplary life. His wife survived him four years, and died at Galena at the age of sixty-seven. They had seven sons, of whom Dr. Clement H. is the third oldest. He obtained a common school education, and began the study of medicine under his father's preceptorship. He was granted a certificate to practice medicine in Cherokee county in 1893. He practiced in that county up to 1899, in which year he located in Galena, where he soon forged to the fore in his profession, and where he has gained and sustained a large and desirable practice. With the advancements of his profession Dr. Jones has kept abreast. He is a member of the Cherokee county and the Kansas state medical societies and of the American Medical Association. In politics Dr. Jones is an ardent Democrat. He has long been a leader in local politics, and in 1911 was honored with an election to the mayoralty of Galena. In 1900 occurred the marriage of Dr. Jones and Miss Olive B. Adams, of Des Moines, Iowa. Fraternally Dr. Jones is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Galena lodge. He has forged his own way to success in life, and is one of Galena's leading citizens, as well as physicians.

S. C. Westcott, lawyer and resident of Galena, was born in Ingham county, Michigan, March 3, 1867. He is one of two sons born to William H. and Mary (Wright) Westcott. His brother is Charles W. Westcott, of Joplin, Mo. The mother died when Mr. Westcott was only a few weeks old. His father did not marry a second time, but in 1869, he came to Kansas, bringing with him his two sons, his own father and two sisters. He located in Baxter Springs, Cherokee county, where he was killed in 1872, while on duty as town marshal. His sons were reared at Baxter Springs, where they obtained a common school

education. In 1888, S. C. Westcott entered the University of Kansas, whence he was graduated from the law department in 1890, in which year he was admitted to the bar at Lawrence, under examination. Immediately afterward, Mr. Westcott located at Galena where he has remained in the active practice of his chosen profession, in which he has achieved gratifying success. In politics Mr. Westcott has always been an active Republican. In 1906 he was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature to represent Cherokee county. He was reelected to this office in 1908, and for two terms served as representative, his record as a legislator meeting the most sanguine hopes of his friends and constituents.

In 1893, Mr. Westcott and Miss Lizzie Sutton were united in marriage. They have one son and one daughter—Ralph S. and Frances C.

Mr. Westcott is an able lawyer, an esteemed citizen, and in his personal relations an unpretentious and unassuming man, who has won and holds the respect of all who know him. What he has accomplished in life has been achieved by diligently and faithfully applying himself. He is almost to the manor born a Kansan, for he was but two years of age when he was brought to the state by his father. He has spent his life in the state, and to her interests and institutions Mr. Westcott has accorded a worthy fidelity.

Arthur T. Revell, M. D., a young, yet successful and prominent physician and surgeon of Scammon, was born at Columbus, May 7, 1878, a son of Harry and Ellen (Dowd) Revell. His father was born in France, and his mother in Missouri. The father died when Doctor Revell was but two years of age, and he was reared by his maternal grandmother at Columbus, until he was seven years of age, then at Weir, where he graduated in the Weir High School at the age of fourteen. For two years he was a drug clerk at Weir, and then began the study of medicine under Dr. George B. McClellan, his brother-in-law, at Weir. In 1900 Dr. Revell graduated in the Kansas City (Mo.) Medical College, which college has since been consolidated with the University of Kansas, and by virtue of which consolidation Dr. Revell is an alumnus of the university. For eighteen months after his graduation, Dr. Revell practiced his profession at Weir, then located at Scammon, in 1901, where he has since remained, and where he enjoys a constantly increasing practice. He is a member of the Cherokee county, the Kansas state medical societies, and of the American Medical Association. In 1903, Dr. Revell and Miss Mary McNamara, born at McAlister, Okla., were united in marriage, and they have one child, Arthur.

Truman Thomas Burr, lawyer at Galena, was born on a farm in Miller county, Missouri, Sept. 10, 1880, a son of Truman Thomas and Agnes (Owsley) Burr. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of Missouri. Benjamin Burr was the progenitor of the family in America. He came from England in Winthrop's fleet in 1635, and settled in Connecticut. Ebenezer Burr, the great-great-great-grandfather of Truman T., served as a private in the Fifth Connecticut regiment during the American revolution. The Owsley family is from Kentucky.

Governor Owsley, of that state, was a member of the same family. Mr. Burr's parents were married in Missouri, from which state the families came to Kansas, the father having died in Missouri. As early as 1868, he homesteaded a claim in Cherokee county, and to this claim Mr. Burr's mother removed in 1889. His father was a veteran of the Civil war, enlisting when sixteen years old, and served three years as a private in Company D, Forty-third Missouri infantry. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, and was but forty-five years of age at the time of his death. To him and wife were born eight children: Ralph H. is a farmer near Pittsburg; William C. resides at Denver, Col.; Mattie is the wife of N. C. Pellissero, of Trinidad, N. M.; Betty; Truman Thomas; Chloe is the wife of Ray Marks, of Pittsburg, Kan.; Ettie is a teacher in the public schools of Galena; Edgar W. is a lieutenant of the Ninth cavalry, United States army.

Truman Thomas Burr was reared on a farm in Cherokee county. He graduated in the Webb City (Mo.) High School in 1900, studied law at Galena, and was admitted to the bar Nov. 27, 1901. At once he entered upon the practice of law at Galena, where he has built up a desirable practice in his profession and ranks among the leading lawyers of his county. He served two years as deputy county attorney, is now assistant attorney-general in Cherokee county, and aside from this has held no position of public office, other than as a member of the Galena city school board. He is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a Master Mason, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. From the age of nine years Mr. Burr has made his own way in life. Conditions of financial distress in his widowed mother's home made it necessary that he begin the battle of life for himself at that early age. Mr. Burr and Miss Trella Thomas were married in 1903. They have three children: Marjorie, Hortense and Truman Thomas, Jr. Mrs. Burr is a native of Webb City, Mo., and an undergraduate of the University of Kansas.

William N. Johnson, M. D., Columbus, Cherokee county, is a leading physician and surgeon of southeastern Kansas, and highly respected citizen. Dr. Johnson is a Missourian by birth, being born on his father's farm in Franklin county, Aug. 29, 1853. His parents were Payton B. and Rebecca (Patton) Johnson. His father was born in Virginia, and was a son of Thomas Johnson, who was also born in Virginia, and came of an old family of the Old Dominion State. Dr. Johnson's mother was born in Missouri, where her father was a pioneer, coming from Pennsylvania. Her mother was a Miss Rogers, a Kentucky lady, a member of a prominent family of her native state. The parents of Dr. Johnson were married in Missouri, and lived for many years in Franklin county. His father was a saddler and harness maker by trade, but in the latter years of his life he followed farming. He died in Missouri, at the age of seventy-nine. His wife still survives him; is now eighty-seven years of age (1911), and makes her home with her son, Dr. Johnson, in Columbus.

Dr. Johnson was reared on his father's farm in his native county, and did not leave the farm until he was twenty-five years of age. In his boyhood days he attended the district or country schools, and beyond this he had no further opportunity for an education. From an early period in life he entertained a desire to become a physician, but he was not privileged to study medicine until he was about twenty-five years of age. He began the study of medicine under Dr. A. M. Davy, as preceptor, at St. Clair, Mo. He began his professional career at Crestline, where he practiced medicine from 1888 to 1895, locating, in the latter year, at Columbus, where he has since resided and enjoyed a constantly increasing practice. Subsequent to his beginning the practice of medicine, Dr. Johnson took a one-term course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Mo., and in 1894 he received his degree of M. D. from the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky. He is a member of the Cherokee county and the Kansas state medical societies, and of the American Medical Association. For several years he has served on the United States Board of Pensions. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias.

In 1889 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Patterson, whom he was unfortunate in losing in death in January, 1910. She left him four children—Sadie (Mrs. Alexander), Nelson, Margaret and Robert.

Joseph Hooker Mercer, Live Stock Commissioner for the State of Kansas, was born on a farm near Williamsburg, Noble county, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1864. His father, Newlin Mercer, a farmer by vocation, was also a native of Noble county, Ohio, and was a son of Jacob Mercer. When this great Republic was in peril of dissolution Newlin Mercer tendered his services in the defense of the Union and served throughout the full four years of the great Civil war. Newlin Mercer married Mary Alma Jones, a daughter of John Jones and a native of Noble county, Ohio, who died when her son, Joseph Hooker, was but two years old, leaving not only him, but also two other children, motherless. The other children are Charles Fremont Mercer, now of New Martinsburg, Ill., and Mary Alma, the wife of William Baker, of Boyne City, Mich. The Mercer family is of English, and the Jones family of Welsh descent.

The boyhood of Joseph H. Mercer was spent on the old home farm in Ohio, where, after his mother's death, he was reared by his Grandmother Jones. At the age of thirteen he went to live with his older brother, Charles F., a farmer residing in Tyler county, West Virginia, and spent two years there; then went to live with the family of William I. Boreman, in the town of Middlebourne, the county seat of Tyler county, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Boreman were parents to him in all but fact. Practically all of his early education was obtained in the public schools of Middlebourne, which he attended three years; then he became a teacher in the same schools and taught for three years, after which he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, one term, and then completed a course in Frazier's Business Col-



J. A. Mercer.

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lege, at Wheeling, W. Va., graduating there in the fall of 1886. After a few months' employment in a grocery store in Wheeling, in March, 1887, he came to Kansas, where he has ever since been a resident of Chase county, in the town of Cottonwood Falls and its vicinity. For five years he was engaged in the grocery business in Cottonwood Falls, but in 1893 he gave up the mercantile business and engaged in farming and stock raising in Chase county, to which he still gives his attention. His farm and place of residence is about eight miles south of Cottonwood Falls, and while in recent years he has held different political positions, which keep him in Topeka most of the time, he still maintains his residence on his Chase county farm.

Politically, he is a Republican and has had much political experience in furthering the interests of his party. He has served as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Chase county, and in 1906 was elected a member of the state legislature from that county, serving at present his third consecutive term, having been reelected in 1908 and again in 1910. In the spring of 1909 he was appointed by Governor Stubbs live stock commissioner and is now serving in that capacity. He served as a member of the board of trustees of the Chase County High School from 1900 to 1906.

On July 31, 1890, he was united in marriage with Miss Ula Luma Scribner, of Cottonwood Falls, Kan., where she was born in October, 1871. Four daughters have blessed this union: Elrene Montez, born May 13, 1892; Josephine Mercedes, born Sept. 6, 1897; Bess, born Nov. 13, 1902; and Cora, born July 2, 1907.

In religious belief Mr. Mercer is a Presbyterian, and fraternally he has attained the thirty-second degree as a Scottish Rite Mason. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and also of the Elks' order, and he is secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Association.

Edward Elisha Sapp, judge of the district court of the Eleventh judicial district, and a resident of Galena, was born in Jackson, Mich., July 12, 1858. His parents were Resin and Margaret (Peyre-Ferry) Sapp. His father was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1816, of German ancestors. His mother was born at Sandusky, Ohio, and was of French origin. Judge Sapp's father became a Methodist minister. His life work was largely in Michigan, to which state he went in an early day as a missionary among the Indians. He died in that state at the age of fifty-seven. The mother of Judge Sapp lived to an advanced age, dying at Galena in 1897. She bore her husband six children—all sons. Owing to the itinerary of his father's ministry, Judge Sapp was reared at various places in Michigan. He obtained a common school education, learned the printer's trade and was following his trade in Chicago when he began the study of law in the office of Dexter, Herrick & Allen, of that city. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and Jan. 10, 1884, located at Galena, Kan., and here began the practice of his profession.

In politics Judge Sapp is a Democrat. He was twice elected probate judge of Cherokee county, serving during the years 1897-98-99. In the

latter year he was elected judge of the newly created common pleas court of Cherokee and Crawford counties. He served on the bench of this court for one year, and then the court was abolished by a decision of the supreme court of Kansas. Thereafter he practiced his profession at Galena until 1910, when he was elected to his present position. As a lawyer and jurist Judge Sapp has won an enviable reputation. He is regarded as profound in the law, and with keen perception discerns the law, its principles and interpretation. His decisions have been characterized with such accuracy that seldom have they been reversed by a higher court.

During his residence in Galena, Judge Sapp has, aside from his profession, manifested a considerable interest in the development of that mining city. In mining he has also more or less engaged, and entertains a confident hope in mining in the future commercial importance of his home city. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1886 he married Miss Mary E. Aldrich, and their home has been blessed by the birth of three children: Dexter C., Thomas T. and Vira A.

William F. Sapp, distinguished lawyer and politician, residing at Galena, is a native of Michigan, in which state he was born at Grand Rapids, Aug. 30, 1856. He is one of six sons born unto Resin Sapp and Margaret Lenora (Pyre-Ferry) Sapp. His father was born at Danville, Knox county, Ohio, in 1816, and died in Michigan at the age of fifty-seven. He was a Methodist minister, and at a very early date went to Michigan as a missionary among the Indians, and his life work was performed in that state. The mother of Mr. Sapp was born in Sandusky, Ohio, and was of French lineage. She died at Galena, Kan., in 1897. In Michigan, William F. Sapp was reared, and educated in the public schools of that state, studied law at Grand Rapids, his native city, and came to Kansas in 1879, and in that same year was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Cherokee county. He located at Galena, where he has continued to reside and to practice his profession. As a lawyer Mr. Sapp has long maintained a position among the ablest of Kansas. He has enjoyed the confidence of a large clientele for many years, and aside from his profession he has taken an active part in the development of the mining interests and public weal at Galena, while in political affairs he has been no less active. As a leader of the Democratic party in Kansas he is, perhaps, the most widely known man in the state. Since the year 1880 there has not been a political campaign in which he has not borne a prominent part, for since that date Mr. Sapp has been a noted campaign speaker and political worker and leader. He has been a member of the state Democratic central committee for twenty-two years; was chairman of the committee in 1904, and in 1910 he was chosen the Kansas national committeeman of the National Democratic Committee. He was a delegate-at-large to the national Democratic presidential convention at Chicago in 1892 and has also served as congressional committeeman of his party. He never

held and always declined office. Fraternally, Mr. Sapp is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1886, Mr. Sapp married Miss Mary E. Wood, a native of Quincy, Ill., a daughter of Daniel C. Wood, and granddaughter of Governor John Wood, of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Sapp have four children: Peyre-Ferry, Marinne, William and Helen.

Mr. Sapp has always manifested deep interest in public affairs, and among his fellow citizens he is held in highest esteem. He is the architect of his own success in life. From an humble station in life he has risen to prominence and affluence, forging his way to the front.

Samuel Oscar McDowell, veteran of the Civil war and retired editor, residing at Columbus, is one of the best known men of southeastern Kansas, a man also well known over the entire state. Mr. McDowell was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, March 3, 1848, a son of Calvin C. and Eliza Jane (Yeaman) McDowell. His father was born in Virginia, and his mother in New Jersey. His paternal grandfather, James McDowell, was also born in Virginia; was a manufacturer of salt in the Kanawha valley in West Virginia; a soldier of the war of 1812, and died at the home of his son, Dr. Calvin C. McDowell, in Cherokee county, in 1881, at the age of eighty-seven. In Tippecanoe county, Indiana, Dr. Calvin C. McDowell and Eliza Jane Yeaman were united in marriage and they had five children, two of whom are living—James F., who resides at Hot Springs, Ark., and Samuel Oscar, three children having died in infancy. Dr. Calvin C. McDowell removed his family to Cherokee county in the fall of 1866, where he continued to reside the remainder of his days, following farming and the practicing of medicine. He died in 1883, at the age of sixty-three. He was prominent in the affairs of the county in an early day; was a Republican in politics, and represented Cherokee county in the legislature one term. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church, and he was the organizer of the first Methodist class in Cherokee county, and thereby was esteemed the founder of his church denomination in this county.

Samuel Oscar McDowell laid aside his school books when fifteen years of age, and tendered his services to the defense of the Union. In November, 1863, he enlisted in Company M, Eleventh Indiana cavalry. He served for sixteen months, when he was severely wounded in the shoulder at Larkinsville, Ala. in May, 1865, necessitating amputation of the left arm, and in consequence thereof, he received his discharge. He then returned to his native county, attended the Stockwell Collegiate Institute, and became a school teacher. He came to Kansas in 1867, locating in Cherokee county, and in 1871 he was appointed postmaster at Columbus, which position he held for ten years. From 1876 to 1887, Mr. McDowell owned and published the "Columbus Courier." Later he and A. T. Lea established the "Galena Miner," which newspaper they sold two years later, and up to a recent date Mr. McDowell has been, in some wise, identified with the newspaper business. In poli-

tics Mr. McDowell is an uncompromising Republican. He was sergeant-at-arms of the Kansas state senate during the sessions of 1885-6-7, served as executive clerk to Governors John A. Martin and Lyman U. Humphrey, in 1887-8-9, and was chief clerk at the Kansas state penitentiary for two years. For five terms during the years 1879 to 1882, inclusive, and again in 1895, he served as mayor of Columbus.

For several years Mr. McDowell was a member of the State Republican committee, and has otherwise rendered active service in behalf of the Republican party whose men and measures he has always ardently supported. Fraternally, Mr. McDowell has long been prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Knights of Pythias. In 1902 he received the honor of being elected grand chancellor commander of the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias.

Mr. McDowell has been twice married. His first marriage was consummated in 1869, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, to Miss Birdie McKinsey. She died in 1898, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Maude Pye, of Joplin, Mo. In 1904 Mrs. Lucilla E. Watrod, of Indianapolis, Ind., became Mr. McDowell's second wife. In church faith Mr. McDowell has followed the faith of his parents, and for many years has been a member of the Methodist church.

Merton L. Catlett, principal of the Cherokee county high school, is a native of Miami county, Indiana, where he was born, March 10, 1869. His parents were Kemp T. and Mary (Sturgeon) Catlett, the former born in Kentucky, and the latter in Indiana. Mr. Catlett's mother died when he was an infant. When he was but five years old his father removed, in 1874, from Indiana to Kansas, and settled near the city of Independence, Montgomery county, on a farm. There he died in 1879, his son then being ten years of age. William Harter, of Independence, became the orphan boy's guardian, and in Montgomery county Mr. Catlett was reared. There he had first the advantage of the country schools, and later attended the Independence High School. A brother had located at Columbus, Kan., and this situation led to Mr. Catlett's going there to attend the high school. In the Columbus High School he graduated in 1895. He had already taught several terms of country school, and after graduating in the Columbus High School, he again taught. By attending and teaching school alternately, he was enabled to educate himself. In 1900 Mr. Catlett entered the Kansas State Normal, at Emporia. There he took a three-years course, but because of lack of funds he was not permitted to complete the prescribed course and to graduate.

In 1902 Mr. Catlett became superintendent of the city schools at Baxter Springs, Kan., where he remained for two years. He then became teacher of English in the Cherokee county high school. This position he held for four years, and then (1907) he was made principal of the Cherokee county high school, which position he has ably filled since that date. The year previous to his becoming principal of this high school, Mr. Catlett was in charge of the School for Soldiers' Orphans at

the Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge, Kan. For several years Prof. Catlett has done much institute work over the state. He is a member of the Southeastern Kansas Teachers' Association, and also of the Kansas State Teachers' Association. Fraternaly he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; politically a Republican, and in church faith a Methodist.

In 1896 he was united in marriage with Miss Dora Doty, of Columbus, Kan. Three children have graced the home of Professor and Mrs. Catlett—Harold, Gladys and Robert. Prof. Catlett is numbered among the ablest educators of Kansas. Under his guidance the Cherokee county high school has made rapid advancement, and stands second to no other like school in the state. In personal demeanor Prof. Catlett is unostentatious, and he is universally respected by pupils, parents, fellow teachers and the public.

Jesse Forkner, a Civil war veteran, farmer, lawyer, and postmaster at Columbus, is a Kentuckian by birth. He was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, Oct. 29, 1839. His parents were James and Susan (King) Forkner, the former born in Virginia, and the latter in North Carolina, but their birth places were not more than seven miles apart. Their respective parents removed to Kentucky when they were young, and in the latter state they were reared and married, and from that state they removed, in 1842, to Coles county, Illinois, where they settled on a farm. Here Jesse Forkner grew to manhood, obtained a common school education, and cast his first vote, in 1860, for Abraham Lincoln for president. In July, 1861, he tendered his services in the defense of the Union. The Illinois quota for the Union army had been filled, and he and other Illinois "boys" enlisted in the Ninth Missouri, but in the spring of 1862 they transferred to Company H, Fifty-ninth Illinois infantry. In the early part of 1863 Mr. Forkner received an honorable discharge on account of physical disability, but he remained in the service, being on detached duty, looking after government stock in Missouri until the fall of 1865, when, after closing a commendable military record, he returned to his Illinois home and to the life of a civilian.

Soon after his return, and in the year 1865, Mr. Forkner married Miss Mattie C. Tolbert, of an old and prominent family of Vigo county, Indiana. In the spring of 1866, as a young married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Forkner came to Kansas; preëmpted a homestead in the western part of Cherokee county; there developed a splendid farm, upon which they resided until 1887, when they removed to Columbus, where they have since lived.

In 1868 Mr. Forkner was appointed postmaster at Bero. The name of the postoffice was afterward changed to Morton, and still later to Hallowell. Mr. Forkner remained postmaster through all of the changes, and during all administrations up to the fall of 1885, when he resigned, preferring not to serve under the Democratic administration of Grover Cleveland. In 1887 he was elected probate judge of Cherokee county. His administration of the affairs of this office were so acceptable as to

gain for him, without opposition, renomination by his party for reelection, but at the polls he was defeated by the 1890 Populistic political uprising. In 1892 Mr. Forkner was admitted to the bar, and at Columbus he practiced law up to 1902, when he was appointed postmaster at Columbus, which position he has since held, rendering a pleasing service. He has always supported with fidelity the men and measures of the Republican party. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a Master Mason.

Mr. Forkner has also been interested in merchandising during his day, and is now associated with his son, Henry A., in merchandising in Columbus. As a farmer he has been successful, owning one of the largest and best improved farms of Cherokee county. He has amassed a good estate, notwithstanding the fact that he began life for himself on limited capital. With pluck, energy and determination, he has directed his efforts in life, no matter whether in private affairs or in public office. He is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Forkner reared three sons—all of whom have developed into successful business men. They are: William T., of California; Henry A., of Columbus, and Jesse C., also of California.

Albert Frank Williams, a leading lawyer of the Cherokee county bar, residing at Columbus, is a Missourian by birth, having been born at Appleton, St. Clair county, July 18, 1876. He is a son of Luke Allen and Jennie J. (Wylie) Williams. His father was a native of Illinois, and his mother was born in Missouri. When their son, Albert F., was but six years of age these parties located at Lamar, Mo., where he was reared and attended school. He graduated in the high school in 1894, and after teaching school one term, Mr. Williams went to Mountain Grove, Mo., where he and an associate established a newspaper, which was known as the "Mountain Advertiser." With this newspaper Mr. Williams was identified only six months, selling his interest after a half-year's experience. The law appealed to him, and he determined to prepare for and enter the profession of a lawyer. At Lamar he studied law in the office of Thurman & Wray. He was admitted to the bar at Columbus, April, 1897. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war, he enlisted, May, 1898, in Company F, Twenty-second Kansas infantry, as a private, but soon after his enlistment was elected first lieutenant. Still later he was promoted to acting quartermaster on the staff of Col. H. C. Lindsey and continued as such until his regiment was mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 5, 1898.

Returning to Columbus, Mr. Williams resumed the practice of law. In the spring of 1899 he was elected city attorney for Columbus, a position he held for two terms. In 1902 he was elected county attorney for Cherokee county, to which office he was reelected to succeed himself in 1904. On closing a splendid record of four years' service as county attorney, Mr. Williams continued in the practice of law at Columbus, and has gained and now holds a desirable clientage, ranking among the foremost lawyers of southeastern Kansas. He is local attorney for the

Kansas, Missouri & Texas railroad, and also attorney for the Long-Bell Lumber Company, and for the Fidelity Coal Mining Company.

In politics Mr. Williams has always been an active Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a past exalted ruler in the Order of Elks, and a member of the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias. In 1905 Mr. Williams married Miss Kate Weisenbarker, of Pittsburg, Kan. For the past several years he has been interested in merchandising in Columbus. At present he is secretary and treasurer of the Western Cigar & Tobacco Company, of Columbus, Kan., a prosperous wholesale and retail concern.

James Hiram Ellis, who is now serving his third term as probate judge of Cherokee county, was born in Ironton, Ohio, June 25, 1858. Judge Ellis is the son of Benjamin M. and Olive (Carter) Ellis. His father was a native of the State of New York, born March 27, 1836. He died at Columbus, Kan., Dec. 21, 1910. He was a son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Gillett) Ellis. His father, Alexander Benjamin Ellis, was born in Tioga county, New York, and was of Welsh origin. He was a son of Ebenezer Ellis, one of three brothers who came at a very early date in the history of America to this country, one of them finally settling in North Carolina, another in Tennessee, while Alexander B. settled in New York, and from him is descended the branch of the family to which Judge Ellis belongs. Ebenezer Ellis married Elizabeth McCollough, a Scotch lady. The mother of Judge Ellis was of German descent. She was born in Ohio, Dec. 25, 1836, and died in Oklahoma March 27, 1893. She bore her husband the following children: James Hiram, Minnie (Sims), Edith (Hickman), and Fred G., Edith being deceased. The father of the family came to Kansas in 1869, and in the following winter his family joined him at Olathe. The family proceeded to the Indian Territory, but in 1872 settled at Columbus, Cherokee county, removing to Galena in 1872, which was the family home for thirty years. James H. Ellis was but fourteen years of age when his parents came to Columbus, Kan., where his education was concluded in the public schools. He quit school at the age of sixteen years and was thereafter engaged in working on a steam engine until 1877, when he became a common laborer in the lead and zinc mines at Galena. He applied himself with characteristic zeal and energy, meriting the promotion which was given him, until he became mine superintendent. In 1906 he received the Republican nomination for probate judge of Cherokee county, and was successful in the election. He was reelected to this office in 1908, and again in 1910. At the election in the last named year he was the only candidate for county office on the Republican ticket to be elected. His record as probate judge has been clean and judicious, and with fairness and justice to all he has administered the affairs of the office, so ably filled. When twenty-one years of age he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the principles of which fraternity he has exemplified, together with that of the Golden Rule, and also the principles

of the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1887 Judge Ellis married Miss Florence Scott, and their union has been blessed by the birth of three children: Edith Velzoria, Scott Benjamin and James Ralph, the last named being deceased. Judge Ellis comes of a good family; he is a son of a Civil war veteran; he has forged his own way to the front in life, and is deserving of favorable mention among representative men of Kansas.

Joseph Benjamin Betts, a prominent general contractor and vice-president of the German-American State Bank at Topeka, is a member of a pioneer Kansas family and has been a resident of Topeka practically since 1879, during which time he has won the esteem and confidence of the business community and has held various official positions, all of which he has filled with ability and honor.

He was born on a farm in Morgan county, Illinois, Feb. 22, 1851. His father, Joseph Benjamin Betts, Sr., was a native of Milford, Del., born in September, 1817, but later became a resident of Piatt county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and at one time served as sheriff of that county. He removed with his family from Illinois to the State of Kansas, in 1860, and spent the remainder of his life in Jefferson county, where he became a prominent farmer and stock raiser. His death occurred there on June 17, 1877. The Betts family is of English descent and the first member of that family in America was Thomas Betts, who immigrated to this country prior to the war of the Revolution. The mother of Mr. Betts was Susan Cowden Wimmer, born in Athens, Ohio, June 10, 1820. She is still living, in Jefferson county, Kansas, full of years, having reached the age of ninety-one.

Mr. Betts was nine years old when the family came to Kansas, has spent practically his whole life in this state, and has seen it pass triumphantly through many of its crises. He was reared on his father's farm, and on reaching manhood took up the same vocation, which he followed in Jefferson county until 1879. In that year he removed to Topeka, where for the ensuing year he was the proprietor of a meat market. He then removed to Crawford county, but in 1882 returned to Topeka, where he has since resided. He possessed much skill and natural genius in the use of tools and had managed to get a knowledge of the carpenter's trade. Since his return to Topeka, in 1882, he has engaged in general contracting and has been very successful in all of his ventures in that business, which has placed him among the wealthiest contractors of the city. Some of the large contracts which he has successfully carried to completion were for the erection of the barracks and officers' quarters at Fort Riley, costing \$500,000; the court-houses at Burlington, Manhattan, Marion, and Salina, Kan.; the Davis Block in Topeka; many depots and round houses for the Santa Fe railway; and the Santa Fe shops at Topeka and at Amarillo, Tex. He has recently completed a hospital for the state at Rosedale, Kan., and is now erecting for the state a new building for the Kansas State Agricultural



J. B. Betts

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College at Manhattan. He has recently erected for himself, at 825 Buchanan street, one of the handsomest homes in Topeka. Mr. Betts was one of the organizers of the German-American State Bank of Topeka, in 1908, and since that time has served as its vice-president.

Mr. Betts was married, Oct. 29, 1892, to Miss Lula M. Sandmeyer, of Wabaunsee county, Kansas, but a native of Covington, Ky. Her father, Jacob Sandmeyer, was a soldier in the Mexican war. Mr. Betts has three children living: Joseph Warren, Rebecca Myrtle, wife of H. C. Goodrich, of Topeka, and Freda Marguerite. He has always been a Republican in party principles. For two years he was a member of the Topeka City Council; he also served eight years in the Kansas state legislature—four years in the house and four years in the senate. He is identified with the Masonic order as a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also affiliates fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Order of Eagles, and he is a charter member of the Fraternal Aid Association. Mr. Betts is also a member of the Commercial Club and the Country Club, of Topeka.

W. H. H. Hickman, of Turon, one of the most prominent citizens of Reno county, and one of its earliest settlers, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Coshocton county, Oct. 26, 1852. His parents, T. W. and Harriet (Wilson) Hickman, were both born and reared in Ohio, the former's birth having occurred in Licking county. Kimball Hickman, the grandfather of W. H. H., was a Virginian by birth and was of German descent. He settled in Ohio in a very early day when that section of the country was still infested with bears, panthers and Indians. In 1860 he removed from Ohio to Decatur county, Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his life and passed away at the advanced age of eighty-nine. He married a Miss Smith, who also was a native of Virginia, and who passed away in Iowa at the age of sixty-eight. Kimball Hickman was a farmer and stock raiser.

Harriet Wilson was a daughter of William Wilson, who was a native of Pennsylvania and who served as a colonel in the war of 1812. After the conflict, or about 1818, he removed to Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a typical pioneer and a great hunter, the country at that time affording ample opportunity for such pursuits. T. W. Hickman and Harriet Wilson were the parents of seven children, of whom four are living. In order of birth they are: W. H. H., the eldest; Levisa, the wife of M. H. Potter, a well known banker and business man of Turon, Kan.; Elizabeth, deceased; Kimball, a resident of Battle Creek, Mich.; Andrew J., who resides in Dewey county, Oklahoma; Joseph, deceased; and Van Elwood, who died in infancy. T. W. Hickman, the father, remained in Ohio until 1856, when he and a party of his neighbors, determining to seek their fortunes in the West, drove across the country and settled in northern Iowa, about forty miles north-

west of Dubuque. After two years' residence there, he removed to Decatur county in the southern part of the state. In the fall of 1875 he removed to Reno county, Kansas, where he and his son, W. H. H., each preëmpted a half section of government land under the homestead and timber claim act. The father's claim adjoined Turon, on the east and what is now the main business street of the town was then the west line of his property. The claim of W. H. H., was located a half mile west of that of his father. The father was a practical and successful farmer and had followed agricultural pursuits almost the whole of his life. He died at Turon in 1904, at the age of seventy-four, having been preceded in death by his wife, two years. Politically he was a Democrat, and while he always took a keen interest in his party's affairs he himself never sought official preferment. In church faith and membership he was a Universalist. While firm in his personal views, both in politics and religion, he yet recognized and respected the right of others to think and act according to their own convictions.

W. H. H. Hickman was but three years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Iowa, and grew to manhood at the parental home. As previously stated, he accompanied his father to Kansas, and located a claim in Reno county. At that time the nearest railroad and market were at Hutchinson, forty-five miles distant, by wagon route. Langdon, fifteen miles away, was the nearest postoffice. There were very few settlers there then and for two years after locating there his father's residence was the farthest west, in that section of the state. Farming and stock raising have been his principal occupations, but before the railroad extended to Turon he did considerable freighting between Hutchinson, Turon and the Medicine River settlements. He still owns the farm on which he first settled. He is now extensively engaged in the breeding and raising of fine Norman horses in connection with his large general farming and stock raising interests, and has met with marked success along that line. On Dec. 25, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hickman and Miss Anna M. Potter, a native of Ohio and a daughter of J. B. Potter, now deceased, who was a pioneer of Reno county, and was the father of M. H. Potter, of Turon. To Mr. and Mrs. Hickman have been born four children, two of whom are living—Bessie and L. G. (See sketch of L. G. Hickman.) After completing her high school education at Turon, Bessie attended and was one of the assistant teachers in the normal school at Alva, Okla. She was also a student in the Nickerson College, graduating in music in that school. At the early age of fifteen she began teaching music and has been very successful in her professional career. In political views Mr. Hickman is a Democrat. He has served as a township trustee, constable and justice of the peace and is the present town clerk of Turon. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Hickman sustains membership in the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Fraternal Aid Asso-

ciation. A successful business career has made Mr. Hickman one of the substantial men of Reno county, and while accomplishing commendable results for himself he has also been a contributor to the state's remarkable progress and development during the last quarter of a century or more. He is esteemed not only as a pioneer, and as a business man, but by an honorable and upright life has won and maintained the unreserved confidence and respect of his fellow men. Mr. and Mrs. Hickman reside at their pleasant home, one and a half miles west of Turon, and where the daughter and son, also make their home.

L. G. Hickman, cashier of the State Bank of Turon, is a native Kansan, having been born at Turon, in 1890. He is the son of W. H. H. Hickman, one of the best known and most substantial citizens of Reno county, whose individual sketch will be found on other pages of this volume. After completing his high school education at Turon, he attended Nickerson College and at the early age of nineteen entered upon an active and independent business career, when he became cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Tangier, Okla. After serving there a little over a year he accepted a similar position in the State Bank of Turon, and has since very ably and acceptably performed the duties of that position. The early and advantageous beginning which this young man has already made, presages for him a very successful career and he has already won the right to rank with the representative business men of the younger generation of Kansas.

Jesse T. Nichols, of Olathe, who is serving his second term as treasurer of Johnson county, was born in Belmont, Ohio, sixteen miles west of Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 20, 1846. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hoge) Nichols, the former of whom was a Virginian by birth, while the latter was a native of Ohio. The family came west in the fall of 1869, and spent the first winter in Kansas City, Mo. In the spring they continued on to Johnson county, Kansas, where the father bought a farm in Monticello townshipp. There he resided until his death in 1874. The mother, too, has passed away. They were the parents of eight children—two of whom survive: Jesse T., and Susan, the widow of J. J. Mead, of Junction City, Kan. She is the present county recorder of Geary county. Mr. Nichols received his early education in the public schools of Ohio. His business career began as a clerk in a store at Burton, Va., where he was employed about a year and a half prior to joining his father's family in Kansas. After coming to this state he assisted his father in the duties and management of the home farm until the latter's death, when he took charge and remained at home to care for his mother. The three sons of this family all gave valiant service to the Union cause during the Civil war. The two elder brothers, Charles and Isaac, each served three years, the former as a member of the Nineteenth Iowa infantry, and the latter in the Ninety-eighth Ohio infantry. Charles Nichols was captured by the Confederates, and for ten months endured the horrors of Andersonville prison. Jesse T. Nichols, the youngest son, enlisted in Com-

pany G, One-Hundred-Seventieth Ohio National Guards, when but seventeen years old. He saw considerable service with the regiment and was present at the engagements of Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Snicker's Gap, Sandy Hook, also a number of other minor engagements. Mr. Nichols left the home farm in 1878, though he still owns and operates it, and in the fall of that year he accepted a position as clerk in the Johnson County Coöperative Association at Olathe. The institution had then been organized but about one year and employed a force of but two men. At that time it handled groceries only. About 1881 several other departments were added to the store and Mr. Nichols was made cashier, which position he retained until May 1, 1908, when he resigned. The concern in the meantime had developed from a small grocery into a complete department store with four branch houses and with an aggregate business of over a quarter of a million dollars a year. In the fall of 1908 Mr. Nichols was nominated for county treasurer of Johnson county on the Democratic ticket and was elected. In 1910 he was reelected to the office, leading his ticket by a majority of 550 in a county in which the normal Republican majority is 300, which speaks for itself, as to Mr. Nichols' popularity in Johnson county. On April 13, 1872, Mr. Nichols was united in marriage with Miss Josie Jackson, a native of Atlanta, Ga. Her Southern home was in the path of "Sherman's march to the sea" and everything her parents had was destroyed by the two armies. The mother, with her two little daughters, Josie and Emma, was a nurse in the Union army for two years. Shortly after the war the family removed to Iowa and from there came to Johnson county, Kansas, in 1868. To Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have been born two children: J. C., who graduated in the University of Kansas, and also attended Harvard University, is now engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City, Mo.; Maud E., also a graduate in the University of Kansas, is the wife of W. A. Mitchell, of Kansas City, Mo. In politics Mr. Nichols is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

John Butterworth Anderson, M. D., a successful physician and highly esteemed citizen of Chetopa, Labette county, is a native of La Porte county, Indiana, where he was born March 8, 1848. His father, Robert Anderson, was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, and was a son of John Anderson, who came from Scotland and settled in southern Indiana at an early period in the history of that state. He had previously resided for a short time in Kentucky. In later years he removed to northern Indiana, where he died. Dr. Anderson's mother bore the maiden name of Mary Butterworth. She was born in Ohio, and was the daughter of Benjamin Butterworth, a Virginian by birth, and of English ancestry. Dr. Anderson is the only survivor of three children, having had a sister, Judith, and a brother, William. He was reared on the farm, his father being a farmer by occupation. He attended the district schools in Indiana, then an academy at Madison, and com-

pleted his literary education at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill. In 1872 he graduated in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the following year came to Kansas, located at Chetopa, and began the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Labette County Medical Society, of the Kansas State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He is also a post-graduate of the New York Polyclinic.

In 1873 Dr. Anderson was united in marriage with Miss Adda Bell, born in Cincinnati, Ohio. The children are: Robert Bell, an optician, residing and practicing his profession in Cuba, where his brother, John Bodly Anderson, is associated with him in the jewelry business. Their daughters are Marian, who is at home; Adda E., a kindergarten teacher in Colorado, and Charlotte, a prominent teacher of music. To their children they gave splendid educational advantages, and the family is highly esteemed.

Politically Dr. Anderson is an ardent Republican. He has never sought political preferment, yet he has served his city as councilman and on the school board. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, and in church faith is a Quaker. Professionally Dr. Anderson stands in the first rank of his profession. As a citizen he is numbered among the public spirited, the progressive and representative.

Archie D. Neale.—Ranking among the leading members of the Kansas bar is Archie D. Neale, of Chetopa, Labette county. Mr. Neale is a native of West Virginia. He was born at Parkersburg, W. Va., March 22, 1861, a son of Leroy and Elizabeth A. (Woodyard) Neale. His parents were natives of West Virginia, and came from there to Kansas in 1870, first locating at Parker, then a promising town in Montgomery county, but which is now extinct. In that same year they removed to the then new town of Chetopa, where the father practiced law for many years with gratifying success. He studied law after he came to Kansas, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. In early life he was a farmer. His father before him was a farmer in West Virginia, and was the owner of Neale's Island in the Ohio river, above Parkersburg. Leroy Neale was an ardent Republican, but never sought political preferment, yet he served as United States commissioner for more than thirty years. He died at Chetopa, in 1895, at the age of fifty-nine.

Archie D. Neale was but nine years of age when his parents came to Kansas. He obtained a common school education, and under his father, as preceptor, he was prepared for the practice of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1889. During his professional career Mr. Neale has continued to reside at Chetopa, and has long held a large and remunerative practice. While he has been, for years, an ardent and active Republican in politics, Mr. Neale has never held political office, save that of deputy attorney and city attorney for Chetopa. He was formerly connected with the legal department of the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads. He is now, and has been

for several years, the attorney for the Chetopa State Bank, of which he is a stockholder and director.

In 1893 Mr. Neale was united in marriage with Miss Nannie M. Morehouse, a native of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Neale sustain prominent social relations in Chetopa, and are held in highest esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

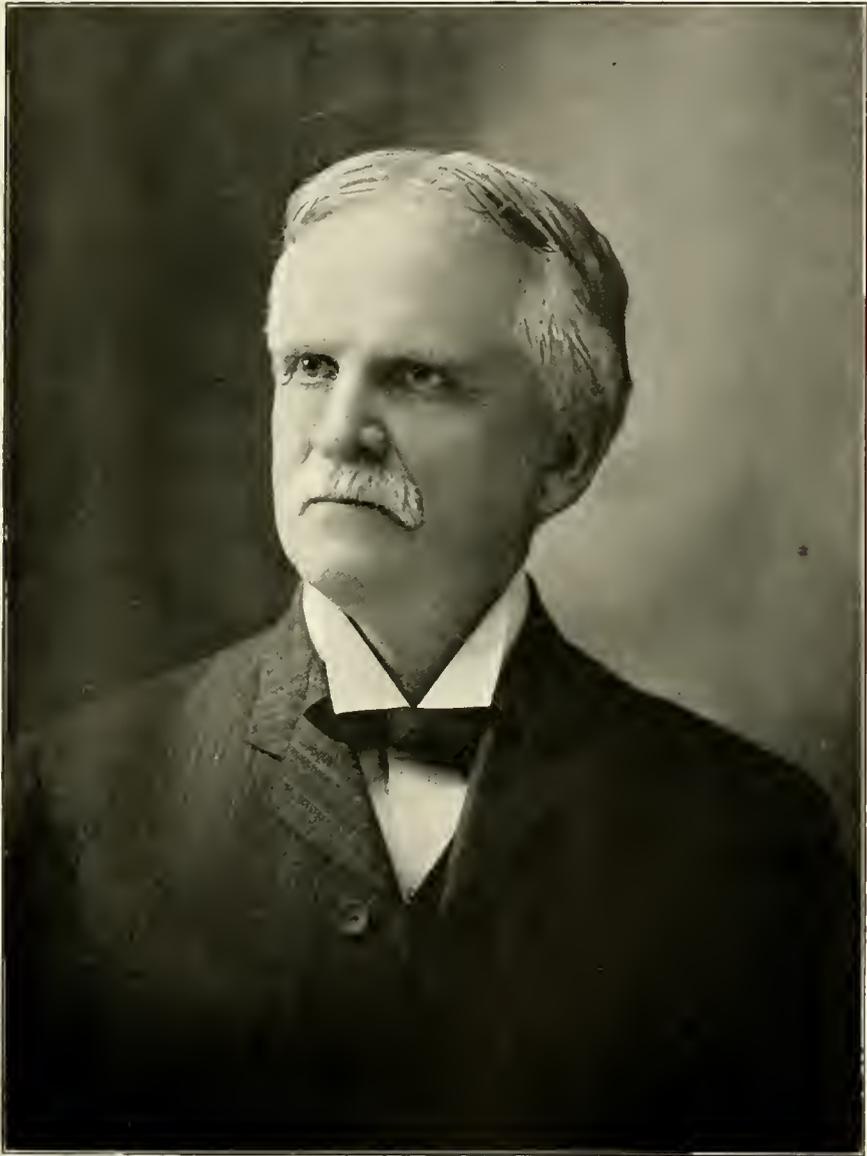
William Phineas Barnes, Blue Mound.—In the death of Mr. Barnes, May 26, 1904, Linn county lost one of its early settlers and a most esteemed and useful citizen—one who had taken a prominent part in both the business activities and public affairs of his county for nearly thirty-five years and had contributed his part toward the commercial and civic progress of his adopted state. He was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 1, 1837, a descendant of a family which traces its history in America back to an early settler in the New England colonies, and who was of English descent. The Barnes family was represented in the patriotic army of the Revolution by two great-uncles of Mr. Barnes, one of whom served as a lieutenant. The parents of Mr. Barnes removed from Ohio to near Covington, Ky., when he was quite young and remained there until he was eleven years of age, removing shortly afterward to Ripley county, Indiana. He remained at the parental home in Indiana until nineteen years of age, or in 1856, when he located in Henderson county, Illinois. While living in Indiana he had studied medicine under the direction of his uncle, Dr. Charles Barnes, a professor in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and had also read law, been admitted to the bar, and practiced some prior to his removal to Illinois. He was a close friend and admirer of Gen. George B. McClellan, of Civil war fame, with whom he became acquainted during student days in Cincinnati. He was married in Illinois, Oct. 20, 1856, to Miss Maria J. Brook, and to their union were born ten children—eight of whom survive: W. L., of Blue Mound; I. S., of Kansas City, Mo.; Charles T., a resident of Eureka; R. A., of Blue Mound; Jennie, the wife of D. W. Woods, of Garnett; Mary, the wife of T. E. Fuller, of Garnett; Rachel, who married Leo Curtis, of Blue Mound; Dr. H. M., of whom mention is made on other pages of this work. In response to President Lincoln's call for troops Mr. Barnes enlisted Aug. 30, 1861, in Company E, Tenth Illinois infantry, but after about three months' service he contracted the measles which, for a time so disabled him from further military duty, that he was discharged. Having fully recovered from the effects of the disease he reenlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Company C, Ninety-first Illinois infantry, with which he served until March 6, 1863, when he, together with his whole company, was captured but was soon paroled through the influence of a Confederate lieutenant whom Mr. Barnes had known previous to the war. He later received his honorable discharge at St. Louis, Mo. In 1870 he and his family came to Linn county and settled on a farm two and a half miles northwest of Blue Mound, where they resided until 1889, in which year they removed to Blue Mound. In 1876 Mr. Barnes was elected as the Republican

candidate to the state legislature, where he proved a very useful and able representative of his constituency, and from that time until his death he held a very prominent place in the councils of his party. He was not only influential in the political affairs of Linn county, but in its business and material interests, as well. He was president of the town company that founded the town of Blue Mound, and was prominently associated with every interest of the town and of the community until his death, having been for over thirty years a member of the school board, also mayor of Blue Mound and a justice of the peace for a number of years. He was the founder, proprietor and first editor of the "Blue Mound Sun," which was established May 30, 1883. Multitudinous business cares, however, caused him to relinquish his interest in the paper after publishing it about a year and on May 24, 1884, he sold it to G. W. Bodkin. A man of honest heart and upright life, and such was the confidence and esteem in which Mr. Barnes was held, that to hundreds he was not only a friend, but their legal and business adviser as well, and his word and judgment were relied upon implicitly. In religious, as well as in public affairs, he was an active worker and a tower of strength, and his influence was always on the side of morality and good citizenship. In church faith and membership he was a Baptist, and was always a liberal contributor toward the support of the church and its work. He succumbed to an attack of heart disease on May 26, 1904, and in his passing away Linn county lost one of its most valued and esteemed citizens. His widow still survives him and resides in Blue Mound.

H. M. Barnes, a successful physician and surgeon of Blue Mound, and a son of the late William Phineas Barnes, was born in Blue Mound, Nov. 16, 1877, and was there reared and educated in its public schools. He subsequently became a student in Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan., and for his professional training attended the Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Iowa, and the University Medical College, Kansas City, Mo., graduating in the latter institution, in March, 1899, when little past twenty-one years of age, the youngest member of his class. He began the practice of his profession in his native town, and from the first has been successful. His specialty is surgery, and in that branch of therapeutics he has proved a practitioner of exceptional ability. He has ever been a student, desirous of keeping in close touch with the latest developments of his science, and by his own observation and experience, supplemented by the careful reading of the best medical journals, he keeps abreast with the most advanced thought of his profession. He is associated with others of his chosen line of endeavor as a member of the Linn County Medical Society and the Kansas State Medical Society. He is prominently affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Masonic order and served as Master of Blue Mound Lodge during 1909 and 1910; a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

On July 19, 1900, Dr. Barnes married Miss Ethel Virginia Kirby, of Worcester, Mass. Dr. Barnes shares the high esteem in which his father was held by the citizens of Blue Mound, and like him is striving to make his life one of usefulness to those of his community and state. Both Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are valued members of the social circles of Blue Mound.

John Edward Frost, LL. D., of Topeka, Kan., is one of Kansas' most prominent and progressive citizens and has devoted nearly forty years of a busy life toward the promotion and development of Kansas industries. He is the scion of an old English family, the American branch of which was founded nearly 300 years ago by Edmund Frost, at Cambridge, Mass. On Aug. 10, 1635, he and his wife, Thomasine Frost, and their son, John Frost, sailed from Gravesend, England, on the ship *Defense*, in company with the Rev. Thomas Shepard, the famous dissenting English clergyman, and his sixty followers, for Boston, landing there, Oct. 2, 1635. They at once settled at Cambridge, and the records of Harvard College show that in 1636 Edmund Frost was a member of one of the governing bodies of that great institution. The Frost family, from which the American branch is descended, has been a prominent one in England for the past eight centuries, for authentic records state that in 1135 Henry Frost founded the Hospital of the Brothers of St. John the Evangelist, out of which grew St. John's College, University of Cambridge. The American branch of the family has taken a no less prominent part in the civic affairs of the New World and as its defenders, for the descendants of Edmund Frost appear upon the muster rolls of the armies in every war from King Philip's to the present, and sixteen members of the Massachusetts Frosts responded to the alarm of April 19, 1775, and did effective service at Lexington. The great-great-grandson of Edmund Frost, William French, was the celebrated victim of the "Westminster Massacre" of March 13, 1775, and is claimed to be the first martyr to American Independence. Edmund Frost was born in or near Hartest, County of Suffolk, England, about the year 1600, was married about 1630, and died in Cambridge, Mass., July 12, 1672. The line of descent from Edmund Frost to John Edward Frost is as follows: Thomas, the eighth of nine children born to Edmund and Thomasine Frost, born about 1647, married Mary Goodridge and died about 1724; their son, Samuel, born Nov. 23, 1686, married Elizabeth Rice and died at Framingham, Mass., Aug. 2, 1736; their son, Amasa, born Jan. 24, 1717, or 1718, married Abigail Livermore and died at Williamsburg, Mass., Jan. 6, 1795; their son, John Frost, born at Framingham, Mass., Dec. 22, 1759, became a soldier of the Revolution and later became a deacon in the church, married Amy Tenant, April 12, 1781, at Williamsburg, and died Oct. 16, 1853, at Evans, Erie county, New York. Rev. John Frost, the eldest son of John and Amy (Tenant) Frost, was the grandfather of John Edward Frost. He was born Sept. 3, 1783, at Williamsburg, Mass., and became a noted divine of the Presbyterian church, in New York state, and an earnest advocate of the abolition of slavery



John B. Frost

when it frequently cost a man his life to speak out boldly. He was one of the founders of Whitesboro Seminary, Whitesboro, N. Y., and of Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., and for thirteen years was a trustee of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., a position to which his grandson, John E. Frost, the subject of this sketch, succeeded sixty years later. In 1813 he was married to Harriet L. Gold, the accomplished daughter of Hon. Thomas R. Gold, of Whitesboro, N. Y. She was born at Cornwall, Conn., July 30, 1790, and became a woman of exceptional culture and education for the time in which she lived. Her father, Hon. Thomas Ruggles Gold, a graduate of Yale College, removed in early manhood from Connecticut to Whitesboro, N. Y., and engaged in the practice of law. He speedily became one of the leading and most successful members of the New York bar of his time. Later in life he represented the Utica district in the New York state senate for six years, and his Congressional district for two terms in the United States Congress until his death, that district being the same which was afterward represented by Hon. Roscoe Conkling and Hon. James S. Sherman. Her brother, Thomas R. Gold, Jr., was the author of the famous poem, entitled, "Twenty Years Ago, Tom"; and Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, the gifted authoress, is her granddaughter. Rev. John Frost died at Waterville, N. Y., March 1, 1842. His only son, Thomas Gold Frost, was born at Whitesboro, N. Y., May 4, 1821, and graduated at Hamilton College, in 1843, with salutatory honors. He prepared for the profession of law and was admitted to the bar, at Rome, N. Y., in 1846, and there, on Nov. 18, 1847, he married Elizabeth Anna Bancroft, a woman of exceptional culture and refinement and a literary writer of ability. Thomas Gold Frost removed with his family to Galesburg, Ill., in 1857, and became one of the foremost lawyers in the State of Illinois. At the time of the Lincoln-Douglas debate, at Galesburg, he delivered the address of welcome to Mr. Lincoln. In 1871 he removed to Chicago and, as one of the ablest lawyers of the Illinois bar, successfully practiced his profession there until his death, at Las Vegas, N. M., Dec. 22, 1880. He was for many years a trustee of Knox College, at Galesburg, and an elder in the Presbyterian church in that city and at Evanston, Ill., for more than twenty years. After his death his widow removed to Galesburg, Ill., where she died Oct. 13, 1905.

John Edward Frost, the eldest of four children—John E., Louisa, Elizabeth Bancroft, and Thomas Gold, Jr.,—of Thomas Gold and Elizabeth Anna (Bancroft) Frost, was born at Rome, N. Y., April 22, 1849, before his parents' removal to Illinois. He was educated in select schools and in Knox Academy, at Galesburg, Ill., and at Hamilton College, New York, graduating with honor in the last named school, in 1875, and receiving the degree of B. A. Later, in 1906, his Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of M. A. and in 1908 honored him with the degree of LL. D. For twenty-six years, from 1872 until 1898, Mr. Frost was identified with the Santa Fe Railway Company, first as district agent of the land department, from 1872 to 1879, then as traveling agent of that department until 1880, after which, until 1898, he was succes-

sively general agent and chief clerk of the land department and general land commissioner for that great railway system. Having purchased the unsold Santa Fe lands, in Kansas, in 1898, he resigned, and since that time has devoted his entire attention to his own investments. In 1882 Mr. Frost removed to Topeka, Kan., which city has been his home continuously since that year, and there he has taken a very active and prominent part in its public affairs, as well as those of the state. In 1881 he was president of the Exhibitors' Association at the International Cotton Exposition, at Atlanta, Ga. He was elected president of the Hamilton College Mid-Continental Alumni Association, in 1894, was elected vice-president of the National Irrigation Congress, at Denver, Colo., in the same year, and the following year served as president of that body, at Albuquerque, N. M. In 1898 he was made vice-president and treasurer of the Kansas Commission of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, at Omaha, Neb. During his residence in Topeka Mr. Frost has been president and manager of various successful investment companies, and from 1901 to 1903 served as president of the Commercial Club of Topeka, declining further reelection to that office. In 1900 he served as a member of the executive committee of the India Famine Fund, which sent a train load of Kansas corn and several thousand dollars in money, contributed to the relief of the famine sufferers by the citizens of Kansas. In January, 1903, he presided at the inauguration of the governor and other state officials in the city auditorium in Topeka, and in the spring of that year served as chairman of two important committees, that of the executive committee of arrangements for the Eleventh International Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in Topeka, and that of the committee for the reception of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, at the laying of the corner stone of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association Building in Topeka. In 1903 the Kansas river overflowed to such an extent that nearly half the city of Topeka was inundated and about 10,000 people were rendered homeless for many days. During that calamity Mr. Frost was chosen chairman of the general flood relief committee, and the conspicuous services rendered by him received the approval and gratitude of the entire city. Early in 1905, he accompanied a party of friends from his old home in Galesburg, Ill., on a trip through the principal West India Islands and to Venezuela. In the latter part of that year he received from Governor Hoch the appointment as a delegate to the sixteenth session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, held at Portland, Ore., Aug. 16 to 19, and during his attendance at that session was elected vice-president for Kansas for the ensuing year, serving as such at its next session at Kansas City, Mo., in the fall of 1906. In December, 1905, Governor Hoch appointed him a delegate to the National Immigration Conference, held in New York, and he there served as a member of the committee on resolutions. In the spring of 1906 he and his son, Russell, made a trip via San Francisco to Honolulu, Hawaii, and shortly after their return occurred the great San Francisco earthquake and fire. Mr. Frost was appointed a member of the

Kansas State Relief Committee by the governor of Kansas, and served throughout that year on that committee, which collected and dispensed several train loads of provisions and many thousands of dollars to the sufferers of that deplorable disaster. In 1907 he was elected a member of the state executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Kansas and is still an active member of that committee, having served as president of both the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh annual conventions of that association, held respectively at Wichita, in 1908, and at Lawrence, in 1909. In the spring of 1908 he was invited to and attended, May 12 and 14, the conference of the governors of the various states of the Union and a small number of other eminent men as invited guests, called by President Roosevelt to meet at the White House in Washington, D. C., to discuss with the President the promotion of the material interests of the states and their preservation. Mr. Frost's business interests are extensive, and among his other valuable city property is the handsome new office and business building at 718 Kansas avenue, which was erected in 1910.

On Oct. 10, 1871, Mr. Frost was united in marriage to Margaret E. Kitchell, the only child of Hon. Alfred Kitchell, of Illinois, an upright Christian lawyer and a judge of unsullied reputation. To Mr. and Mrs. Frost were born six children, all of whom are living, except Mary Elizabeth, the eldest, who died Aug. 8, 1906, and whose character was a rarely beautiful one. She graduated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1892, with high honors and with the degree of B. S. She afterward received the degree of M. L. from her Alma Mater and after a post-graduate course at Cornell University and at the University of Kansas, the degree of M. A. was conferred on her by the latter. The other children are: Alfred Gold Frost, cashier of the Mexico City Banking Company, in the city of Mexico; Jean Kitchell, the wife of Charles Sumner Stewart, principal of the county high school, Des Plaines, Cook county, Illinois; Thomas Bancroft Frost, chief clerk and a director of the Davis-Welcome Mortgage Company, in the city of Topeka; Grace Harriet Frost, residing with her parents in Topeka; and Russell E. Frost, a civil engineer in the employ of the Utah Copper Company, at Bingham, Utah. In politics Mr. Frost is a Republican. His church relations are with the Presbyterian denomination, being a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka, and in November, 1908, he was elected and served as president of the Brotherhood of that church for the ensuing two years. Mr. Frost is a man of broad culture and of scholarly attainments and has well maintained the honor and prestige of his distinguished father and illustrious ancestry.

Cyrus E. White, superintendent of the Kansas School for the Deaf, at Olathe, was born at Oskaloosa, Iowa, a son of Rev. George B. and Eizza (Griffin) White, both of whom were natives of Indiana. Reverend White, who was a minister of the Friends church, settled in Iowa as early as 1856, and became a pioneer minister and educator. He was principal of the schools at Oskaloosa at the time his son, Cyrus E., was

born, and remained there for some time. His death occurred in Faribault, Minn., and his wife, who survives him, resides in Pasadena, Cal. Prof. White spent his boyhood in Marshall county, Iowa, where his father was principal of a Friends seminary. He was educated in the New Providence academy in Hardin county, Iowa, where he was graduated. Then by teaching, or any other honorable employment he could obtain, he worked his way through Penn College, a Friends school at Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he completed the course and received his diploma in 1890. He was then made general agent of twenty-three states for F. B. Dickerson Company of Detroit, Mich. While employed in that capacity he made trips to Kingston, Jamaica, and all through the British West Indies. After his return to the United States he located in Minnesota, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1897, when he received a fellowship appointment to the normal department of Gallaudet College, an institution for the deaf, at Washington, D. C. He completed the course there in 1898, and received the degree of Master of Arts. His diploma was signed by President McKinley. In the fall of 1898 he began teaching in the Olathe institution, but after remaining there one year he accepted a position in a similar institution at Faribault, Minn., where he taught eight years. He was then appointed superintendent of the Nebraska School for the Deaf at Omaha and remained at the head of that school until July 1, 1909, when he received the appointment as superintendent of the Kansas School for the Deaf at Olathe. Prof. White is an educator of exceptional ability and is an especially capable director of the peculiar and difficult work in teaching the unfortunate deaf.

In 1900 Prof. White was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Gebhardt, of Salina, Kan. To them have been born two children—Loren Clifford and Dorothy Eleanor. Prof. White is a member of the Friends church and affiliates fraternally with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 19, at Olathe.

I. O. Pickering, a veteran of the Civil war and a prominent lawyer of Olathe, is of English and Welsh descent on the paternal and maternal sides respectively. He is a son of Jesse Brock Pickering and wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Manlove Whealdon, both of whom were natives of Ohio. This branch of the Pickering family is an old established one in America, and has had many members of prominence, including Timothy Pickering, the American soldier and statesman who participated in the battle of Lexington, served as adjutant-general under Washington, and as secretary of state under Presidents Washington and Adams, and later was a member of the United States senate for a number of years. Jesse Brock Pickering, who in his earlier business career was engaged in manufacturing plows in Vermont, owned the second largest plant of that kind in the state and shipped the manufactured products to various sections of the country. Later he brought his family to Kansas and first located in Johnson county, but later bought property in Leavenworth county, where he resided until his

death in 1868, at the age of fifty years. His wife survived him ten years.

I. O. Pickering began his service in the Civil war under General Lane's command, which was stationed at Iola, and did guard duty in that section of the state. Later he enlisted in the Ninth Kansas cavalry, in which he was appointed a non-commissioned officer. In 1864 he was promoted to be first lieutenant, and later was recommended for promotion to a captaincy, but the close of the war came before the issuing of his commission, hence never received it. The Ninth Kansas cavalry was under the command of Col. Edward Lynde, and rendered valiant and faithful service in the irregular and hazardous warfare along the border. Mr. Pickering participated in the disastrous engagement at Newtonia, where the Ninth fought until their ranks were decimated and they were literally crowded from the field. They materially assisted in bringing off the artillery and enabled part of the infantry to escape. He also participated in the engagements at Prairie Grove, Dripping Springs, and Van Buren in Arkansas; and Cabin Creek in Indian Territory. In the engagement at Van Buren, where Brig.-Gen. James G. Blunt commanded the Army of the Frontier, of which the Ninth Kansas cavalry was a part, the cavalry charged and in a running fight drove the Confederates into and through Van Buren, resulting in the capture of all their transportation, some forty wagons, camp and garrison equipage, ammunition, etc., and 100 prisoners. Four steamers, attempting to escape down the Arkansas river, were also captured. As a lawyer Mr. Pickering has had a very successful career and has won a prominent place in the ranks of his profession in Olathe. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His church membership is held with the Congregational denomination. In politics he is a Democrat. He was a candidate on the Democratic ticket in 1908 for the supreme court and received 486 more votes than were received by the Democratic candidate in 1910. Mr. Pickering has reared six children: Grace, the wife of L. W. Snapp, cashier of the First National Bank at Olathe; Frederick Scott, associated with the Buick Motor Company of Kansas City, Mo.; Frances, the wife of Fred H. Bowersock, of New York city; Jessie Amy, the wife of J. All Evans, who is engaged in the clothing business in Olathe; George B., a druggist at Olathe; and Harold W., associated with the Funk & Wagnalls Publishing Company of New York city. All of these children have been students in the University of Kansas.

J. T. Kennedy, of Blue Mound, has chosen one of the most responsible professions in the field of business activity as his line of life work, but has demonstrated in his efforts to secure a professional training that he possesses not only the strong intellectual force required of a successful physician, but also the energy, determination and pluck to overcome seemingly unsurmountable difficulties, traits of inestimable value, which presages for him a successful career as a physician and surgeon and a foremost place in his profession in Kansas. Dr. Ken-

nedey was born on a farm seven miles north of Pleasanton and two miles west of Boicourt, Linn county, Kansas, Sept. 23, 1878. He is a son of John T. and Melissa (Carpenter) Kennedy, the former born in Natchez, Miss., and the latter in the State of Louisiana. Both parents were the descendants of old and prominent families of the Southland—the Kennedys being of Scotch-Irish descent. The father of Dr. Kennedy had been a tavern keeper but at the close of the Civil war he came to Kansas, where he was married and located on a farm near Boicourt, Linn county, and for a time engaged in agricultural pursuits. He subsequently engaged in the mercantile business but later returned to the farm, where he died Jan. 1, 1895. His wife preceded him in death about two years, she having passed away on Nov. 3, 1893, at the age of forty-eight.

Dr. Kennedy was their only child and upon the death of his father went to live with his mother's brother, a Mr. Carpenter, of Elk county, Kansas, where he remained until 1899, completing his public school education in the high school at Moline. He then returned to Pleasanton and spent one year diligently reading medicine in the office of Dr. Plumb, who was his preceptor. To complete his professional education and training he became a student at the University Medical College, Kansas City, Mo., where he graduated with the class of 1901. He did not have the funds to make his course there continuous, therefore lost one year's time while employed in Colorado and California earning the necessary means to complete his education. After graduation he entered upon the practice of his profession in Blue Mound and has already built up an enviable reputation as a successful physician and surgeon. His studies did not cease with the awarding of his degree but through professional works and current medical literature he keeps thoroughly informed as to the progress of his science. His laboratory is supplied with X-Ray and other modern electrical appliances and withal is one of the best equipped in Eastern Kansas.

In August, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Kennedy and Miss Adaline Holmes, of Pleasanton. Fraternally, Dr. Kennedy associates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his church membership is with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Both Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy are active and popular participants in the social life of Blue Mound.

John T. Little, of Olathe, a prominent member of the legal profession in Kansas and an ex-attorney-general of the state, was born in Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1841, and is of German descent on the paternal side, the Little family, established in America several generations prior to the birth of John T.'s father, having been of German origin. His father, Rev. Nathan B. Little, was a native of Hagerstown, Md., and was a minister in the Lutheran church. He removed from Maryland to Ohio prior to the birth of John T., and there engaged in educational work in connection with his ministerial duties. He was a man of excellent educational attainments and for several

years was connected with Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order in Ohio. He was married in Maryland to Mary A. Fouk, also a native of Hagerstown. To their union were born eight children, two of whom survive: George B., of Spokane, Wash., and John T. These children were the recipients of a splendid classical education under the able tutorage of their father. Both parents are deceased, the father's death having occurred near Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, Ohio, in 1876, when seventy-five years of age; the mother's death occurred in 1856. One brother, Luther Little, who died in Olathe a few years ago, served in the Civil war, as a member of the Twenty-sixth Ohio infantry, until he was wounded and captured at the battle of Chickamauga. He was then confined thirteen months in Libby and Andersonville prisons, where he suffered untold horrors. Reverend Little removed from Circleville to Oakland, Ohio, when John T. was ten years of age, and still later removed to a farm which he had purchased in Champaign county, Ohio, and there resided until his death.

John T. Little, besides the private tutoring received from his father, attended the public schools and also the academy at McConnellsville, Ohio, where he graduated in 1860. In 1863, under the call of President Lincoln for an organization of militia in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois of 85,000 troops, he assisted in raising a company in Champaign county, of which he was elected second lieutenant. While guarding prisoners at Columbus, Ohio, he enlisted in Company E, One-Hundred Thirty-fourth Ohio infantry, and was immediately sent to the Army of the Potomac, then encamped at Cumberland, Md. He was taken sick shortly after reaching camp and was sent to the field hospital near Cumberland, where he was discharged in September, 1864. After being mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, he returned to his home in Champaign county and in the following spring of 1865 began reading law at Urbana, Ohio, with Gen. John H. Young, one of the leading lawyers of the state. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in June, 1868, and in the following month of August came to Olathe, Kan., where he began the practice of his profession and where he has in the intervening forty years steadily risen into prominence and is recognized as one of the strongest members of the Kansas bar. Shortly after locating at Olathe he became a partner of Hon. John T. Burris, who was for several years prominent in both legal and political circles throughout the state, and is now a resident of California. Mr. Little was elected city attorney of Olathe in 1873, and later served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Johnson county. At the State Democratic Convention, held in Wichita, in 1892, he was nominated attorney-general of the state, was endorsed by the Topeka convention, and was elected the following November to the office, in which he served one term. In 1894 he received the Democratic nomination for associate justice of the supreme court of Kansas. Since then he has served one term as mayor of Olathe and during his administra-

tion of the city's affairs more improvements were made in the way of street pavement than had been made before or has been made since his incumbency. He also served as president of the Olathe board of education four years.

Mr. Little has been twice married. His first marriage was in 1870, when Miss Hannah Gregg, of Olathe, became his wife. She died in 1872. In 1875 Mr. Little took as his second wife Mary D. Bundy, of Olathe, and to their union have been born two children: Chauncey B., who at the present time (1911) is prosecuting attorney of John-elect to his present office in 1908, to which he was reelected in 1910. son county, was associated with his father in the practice of law until He is a graduate of the University of Kansas and was prepared for law under the careful guidance of his father. John T., Jr., is a hardware merchant of Spokane, Wash. He is a graduate of the Olathe High School, also of the University of Kansas, where he completed a course in mechanical engineering.

Fraternally, Mr. Little is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and in politics is a Democrat. As a lawyer he ranks among the best in the state, and his extensive practice has included many of the important cases of Missouri, as well as of Kansas, where the supreme court records show Mr. Little to have been one of the attorneys in a very large percentage of the cases. His success did not come without effort, it is but the just reward of years of indefatigable labor and painstaking care. He is numbered among the most worthy and respected of Olathe's citizens.

John Quincy Royce, a prominent citizen of Topeka, Kan., has for over thirty years been identified with the growing interests of the state and has always lent influence and assistance to those enterprises which would contribute to its upbuilding, not alone by reason of his identification with its commercial interests, but also through his prominence in the literary and political life of the state. Mr. Royce was born on a farm in Fayette county, Iowa, June 1, 1856. David Plineas Royce, his father, a native of Chautauqua county, New York, was born April 3, 1829, and devoted his active career to agricultural pursuits. He removed first from New York state to Portage county, Ohio, where he was married, in April, 1853, to Elizabeth Ann Haymaker, born in Portage county, Ohio, April 5, 1834. They removed to Fayette county, Iowa, in 1855, and from thence to a farm near Independence, Iowa, in 1865. Two years later they removed to the city of Independence, but they are now retired residents of the capital city of Des Moines, where, in 1904, they celebrated their golden wedding on the fifty-first anniversary of their marriage, the occasion having been deferred one year in order to enable them to complete a new home. Theirs was a union of peculiar happiness and adaptability, and they have been life companions for the unusual period of fifty-eight years. The father is an aged veteran of the Civil war, in which he devoted four years of valiant service to the preservation of the Union.



Jos Royce

John Quincy Royce was reared to the age of nine on a farm in his native Iowa county, and then accompanied his parents to Independence, where the remainder of his youth was spent and where he received his public school education, graduating in the Independence High School at the age of eighteen. He then began his preparation for law by studying in the office of Rickel & Clements, at West Union, Iowa, where he spent over two years. He completed his legal studies in the office of Bruckart & Ney, of Independence, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar at Independence, in April, 1879. In the following June he came to Kansas and located first at Smith Center, where he practiced his profession from June, 1879, to January, 1885, and from that date until January, 1887, served as county attorney of Smith county. At the close of his official term as county attorney he engaged in newspaper work, in which line of endeavor he was a conspicuous figure for more than twenty years. He began as editor and proprietor of the Smith Center "Bulletin"; later he purchased the Smith Center "Pioneer" and consolidated the two papers, forming what was known as the "Pioneer-Bulletin." In 1893 he sold that paper and purchased the "Phillipsburg Dispatch," of which he was editor and proprietor for seventeen years. He also served as postmaster at Phillipsburg from Oct. 1, 1897, to May 10, 1905, having been three times appointed to the office, the first two appointments being made by McKinley and the last one by Roosevelt. He resigned that position, May 10, 1905, to accept the office of State Bank Commissioner, to which he had been appointed by Gov. E. W. Hoch. On Nov. 10, 1908, he resigned the office of State Bank Commissioner to accept the position he now holds, that of secretary of the Aetna Building & Loan Association, of Topeka. Mr. Royce is a Republican in politics and for many years has held a prominent place in state political councils. For sixteen years he was chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee of the Sixth Kansas district. For eight years he was assistant chief clerk of the Kansas house of representatives and for two years was assistant secretary of the state senate. He resigned both the office of postmaster and of State Bank Commissioner, and in each instance had the pleasure of dictating his successor. Mr. Royce has also taken part in national politics, having attended several national conventions. At the St. Louis convention of 1896 he served as a special sergeant-at-arms, and at the Philadelphia convention of 1900 he served as an assistant secretary.

Mr. Royce has been twice married. He was first united, Nov. 7, 1879, to Miss Carrie Sherman, of Smith Center, Kan., who died Nov. 26, 1880, leaving an infant daughter, which followed its mother to the grave a few months later. His second marriage occurred May 4, 1887, and united him to Mrs. Olive Irene Crane, *nee* Johnson, of Cawker City, Kan. She was born in Scotch Grove, Jones county, Iowa, May 4, 1858, and died in Topeka, Kan., June 16, 1910, leaving two sons—Tatton Frank and LaRue—the former being the son of her first husband, whose name was Frank Crane. LaRue, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Royce, is a

student of Washburn College. Mrs. Royce was a woman of refined and cultivated tastes and unusual sweetness and strength of character. Her entire life was one of devotion to her family and friends, to whom she was not only an inspiration, but also an ideal of kindness and good cheer. She was a writer of fine ability and took a very prominent part in the work of women's organizations in Kansas, as well as often lending her clear vision and sound judgment to the state political councils, where her husband has so long held a prominent place. As wife and mother she has left to her husband and sons a precious inheritance, a sweet remembrance of the rich companionship she gave while with them. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Royce, besides his association with the Aetna Building & Loan Association, is also president of the Kansas Voting Machine Company, of Topeka. He is a prominent Mason and Knight Templar, and also affiliates fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Commercial Club of Topeka.

James Nordin Dunbar, a lawyer of Columbus, was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, Dec. 23, 1866, a son of Warder and Louisa (Nordin) Dunbar. His father was born in Kentucky, coming from an old and highly respected Kentucky family. His mother was born in Ohio. These parents were married in Illinois, from which state they removed, in 1869, to Kansas, settling in Cherokee county, where they both died. Mr. Dunbar's father was a farmer, and was reared on the farm, there learning the lessons of perseverance and effort, which have enabled him to push to the fore in life. Permitted to obtain only a common school education, which he supplemented by a course in a commercial college, he taught school one term, and then decided to study law. He read law at Columbus and Helena, and was admitted to the bar in 1892, since which date Mr. Dunbar has been actively engaged in the practice of law, also carrying on farming, residing on a farm near the city of Columbus. In politics, Mr. Dunbar has been an active worker in the Democratic party. As the Democratic candidate he was elected county attorney for Cherokee county, in 1900, and for two years, or one term, rendered acceptable service in that office. Later he served one and a half years as assistant attorney-general for Cherokee county. He is the arbiter of his own fortune, the architect of his own success in life, and deserves much praise for having risen in his profession to a representative position, and for having overcome the obstacles that have fallen in his course toward success. His father died when he was young, and with discouraging circumstances of his youth confronting him Mr. Dunbar faced these conditions with a commendable determination to succeed, and thus he forged his way on and upward.

He was married in 1893 to Miss Dradie McPhail, and unto the marriage the following children were born: Noel, Claire, Owen, Quinten, and Opal.

William Edward Ziegler, a representative citizen and prominent attorney-at-law of Coffeyville, Kan., was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1858, and is a son of Philip and Martha (Bender) Ziegler, both of whom were also born in Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer by occupation, and he died in his native state at the age of seventy-four years. The paternal grandfather was John Ziegler, and the family is of German descent, as is also the ancestors of Mr. Ziegler on the maternal side. The maternal grandfather was Samuel Bender, a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ziegler, the mother of William Edward Ziegler, lived to the advanced age of eighty-five years, having become the mother of four sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. William Edward Ziegler is the youngest of these eight children, and his boyhood days were spent in Pennsylvania, where he received good educational advantages in the common and normal schools, and his professional career has been one of marked success. He first came to Kansas in 1876, at the age of eighteen years, and in January, 1877, started in school here. Later, he went back to Pennsylvania, but on March 1, 1879, he returned to Kansas and located at Independence. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, engaging in the practice of his profession at Independence, and he has resided in Montgomery county ever since, at Independence until 1897 and since that year at Coffeyville. He stands high in the professional and social circles of the county, was city attorney for Independence five years, and served four years as county attorney. He is a staunch Republican in his political allegiance, and in addition to the offices mentioned, served as judge of the city court at Coffeyville two terms. He is a member of the Masonic order, having taken the Knights Templar degrees, and during the years of 1896-97 served as eminent commander of St. Bernard Commandery; and he has membership in the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1889, Mr. Ziegler was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Raison, daughter of Mrs. A. C. Stich, of Independence, and they have four children: Marie K. has been in Berlin, Germany, for the past two years studying music, German and French; Carl is a student in the Coffeyville High School, and Robert Leland and W. E., Jr., are in the grades.

Joseph McCreary, a representative citizen of the county of Montgomery and at present the efficient and obliging postmaster at Coffeyville, Kan., was born in Ireland, March 2, 1842. He came to America in 1845, when but three years old, with his parents, who located at Xenia, Ohio, and there his boyhood days were passed, his education being received in the public schools. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twelfth Ohio infantry for service in the Civil war. Under the call of the President for 75,000 troops for three months, the several companies composing this regiment were enrolled in the Ohio counties of Brown, Butler, Clinton, Clermont, Greene, Highland and Warren, from April-19

to 25, 1861. It was mustered into the United States service at Camp Jackson, Columbus, from April 22 to May 4. The regiment went to Camp Dennison on May 6 and remained in camp until orders were received to reorganize for three years' service. As reorganized it left for the Kanawha valley on July 6, arrived at Point Pleasant on the 9th, and on the 17th fought the battle of Scarey Creek, W. Va., the enemy being strongly posted beyond a ravine. The regiment fought for three hours, and after exhausting its ammunition fell back in good order to its camp at the mouth of the Pocotaligo. The regiment entered Charleston, W. Va., and a few days later reached Gauley Bridge, where it captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Marching south through Weston, Sutton and Summerville it arrived at Carnifax Ferry on September 10 and engaged in the battle at that place. The regiment was ordered to the Army of the Potomac on Aug. 15, 1862; met the enemy at Bull Run bridge on the 27th, where it was severely engaged for six hours against a greatly superior force and was compelled to fall back to Fairfax Station. On September 7 it advanced into Maryland, and after a sharp skirmish at Monocacy Bridge entered Frederick City. It engaged in the battle of South Mountain, participating in three bayonet charges and capturing three battle-flags, a large number of small arms, and over 200 prisoners. Three days later it was engaged at Antietam, and after wintering in West Virginia it assisted in the repulse of the enemy's attack on Fayette Court House. The regiment was next engaged at Cloyd's Mountain. It also participated in an engagement at Lynchburg, Va., and then was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out on July 11, 1864. Mr. McCreary then reenlisted as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio infantry. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase in February, 1865, to serve for one year. Immediately after muster-in it was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., where it remained for a short time doing garrison duty. From Nashville it proceeded to Chattanooga, thence to Bridgeport, Ala., which place it reached about March 21, and was engaged in protecting an important railroad bridge over the Tennessee river. It also guarded the track of the railroad between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, a distance of about thirty miles. On July 25 the regiment was ordered to Edgefield for garrison duty, and remained at the place until it was mustered out of service, Sept. 20, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. In the last mentioned service Mr. McCreary was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant of his company, which position he held at the time he was mustered out of the service. In all he served about forty-six months as a soldier and participated in all the service of his commands with the exception of about four months, during which period he was a prisoner of war, confined first at Belle Isle, Salisbury, and then at Libby Prison. In October, 1865, he came to Kansas and located at Lawrence, where he worked at the carpenter trade about one year. He then removed to Junction City, where he continued to work at his trade about two years, and

then removed to Labette county, where he engaged in the sawmill business. He was thus engaged until July, 1869, when he removed to Montgomery county and located east of Coffeyville, where he continued the sawmill business about three years. He then farmed about three years in Labette county, after which he spent one year, 1876 to 1877, in New Mexico. Then returning to Coffeyville he engaged in the real estate business, in which he gained unequivocal success and prestige, and he has since maintained his residence and business headquarters in Coffeyville, being popular in business and social circles. He was elected sheriff of Montgomery county in 1883 and again in 1885, serving four years in that position, after which he resumed his real estate business. He also served as police judge and as justice of the peace, and in 1891 was appointed postmaster at Coffeyville by President Benjamin Harrison, serving four years. Upon retiring from that position, in 1895, he again devoted his attention to the real estate business until December, 1910, when he was again appointed postmaster, of which office he is the present incumbent. He also served as city clerk for some time. Mr. McCreary is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and he is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity; and is a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Coffeyville.

On Nov. 20, 1859, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McCreary to Miss Theresa Burns, a native of Ireland but reared in Canada, to which country she removed when a child with her parents. Of this union there were born three sons and two daughters: Ida, who is the assistant to her father in the postoffice at Coffeyville, which position she has held since April 1, 1891, under the different postmasters; Irene, wife of A. P. Irvin, of Coffeyville; Ira, who resides in Spokane, Wash.; Joseph S., a resident of Coffeyville; and Frank, who is also a resident of the same place. Mr. McCreary is one of the prominent citizens of this part of the state and has been identified with its history for many years.

George D. Higgins, of Coffeyville, is one of the representative members of the Kansas bar and is distinctively a man of affairs. He was born on a farm in Vinton county, Ohio, and comes of a highly respected ancestry. He is a son of Thomas and May J. (Coe) Higgins, the former of whom was born in Ireland, and the latter in Athens county, Ohio. Each of the parents died at about the age of fifty-four years. George D. Higgins is the fifth in a family of seven children, and he was about fourteen years old when his parents died, at which early age he was thrown upon his own resources. He received his early education in the district schools of Vinton county, Ohio, and as a boy secured employment in a glass factory. Later he matriculated at the Mountain State Business College at Parkersburg, W. Va., and graduated in that institution with the class of 1902. He then went to Muncie, Ind., where he attended a normal school, working at the same time in a glass factory. He later came to Coffeyville, Kan., where he was

employed with Ball Brothers in a glass factory from 1905 to 1907, when he entered the Valparaiso (Ind.) University, and he graduated in the law department of that institution with the class of 1909. He then continued his studies for about six months in the Chicago Kent College of Law, and on Jan. 1, 1910, returned to Coffeyville. Mr. Higgins began the practice of law in Coffeyville on March 1, 1910, and has since been so employed. He is a self-made and self-educated man in every sense of the phrase. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and in politics he is a Democrat, giving his allegiance to the leadership of William J. Bryan, of whom he has been for years a consistent supporter and admirer.

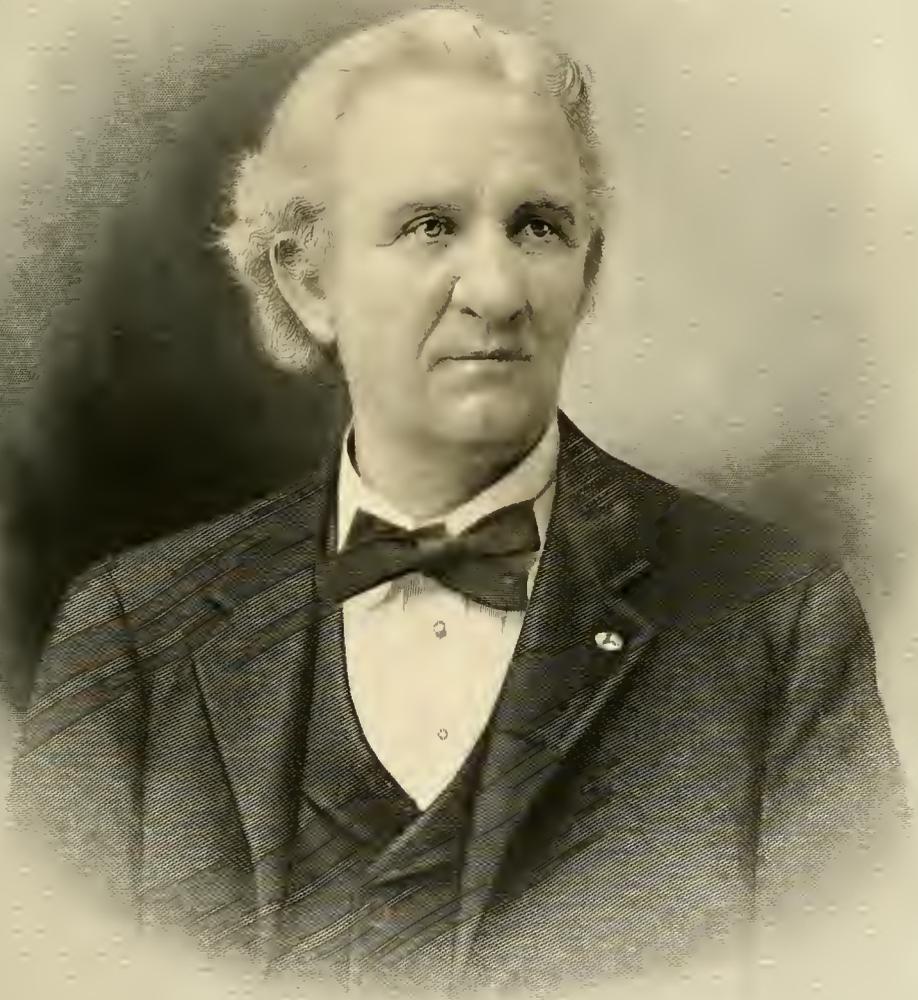
George M. Seacat, a prominent physician and surgeon of Cherryvale, Montgomery county, and pension examiner for that section of the state, was born in Harrison county, Indiana, May 7, 1854, and is a son of Hamilton and Mary Ann (King) Seacat, both natives of that county and state. The father, who was a successful farmer, passed his entire life in Harrison county, Indiana, where he died at the age of forty-nine. The paternal grandfather, George Seacat, was a native of Kentucky and removed to Indiana with his parents when eight years old, also following farming throughout his active career. The paternal great-grandfather, Peter Seacat, was of German descent and moved from Virginia to Kentucky and thence to Indiana, locating in Harrison county, in 1816, and becoming one of the pioneers of that county. The maternal grandfather, McKendree King, was of a pioneer family of Harrison county, Indiana, and of Scotch-Irish origin. The mother of Dr. Seacat is living at the advanced age of seventy-five years. To her and her husband were born three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living with the exception of a daughter who died at the age of twelve years. Dr. Seacat is the oldest of this family of children. He secured his earlier educational training in the public schools at Palmyra, Harrison county, Indiana, in the academy at Paola, Ind., and in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1882, with the degree of B. S. During a part of this time he was teaching school, and in the winter following his graduation he taught in what was at one time called "Hoop-pole Township," Posey county, Indiana. This was the winter of 1882-83, and following that he taught about one year in the Western Normal College at Bushnell, Ill. He then entered the medical school at Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained as a student one term, and then went to Louisville, Ky., where he remained two terms as a student in the Kentucky School of Medicine, graduating June 21, 1885. In the following fall he came to Kansas, locating first at Kinsley, Edwards county, where he followed the general practice of his profession until 1896. He then located at Cherryvale, where he has since resided, continuing the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Montgomery County and the Kansas State Medical societies, and of the American Medical Association, and he is the local surgeon for the Santa

Fe railroad and the pension examiner for Montgomery county. Dr. Seacat is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he and his wife are members of the local Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Royal Arch member of the Masonic order. Dr. Seacat is recognized as one of the progressive and public-spirited professional men of Montgomery county, and is one of the representative citizens of Cherryvale. In 1889 he was united in marriage to Miss J. Rosa Grandy, daughter of Rev. C. H. and Chesta (Weaver) Grandy. She was born in Baltimore, Md., and her father is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, being a member of the Southeastern Kansas conference. Of the union of Dr. and Mrs. Seacat there have been born four children: Charles H. is a stenographer for the county attorney of Montgomery county; Lester and Leora are living; and the other child—twin of Lester—died at the age of one year. The doctor is one of the well known physicians of the State of Kansas.

Hugh J. Powell is the editor and proprietor of the "Daily and Weekly Republican" at Cherryvale, and is one of the popular business men of that city. He was born at Braidwood, Will county, Illinois, March 13, 1877, a son of Morgan and Jane (Parry) Powell, both of whom were born in Wales, near Abergavenny. There they were reared and were married, and in 1869 they came to America, locating at Hannibal, Mo. In 1872 they removed to Republic county, Kansas, where the father homesteaded a farm, improved the same and erected one of the first frame houses in the county. He held the high esteem of all who knew him, and continued a resident of Republic county until 1876. He then removed to Braidwood, Ill., and five years later removed to Iola, Kan., where his widow is now residing. They became the parents of six sons and two daughters, all of whom are living: Margaret, Lewis, Ulysses G., James A., Thomas, Charles A., and Mary M., the last named being the wife of C. H. Smith, of Chicago, and Hugh J. is the fifth son and sixth child in order of birth. He was four years old when he came to Kansas with his parents, and after completing the course of study in the public schools, at the age of nineteen, he began his independent career as a teacher in the schools of Ness county, in western Kansas. He remained there, engaged in teaching four years, and then went to Iola, Allen county, where he engaged in business college work for five years. He removed to Cherryvale in 1905 and purchased the "Republican," to the publication of which he has since devoted his attention. He has added to the plant a type-setting machine and has made many other improvements that have resulted in giving him an up-to-date and modern printing establishment. He is a member of the Associated Press and publishes daily and weekly editions of his paper, giving his readers all the latest news. He has one of the best printing plants in the state for the size of the city. He is the city and county printer and is one of the well known newspaper men of southeastern Kansas. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Masonic order, and his religious views are expressed by membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

In his political faith he is a staunch Republican. On June 15, 1910, Mr. Powell was united in marriage to Miss Ora G. Rennick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Rennick.

William Samuel Norton, a lawyer of Columbus and a veteran of the Civil war, coal operator, farmer and merchant, is well and favorably known throughout the state as a financier of recognized ability. In addition to his coal mines and farming interests, he is largely interested in various life, fire and casualty insurance companies and banks; is vice-president of the First National Bank of Columbus, the largest stockholder and a director in the Columbus state bank; a director in the Prudential Casualty Company, of Indianapolis, and International Life, of St. Louis; a holder of large and valuable interests in other business concerns in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Alaska. He was born in Edgar county, Illinois, July 26, 1845, a son of Amos and Elizabeth (Frazier) Norton. His father was a native of Ohio, a son of Samuel Norton, who was a native of North Carolina, of English lineage, and a soldier of the war of 1812. He went from North Carolina to Ohio in 1832, thence to Illinois in 1843. Amos Norton and Elizabeth Frazier were married in Illinois in 1844. She was a native of Kentucky, but was reared in Greencastle, Putnam county, Ind., where her father, William Frazier, was a pioneer settler and prominent citizen. In 1855 Amos Norton moved with his family to Fort Scott, Kan., but owing to the dangers incident to the border warfare of the time he moved to Buffalo, Mo., and settled on a farm, where the family was living when the Civil war came on. In that conflict Amos Norton and his son, William, rendered conspicuous service in the defense of the Union. Amos rose from private to quartermaster of the Fourteenth Missouri state militia cavalry, and at Turner's Lane on April 2, 1863, he, with D. A. Lindsay, regimental commissary, and R. P. Wilcox, regimental adjutant, were captured by a band of guerrillas, taken to the mountains and all put to death. The son, William, at the age of fifteen answered the first call of President Lincoln for troops by enlisting in the home guards, where he served much of the time as a scout and despatch bearer. He reached Lexington, Mo., with a despatch just in advance of Gen. Sterling Price's attack on Colonel Mulligan's forces at that place which commenced early in the morning of Sept. 12, and continued for nine days, when Colonel Mulligan with his little band of 2,600 men surrendered to Price's of 24,000 men. On Oct. 24, by order of Colonel Stevenson of the Thirteenth Illinois cavalry, William Norton, in the capacity of guide, joined the forces of Maj. Charles Zagonyi of General Fremont's body guard, and Capt. Frank J. White of the "Prairie Scouts" near Bolivar, Mo., who were on their way to Springfield. The body guard and scouts numbered about 300 men, rank and file. They reached a point near Springfield the following day, when Major Zagonyi learned that the forces then in camp west of the city were about 2,000 strong. He decided to attack at once, and riding up and down the line of his men said: "Comrades, the hour of danger is at hand. The enemy is two thousand strong. None



W. S. Morton

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of us ever may come back, if any man would turn his back let him do so now." The response was a cheer. "Then I will lead you, follow me and do as I do." The enemy was routed and demoralized. Every man not killed or wounded stood guard over the town that night. General Fremont and his army reached Springfield the following day. Later on William enlisted in the Eighth Missouri volunteer cavalry and served to the close of the war, after which he became one of the leaders of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a charter member of the Interstate Reunion Association of Baxter Springs; was commissioner aide-de-camp in 1895, by Gen. Thomas G. Lawler, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the rank of colonel on the staff of General Lawler. While in the army Colonel Norton received four slight wounds. After being mustered out of the service at Little Rock, Ark., he was appointed sheriff of Arkansas county, Arkansas, and in this capacity, with a strong force of deputies, he went to the county seat, where he learned that more than 400 Confederates had not surrendered. While sheriff he encountered many thrilling situations, but on account of failing health he resigned. He was at once commissioned by Governor Murphy as an examining court and ordered to Devall's bluff, where he held court one term, when he again resigned and came back to his home at Buffalo. In 1866 he located south of Carthage, Mo.; taught school that winter; bought a farm one mile west of where Galena now is; farmed in the spring and summer, teaching school in the winter, for three years; then sold his farm and engaged in freighting from Granby to Sedalia, Mo., making many trips as far south as Fort Gibson and Fort Sill in the Indian Territory. In 1871, when lead ore was discovered at Joplin, he went there, erected a store house, and opened up the first stock of goods ever there; engaged in mining, was elected police judge, and served as undersheriff for two years. He then engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business. In 1877, lead ore was struck on Short creek, where Galena now is. He sold out his Joplin interests and again came to Kansas, engaged in the mercantile business, mining and practicing law with a fair degree of success until 1882, when he engaged in the coal business on lands he bought adjoining the site of Scammon. At this place he operated coal mines, carried on a mercantile business on an extensive scale until 1904, when he sold his store and one mine, leased out others and retired from active business. From 1892 to 1900 he lived at Baxter Springs, where he served as mayor of the city for three terms. During his business career he held, and now holds, large farming interests, several hundred acres being underlaid with coal. As early as 1873 he was admitted to the bar, and in connection with his mining, merchandising and farming, he practiced law with a success that made him prominent with the members of the profession. In politics Colonel Norton has always been an ardent Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, when he was but nineteen years old. He was elected state senator from Cherokee county in 1888, and served for four years to the satisfaction of his constituency, and with

honor to himself. Colonel Norton has always been a leader in his community in politics as well as in business. He has always been active and notwithstanding he commenced without capital, he has been the arbiter of his own fortune in the business world. As a citizen he is held in high esteem by a wide circle of acquaintances, and by reason of his exemplary life he deserves the respect and confidence reposed in him.

In 1883 Colonel Norton was married at St. Joseph, Mo., to Miss Mollie E. Stall, who was the first white female child born at Fort Leavenworth, the only daughter of Capt. Andrew Stall of the United States army then stationed at that place. Mrs. Norton was possessed of sterling qualities of heart and mind. She was to him a worthy wife, and in home, church and social life, a leader, highly esteemed by those who knew her. She died on May 20, 1910, having borne her husband two children, Maud A. and Claude W. The daughter was drowned on June 10, 1905. Claude W. lives in Weir City and is attending to his father's interests in the coal mines near that place. In church matters Colonel Norton and his wife and children all became members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, Mirza Temple, Pittsburg, Kan., and also a member of the Benevolent Order of Elks, Lodge No. 412, Pittsburg, Kansas.

Christopher C. Kincaid is one of the prominent business men of the city of Cherryvale and of the State of Kansas, his interests being large and varied. Mr. Kincaid is a native of Ohio, having been born in Trumbull county, that state, Feb. 28, 1847, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Pierce) Kincaid, the former of whom was born in Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, and the latter in the State of Connecticut. The father moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, about 1844, and there he followed farming, clearing the land which he tilled and building the log cabin which he and his family occupied. He spent the remainder of his life on his farm in that county. The paternal grandfather, whose name was also Robert, was born in Virginia, and became an early settler in Ohio. His son, the father of Christopher C. Kincaid, while residing at Youngstown, for about four years worked for David Tod, who became celebrated as the first war governor of Ohio. The mother of the subject of this review came with her parents from Connecticut to Ohio when a young woman. They settled in Trumbull county in an early day, and there her father, Benjamin Pierce, followed farming and stock growing. Christopher C. Kincaid is the eldest of a family of two sons and three daughters born to his parents, and his boyhood days were spent on the farm in Trumbull county, Ohio. He was afforded the best of educational advantages in the common schools and the Western Reserve Seminary, at Farmington, Trumbull county, which he was attending when the Civil war broke out, and in 1863 he enlisted as a private in Company D of the Second Ohio cavalry, serving until September, 1865. In September, 1863, the regiment participated in the defeat of the Confederates at Blountsville and Bristol, Tenn. Dur-

ing the siege of Knoxville it operated on the enemy's flank, and after the siege was raised, joined in the pursuit. In December it fought Longstreet's cavalry at Morristown; two days later it formed the advance of a brigade which attacked and fought eighteen regiments for two hours at Russellville; it was at the front five hours in the battle of Bean's Station, and for five days was almost constantly under fire. The time was spent in maneuvering and fighting until Jan. 1, 1864. At Brandy Station, Va., it engaged Rosser's cavalry, and from this time on in the Wilderness campaign it was employed almost constantly in covering the right flank of the infantry, either on picket duty or skirmishing. The regiment occupied the center and sustained the heaviest of the shock at Hanover Court House, driving the enemy from the front, taking possession of and holding the town. In Ashland it was surrounded by the enemy under Fitzhugh Lee, and an action ensued, which lasted until sunset, when the Union forces withdrew, the regiment covering the retreat. It had an active share in the fighting at Nottaway Court House, Stony Creek and Reams' Station, and returned to the lines at Light House Point on July 1. It was engaged in August at Winchester and Charlestown, then marched to the vicinity of Berryville and assisted in driving the enemy from that town. At the battle of the Opequan, after four hours' hard fighting, the regiment was the last to leave the pursuit on the Valley pike. With its division, it moved out the Front Royal pike, drove Wickham's cavalry through Front Royal and marched and skirmished in Luray Valley until it joined the army at New Market. At Waynesboro the regiment fought dismounted till all had withdrawn, and then charged through a line of Confederate infantry in column of fours and continued as rear-guard until noon the next day. Rosser's cavalry attacked the command at Bridgewater, but was repulsed, the regiment sharing in the action. It shared in the battle of Cedar Creek, being in the saddle from daylight until 9 o'clock p. m. The regiment marched with the cavalry to reconnoiter Early's force at New Market, where it became hotly engaged, and it repulsed that portion of the enemy which attacked the First brigade at Lacey's Springs. It was mustered out on Sept. 11, 1865, at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Kincaid was in continuous service from the time of his enlistment until his discharge, and then returned to Ohio, where he remained until 1868. In the spring of that year he came to Kansas, and in the fall of 1871 took up his residence in Montgomery county, locating at Independence, where he accepted the position of clerk in a general store. In the spring of 1874 he removed to Cherryvale and engaged in the general merchandise business, handling dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc., and he continued so interested for thirty-one years, until 1905. In 1883 the private bank of Newton, Carson & Kincaid was organized, and it continued as a private institution until 1892, when it was reorganized as the Montgomery County National Bank, Mr. Kincaid being elected president, which position he has since continued to fill. The bank has a capital stock of \$50,000. Mr. Kincaid is a Republican in

his political proclivities and has voted at every election since arriving at his maturity, but he has never been an office seeker in the general meaning of that term. However, he was elected as the first mayor of Cherryvale after the town was incorporated as a city, in 1880, and he has since served two terms in that position. He has been a member of the Masonic order for many years, serving as treasurer of the local organization. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, serving as treasurer of the local lodge of that order, and at one time was Noble Grand, and is now Department Grand Master. He is the oldest business man in Cherryvale.

In June, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kincaid to Miss Lue Marshall, daughter of Moses and Lavina Marshall, of Montgomery county. Mr. Marshall was a hotel man in Independence and was one of the early settlers of that place. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years and his widow survives at the age of seventy-nine. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid there were born three children; Maud is the wife of Charles R. Shanton, of Cherryvale; Blanche resides at the parental home, and a son died at the age of twelve years.

Charles T. Carpenter, of Coffeyville, Kan., is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Montgomery) Carpenter, the former of whom was a native of Bedford county, Tennessee, born in 1827, and the latter was born in Charleston, S. C., a daughter of Thomas Montgomery, who was a large slave owner and well-to-do planter. He left Charleston when a young man and located at Palmetto, Tenn. The Montgomeries were of Scotch-Irish extraction and came to America in the eighteenth century. The first American immigrant of the Carpenter family came to America from London, England, in 1630, and located at Rehoboth, in Bristol county, Massachusetts. His name was William Carpenter, and upon his migration to America he was accompanied by his three sons, from whom over 2,000 of the family name now in America have descended. Samuel Carpenter, the father of Charles T., came to Kansas in 1874 and located at Oswego, where he engaged in the mercantile business and resided until his death, which occurred in 1903, the last fifteen years of his life being spent in retirement. His father, Peter Carpenter, was a native of North Carolina and by occupation was a farmer. He was a Union man in sentiment and was compelled to leave the South on account of his political views. He went to Iowa, in which state he died some time during the Civil war. Of the union of Samuel and Sarah (Montgomery) Carpenter there were born six children—three sons and three daughters—and they are all living at this writing, Charles T. being the third child and second son in the order of birth. Charles T. Carpenter was born at Palmetto, Bedford county, Tennessee, Dec. 9, 1858. He received his education in the schools of his native town, in the old academy at Palmetto, and at Indiana University, where he graduated in 1876. He then came to Oswego, Kan., and was with his father in the mercantile business for six years, at the end of which period he engaged in the banking business at Oswego. He began his

career in this line of endeavor as a bookkeeper, but later became cashier of the C. M. Condon Bank, in which position he remained until 1886, when he removed to Coffeyville and became one of the organizers of the Condon National Bank, of which he was elected vice-president, a position he has held up to the present time. At the beginning this institution was organized as a private bank, but it later became a state bank, and in 1903 was reorganized under the national banking laws. There has been no change in the personnel of the officers, however, as at the time of the original organization C. M. Condon was elected president, Mr. Carpenter vice-president, and Charles M. Ball cashier, and they have continued incumbents of the respective positions. The bank has a capital stock of \$100,000, with a surplus of \$50,000. This bank and the First National Bank of Coffeyville the Dalton bandits undertook to rob on Oct. 5, 1892. The attempt was unsuccessful, but four citizens and four of the bandits were killed. Three bandits undertook to rob the Condon bank, and all of them were killed. Mr. Carpenter was on duty in the bank at the time. In addition to his interest in this concern Mr. Carpenter has other investments that demand a portion of his attention, among which is the largest insurance agency in the county. Mr. Carpenter is a Republican. He has never had any aspiration for political honors, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business, in which he occupies a prominent and well deserved position. However, he has taken considerable interest in the prohibition movement in Kansas. He takes quite an interest in fraternal societies, is a Royal Arch Mason, and has membership in other fraternal and insurance organizations. He has been a resident of Kansas for thirty-five years, and, as will be seen by the foregoing, has been prominently identified with its interests. In 1892 he was married to Miss Temple West, daughter of Joshua West, of Rockford, Ind., and of this union have been born five sons and two daughters—Walter, Samuel, Charles, Hugh, Marjorie, William, and Sarah.

Edward Payson Allen, one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Montgomery county, where he was a pioneer settler, is descended from fine old Irish ancestors, who settled in America previous to the Revolution and played no inconspicuous part in the war which severed the colonies from the Mother Country. He, with his wife and oldest child, came to Kansas in 1870, and on Oct. 16 of that year took up a claim in section 31, town 33, range 16, where, as a farmer, he began his career in Kansas. He was born in Green county, Kentucky, Jan. 3, 1843, the son of William B. and Huldah (Wilcox) Allen. The Allens came originally from the north of Ireland; they emigrated from the old country about 1630 and finally settled in Rockbridge county, Virginia, establishing the American branch of the family. Edward's great-grandfather, John Allen, and his oldest paternal great-uncle, Robert Allen, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and at the close of the struggle for American independence, left Virginia, crossed the mountains, and became pioneers of Kentucky, where they afterward died and

were buried. David Allen, the son of John Allen, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, Oct. 16, 1773, and came to Kentucky with his father about 1784. During the war of 1812, he followed in the footsteps of his progenitors and served with the Kentucky troops against England and her Indian allies. He died in Green county, Kentucky, in 1816. His son, William B., was a native of Kentucky, and by profession a lawyer. He was a graduate of the Nashville (Tenn.) Seminary, and for many years successfully practiced law at Greensburg, Ky., where he passed his life. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and was once the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Huldah Wilcox, Edward's mother, was descended from old Puritan stock, members of that brave band who faced not only the perils of the sea, but those of a wild, new country, that they might worship God in the manner dictated by their own hearts. She was born in Connecticut, the daughter of Eli Wilcox, and became the mother of six children that reached maturity: William, Jennie, Harriet B., Edward P., Mary, and Ella M.

Edward P. Allen obtained a good practical education in the private schools of Greensburg, Ky., which he attended until his eighteenth year, when, although a lad, he responded to the call for volunteers at the beginning of the Civil war, and enlisted in the Thirteenth Kentucky infantry, Company E, as first sergeant, under Col. E. H. Hobson. The regiment saw its first service in Kentucky, and participated in the battles of Mill Springs, Shiloh, Perryville, Stone's River and many minor engagements and skirmishes. Mr. Allen was promoted three months after his enlistment to second lieutenant, and was discharged as such at Louisville, Ky., at the expiration of three years. Soon after the close of the war he engaged in the mercantile business at Mattoon, Ill., where he remained until 1867. That year he returned to Greensburg, Ky., conducted a store for two years and then returned to Mattoon, Ill., from which place he started overland on his journey to Kansas, as there were few railroads west of the Mississippi river at that early day. On his claim in Montgomery county he built a rude house, which still stands, and many are the recollections of hardship, trials and poverty endured with fortitude, which centered around this first home in the West. In 1873 Mr. Allen located in Independence and opened a store, where he met with gratifying success. Soon after locating in the town, although a Democrat, he was nominated for the office of county recorder, and notwithstanding the fact that his political party was in the minority, was elected by several hundred votes. Mr. Allen's personal popularity won him this election and a reelection in 1879. Four years he served in this office, to the entire satisfaction of the people, and retired with credit in 1882; then for two years he engaged in the insurance and brokerage business. In 1885 he became a director of the First National Bank, and the next year he bought the interest of the cashier of the institution. The management reorganized, and Mr. Allen was the unanimous choice for president. He served as the efficient executive of the bank until 1905, when he resigned the presidency, but retains

a position on the board of directors. For nearly twenty years Mr. Allen served as president of the bank, and largely to him is due the success of the institution, which today is one of the soundest and largest banking houses in the State of Kansas. In addition to his banking interests in Independence, Mr. Allen is vice-president of the Caney Valley National Bank, of Caney, Kan., and is a director of the Home National Bank, of Longton, Kan. He has invested considerably in good farm lands and has other commercial interests of different character. He is a self-made man, has forged ahead to his present preëminent position by his own ability and determination to succeed, and now holds an enviable position in popular esteem and respect. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1864; is a Knight Templar Mason; and his life exemplifies the principles of that fraternity.

On May 2, 1865, Mr. Allen married Mary F. Vansant, in Coles county, Illinois. She was the daughter of Isaiah and Martha J. Vansant, of Fleming county, Kentucky, where she was born, Aug. 27, 1846. The following children have been born to this union: Mattie H., who married James F. Blackledge; Edith, who is the wife of R. W. Cates; Lillian, wife of H. H. Kahn; and Annie, who became the wife of Glenn H. Amsbury. Mr. Allen is the happy grandfather of ten bright grandchildren, and is never so happy as when they are with him.

George E. Gilmore, lawyer, and one of the leading real estate and loan dealers of Independence, Kan., has in his veins that mixture of Scotch and Irish blood that has given this country so many successful and sterling business men. He was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 17, 1861, the son of Daniel and Jane (Brown) Gilmore. His paternal grandparents, John and Janet Gilmore, were born and reared in Scotland, but located in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, after coming to America, where Daniel Gilmore was born and reared. Jane Brown was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, and accompanied her parents to the United States when only three years of age. The family located in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where Jane grew to womanhood and married Daniel Gilmore. They spent their lives in the Keystone State and were laid to rest there, aged seventy-six and fifty-six years, respectively. There were nine children in the Gilmore family, five daughters and four sons, all living but one, who died in infancy.

George E. was the youngest of the family, and his boyhood years were spent in his native county, where he attended the public schools. He then attended the Grove City College, and later was graduated from the Iron City Commercial College, at Pittsburgh, where he received an excellent business training. After leaving the college Mr. Gilmore taught school in Pennsylvania until 1886, when he became imbued with the western spirit and came to Kansas. For some time the ambition had been growing with him to enter one of the learned professions and he chose law. As a preliminary step he began to teach soon after coming to Independence, but gave up that calling within six months and entered Judge Brown's office, where he began reading law. He was

elected justice of the peace of Independence and for eleven years held that office, with dignity and marked credit to himself. During this time he also engaged in the insurance business with gratifying success. He was admitted to the state bar in 1898, after passing a severe examination, and was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state in 1901. For years Mr. Gilmore had taken an active part in political circles, and soon after his admission to practice he was elected city attorney on the Republican ticket, which position he filled with great satisfaction to his constituents. He has a remarkable knowledge of the law and was markedly successful as prosecuting attorney. When the commission form of government went into effect at Independence, Mr. Gilmore was elected commissioner of finance, and is now serving his second year in that office. Although one of the younger men of Independence, Mr. Gilmore has taken an interest in all commercial enterprises that would tend to building up the city, and though devoted to his profession, has considerable commercial interests, among them being his stock in the Franklin Gas & Oil Company, of Independence, of which he is secretary. He is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is secretary of the organization; he is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is Financier of the Independence Lodge.

Mr. Gilmore has been twice married. His first wife was Emma Sherrard, and one child was born to this union, Rex S. After the death of Mrs. Gilmore he married her sister, Grace M. Sherrard, who is the mother of four children: Anna L., Margaret J., James and George. The family is well known in Independence, where they enjoy a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Eli Grenawalt Foster, of Topeka, Kan., ranks as one of the state's leading and progressive educators. He is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born on a farm near Elizabethtown, that state, May 4, 1864. He received his early education in the district schools, supplemented with a course in the state normal school, at Millersville, Pa., from which he graduated in 1886. After his graduation he accepted the principalship of the Soldiers' and Orphans' Home, at Philadelphia, Pa., which position he held during the school year of 1886-87. But, believing the great West was a better field for the progressive teacher, he decided to make Kansas his future home, and at the expiration of his contract at the Soldiers' and Orphans' Home, he came to Topeka. That was in 1887, and since that time he has been one of the city's most energetic, wide-awake and painstaking school principals. During his long and successful career in the school room he has made a careful study of United States history, both as to subject matter and as to the best methods of teaching the subject to pupils of elementary schools. As a result of that study he has formulated a series of historical maps, to be used by both the teacher and the student, which are doing much to make the study of history interesting and definite to the average pupil. Foster's "Historical Maps" and "Outline Maps" are now used in



E. C. Foster

the schools of hundreds of cities throughout the United States and in many of our colleges and normal schools. He is the author of "Reference Manual and Outlines of United States History," "Civil War by Campaigns," "Illustrative Historical Chart" (A series of large maps on American history), a series of "Outline Maps," and a "United States History." The Jury of Awards of the St. Louis Exposition awarded a medal and diploma to Prof. Foster for the excellence of his series of historical maps. These publications proved so popular and the demand for them so great that in 1906 it became necessary to organize the Historical Publishing Company, of Topeka, to publish and handle his maps and books. Prof. Foster has been president of the company since its organization, and at the same time has successfully handled the Harrison School. But in 1911 he resigned the latter position to devote all his time to literary work and to the publishing business.

At Millerstown, Pa., on Sept. 2, 1890, Prof. Foster was united in marriage with Miss Alice Mitchell, the daughter of George Howe and Elizabeth (Coleman) Mitchell, and to this union three children were born: Miriam M., Ruth M., and Mitchell Eli. Prof. Foster's parents, Eli and Mary (Grenawalt) Foster, are still living on the old homestead near Elizabethtown, Pa. Both are natives of that locality, the former's birth having occurred in 1829 and the latter's in 1838. Eli Foster was a successful school teacher in his day, as was his father before him. These honored parents were married in 1857 and were blessed with five sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to maturity and were present at their old home in 1907 to celebrate the golden wedding anniversary of their father and mother.

While Prof. Foster is a Republican in politics, still he reserves the right to vote for men of high character for office irrespective of party. Mrs. Foster was educated at the state normal school at Millersville, Pa., and later graduated from the musical department of Washburn College in Topeka, and is prominent in the city's musical circles. In the retirement of Prof. Foster, the Topeka schools will lose one of its best principals and most successful educators, but as his life work will be devoted to educational research and the publication of his excellent works, Topeka's loss will be a gain to the cause of education, not only locally but nationally.

Franklin C. Moses, the mayor of Independence, Kan., is the descendant through his father's side of an English emigrant, who came to America in 1620, one of that brave and courageous band that left comfortable homes in the Mother Country and faced the perils of the sea and unknown red savages in a wild country that they might worship God in the manner dictated by their own consciences. On his mother's side he inherits Irish blood, as Isabella Jacobs was born in the Emerald Isle, at Carlisle, and accompanied her parents to the United States when only two years of age. The family located in Vermont, where she was reared and educated at Montpelier Academy. Zabina Moses, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Connecticut, where he spent

his life and was at last laid to rest. His son, Myron, was also born in Connecticut, where he was reared, and as a youth learned the carpenter's trade. Later he became a contractor and followed that vocation for many years. He was a true son of the West, and had that roving disposition which has given this country so many sturdy pioneers. He removed to Skaneateles, N. Y., and from there went to Canada, locating at New Castle, Ontario, where Franklin C. was born, on Sept. 24, 1851. Mr. Moses spent his last days at Mount Carroll, Ill., where he passed away in 1863, aged fifty-nine years. Mrs. Moses lived until her fifty-eighth year, when she, too, was laid to rest, having spent her last years in Cass county, Missouri, where her son, Myron, lives. There were eight children in the Moses family; two died in infancy; six grew to manhood and womanhood, but only three are still alive: Myron J., of Cass county, Missouri; Mary E., who lives in Savanna, Carroll county, Illinois, and Franklin C., who was the youngest of the family. His boyhood was spent in Carroll and McHenry counties, Illinois, where he grew up care free and happy, leading the normal life of a country boy, attending school and working on the farm. He was in his nineteenth year when he decided to move West and start in life for himself.

Leaving Illinois, Mr. Moses first located in Cass county, Missouri, where he met and married Ann, the daughter of Robert Dobson, a native of England, who emigrated from the Mother Country and settled in Morgan county, Illinois, where his daughter was born. Mr. Moses remained in Cass county about five years, then removed to Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1883, and settled on a farm in Fawn Creek township, where he engaged in farming for about four years. From first settling in the county Mr. Moses took an active part in local affairs and politics and was appointed under sheriff of Montgomery county. He moved into Independence and acted in this capacity for two years. At the close of his term in office he was appointed deputy register of deeds, holding that office four years, but in 1893 was elected sheriff of the county and proved so efficient and popular that he was reelected in 1895, serving four years. In 1898 he bought a fine livery business, which he successfully operated for over four years. During this time he was elected councilman of the second ward, and in 1901 was elected mayor of Independence for two years. He was reelected to the city council at the close of his office as city executive, in 1903, but was again elected mayor in 1909, under the commission form of government, to serve one year, and was reelected in 1910 for a term of three years, which position he now holds. He has been one of the most popular and successful city executives Independence has ever had and stands well with the substantial and prosperous business men of the community. Mr. Moses' first public office was as township clerk of Fawn Creek township, with the exception of school director, in which capacity he had served before. He has run for public office ten times and never has been defeated at the polls, a rather unusual and successful record. Always a staunch Republican, he is ever working for the interests of that party. His first

race for sheriff was made during the years when Populism was at its height in Kansas, and notwithstanding that fact, he was elected by the gratifying majority of 900 votes. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. His whole time and attention are now devoted to the interests of the city of Independence. There are three children in the Moses family: Lula Belle, the wife of A. E. Robley, of Neodesha, Kan.; Gertrude E., at home, and Robert E., a school boy. Mr. Moses has been in Kansas and Montgomery county over a quarter of a century, and though not a native son of the soil, he works and takes as great an interest in the state, county and city where he has elected to make his home as if born and bred in the Sunflower State. He is a progressive and influential citizen, of whom the state may well be proud.

John Bertenshaw, lawyer and resident of Independence, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, Dec. 31, 1872. He is a son of Edwin and Melissa (Hancock) Bertenshaw, natives of Indiana, where they were reared and married, and from which state they removed to Kansas, in 1873, settling on a farm in Louisburg township, Montgomery county. In this county they have since resided. Here they reared four sons, as follows: Edward L., who became a physician and died at the age of thirty-seven years; John, the subject of this personal sketch; Herbert and Hose G., both dental surgeons, the former practicing at Independence, Kan., and the latter at Nowata, Okla. The father is of English descent paternally. His father was John Bertenshaw, who was born in England, whence he came to the United States and settled in Indiana. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Melissa Hancock, is of Scotch-Irish descent.

John Bertenshaw grew to manhood on his father's farm in Louisburg township, where he attended the country schools; then he attended the high school at Elk City, Kan., where he graduated in 1889. For a period of time thereafter he clerked in the mercantile business, and then took up the study of law, Sept. 21, 1892, in the law office of William Dunkin, at Independence. He was admitted to the bar about 1895, and remained in the office of Mr. Dunkin until about 1903, when he became associated with F. J. Fritch in the practice of law for about two years. He then maintained an office alone until May, 1906, when the law firm of Banks & Bertenshaw was formed. The firm is one of the strongest and best known of the Montgomery county bar. In politics Mr. Bertenshaw is a Republican. In 1906 he was appointed city attorney for Independence, to which position he was reappointed in 1908, 1909 and 1911, being the present incumbent of the office. He is a Master Mason, and is one of the highly respected lawyers and citizens of Independence. Aside from the practice of law he has become identified with the oil industries of Kansas and Oklahoma, and is also a director of the State Bank of Independence. Jan. 5, 1898, Mr. Bertenshaw married Miss Estella R. Thrall, the only child of the highly esteemed Dr. M. A. Thrall and wife, of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson Booth, of Independence, is a native of Illinois, in Adams county of which state he was born Jan. 4, 1856. He was but eight years of age when his parents removed to Iowa and settled in Des Moines county, where they resided until 1869, in which year they settled in Montgomery county, Kansas, where the father took up a claim and resided until his death in 1878. Thomas J. Booth is a son of Milton and Agatha (Adams) Booth. His father was born in Virginia in 1808, and was a son of John Booth, an Englishman, who came to the United States as one of three brothers, he settling in Virginia. Agatha (Adams) Booth was born in Kentucky and was of German lineage. She bore her husband seven children, four of whom are deceased. All of them grew to womanhood and manhood. She died while the family was living in Iowa, and was but forty years of age at the time of her death. Thomas J. Booth was thirteen years of age when his father came to Montgomery county, Kansas, in 1869, and since then he has continued to reside in this county. He was reared on his father's farms in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. He obtained a fair common school education in the public schools of Iowa and Kansas, and also taught several terms in the district or country schools. He aided his father on the farm, breaking prairie sod, herding cattle and doing other work common to the farm life of a youth. Mr. Booth married at the age of twenty-three, and he began the battle of life for himself as a farmer in Montgomery county. He continued strictly at farming until 1884, in which year he engaged in buying, feeding and shipping cattle. For ten consecutive years he was successfully engaged in the business. In 1894 Mr. Booth removed from the farm into the city of Independence, where he has since resided. In that year he became the organizer of the Union Implement & Hardware Company, of Independence, in which business concern he has continued to hold considerable stock, and for ten years he was secretary, treasurer and manager of the company. In 1904 Mr. Booth engaged in the oil business as a producer, and is still interested rather extensively in the oil industry. In this form of business he has met with that gratifying success that has attended all of his business undertakings. He is the owner of several business blocks and other real estate in Independence, of which city he has truly been a builder. Among the buildings he has erected in Independence the Jefferson Hotel is perhaps the most noted. This he erected in 1911. The building is 91 by 111 feet, and five stories above the basement. It is said to be the only strictly fire-proof hotel building in Kansas; is modern throughout, and is thoroughly sanitary in equipment.

Mr. Booth is a Republican in politics, but he has never sought political honors, preferring to give his time and attention to business affairs. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason, a Scottish Rite Mason in the thirty-second degree and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Booth has been twice married. In 1879 he married Amanda

Peebler, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Peebler, who came to Montgomery county, Kan., in 1870 from Indiana, in Jefferson county of which state their daughter was born. Mrs. Booth died in 1900, leaving three children as follows: Clyde E. Booth, who died in 1903 at the age of nineteen years; Nellie B. became the wife of E. J. Lambert, a well known and successful lawyer of Independence, by whom she is the mother of a son, Thomas Benjamin Lambert; and Ethel E., who became the wife of R. W. Kellough, one of the most prominent and able lawyers of Tulsa, Okla., by whom she is the mother of two children, namely, Helen V. and Thomas Booth Kellough. Mr. Booth is very fond of his grandchildren, taking as much interest in them as if they were his own children. In 1904, Mr. Booth married a second time, Laura Bradley becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Milton and Emma Bradley, and was about eight years of age when her parents came to Independence, where she was reared. Mrs. Booth is refined and cultured, and presides with dignity in their home, one of the most attractive in Independence.

Mr. Booth is unassuming, and is highly esteemed in Independence. In all of his business transactions he has dealt with his fellow man fairly, and for probity of character no man of his resident city is more highly respected than he. He began his business career on limited capital, but success has attended his business endeavors. While Mr. Booth is a wealthy man, and his business life has been a successful one, he is by no means proud and haughty of manner. Agreeable to all men, he is liked by all men.

Joseph B. F. Cates, lawyer, was born in Grainger county, Tennessee, April 19, 1840, the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Cates. His father was a native of North Carolina, and was reared and educated in his native state, being the descendant of fine English ancestors, who settled in the Carolinas during the colonial period. He became a farmer and then emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee, where he became a pioneer settler west of the Alleghany mountains. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Lloyd, also was born in North Carolina, but of Welsh ancestry.

Mr. Cates is the youngest of a family of three sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, but he is the only one who survives. His boyhood was spent in Tennessee, where he attended the common schools and worked on the farm during vacations. He afterward took a collegiate course at Newman College, Jefferson county, Tennessee, where he graduated in 1860. Immediately after receiving his degree of A. B. Mr. Cates came West, and after aiding in surveying public lands in Nebraska, began to read law in Platte City, Mo. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, at Platte City, and soon afterward located at Humboldt, Kan., for the active practice of his profession, becoming a pioneer lawyer of Kansas. For ten years Mr. Cates remained in Humboldt, where he built up a good practice, but left Kansas, in 1877, to open an office in Kansas City, Mo., where he remained

until 1892, with the exception of four years spent in Florida; then he returned to the Sunflower State and located at Chanute, where he resided until 1907, since which year he has resided in Independence. Since 1900 he has devoted his entire time and services to the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, of Independence, as attorney for the corporation. He is one of the oldest practicing lawyers in Kansas, and has had a wide range of experience in professional work. He is admired and respected by the men of his profession, and is highly esteemed by many friends and acquaintances, as a broad, liberal and generous man. Fraternally, he is a Mason, being a Knight Templar and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Mirza Temple, Pittsburg, Kan. He has never sought political honors, preferring to devote his whole time and attention to professional work.

Mr. Cates was married in 1869, to Nettie, the daughter of John H. Wilhoite, of Platte county, Missouri. Five children were born to the marriage: Charles Henry, who was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., and who is now a traveling salesman for a New York City house; Lloyd R., engaged in farming in Oklahoma; Philip F., a graduate of the Kansas City, Mo., Dental College, who is now practicing dentistry in Oklahoma; Roscoe W., a graduate of the law department of the University of Kansas, now assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Independence; and Ada E., a graduate of the University of Kansas, class of 1906, who later spent two years at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Henry S. Beck, retired from active business life, has resided at Independence since 1904. He was born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, April 12, 1837, the son of Jacob and Susan (Kerns) Beck. His paternal grandparents were natives of Switzerland, who emigrated from Europe when their son, Jacob, was only a child of four, and located in Fairfield county, where Jacob was reared, educated, and after attaining his majority, married Susan Kerns, whose ancestors were among the fine old "Pennsylvania Dutch" families of the Keystone State. Jacob Beck was a blacksmith by trade in early life. He was public spirited and served as county treasurer of his county for six years, and thereafter farmed. Seven children were born to Jacob and Susan Beck. The parents celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in 1876. The father lived to be ninety-five years of age and the mother nearly eighty.

Henry S. Beck was the fourth child and third son. His boyhood was spent on the farm, attending school in the winter, and working at farm tasks during the summer. At the outbreak of the Civil war, when twenty-four years of age, he responded to the call for volunteers in the defense of the Union. He enlisted as a private in Company I, Forty-third Ohio infantry, in November, 1861, and was promoted from one rank to another until commissioned captain, in which latter capacity he served until mustered out of the service at the close of the war, in July, 1865. With his regiment, he was present at many of the fiercest battles of the war, was under General Sherman during his famous march

from Atlanta to the sea, and participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C.

After leaving the army he returned to his home in Ohio, where in 1868 he married Julia M., the daughter of Robert and Mary Wilson. Mrs. Beck was born in Fairfield, Ohio, was reared and married there. Two children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Beck. One died in infancy; the other, Nettie by given name, is the wife of W. A. Spencer, of Independence. Mrs. Beck died in 1876. Mr. Beck farmed in Ohio after the Civil war until 1880, in which year he removed from Ohio to Nebraska, locating at Lincoln.

In 1883 he located at Pierce, Neb., and became the organizer of the State Bank, of that city, of which he became president. In 1892 the bank was reorganized as the National Bank of Pierce, and he retained the presidency of the reorganized institution. While in Nebraska he gained a wide reputation as a successful banker and financier. About 1904 Mr. Beck sold his interests in Nebraska and came to Independence, Kan., to make his home with his daughter, and to live in retirement from active business. He has always taken an active part in politics and was chairman of the Republican central committee in Pierce county, Nebraska, for over sixteen years. He never sought office, but at the earnest solicitation of the people of Nebraska, was elected by a flattering majority, and served with distinction as state senator. For years Mr. Beck took a leading part in educational matters, served on the board of education eighteen years, at Pierce. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and he is one of the generous contributors to the church.

Clement L. Kimble, president of the Independence State Bank, and a dealer in hardware and farm implements, has in his veins that fine admixture of English and Irish blood that has produced so many sterling American citizens, as he has inherited the best qualities of both races, and no better example of the successful self-made business man can be found in the state. He was born in Adams county, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1870, the son of David and Mary (Connor) Kimble. His paternal grandfather, Elijah Kimble, who was a native of Maryland and of English descent, moved across the mountains at an early day and became one of the pioneer settlers of Adams county, Ohio, where his son, David, was born and reared. This boy was given the best educational advantages afforded at that early day, and after attaining manhood, met and married Mary Connor, whose grandfather emigrated from Ireland, and soon after reaching America became one of the early white settlers of the Ohio valley. In 1885, Mr. Kimble left his home in Ohio, and accompanied by his wife and family, came to Kansas to establish a home. They located in Miami county, where he engaged in farming for years before settling in Paola to enjoy the sunset years of life in a well earned respite from toil. Clement was the only son. He attended the common schools in Ohio before the family came west, he being fourteen years of age at the time of their removal, and entered the district school near his home in Miami county, where he learned habits of steady

and methodical industry in the school of farm life. Later he completed a more practical education in the rough school of life, which may be severe, but is most thorough. After attaining his majority, Mr. Kimble came to Independence, and as a young man became one of the organizers of the Independence Gas & Oil Company. For twelve years he devoted his time to this industry, but in 1905 he broadened his interests and invested in the implement business, in which he is actively engaged at the present time. After a time he added hardware to his stock and now owns and operates one of the largest houses of the kind in Independence. Desiring a still wider field for his activities, Mr. Kimble became one of the organizers of the Independence State Bank in 1907, and was elected its first president, which position he has continued to hold to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders, who regard him as a most efficient executive of the institution. For seventeen years he has been a resident of Independence and is regarded as one of the successful financiers and prosperous bankers of that community, where he takes an interest in every question pertaining to the welfare and progress of the city. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Thirty-second Degree Mason, while in religious belief he is a Presbyterian. In 1905 Mr. Kimble was united in marriage with Cora, the daughter of William and Lillian Dunkin, of Independence, and they have one son, William Dunkin Kimble. Mrs. Kimble, who is a lady of delightful and cordial manner, is one of the leaders in all church and charitable work, and is a popular member of the large social circle of Independence.

Benjamin L. Stephens, of Ashland, Kan., one of Clark county's most prominent and substantial citizens, was born on a farm in Boone county, Kentucky, Dec. 10, 1855. His parents, John and Emily M. (Rice) Stephens, were also natives of Boone county, Kentucky, where the former was born in 1826, and his marriage to Miss Emily M. Rice occurred in 1849. John Stephens was a farmer during his active career, but now lives retired at Erlanger, Ky., having reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has occupied a prominent place in the public life of Boone county, where he has held various county offices of trust and responsibility. During the Civil war he was drafted by the Union, but on account of being a sympathizer of the Confederacy he sent a substitute. John Stephens, grandfather of Benjamin L., was a native of Virginia, and was a slaveholder. He removed from Virginia to Kentucky, on horseback, and carried with him a saddle-bag full of gold, which he entrusted to the keeping of a negro slave in order to prevent robbery by the Indians, who at that time were making warfare in that section of the country and were later repulsed by Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer, who signalized himself by his many daring exploits against the Indians. Emily M. Rice, the mother of Benjamin L. Stephens, was the daughter of Edward Rice, who also was a Virginian by birth. She died in Boone county, Kentucky, Sept. 10, 1907. To her and her husband were born eight children—five sons and three daughters: Frances A., born in 1850, is



B. Stephens

the wife of John S. Gaines, an insurance man at Colorado Springs, Colo.; Ezra K., born in 1852, is engaged in farming in Boone county, Kentucky; Benjamin L. is the third in order of birth; Edward R., born in 1857, is a merchant at Delhi, Ohio; Euna M., born in 1859, is the wife of Willis B. Arnold, a farmer at Hannibal, Mo.; Elizabeth B., born in 1861, resides with her father at Erlanger, Ky.; Richard J., born in 1863, is a farmer at Hannibal, Mo.; and Owen C., born in 1865, died in 1906.

Benjamin L. Stephens obtained his education in the public schools of Boone county, Kentucky, and assisted his father with the duties of the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in the mercantile business on his own account, at Bullittsville, Ky. To begin the business he borrowed \$1,000 from his father, which sum he was able to refund at the end of the first year. He remained in the mercantile business nine years, until 1885. On May 19 of that year he wedded Miss Lula M. Kendall and with his wife came to Kansas, making his wedding trip his journey to this state. Mrs. Stephens was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1858, daughter of Edward Kendall, of Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens came by railroad to Harper, Kan., where he bought a wagon and team, and from there drove to Clark county, which at that time had no railroad. They located on government land, in the northeast corner of Clark county. In October, 1886, Mr. Stephens, with others, organized and platted the townsite of Lexington, Kan. A postoffice was established, with Mr. Stephens as the first postmaster. He opened the first store in the town, which he conducted until 1896; erected the first house in the town; and he was the town's first inhabitant and the last one to leave it, when the site was abandoned on account of the new railroad missing it seven miles. In 1896 he removed to Ashland, the county seat, with his stock of goods, and conducted a general store there until 1909, when he retired from active business, having spent thirty-three years, the greater part of his life, in active business pursuits, in which he was very successful. During his business career in Clark county he never refused credit to any one. Many of those to whom he extended credit he had never seen or heard of before. He often accommodated a single person with credit to the extent of \$2,000, and at times had over \$25,000 on his books. This was during the hard times, following the panic of 1893, and he carried many of his customers for their supplies for from two to five years. He thus helped many of them to remain in the country, when otherwise they could not have done so, and a majority of them are here yet, owners of good farms, having paid their indebtedness and accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods. Mr. Stephens rejoices in the fact that he was able to help them. Besides his mercantile business, he has extensively engaged in farming and stock raising and owns 3,100 acres of land in Clark county, Kansas, besides farms in Missouri and Oklahoma. Of his various lands, about 1,200 acres are under cultivation, and of that portion 1,000 acres are sown to wheat annually. He has given much attention to the raising of thoroughbred horses and also raises large numbers of mules. He

also owns considerable town property, included with which is the Stephens Opera House at Ashland. Since retiring from active business life he and his family have spent much time in travel. His one son, John E., born Jan. 7, 1889, at Lexington, Kan., graduated in the Ashland High School, at the age of sixteen, and then took a two-years' business course at Kansas City, Mo. He is an electrician and has a large garage at Ashland. Politically, Mr. Stephens is a Democrat, but has never sought office. He has, however, served as chairman of the Clark county Board of Commissioners, four years, and was a member of the Ashland city council three years. Fraternally he is a Mason. Mrs. Stephens is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

Sylverius S. Orwig, lawyer and formerly one of the city commissioners of Independence, is a native Kansan, born in Montgomery county, Jan. 2, 1879, a son of William and Alice Jane (Webster) Orwig. The American branch of the Orwig family was established in Pennsylvania by George Orwig, who emigrated from Germany in 1747, and founded the town of Orwigville. There David Orwig, the grandfather of Sylverius, was born and reared, but later removed to Ohio when that country was little settled, and established a home in the nearly unbroken wilderness. William Orwig was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, but his parents moved to Illinois during his infancy. He was reared in that state and enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois infantry, with which regiment he served three years, or until mustered out at the close of the Rebellion. He came to Kansas in 1869 and took up a claim in Montgomery county, where he continued to reside until he gave up active life and moved into Independence to enjoy the last years of his life in a rest from toil. Alice Jane (Webster) Orwig was born in Iowa. The family originally came from the State of New York and were among the pioneer settlers of Lucas county, Iowa. The first members of the Webster family in America came from Scotland and located in New England before the American Revolution, in which struggle for independence descendants of this family participated. She met William Orwig and married him in Montgomery county in 1874; they at once went to the claim owned by the groom and started the home where their six children were born and reared. They are: Mrs. Tressie Vincent, Foyil, Okla.; Mrs. Lula Fetherngil, of Independence; Beatrice V., a student at Emporia; Edwin C. and Elmer D., twins, at home; and Sylverius S., the second child and eldest son. The boyhood of Sylverius S. Orwig was spent in Independence, where he attended the common schools and graduated from the high school in 1899, having the honor of being the valedictorian of his class. During his preliminary school days, Mr. Orwig had determined to devote his life to the study of law, and in the fall of 1899 entered the law department of the University of Kansas, where he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1902. The following year he opened an office in Independence. He was twice elected justice of the peace and served one full term, but resigned in his second term to enter upon the duties of city commissioner, to which

office he had been elected by a flattering majority, an unusual position for so young a man. In conjunction with his former partner, P. L. Courtright, Mr. Orwig instituted the first contempt proceedings under the prohibition laws against the sale of intoxicating liquors within the boundaries of the state. The case was conducted so ably that John Marshall, later attorney-general of Kansas, sent for copies of the proceedings and the same procedure was used in other cases to stop the liquor traffic in the state. He is a Master Mason and member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Methodist in religious faith and is taking an active part in church work. He cast his first vote as a Republican and has never wavered from the beliefs and principles of that party. He takes an active part in all local affairs and uses his influence for the upbuilding and improvement of the city.

Henry W. Conrad, postmaster of Independence, is the oldest settler of Montgomery county. He has had his full share in the dangers and hardships of the days when both he and the territory were young, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labors. He was born in Harrison county, Indiana, March 15, 1847, the son of George and Nancy (Wiseman) Conrad. His paternal grandparents, Jacob and Mary Conrad, were natives of Pennsylvania, where they spent their lives. George Conrad was born in Pennsylvania, and when a young man, went to Indiana, where he met and married Nancy Wiseman, the daughter of Philip and Nancy Wiseman, both natives of Virginia, where their daughter also was born. Unto George Conrad and wife were born eleven children, of whom only seven grew up. The parents settled on a farm in Harrison county, Indiana, and there Henry W. was born and reared. He attended the country school until he passed through the grades and high school, and then his father sent him to Hartsville (Ind.) University. He left that institution, however, at the age of seventeen to enlist, in April, 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana infantry, of which he became corporal, serving as corporal for nearly a year, and was mustered out of the service on account of the close of the war. Mr. Conrad remained in Harrison county, Indiana, for a while, after the close of the war, and came to Kansas in 1868. Mr. Conrad came at once to Montgomery county, which at that time still belonged to the Indians, and formed part of the Osage Diminished Reserve. He lived among the Indians, who became his fast friends, as he was always honest with them in all dealings. Soon after coming to the state, he took up a claim in what is now Liberty township, improved the land, filed on it after the reservation was thrown open to white settlement, and lived there until 1883. For some years he had taken an active part in local politics; was regarded as a local leader of the Republican party, of which he has ever been a loyal and staunch supporter; and in 1883 he was elected county clerk on that ticket. The family moved to Independence to live, while Mr. Conrad filled the office for two terms. After finishing his career in office, he was retained as assistant county clerk for six years, when he resigned to go to Kansas City, Kan., where

he engaged in the live stock business for a year; but he returned to Independence in a little over a year and rejoined his family, who had remained in that city. For some time he was in the abstract business, and at the same time took an active part in politics. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature as representative from the Thirteenth district, in 1897, serving two years. Following this he was elected state senator from his home district for a period of four years, and was appointed postmaster of Independence, serving now in his seventh year in that position. Although he has practically given up farming as an occupation, Mr. Conrad still owns his fine farming land in Montgomery county, in which he takes great pride. Since first coming to the Sunflower State, Mr. Conrad has taken an interest in all affairs of his state, county, and the city where he elects to make his home, being progressive in his ideas, and ever working for the uplift of the community. He has lived in the same county nearly half a century and is one of only two men left, who located in the Osage Diminished Reserve before it was ceded to the government by the Indians, when they removed to the Indian Territory. Many are the reminiscences, softened by the mellowing glass of time, that Mr. Conrad tells of the early days in Kansas. He is a member of the Masonic order, having joined that order in 1881. He also served as trustee of Liberty township.

In 1875, Mr. Conrad married Wilhelmina Flora, the daughter of V. P. Flora. She was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana. Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Conrad—Maude, the wife of W. A. Hamilton, assistant postmaster of Independence; Mary, the wife of Walter Salathiel, a grocer of Independence; and Opal, who is at home.

William F. Gates, general superintendent of The Prairie Oil & Gas Company, of Independence, Kan., was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, Aug. 15, 1867. He is the only son of William Wells Gates and Viola E. (Farnsworth) Gates. His father was a native of Phelps, Ontario county, New York, and for many years was an oil operator, and died at Lima, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1897, at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Gates' mother was born at Shelburn Falls, Mass., and now resides at Lima, Ohio, where her only daughter, Nellie Amanda, wife of Walter M. Scott, also resides.

William F. Gates obtained a common school education, and was reared in West Virginia, in the oil field of which state his father operated, and from an early period in his life Mr. Gates has been identified with the oil industry, being employed in the oil fields of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana until 1903, in which year he became general superintendent of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company. Mr. Gates is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Murat Temple, Indianapolis, Ind. He is also a member of the Independence Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican. In 1901 he was united in marriage to Miss Cora Minnie Ora Coursey, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Michael J. Casey, pastor of St. Andrew's Catholic Church, of Independence, Kan., was born in Worcester, Mass. He completed his elementary education and then entered Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Mass., to take his preparatory work for the priesthood, as he had early decided to devote his life to the church. After some years of careful preparation and study, Father Casey graduated from Holy Cross College, in 1900, and was ordained at St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, N. Y. He was at once sent to Wichita, Kan., but remained there only one year before coming to Independence, where he has been doing a remarkable work in building up the parish, which has increased over a hundred in membership since he came in 1905 and now numbers over 500 souls. He has been the prime mover in the establishment of the parish school, which is in charge of five sisters of St. Joseph, with an attendance of 100 children. During the years of 1868 and 1869, soon after the Osage Diminished Reserve was opened up to white settlement, some Catholic families began to settle in Montgomery county, but their homesteads were so far apart that they saw very little of each other. About Aug. 15, 1869, Father Philip Collaton, of Osage Mission, now St. Paul's, came into the county, and learning that there were a number of good Catholics in the vicinity sent word to the pioneers that he would hold mass at the McGowan cabin on Irish creek. After that he made monthly visits to the Montgomery county settlement and held mass. He always made the trip to and from the mission on horseback, as he was a wonderful horseman. On Nov. 15, 1869, Father Shoemaker, of Osage Mission, made a visit to the little colony and urged upon the congregation the necessity of a chapel wherein to congregate and in which mass could be celebrated. A number of men responded to the call and at once began felling trees for the erection of the log chapel, and in March, 1870, the church was completed. This was the first Catholic church in Montgomery county, and almost if not the first of any denomination. It was located on a beautiful claim within a half mile of a trading post called Morgan City.

After the first church had been erected, Father Ponziglione took the place of Father Collaton. Soon after this the city of Independence was started and Morgan City ceased to exist. This left the church four miles from the town; therefore, Father Ponziglione visited Independence, secured a lot, bought a small structure that had been used as a drug store, moved it to the lot, remodeled the interior, built an addition to the original building, and erected the cross over it, thus establishing the second Catholic church in Montgomery county.

Father Ponziglione was devoting much of his time to church building in the county, and Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth, sent Father Lohrer to be the first resident priest at St. Andrew's, at the same time appointing four committeemen to assist the priest in whatever he needed. For some time the parish was ministered to by this first parish priest, who was succeeded by Father Scholl, a man of wide experience, a frontiersman who had spent several years on the plains, and who soon became

a great favorite with his parishioners. New settlers began to come into the county, the membership of the church increased until the building could not accommodate the congregation, and Father Scholl called the attention of the people to the necessity of erecting a new building. This was decided upon, and in time a fine stone edifice was erected, a very fine church for that period, and one that has stood the test of time. But the strain had been too much for Father Scholl, and he was forced to go to Kansas City for treatment; during his absence the parish was cared for by Father Wieter. Father Scholl returned and ministered to his flock, but the task of building had been too much, and he passed away.

For some time the parish was left without a resident priest, mass being said by priests from Osage Mission and other places until Father Curtin was placed in charge, but his health was poor and he was relieved by Father Disselknap, who improved the interior decorations and paid off a considerable part of the indebtedness before returning to the old charge he had held in the West. Father Heiman was then sent to St. Andrew's. He desired to be relieved, and in turn was succeeded by Father Casey, who entered upon his duties with enthusiasm, has built up all branches of the church and has just completed the erection of a \$12,000 school, which is one of the finest of its kind in the state. Although still a young man, Father Casey is making a name among the clergy as an ardent and spirited worker who is popular and loved among the members of his flock.

Daniel Bloomheart, a prominent citizen of Chanute, and one of the most successful merchants of that city, is a fine example of the self-reliant and self-made man, who, through the force of his own energy and ambition, has attained no uncertain position in the commercial circles of Kansas, and by industry and determination has risen from a modest beginning to the enjoyment of a well earned success.

Mr Bloomheart was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, March 24, 1856, a son of Peter and Almira (Tucker) Bloomheart, natives of Indiana. Peter Bloomheart devoted his whole active career to agricultural pursuits and resided in Indiana until 1861, when he moved to Illinois. In 1867 he came to Kansas and died there in 1896. He was a staunch Republican. Daniel Bloomheart, the grandfather, was a pioneer settler in Indiana and a soldier in the war of 1812. He, too, was a farmer and continued to live in Indiana until his death in 1858. Samuel Tucker, maternal grandfather of Mr. Bloomheart, was a native of Ohio, but removed to Indiana in an early day and resided there until his death.

Daniel Bloomheart, our subject, attended the pioneer schools of Kansas and received but a limited education, so far as schools and teachers were concerned, his total attendance having been but for a period of twelve months. Keen and alert, however, he has, in the broader school of experience, corrected to a large extent his earlier deficiency and is well informed on the live topics of the day. His independent career began on a farm and he continued to be engaged in farm duties until thirty years of age, or until 1886. In that year his

connection with the mercantile business, to which he has now devoted a quarter of a century, began in a small way, when he removed to Parsons and engaged in the grocery business. Three years later, in 1889, he removed to Chanute and there established a grocery store which he conducted as such until 1895, when he added to the business a large line of shoes and gents' furnishings. Since then he has also acquired a half interest in another clothing and furnishing store with Fred C. Warren, and in addition to the mercantile interests mentioned he owns one of the best farms in Kansas and has other extensive realty holdings on which have been found valuable deposits of oil and gas. A man of superior business judgment, Mr. Bloomheart has won his way to success by a long period of untiring labor and legitimate methods, for he began his business career without capital, other than ability and the will and energy to do. Associated with him in all of his interests is his brother, Charles, who is two years younger than Mr. Bloomheart. They own everything in partnership—the store, the farm, and the city real estate—and the close tie of affection between them is a worthy exemplification of the devotion of Damon and Pythias.

In 1883, Mr. Bloomheart was united in marriage to Miss Bertha, daughter of Robert Patterson, who was an early settler in Neosho county, Kansas. Fraternaly, Mr. Bloomheart holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican in his political views and has served as a member of the city council of Chanute two terms. In 1910 he was elected president of the Merchants' Association of Kansas. He takes a lively interest in public affairs and is heartily identified with all movements for the progress of Chanute and his state.

Jesse E. Ward, banker, one of the soundest, most conservative, and best known financiers of Kansas, is the cashier of the Bank of Commerce at Chanute. This institution was established in 1894, and at that time had a capital of but \$5,000. At the present time its capital is \$50,000, its surplus \$14,000, and its deposits aggregate \$180,000; and withal it is one of the soundest financial institutions of southeastern Kansas. Mr. Ward succeeded his father, the late Eldbridge E. Ward, as cashier of the bank upon the death of the latter, in 1908, and since then has discharged most acceptably the duties of his position.

Mr. Ward was born in Kent, Portage county, Ohio, June 27, 1869, son of Eldbridge E. Ward and his wife, whose maiden name was Flora M. Irvin. Eldbridge E. Ward was a native of Ohio. Imbued with the generous sentiments which actuated the youth of the North, he enlisted in defense of the Union at the opening of the Civil war and entered the service from Kansas. For a time he was captain of heavy artillery and later served in the Seventh Kansas cavalry, officiating as quartermaster while stationed at the post at Memphis, Tenn. He served in all four years and eight months, and during that time, by economy and prudent care, saved a snug sum from his soldier's allowance. After the close of the war he went to St. Joseph, Mo., intending to buy land, but he

changed his mind and, instead, went to Kent, Ohio, where he entered the drygoods business. From there he went to Huntington, W. Va., in 1871, and in 1885 came to Kansas, locating in Chanute. He had been successful in his business ventures and was possessed of considerable capital when he came to Kansas. By judicious investment in land and the loaning of money he greatly augmented his original capital, so that at the time of his death, Oct. 7, 1908, he was a man of wealth. He had been identified with the Bank of Commerce a number of years and held the position of cashier at the time of his death.

Jesse E. Ward was still a youth when his parents removed to Kansas. He was educated at Huntington, W. Va., and at Rockland College on the Hudson. Upon completing his course in that institution, in 1887, he joined his parents in Chanute, Kan., and soon thereafter entered the service of the Santa Fe railroad as a brakeman, in which capacity he served nine years. He then left the railroad service and entered the employ of Col. J. F. Monday, for whom he began buying leases and developing oil land, continuing to be thus engaged from 1903 until November, 1906, when he became assistant cashier of the Bank of Commerce. Two years later he was called upon to assume the duties of cashier, and in the short period since then has fully demonstrated his fitness for his responsible position. Besides his banking interests he owns extensive and valuable farm property near Chanute. Though wealth came to him by inheritance, he has employed his means with superior judgment and ranks as one of the most capable and energetic men of Chanute, where he commands both a business and a personal esteem.

On June 1, 1910, Mr. Ward was married to Miss Laura, daughter of Dr. Gustavus McFadden, a Kansas pioneer. Dr. McFadden followed the trail from Ottawa to Wilson county when there were but few, if any, settlers in that county. After a long and useful career he passed to rest in August, 1909. Mr. Ward is a Republican, and though he has manifested no political aspirations is deeply interested in the work and welfare of his party. In public affairs he is equally interested and has served as treasurer of the Chanute board of education. Mrs. Ward is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and with her husband shares the high esteem of a large circle of friends and associates.

Melanchthon Cameron Porter, M. D., prominent among the medical profession of Topeka as a skilled and successful surgeon, is a native of Pennsylvania, born on a farm near the village of Sandy Lake, Mercer county, Oct. 12, 1862. His parents were David and Matilda (Cummings) Porter, natives of Pennsylvania, where the former died in May, 1881, and the latter in 1888. David Porter was a carpenter by trade, but gave his attention during later years to farming. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Anna White, who bore him three children—two daughters, one of them now being Mrs. Amanda J. Greenlee, of the State of Oregon, and the other, Albina Martha Porter, now deceased; and a son, James Bariah Porter, who was a Union soldier during the



M. C. Porter

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Civil war and now lives in Jackson county, Kansas. Of the second marriage of David Porter were born three sons: Melanchthon C. is the eldest; David Milton resides in Colorado; and McClerkin William resides in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Alexander Porter, father of David Porter, was of Scotch-Irish descent and was one of the nation's defenders in the war of 1812.

Dr. Porter was reared on the farm where he was born and was educated in a district school of that locality and at Grove City College, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He became a teacher and gave six years to that profession, three in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and three in Clay county, Kansas, where he came in 1885, and where he taught during the winters and devoted himself to the study of medicine during the summers, under the preceptorship of Dr. Thomas Blackwood, of Clay Center, Kan., until 1888, at which time he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago, which school is now the medical department of the University of Illinois, from which he graduated in 1890. He at once began the practice of his profession, in Clay county, Kansas. He practiced eight months at Oak Hill, five months at Ladysmith, five years at Idana, and then, in 1896, located in Clay Center, the county seat, where he practiced twelve years and became one of the leading physicians of that town. He had an inclination to make a specialty of surgery and, in order to be enabled to devote all of his time to this, he found it necessary to remove to a larger city; accordingly, in 1908, he removed to Topeka, where he is rapidly becoming established as a surgeon of great ability. He has taken eight post-graduate courses, which have enabled him to keep fully abreast with the latest developments in the practice of medicine and surgery. His professional interest is further indicated by his membership in the following medical societies: The Shawnee County Medical Society, the Golden Belt Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, the Medical Society of the Southwest, and the American Medical Association. In recognition of his ability he was made Professor of Gynecology in the medical department of Washburn College.

On Sept. 9, 1901, Dr. Porter was united in marriage with Miss Isadora Adelia Risdon, a native of Iowa, but then a teacher of Clay county, Kansas. Dr. and Mrs. Porter have two children—Marie Geraldine and Curtis Cameron.

Dawson H. Fisher, a well known capitalist of Chanute, claims no distinction as an old resident of that city nor as a pioneer of the state, but during a business career of a comparatively short period he has made a record for accomplishment that places him in the foremost rank of the prominent business men of the commonwealth. Therefore, as it is accomplishment and not time which counts in the development of a city or state, Mr. Fisher well deserves recognition as one of those representative citizens who have helped to advance the State of Kansas.

Mr. Fisher is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Beaver county, Sept. 28, 1849. He is the eldest son of John and Rachel Fisher, who were

farmer residents of Beaver county. When the storm of Civil war broke over the country John Fisher went to the front and, in 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness, gave his life as a sacrifice to the cause of the Union. His death deprived his wife and a large family of small children of a husband's and father's support and provident care. Dawson H. Fisher was then a lad of fifteen, and as the eldest of the family it thus early devolved upon him to assist in its support. He was strong and active, both in intellect and body, however, and possessed not only a clear and courageous mind, but also an honest heart and a spirit of unusual energy. Plain living and toilsome work were interspersed with lessons at school, and despite these seeming hardships and disadvantages he secured a liberal education. The modest circumstances of the family proved an impetus and inspiration to the youth rather than an injury. In 1880 the family removed to Spartansburg, Pa., where Mr. Fisher married Miss Jessie Tyler, in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher remained residents of Spartansburg until 1893, when they came to Kansas and located at Chanute. There Mr. Fisher became proprietor of the Oriental Hotel, the largest hotel in the city, but at that time almost without patronage. He had had no previous experience in that line of business. Social and genial by nature and possessed of splendid business ability, he proved an ideal host and soon transformed the hotel into a popular resort for the traveling public. The discovery of oil and natural gas in that vicinity at about that time, with its attendant boom to the city, gave a new impetus to almost every line of business activity and largely increased the patronage of the Oriental Hotel. That line of endeavor engaged the attention of Mr. Fisher until 1907, when he retired from the hotel and went into the oil and natural gas business as an operator. He now owns extensive gas leases and producing wells, from which he supplies all the gas for the city of Chanute. He has been very successful throughout the whole of his business career and is today a man of wealth.

Mrs. Fisher is the daughter of T. G. Tyler, who formerly lived in Spartansburg, Pa., but removed to Chanute and died there in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have one daughter, Miss Cecile, who, with her parents, enjoys one of the most beautiful homes of the state, erected in 1909, and joins her parents there in extending gracious hospitality to their many friends. Mr. Fisher is a Republican in politics and is always keenly interested in the political welfare of Chanute and of the country at large. He is an ardent worker in behalf of his party in local political affairs. He is a member of the Chanute Board of Trade, and fraternally is a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Chanute.

Harvey G. Mathis, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Clay Center, is a native son of Kansas, and though comparatively a young man has won a high standing in the ministry of the Presbyterian denomination of this state. He was born in Osage county, March 31, 1873, a son of Dr. William H. and Emma (Glass) Mathis, the former

a native of Spencer county, Kentucky. Dr. William H. Mathis graduated at the St. Louis Medical College and practiced with his brother at Taylorsville, Ky., one year before coming to Kansas, in 1869. He settled in Osage county on a homestead, which he proved up, and while improving it he also engaged in the practice of his profession. Few walks of life offer more chances for noble deeds than that of the country doctor, and for a number of years Dr. Mathis and his white pony were familiar figures all over Osage county while on his errands of mercy and relief. About 1882 he removed to Coffey county and located at the town of Waverly, which had been but recently organized. He resumed the practice of medicine there and is still an active practitioner. He has been successful, both professionally and financially, and has accumulated a comfortable estate, part of which is in good farm land and part Waverly real estate. He is an ardent temperance man, and outside of that has never taken more than a voting interest in political affairs. He is a devout and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, in the work of which he has always taken an active interest, having been one of the organizers of the Rock Creek Church in Osage county. He earned his own way through college and also assisted his mother in maintaining the family, as the father had died while Dr. Mathis was young. The disadvantages of his earlier years but accentuate the success of his subsequent career and exemplify what any youth may accomplish if possessed of ability, energy and determination.

Rev. Harvey G. Mathis enjoyed the inestimable advantage of being reared under the care of loving, superior, and devoted parents. He received his earlier education in the Waverly public schools and took his preparatory and college courses at Emporia, Kan., in the Emporia College, where he entered in 1891 and was graduated in 1897. He then entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, at Princeton, N. J., and completed his course there in 1900, meanwhile filling various pulpits as a supply minister. His first charge was at Garnett, Kan., where he was called in 1900, and where he remained two and a half years, or until called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Chanute, where he remained until Sept. 3, 1911, when he resigned the pastorate at Chanute to accept a call to the First Presbyterian Church at Clay Center. He entered upon his work in the new field, Oct. 1, 1911. Rev. Mr. Mathis is a vigorous and capable man, with large views and is conscientiously devoted to the calling he has made his life's work. Recognizing the evolution of the church as well as that of every other form of institutional life, he is progressive in his methods of administration, ever keeping in mind the larger scope and opportunities of usefulness in the church activities of the present day. He has labored effectively in behalf of his church and caused to be erected at Chanute one of the handsomest church edifices of that city. It is built of stone and cost approximately \$34,000. At the time Rev. Mr. Mathis assumed his duties at Chanute the membership of his church numbered 150, which has since been increased to an enrollment of 350 members. Rev.

Mr. Mathis was elected Moderator of the Synod of Kansas, Oct. 14, 1909. He also served as stated clerk of the Presbytery of Neosho from September, 1907, to September, 1911. He is a Mason and has attained the Knights Templar degree.

In 1910 Rev. Mr. Mathis married Miss Osie, daughter of Anson Christy, who came from Iowa to Kansas and was a successful merchant at Waverly a number of years. Both parents of Mrs. Mathis have passed away, the father's death having occurred in 1890 and the mother's in 1900; they left a small estate. Reverend and Mrs. Mathis have one son, Gilbert C., born Nov. 26, 1902.

Berthold Staubach, pastor of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Emporia, Kan., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1876, son of John B. and Margaret (Fahs) Staubach. His paternal grandfather, Ambrose Staubach, immigrated to America at an early day and settled in Cincinnati, where he lived all his life. He was a moulder by trade and followed that vocation after coming to this country. John B. Staubach was born and educated in Cincinnati; he was a Democrat in politics and represented Hamilton county in the state legislature of Ohio. He was a natural business man; was cashier of the Cincinnati postoffice; was a member of the government revenue service for some years, and bookkeeper of the city waterworks. At the time of his death, in 1910, he was the secretary and treasurer of the Fells Milling Company of Cincinnati. Father Staubach's maternal grandfather was born in Bavaria, Germany, but emigrated from the Fatherland, in 1845, and located in Cincinnati, where he reared and educated his family.

Berthold Staubach received his elementary education in the excellent parochial schools of Cincinnati. At an early age he determined to dedicate his life to the service of the church, and, with this end in view, went to St. Francis College, Cincinnati, and then completed his studies for the priesthood at Oldenburg Seminary, where he graduated in 1900. After being ordained Father Staubach was stationed at St. Francis Church, in Cincinnati, where he was placed in charge of the infirmaries. After serving there for some time he was transferred to Hartford, Kan., in 1903 and in 1907 to Emporia, where he has since ministered. A large hospital is run in connection with the church, and Sacred Heart School has the attendance of the children of the parish. At the present time Father Staubach is building a fine new church edifice, 52x113 feet, which, when completed, will be one of the finest edifices of its kind in Kansas. Although a young man, Father Staubach has accomplished much in building up the parishes where he has ministered and is much loved among his parishioners.

Albert H. Gufler, one of Emporia's influential citizens and business men, is a native of Kansas, born in Douglas county, Feb. 17, 1872. He is a son of Anton and Grace (Kellerman) Gufler, the former of whom was born in Germany and came to America in 1854. He located first in Chicago, where he was employed at his trade, as boiler maker, three years, and then, in 1857, came to Kansas, locating in Eudora, Douglas

county, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He served in the United States commissary department throughout the whole of the Civil war. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion a Roman Catholic. He now resides at Lawrence, Kan.

Albert H. Gufler was educated in Eudora and in Lawrence and is a graduate of the Eudora High School. During his high school course he spent his hours out of school in his father's grocery store, where he thoroughly learned every detail of the business. In 1887 he entered the employ of the Theo. Poehler Wholesale Mercantile Company, of Lawrence, Kan., in whose service he has continued to the present time, his ability and faithfulness having won him advancement, step by step, to his present position, that of a director of the company and manager of its branch business at Emporia, which latter position he has held since 1901. In 1892 he went on the road as salesman, in which capacity he served until located at Emporia. This company is incorporated, the main house being at Lawrence and a branch house at Emporia, the latter of which alone employes twelve salesmen and sells goods all over Kansas. Mr. Gufler began his business career as a poor boy, beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder, and his life has shown how a laudable ambition may be gratified when that ambition is accompanied by energy, integrity, perseverance, and business ability.

In 1899 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gufler and Miss Mary Hoffmans, of Burlington, Kan., daughter of Frank Hoffmans, a leading merchant of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Gufler have five children: Wilhelmina, Dorothea, Albert H., Jr., Winifrede and Carlene—the three eldest of whom are attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Gufler are Roman Catholics in church faith and membership. Mr. Gufler holds a life membership in Emporia Lodge, No. 633, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which order he is Past Exalted Ruler, and he is also a member of the Knights of Columbus, and the United Commercial Travelers of America. He takes an active interest in every movement for the general welfare and commercial advancement of Emporia, and was one of the committee of three which secured the paving of Main street in that city. At present he is serving as president of the Emporia Commercial Club.

William L. Huggins, lawyer and resident of Emporia, was born in Highland county, Ohio, May 14, 1865, son of Milton H. and Elizabeth (DiBoll) Huggins. His father was born in Highland county, Ohio, and his mother in Adams county, that state. The Huggins family is of Scotch lineage, but has had its home in Ireland for many generations. Robert I. Huggins, grandfather of William L. Huggins, was born in Ireland, whence he emigrated to America, first settling in North Carolina, removing to Ohio about 1816 and settling in Highland county, where, as a farmer and wagon maker, he spent the rest of his life. He opposed with vigor the then prevalent use of liquor, and because he refused to furnish whiskey at his own log-rollings, then the custom of the day, he and his sons were compelled to roll their own logs in clear-

ing the land of its dense forest for cultivation. In Highland county, Ohio, Milton H. Huggins spent his days, following the pursuit of farming. He was opposed to slavery and was active in assisting fugitive slaves to escape. His proudest boast was that no fugitive slave who once reached the Huggins neighborhood was ever returned to his master. He died there in 1897, at the age of seventy-eight years. On the old homestead his wife continued to reside after his death until she died, in 1902, aged sixty-eight years. She bore her husband seven children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity were: Jennie DiBoll, William L., Owen R., Robert V., and Richard O. The mother was a daughter of Robert DiBoll, a native of New York, of French origin. He became a physician and successfully practiced his profession in Ohio for years, and in later years became associated with the American Bible Society, in the organization of Bible classes and Sunday schools and distributing Bibles in Ohio. He was a Presbyterian in church faith.

William L. Huggins was reared on the farm, and being the oldest son of the family was compelled to assist his father on the farm, much to the neglect of his education in youth. He attended the public schools up to the age of about twelve years, and then quit school to aid his father with the farm work. He came to Kansas in 1885, and for some time worked as a farm hand in Sumner and Sedgwick counties. He taught school one year and then entered the State Normal School, where he spent one and a half years. He became principal of one of the ward schools of Emporia, and in 1892 was elected county superintendent of schools in Lyon county, to which office he was reelected in 1894. In this position he served with credit two terms. Meanwhile, Mr. Huggins found time from his every-day duties to study law, with Judge L. B. Kellogg as his preceptor, and was admitted to the bar in 1897, at the close of his second term as county superintendent. He began the practice of law with the late I. E. Lambert, with whom he remained until a short time before Mr. Lambert's death. He then formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Judge L. B. Kellogg. Later, this partnership was dissolved and another formed with H. E. Ganse, and still later Humbert Riddle was admitted to the firm, at present constituting the prominent law firm of Huggins, Ganse & Riddle. Mr. Huggins has enjoyed a constantly increasing and remunerative practice in the law. He has prospered in his chosen profession and has accumulated a fair estate. He owns and resides in one of the best and most attractive residences in the city of Emporia, and has a large private library. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican. He has taken an active part in politics and is well and favorably known.

In 1898 Mr. Huggins married Miss Emma E. Spohr, daughter of Gustav Spohr, a well known horticulturist, of near Manhattan, Kan. Mr. Spohr was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, and came to America prior to the Civil war, in which he rendered valiant service in the defense of the Union, serving in a German company from New

York state. Three times he was wounded, being captured the last time and placed in Libby prison, where he was retained six months. After the war he merchandised for a time in St. Louis, and then came to Kansas, locating near Manhattan, where he engaged in horticulture, planting a large apple orchard, which was reckoned as a model orchard and used as such for the students in horticulture at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Mr. and Mrs. Huggins have three children: William L., Mary E., and Margaret E. Mr. Huggins has taken prominence in Masonic fraternal relations, having held all of the chairs in the Blue Lodge, and having attained the Knights Templar and Scottish Rite degrees. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Milton M. Mason, a retired capitalist of Emporia, Kan., represents that type of sturdy American manhood which in the last half century has so largely aided in the development of the great West and its resources. Judge Mason is a native of Otsego county, New York, where he was born to his parents—Darius B. and Hariette (Starr) Mason—March 26, 1831. Darius B. Mason, who was born in New Lebanon, Mass., served for a short period in the war of 1812 and began his business career when a young man as a merchant and farmer in Otsego county, New York. From there he removed to Wisconsin and was there engaged in farming and merchandising until his subsequent removal to Mason City, Ia., in 1852. There was no settlement there at that time, however, and the town which was later located there was named in his honor. He took an active part in the material and civic development of that newly opened section of the state and was elected judge of the court, a position which opened a period of forty-two years of continuous service in official duties. His death, at Charles City, Ia., in his ninety-fifth year, closed a long, useful and honorable life. He had been very successful during his business career, his activities in Iowa having been identified with the railroad business, and he had accumulated a large and valuable estate. His father was a native of Massachusetts and was of Scotch descent, the American branch of the Mason family having originated in Scotland. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Ira S. Starr, who was born in Connecticut, but removed to Wisconsin, in which state he resided and engaged in farming until his death.

Milton M. Mason was reared principally in Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he received a common school education. He afterwards studied law, however. In 1852 he went to California, where for nearly twenty years he was engaged in mining. He was subsequently similarly engaged in Nevada, where, about 1869, he also served one term as sheriff of White Pine county, which had just been organized. He also served in the Piute Indian war. In 1872 he removed to Emporia, Kan., where he engaged extensively in farming and in the cattle business, and now has extensive realty holdings, his farms in Kansas aggregating 1,964

acres of valuable land. Business activity, with strict business integrity, has been the keynote of Judge Mason's career, and during the past forty years Lyon county has known no more enterprising citizen than he, where not only his own business interests have received his attention, but every laudable movement for the general welfare of its citizens has received his support. Politically he is a Republican and was elected probate judge of Lyon county in 1898, to which office he was reelected in 1900.

Judge Mason was married, in 1872, to Miss Lydia M. Gray, daughter of Isaac H. Gray, who was born in Massachusetts, but came westward to Michigan in an early day, and from thence removed to Springfield, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life. He was engaged in the real estate business and in the hotel business in Springfield, and for several years Abraham Lincoln served as his attorney. Both Judge and Mrs. Mason are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Emporia, and both are numbered among the most respected citizens of the city. They have no living children, but a son, Frank Gray Mason, died at the age of twenty-seven years. He gave promise of a successful professional career and useful life. He was a graduate of the College of Emporia and the law department of the University of Michigan, had practiced law a short time at Detroit, Mich., and had returned to Emporia, where he was practicing when he died of heart failure. His death was a severe blow to his parents—an ir retrievable loss. He was an ardent friend of the College of Emporia, and after his death his father became a generous supporter of the institution, to which he gave lands valued at \$18,000, a gift which retained the College at Emporia and enabled its management to erect what is known as the Frank Gray Gymnasium, named by the board of trustees in honor of the lamented son of Mr. Mason, who was afterward elected a member of the board of trustees, a position he now holds.

Thomas J. Hudson.—Forty-six years ago, in 1866, there came to Kansas a young Indiana school teacher, who, like the state to which he had come, had but entered upon an independent career and had yet to prove his merits. Kansas in the interim has achieved a remarkable record among states, and the young teacher, Thomas J. Hudson, has lived a full life, a life of honor and usefulness, which in its accomplishments has made his name stand preëminently among his fellows as a man of superior ability and intelligence. Born Oct. 30, 1839, in Boone county, Indiana, he was reared and received his earlier education in his native county. Later he was a student in the academy at Lebanon, Ind., and also attended Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., one year. He then taught several terms of school in Boone and Hendricks counties, Indiana, but in 1866 the call of the West brought him to Kansas. He taught school at Coyville, the first common school in Wilson county, and assisted in building the first school house there. After teaching one year in this state he began to prepare for law, the profession he has made his life work. After diligent reading from books furnished by



F. J. Hudson



Mrs. Emma R. Hudson.

Ruggles & Plumb, of Emporia, he was admitted to the bar, at Iola, Kan., in June, 1869, and immediately located at Fredonia for the practice of his profession. From that time to the present, a period of over forty years, he has been one of Wilson county's most prominent men of affairs. As a lawyer he soon displayed great aptitude and ability, rose rapidly at the bar, and early acquired a large and profitable practice, which as years have passed has extended to adjoining states. He is admitted to practice in the state and Federal courts and in the United States Supreme Court, and his clientage is a representative one. Along in the '70s Mr. Hudson was the attorney for Fredonia in the county seat contests of that period. An adverse decision from the supreme court of the state lost the first election for Fredonia, but in the meantime Mr. Hudson, with characteristic energy, set about to secure a second election, and that time he won out in the supreme court and Fredonia became the county seat of Wilson county. He was then a young lawyer, and the same energy and determination shown in that case have marked his whole subsequent career. He is a Democrat, and early in his career began to take an active part in political affairs. In 1869 he was elected to the state legislature, as a member of which body he gave his vote in favor of the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, that amendment giving the right of suffrage to the colored people. He served four terms as county attorney of Wilson county and an equal number of terms as mayor of Fredonia, and for several years was a member of the Fredonia board of education, of which he served as the first treasurer. While in that position he effected the sale of six per cent. school bonds at par, a transaction then unprecedented in Kansas. In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third congress by a majority of 2,500 votes and was unanimously nominated for reelection, but declined the nomination. During 1897 and 1898 he was a member of the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, and was its loan commissioner, in which capacity he handled several hundred thousands of dollars without the loss of a dollar. In 1908 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated, owing to the large Republican majority in his district. He has long been a close student of political economy and has given deep thought to many of the vital problems that confront our government. For over twenty years he has contended for such legislation, both by the National Government and the state, as would require all banks chartered by either the National Government or the state to guarantee their depositors, thus effectively preventing money panics. He has always opposed class legislation and particularly tariff laws, contending that the general government should levy instead as much tax as is necessary to meet its expenses. He has always fought graft in every form and generally at his own expense. He has long favored an amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of federal judges and United States senators.

Fredonia is well favored in its railroad facilities, in the securing of

which no one labored more earnestly than did Mr. Hudson. When the building of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad was contemplated he was one of a committee of Fredonia citizens that went to St. Louis in an endeavor to persuade the capitalists of that project to build their road through Fredonia. This mission was successful, largely through the efforts of Mr. Hudson, who was spokesman for the committee. He helped to organize and served as the attorney for the local company of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad when that road was being built, and in a similar capacity contributed liberally of his time and means to secure the assistance of the New York capitalists in the building of the Missouri-Pacific railroad through Fredonia. He wrote and circulated the petition asking for a new court house for Wilson county, and in the litigation which followed this request represented the petitioners through each court to the supreme court of the state, where he won their cause. He was one of the organizers of the Wilson County Bank, and in connection with Isaac Hudson, his brother, built the opera house block, one of the handsome and substantial structures in the business part of Fredonia. Besides those interests he owns a fine ranch of several hundred acres near Fredonia, where he is extensively engaged in the breeding and raising of Short Horn cattle.

On Oct. 5, 1870, Mr. Hudson was united in marriage to Miss Emma Campbell, of Topeka, but a native of Pennsylvania, from which state her parents, Francis and Elizabeth (Nichols) Campbell, removed to Kansas, in 1858. The father's people originally came from Massachusetts. Mrs. Hudson is a descendant on her mother's side of Peter Brown, of the Mayflower, and of Capt. John Brown, of the Revolutionary war, who was the grandfather of John Brown, of Osawatomic. Mrs. Hudson was educated at Washburn College, having been the first young woman enrolled in that institution, then known as Lincoln College. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have two sons and four daughters—Lois (widow of the late Guy Allen), Andrew, Elizabeth, Thomas J., Blanche, and Marjorie. Mr. Hudson and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Fredonia, of which he was one of the organizers. Fraternally he affiliates as a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Scottish Rite degrees. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was one of the organizers and charter members at Coyville, and later at Fredonia.

Warren W. Finney, of Emporia, Kan., president and manager of the Emporia Telephone Company is one of the younger, native-born Kansans who have stepped to the fore in the public and business life of their state and are ably carrying forward the work of this great commonwealth, though experiencing vastly different conditions than those under which their fathers, the early pioneers of the state, began the work.

Mr. Finney was born in Woodson county, Kansas, April 3, 1873, his parents being David and Helen (McConnell) Finney, the former born in Parke county, Indiana. When the great National conflict began, in 1861, David W. Finney joined the Union forces by enlistment in the Eighty-

fifth Indiana infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He was captured and confined in Libby prison for a time. In 1866 he came to Kansas, where he was engaged in hardware merchandising and in railroad work, and where he took a prominent part in public affairs during the early days of its statehood, continuing to be identified actively and prominently with its public life until his retirement. He served three terms as lieutenant-governor of the state, has served in the state senate and house of representatives, and also as state railroad commissioner. He owns valuable farm lands in Woodson county, Kansas, where he lives retired. Joseph Finney, father of David W. Finney, spent his entire life in Indiana.

Warren W. Finney was educated at Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., graduating in that institution in 1894. He engaged in the milling business at Neosho Falls, Kan., until about 1904, when he became identified with the Emporia Telephone Company, of which he owns a majority of the stock and is president and manager. He is the largest independent telephone owner and operator in Kansas, being interested not only in the Emporia Telephone Company, but controls the Neosho Falls Exchange, the Neosho Rapids, Reading, Plymouth, and other exchanges. In politics Mr. Finney is a Republican and ably represented Woodson county in the state legislature from 1896 until 1900. He also served as mayor of Neosho Falls while a resident of that city.

He was married, in 1897, to Miss Mabel Tucker, daughter of Edwin Tucker, a prominent and wealthy banker of Eureka, Greenwood county, Kansas, who served in both branches of the state legislature. His death occurred in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Finney have one child, Ronald T., who is now in school. Mr. Finney is a member of the Masonic order, and both he and his wife are members of the First Congregational Church of Emporia.

Orlen Lawhead Smith, pastor of the First Christian Church of Emporia, and one of the leading divines of that denomination in Kansas, was born near Aledo, Mercer county, Illinois, Oct. 1, 1868, son of Randolph D. and Sarah (Lawhead) Smith. On his father's side he is a descendant of English ancestry, while his mother's people, the Lawheads, were of Scotch-Irish descent and of an intellectual bent. Randolph D. Smith was born in Marion county, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1844, and accompanied his parents to Illinois when a boy. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Illinois infantry and served to the close of the Civil war. He then returned to Illinois and was married in Indiana, in 1867, to Sarah Lawhead. The earlier years of his business career were spent in fence building, coal mining, and running a threshing machine, the latter having been his occupation thirteen years. In 1886 he came to Kansas and in the following year bought a claim, on which he resided until 1910, when he sold that farm, comprising over 500 acres, and bought another of 240 acres of fine land along Mission creek, in Shawnee county, where he resides. He took a prominent part in the Farmers' Alliance in the days of its greatest influence and is still actively inter-

ested in different farmers' associations. He was also an auctioneer for a number of years. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church. John B. Smith, the paternal grandfather of Rev. Mr. Smith, was a native of Ohio and was a farmer by occupation. He served as deputy sheriff of Mercer county, Illinois, for a number of years. Isaac Lawhead, the maternal grandfather of Rev. Mr. Smith, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but moved to Indiana with his father-in-law, in 1836, and spent the remainder of his life there, engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Rev. Mr. Smith was educated at Aledo Academy and at Eureka College, both in Illinois, his course in the former school having been completed prior to his removal to Kansas, in 1886. For the following nine years he was identified with the teaching profession, the last four years, from 1891 to 1895, as county superintendent of Phillips county, Kansas. In the meantime he was studying for the ministry, and later, in 1903, completed a four-years course at Eureka College, a sectarian school of the Christian denomination, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He accepted his first charge at Burr Oak, Jewell county, Kansas, in 1895, and remained there one year, when he was called to take charge of the Christian church at Wellington, Kan., remaining there until 1899. His next pastorate was in Elreno, Okla., where he remained five years, and in that time secured 575 additional members for the church. He took an active and prominent part in making Oklahoma a prohibition state, being one of the five men who managed the prohibition campaign. He also served as treasurer and later as chairman of the board which founded the Christian university at Enid, Okla., and was president of the Christian Endeavor Union of Oklahoma one year. On Jan. 1, 1910, he came to Emporia, Kan., as pastor of the First Christian Church, which has a membership of nearly 600, and is one of the largest congregations of the city. In June, 1910, he was elected president of the Christian Endeavor Union of Kansas. Rev. Mr. Smith took a prominent part in the reform campaign of 1888, in Kansas, and in 1890 was the Sixth district lecturer for the Farmers' Alliances of the state. He made three campaigns with Congressman William Baker, and from 1894 to 1896 was a member of the state central committee of the Populist party, together with John Breidenthal. He declined the nomination for Congress on the Populist ticket in 1896.

In 1898 was solemnized the marriage of Rev. Mr. Smith and Miss Emma Parshall, daughter of Charles W. Parshall. She was born in Iowa City, Iowa, and was reared in Kansas City, Mo. Rev. and Mrs. Smith have two children: Randolph P., who is in school, and Treda May, who is four years old. Rev. Mr. Smith is a member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, holding his membership at Phillipsburg, Kan. As a public speaker he is forceful, impressive and eloquent, and his labors and influence in behalf of the church have been a potent element for good, resulting in the substantial growth of the various churches with which he has been connected. He takes a deep interest in the moral

values of life and is especially interested in the work for young people and children and in Sunday school work. He is a member of the state board of the Christian church in Kansas. C. A. Smith, a brother, is professor in the department of history in the University of Wisconsin. D. O. Smith, another brother, graduated at the University of Kansas, where he is now studying medicine. C. I. Smith, also a brother, is a prominent and successful farmer in Shawnee county, Kansas.

Jerry Dunkelberger, mayor of Newton, Kan., comes of staunch German ancestry, the Dunkelberger family having been founded in America about 1700 by one George Dunkelberger, who immigrated to this country from Germany and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in which state and city a number of his descendants have attained prominent places in the professions, especially in the line of educational work.

Jerry Dunkelberger was born in Hegins, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, Dec. 9, 1868, son of William and Elizabeth (Holderman) Dunkelberger, natives of Pennsylvania. William Dunkelberger, son of Jacob Dunkelberger, also born in Pennsylvania, engaged in farming in that state until 1879, the year of his removal to Kansas, where he bought 160 acres of land in Macon township, Harvey county, which he has developed into a fine grain farm and on which he resides. There his wife, the mother of Jerry Dunkelberger, died Feb. 2, 1906. William Dunkelberger is a member of the Evangelical Association, a branch of the German Reform denomination. The Holderman family is also an old one in Pennsylvania, where Jacob Holderman, maternal grandfather of Jerry Dunkelberger, was born and where he spent his life as a farmer. Mr. Dunkelberger was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and after the family's removal to Kansas attended the Salina Normal University at Salina. He began his independent career as an employe in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad shops, as a machinist, but later became a locomotive fireman, and from that position was promoted to that of engineer. After having served six years as an engineer he quit railroading and operated a threshing machine several years, and then began the sale of threshing machines as agent for the Minneapolis Thresher Company. Later, he engaged in the real estate business, dealing in his own properties, with which he was identified at the time of his election to the office of mayor of Newton. April 5, 1910, the first commissioned mayor of that city. He was reelected to that office in 1911, the citizens thus expressing their approval of his administration and recognizing his efficiency in the management of the city's affairs. During his administration many civic improvements have been undertaken, the most important being the recent improvement of the waterworks plant at a cost of \$30,000. The work of placing all electric light and telephone wires underground has been started, and a complete sewer system has been constructed. Mr. Dunkelberger was an active factor in securing the passage of an ordinance for the admittance of an interurban railway to connect the city with Wichita, which road is nearing completion.

Mr. Dunkelberger was married Jan. 21, 1897, to Mrs. Louise Klock, daughter of David Geise, who was born in Pennsylvania and spent his entire life in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkelberger have three children—two daughters and one son: Melba, born March 11, 1899, and Neva, born Oct. 28, 1900, both of whom are attending school, and Jerry, born March 25, 1907. Mrs. Dunkelberger is a member of the Lutheran church. Fraternally, Mr. Dunkelberger is a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Newton, and he is also a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In 1910 he served as president of the Harvey county division of the Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Association. He is interested in farming, being the owner of a fine farm in Macon township, in Harvey county, and is also a stockholder in various financial and commercial enterprises.

Frank Winfred Shelton, M. D., one of the young but leading members of the medical fraternity of Independence, Kan., is of German and English extraction, a mixture that has produced so many of the successful Americans of the Twentieth century. He is a native of Kansas, born on a farm in Miami county, May 7, 1876. His grandfather, Elias Shelton, was a Virginian by birth, descended from the English family of Sheltons, one of whom emigrated from the Mother Country at an early day and located in Virginia. The grandfather emigrated from his native state and located in Missouri, when it was little settled, cleared a farm, built a house and established his home in the great new west^{ern} country. At this homestead in Cass county, Stephen Shelton, Frank's father, was born. He attended the district schools provided by the first settlers for their children, herded cattle, broke prairie, plowed corn and led the usual life of a country lad on a frontier farm. When only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army, in 1863, and served until the war was over. The doctor's mother, Marilda L. Hinds, the daughter of Alexander Hinds, is of German descent, and it is from her that the boy inherited his tenacity and perseverance, which, combined with sterling traits handed down on his father's side of the family, have made him a man of rare character and ability. The parents of the doctor were married in Kansas and immediately located on a farm, where they resided until 1906, when they gave up active life in the country and moved to Paola, Kan. They reared a family of seven children, six of whom are living.

Frank W. Shelton was reared in Miami county, where he attended the district schools, and after finishing the common branches, began teaching school. He taught and attended school alternately, defraying the expenses of his education by teaching. He attended the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, and in 1898 accepted a clerical position in a drug store at Kansas City, Mo., and held the position for two and a half years, during which time he entered, in the fall of 1899, the Kansas City Medical College, from which he graduated in 1904. Realizing that this is the age of specialization, Dr. Shelton went East and took a year of post-graduate work in the medical department of Cornell Univer-

sity, Ithaca, N. Y. On his return to Kansas he received the appointment of house physician in St. Joseph's Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., where he remained for two and a half years, gaining wide experience in surgical and clinical work. After leaving Kansas City, Dr. Shelton located in Independence, Kan., where he has built up a large practice and operates a sanitarium that has every modern equipment for the care of the sick and for surgical work. In 1904 he was united in marriage to Violetta Gilman, who is a trained and skilled nurse. Both Dr. Shelton and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, while fraternally he is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Though politically a Republican, Dr. Shelton takes no active part in politics, as his time and attention are devoted to professional duties.

Cassius Clay Surber, M. D., one of the prominent members of the Kansas State Medical Society, is of Scotch and German blood, and being the scion of generations of professional men, it is but natural that he should become successful in the line which he has chosen for his life study and work. He was born on a farm in Douglas county, Kansas, Jan. 26, 1862, the son of David and Eliza Jane (Stewart) Surber. His grandfather, Rev. Henry Surber, was born of German parents in the State of Indiana, where he was reared and educated for the ministry. He was a preacher of the Christian or Campbellite church and was one of the first to carry the faith of this denomination to the then sparsely settled regions of Iowa, and subsequently to Leavenworth county, Kansas, being a pioneer nearly all his life, as he preached on the outskirts of westward civilization. David Surber, his father, was a physician, a graduate of Scudder's Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, with the class of 1856. He located at Lawrence, when he first came to Kansas, as it was one of the first towns started in the territory by Northern settlers. From there he removed to Perry, Jefferson county, Kan., three years later, and there he spent many years in the active practice of his profession, and at a time when physicians had to contend with the many hardships and privations incident to life on the frontier. Dr. Surber was successful, his practice grew in proportion to the increase in population, and he made a comfortable fortune. Some years ago he retired from active life and established a home at Bonner Springs, Kan., where he and his wife enjoy their sunset years in comfort. Now, at the age of eighty-two years, he can look back over the period of marvelous development which has taken place since the days of border warfare and the admission of Kansas to statehood. Eliza (Stewart) Surber was born in Ohio, of Scotch descent, and her son has inherited from her those steadfast, tenacious qualities, which combined with the rugged characteristics of his father's family have made him a man of remarkable qualities. Eight children were born to David and Eliza Surber, only two of whom are living—Cassius, our subject, and his sister, Gertrude.

Cassius C. Surber spent his boyhood at Perry, where he attended the public schools of the town and graduated from the high school. His

father wished his son to have all the advantages obtainable in an educational way and sent him to the young but well equipped University of Kansas, at Lawrence, where he remained from 1879 to 1881. While in college he determined to devote his energies to the study of medicine, and with this end in view took such courses as would better prepare him for professional work. After completing his college course, he entered the Kansas City Medical College, of Missouri, where he graduated with the class of 1884. He also holds the first certificate issued to a student of medicine, and graduated by the University of Kansas. Soon after receiving his degree, Dr. Surber opened an office at Delphos, in Ottawa county, where he remained for ten years and was enjoying a good practice, when the drought and crop failures came, and he determined to seek a new location. In 1894 he located at Independence, where he has since continued to reside. The doctor soon won the confidence of the people, has many friends and enjoys a lucrative practice. In 1901 he took a post-graduate course in medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical College, New York City, with special reference to the needs of his locality. For sixteen years Dr. Surber has been a member of the pension board and has served as local surgeon of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway for many years. He is a member of the Montgomery county and Kansas state medical societies and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Republican, but has never taken any active part in political life, as his professional duties have demanded all of his time. Fraternally the doctor is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Abdallah temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Leavenworth, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1886 the doctor was married, in Greenwood county, Kansas, to Mary M. Durham, a native of Missouri, and they have one son, Paul D.

Andrew Hamilton Skidmore, of Columbus, is a prominent citizen, able lawyer, and distinguished jurist. Predilection led him to prepare for the profession of law, for which profession he was educated in the law department of the University of Michigan, where he completed a two-years course in 1875. He passed a successful examination before the Illinois supreme court, at Ottawa, Ill., and was admitted to the bar, Sept. 14, 1876. On the 14th day of the following November he opened a law office in Columbus, Kan., and regularly entered upon the practice of law. He soon gained a large clientage and an enviable reputation as one of the ablest lawyers of the Cherokee county bar. In 1894 he became the Republican candidate for judge of the Eleventh judicial district court and was successful at the polls that fall. He qualified for the office Jan. 14, 1895, on which date he took up the duties as district judge. Four years later he was elected for a second term of four years. With the close of a splendid record on the bench of the district court, he returned to the practice of law at Columbus. Profound in the law, and possessed of an analytic turn of mind, his rulings and decisions on



Very truly
A. H. Midness

the bench were seldom reversed. With fairness and justice he presided over the court, and when he retired from the bench he closed an eight-years service, to which his many friends still point with pride and delight.

Judge Skidmore is a native of West Virginia, but was reared on his father's farm in Illinois, to which state his parents moved in 1857, when he was two years of age. His parents settled in Vermilion county, Illinois. They were living in Randolph county, West Virginia, when their son was born, Feb. 14, 1855. The parents were James and Rebecca (McBee) Skidmore, natives of West Virginia. The father was born in Hardy county, that state, June 17, 1830, a son of Andrew Skidmore, of Irish lineage. He served four years and nine months in the Union army during the Civil war, in Company I, Fifty-first Illinois infantry, and was mustered out of the service at the close of the war as brevet captain. He returned to his home in Illinois and there resided and farmed until 1874, when he came to Kansas and settled in Cherokee county, where he farmed up to a recent date, when he retired and removed to the city of Columbus, where he now resides.

Judge Skidmore has been twice married. His first wife, who bore the maiden name of Hattie M. Allen, and whom he married in 1878, died in December following her marriage, leaving one child—Daisy M. In 1881 Judge Skidmore married a second time, Miss Alice M. Allen becoming his wife. Unto the second marriage four children were born—Etta May, who is the wife of J. C. Broadley, a banker at Weir City, Kan.; Hazel B., who died when six years old; Andrew A., and Helen C. Aside from the practice of law, Judge Skidmore has been and is now interested in several business enterprises, among them being the Citizens' State Bank at Weir City, of which he is president; the First National Bank of Columbus, of which he is vice-president; and the Altoona Vitrified Brick Company, of Altoona, Okla., of which he is vice-president, director and counsel. Fraternally, Judge Skidmore is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of Mirza Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Pittsburg, Kan. He is also a Knight of Pythias.

Cyrus S. Bowman, of Newton, Kan., a lawyer of pronounced ability, the first county attorney of Harvey county and for the past forty years one of the leading members of the Newton bar, is a native of Ohio. He is a descendant of German ancestry on the paternal side and of Holland Dutch ancestry on the maternal side. His great-grandfather Bowman emigrated from Wurttemberg, Germany, when quite young, and settled, lived, and died in Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Jacob Bowman, born in Pennsylvania in 1761, died there in 1841. Jacob Bowman, son of Jacob and father of Cyrus S., was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, in 1796; moved to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1817, and there, on Oct. 14, 1821, married Catherine Robbins, whose ancestors came from Holland. After marriage they remained in Wayne county until 1839, when they removed to near Bryan, Williams county, Ohio, where, in a

log cabin, Cyrus Bowman was born Feb. 5, 1840. This was in the heavy timbered lands of northwestern Ohio, then inhabited by Indians and game, the lonely cabin being twenty miles from the nearest market or milling place, mail or news, and surrounded by flat lands that were covered a good portion of the year by snow and water, and almost inaccessible except to Indians and wild animals. Under those conditions this mother nurtured her son, and his adoration for her and her memory is unbounded. There the father invested in some 2,000 acres of land when it was cheap, dammed a creek, cut a race, built a sawmill and grist mill, and with the help of his sons operated them. He also caused the land to be cleared of its timber. The lad Cyrus assisted in the labors incident to that pioneer life by chopping fire wood, picking brush, plowing new ground full of stumps and roots with an ox team, raising corn, potatoes and garden truck, and stopping muskrat holes in the bank of the mill race, attending to chores generally, and in the winter season walked two miles to the log school house, where, for about three months each year, he was taught "readin', ritin,' and 'rithmetic," according to the standard of that day. In 1854, Jacob Bowman disposed of his holdings in Williams county and moved back to Wayne county, where he located on a farm five miles northwest of Wooster, Ohio. There his death occurred May 2, 1861, his body being interred in the beautiful Wooster city cemetery, where beside him now reposes the body of his wife, the beloved mother of our subject.

Cyrus Bowman had returned to Williams county in 1858 and there worked at odd jobs and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until his father's death, in 1861, when he returned to Wooster, and while sojourning there enlisted in the Union army, Nov. 14, 1861, to serve three years, as a private in Company B, McLaughlin's squadron, Ohio cavalry. In October, 1861, at the request of the governor of the State of Ohio, Maj. William McLaughlin (at the age of seventy-two years), on account of his service in the Mexican war and his bravery in the three months' service in the Civil war, was authorized by the war department to raise and command two companies of cavalry—A and B—to be named "McLaughlin's Squadron of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry." In pursuance thereof he raised and organized said squadron, which was assigned to and became a part of Sherman's brigade. This brigade, consisting of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Ohio infantry, the Sixth Ohio battery, and this squadron, was organized at Camp Buckingham, near Mansfield, Ohio, in honor of United States Senator John Sherman, who was commissioned brigadier-general and given command. In December, 1861, this brigade moved to the front. On reaching Cincinnati the squadron was detached from the brigade and assigned to Col. James A. Garfield's command, and with it moved up Big Sandy river against Humphrey Marshall, being engaged at Jennie Creek, Middle Creek, and Pound Gap. Colonel Garfield was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, but the McLaughlin squadron remained in east Kentucky and West Virginia until August, 1863, scout-

ing, reconnoitering, and operating against guerrillas, thus taking part in many skirmishes. In 1863 they moved to Nicholasville, Ky., and were assigned as body guard to General Hartsuff, commander of the Twenty-third corps, with which they moved across the mountains to Knoxville, Tenn., doing escort duty, scouting, bush skirmishing, and participating in the siege of Knoxville. On Jan. 9 and 10, 1864, at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., nearly all the members of this squadron veteranized by reënlisting to serve until the end of the war. By reënlisting, Jan. 10, 1864, Cyrus Bowman was honorably discharged from his first enlistment and, being granted a thirty days' veteran's furlough, the squadron was transferred to Tod's Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, whence the members went to their respective homes. While on furlough Mr. Bowman's mail was frequently delivered to a cousin by the same name, hence he took the letter "S," and since that time has been known as Cyrus S. Bowman. At the expiration of the furlough the squadron reassembled at Camp Dennison, Ohio, and moved to Camp Nelson, Ky., where it was assigned to General Stoneman's cavalry. On June 3, 1864, the squadron commenced its march, reaching Sherman's army at Big Shanty, Ga., June 30, 1864, and took part in Stoneman's famous raid at Macon, Ga., where it lost heavily in wounded, missing and killed. It also took part in the investment and capture of Atlanta, after which the squadron was assigned to Gen. Judson Kilpatrick's cavalry division and operated with Sherman's army from Atlanta to the sea and up through the Carolinas. It took part in the engagements at Lovejoy's Station, Bear Creek Station, Macon, Griswoldville, Waynesboro, Buck Head Creek, Buck Head Station, and Savannah, all in Georgia; Whippy Swamp, Blackville, and Aiken, S. C.; and Rockingham, Fayetteville, Taylor's Hole Creek, Averagesboro, Bentonville, Raleigh, and the surrender of Johnston at Durham Station, N. C. After the surrender the McLaughlin squadron became Company C of the Fifth Ohio cavalry and was kept in North Carolina, doing provost duty, until Oct. 30, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out of service at Charlotte. Mr. Bowman was honorably discharged from his second enlistment, received his final discharge at Camp Chase, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1865, and then returned to his old home in Wayne county, Ohio.

Shortly afterward he removed to Bryan, Ohio, and there engaged in the milling business. Subsequently he read law and was admitted to the bar in Bryan in March, 1871. The following month he traveled west, seeking a location, and on April 26 selected Newton, Harvey county, Kansas, as a residence. He was the first lawyer to locate for practice in the county, and in May of the following year, 1872, at the organization of the county, was elected its first county attorney. The following November he was reelected to this position for the regular term. He again became an incumbent of this office in 1890, by appointment to fill an unexpired term, and in November of that year was elected for a full term. He has several times acted as judge pro tempore of the court of the Ninth judicial district. He is local attorney for the

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway and the St. Louis & San Francisco railway, and for many years was attorney for the National Surety Company, of New York, traveling extensively in its interests. During his practice, which has covered a span of more than forty years, Mr. Bowman has appeared in connection with important litigations in both the State and Federal courts. He is a man of strong character and powerful individuality, and in argument is logical and convincing. His methods are clean and forceful and his knowledge of the law broad. Mr. Bowman is a member of Judson Kilpatrick Post No. 36, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, and has served two terms as post commander and one term as judge advocate of the department. He is a charter member of James Dawson Regiment No. 4, Union Veterans' Union. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

On Feb. 5, 1867, Mr. Bowman married Miss Clara J. Bates, daughter of Pearson Bates, a native of Ohio, who was by trade a blacksmith, and for many years a resident of Fairfield, Ill., where he died in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman became the parents of five children: Ola B. is the widow of William Raymond and resides with her parents; Nina C. is a graduate of the literary department of the University of Kansas and for several years has been a teacher in the New York City schools. She has made two extended European trips—one in 1909 and a second in 1911; Harry C. Bowman, the only son, is well and favorably known to the citizens of Kansas as chairman of the state board of control, having been appointed to a membership in that body by Governor Hoch on its organization, reappointed by Governor Stubbs in 1909, and again in 1911, in which year he was elected chairman; Ellen C. is the wife of Harry C. Herby, of Clovis, N. M., where he is engaged with the Santa Fe system; and Dora B. is deceased. The family has for many years been active and prominent in the social life of Newton, in which city they have resided since its founding.

William P. Bowen has been a resident of Independence, Kan., since 1882, in which year he and his father, George W. Bowen, came to this city and here established the Eagle Roller Mills, with which his father was connected up to about 1903, when he retired from active business life, now (1911) being eighty years of age. George W. Bowen was born in Ohio, from which state he went to Iowa, in 1851. He established, at Ottumwa, Iowa, one of the first mills of that place. He married Ellen Hackworth, a native of Ohio, daughter of George W. Hackworth, who was also a native of the Buckeye State. Mr. Hackworth moved to Iowa at a very early date, aided in surveying government land, and later, in 1870, came to Kansas as a government surveyor of lands. While George W. and Ellen (Hackworth) Bowen were living at Ottumwa, Iowa, William P. Bowen was born unto them, Aug. 31, 1855. The son was first sent to the public schools and then to the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., where he remained one year and then returned to the parental home, at Ottumwa, Iowa. He later

became a resident of Labette county, Kansas, and in that county cast his first presidential vote, in 1876, for the Republican candidate. He afterward returned to Ottumwa, Iowa, and there was married, Jan. 17, 1878, to Hester Amelia, daughter of William J. Purnell, who had moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, from Illinois, in which latter state his daughter was born. As already stated, Mr. Bowen came to Independence, in 1882, and in association with his father established the Eagle Roller Mills, of which he is now the proprietor. He is also the owner and builder of a flour mill at Elk City, Kan., and has other business interests. He has achieved success in the business world and has materially contributed to the upbuilding of Independence, in which city he served three terms as mayor, two terms as councilman and three terms as a member of the city school board. In politics Mr. Bowen has affiliated with the Republican party. Fraternally, he is a Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In church faith he is a Methodist. Unto Mr. Bowen and wife the following children were born: Louis H., who attended the University of Kansas and is now associated with his father in the milling business; Mary A., who is the wife of Robert M. Snyder, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo.; Charles E., of Independence, and Bertha H., at home.

Seth Harland Piper, lawyer, one of the men of that profession who is singled out for his fine attainments, lofty ambitions and sterling manhood, is a Hoosier by birth, as he first saw the light of day in Shelby county, Indiana, May 4, 1869, being the son of Robert Henry and Elizabeth (Shirley) Piper. His grandfather, John R. Piper, was a native of western Virginia, but became one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky and later of Illinois. He was a man of the Daniel Boone type, courageous, fearless, undaunted by any hardship, who felt crowded when the locality where he built his log home began to settle up, and for that reason was ever pushing to the outskirts of settlement. It was such men as this that caused the almost phenomenally rapid development of the great country between the Great Smoky and the Rocky mountains. Mr. Piper died in Illinois after reaching a hale old age. Robert Piper was also born in western Virginia and soon displayed the sturdy traits of his Scotch-Irish ancestors, and when only twenty-one years of age went to Indiana. There he met Elizabeth Shirley, the daughter of Hardin Shirley, a member of a prominent Shelby county family, whose Scotch-Irish ancestors had immigrated to America at an early day. They were married and settled on a farm near Shelbyville, but the lure of the West called Mr. Piper. The country beyond the Missouri was the land of promise in the '70s, and in 1878, accompanied by his family, they left Indiana for Kansas. On Feb. 22, of that year, they located on a farm near Elk City, Montgomery county, where Mr. Piper farmed until 1902, when he retired from active life to enjoy his last years in a well earned rest, and bought a home in Independence. He is now seventy-four years of age, but hale and hearty. During the Civil war he served his country for three years in the Seventh Indiana infantry, and while in

the line of duty he was captured by the Confederates and imprisoned at Belle Island. He has lived a quiet, unostentatious life, but has been successful in a material way and enjoys a comfortable fortune. Mrs. Piper died in 1906 at the age of sixty-four. The family were Baptists and in that faith the three children were reared: Herschal Harold Leslie died at the age of twenty-three; Mary A. is the wife of H. E. West, of Independence, while Seth Harland, the subject of this sketch, chose medicine as a profession, but after studying medicine one year, changed to the study of law. He was but nine years of age when his parents moved West, and is as enthusiastic a Kansan as if the state was the one of his birth. Mr. Piper attended the district schools during the winters, helped on the farm during the summers until he graduated from the high school at Elk City. Soon after finishing his education, he began to read law in the office of J. R. Charlton, a well known attorney, and passed his bar examination just about the time he attained his majority, a rather remarkable achievement for one so young. He at once opened an office in Elk City and remained there until 1901, when he desired a larger field for his activities and came to Independence. He has a wide knowledge of the law, keen insight and is a ready reader of character. For three years he has been the city attorney of Independence and is vice-president of the board of education, on which he has been serving for eight years. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and is one of the active workers and ardent supporters of that party. He has gathered and organized one of the largest law libraries in the State of Kansas, and is most generous in allowing men less fortunate to use it. Mr. Piper is a Mason, being a Knight Templar and a member of Abdallah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Leavenworth, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In 1893 he was married to Claudine Woodring, a native of Kansas; she died in 1909, leaving a family of three children: Alpha W., Genevieve, and Elizabeth. The family are Presbyterian in faith.

William N. Banks, lawyer at Independence, Kan., was born at Hobart, Lake county, Indiana, Aug. 15, 1865, son of George L. and Olive W. (Chandler) Banks, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Vermont. These parents were married in Indiana, and in Lake county, the father farmed. In 1871 they came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Montgomery county. Fifteen years later they returned to Indiana, resided at Angola for a while, and then at Camden, Mich. Later, they again came to Kansas and purchased a farm in Montgomery county.

William N. Banks was six years of age when his parents first came to Kansas. After attending the common schools, he spent two years in Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and then returned to Kansas and began teaching school in Montgomery county. He taught school and followed farming several years, and in 1892 began the study of law in the office of A. B. Clark, at Independence, Kan. He was admitted to the bar in 1894, since which time he has been actively engaged in the prac-

tice of law at Independence. Meanwhile he has retained farming interests and has become largely interested in stock raising. Mr. Banks is a Republican in politics and accords unstinted support to the men and measures of his party. In public affairs he manifests a commendable interest. The cause of education has found in him an ardent supporter. For several years he has served on the Independence city school board, and he has otherwise won admiration for his spirit of public interest and service.

Mr. Banks married Miss Ollie M., a daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Harrold) Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Banks have a son and a daughter—Thomas Lloyd and Edith Banks.

Erastus T. Patterson, treasurer of The Prairie Oil & Gas Company of Independence, Kan., has risen from an humble station in life to that of prominence. He was born at Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 30, 1865, son and oldest child of Elisha G. and Ellen (Tefft) Patterson. His father was born at Hudson, N. Y., and his mother at Syracuse, that state. The father died at the age of sixty-eight years, but Mrs. Patterson is still living. When Erastus T. Patterson was a child, one year old, his father removed to Titusville, Pa., where the boy was reared, and where he attended the public schools, obtaining a common school education. Soon after completing his education Mr. Patterson accepted a position with the Natural Gas Company of Youngstown, Ohio, and remained with that company ten years, working up from one position of trust to another, until he became cashier. He held that position until he resigned it, in 1896, to come west, and then became an employee of the Forest Oil Company, which had purchased considerable oil holdings from Guffay & Galey. He became bookkeeper for the Forest Oil Company, with whom he remained until 1901, when the company sold out to The Prairie Oil & Gas Company, and the latter company promoted him to the position of secretary and cashier. Mr. Patterson showed marked business ability and judgment, which was recognized by the company, in 1910, by promoting him to the position of treasurer, which position he is now holding to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders. As a business man Mr. Patterson has made a success in the business world. He has invested interests in banks and several industrial corporations. He is a director of The Prairie Oil & Gas Company, and of the Country Club of Independence, and is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. All his life he has been a staunch adherent of the Republican party, but has been too busy to hold office, and does not care for public life, as his extensive business interests take all his time and attention.

In September, 1895, he was united in marriage with Harriet Neely, at Youngstown, Ohio. She is a daughter of C. M. Neely, was born at Beaver, Pa., and accompanied her parents when they moved to Youngstown, where she was one of the popular young ladies of the city before her marriage. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Patterson—Eleanor G. and Jessie M.

Robert Alexander Sankey.—The law business is at once the most sublime and the most learned of all pursuits. Its foundations are firmer, its scope is broader, its charms more enticing, its operations truer, its triumphs surer, its defeats keener, and its possibilities greater than those of any other calling. Medicine, alone, waves the banner of health, and at her feet lay the proud victories of life over death; theology, only, bears the fruits of righteousness, and scatters the seeds of future reward; agriculture, mechanics, and invention sparkle with gems of delight, while commercialism is teeming with the fascination of profit; authorship is illumined by the searchlight of genius, while philanthropy, fanned by the zephyrs of human kindness, is sweetened by the flavors of brotherly love. Every profession, and every vocation, if honorable, has, each in its own way, something to commend it—something to give it particular charm. But, after all, the law, with graceful superiority and modest mastery, sits on her stately throne, the queen regent of them all, and deals out to every one the immutable decrees of equity and justice. Therefore, as the law easily occupies the post of honor in every field of human endeavor, so, also, does the lawyer rank first as the most distinguished and the most honored of all men. To dispute his supremacy in this respect would be folly, for more honors are heaped upon the members of the legal fraternity, perhaps, than upon those of all other professions and callings combined. To be a successful lawyer is merely to reach the highest goal in professional life, and an ambition to be such has occupied the fondest dreams of practically every youth. The city of Wichita has had a number of such legal advocates, one of the best examples of which is the late Judge Robert Alexander Sankey, a brief history of whom it is herein designed to trace.

Judge Robert Alexander Sankey was born at Potter's Mills, Centre county, Pennsylvania, Sept. 23, 1837, and passed his boyhood on a farm. He was educated in the common schools, was educated as a lawyer at Dickinson Seminary, and was admitted to the bar at Bellefonte, Pa. In April, 1861, he volunteered his services to the United States, but was rejected on account of bad physical condition. In 1864 he located at Newton, Iowa, where he lived many years in prosperous circumstances. He moved to Colorado, in 1880, and there located valuable placer mines and developed extensive properties at Leadville and Breckinridge. From the mining districts he returned to Iowa for five years and for a year was general counsel of the Iowa Central Railway Company. When I. P. Campbell removed to Wichita, from Harper, Kan., in 1886, Judge Sankey, his cousin, came also, and the two formed the legal partnership of Sankey & Campbell, which continued until 1908. In the early years of this partnership Sam Amidon was associated with them for a time, the firm being Sankey, Campbell & Amidon. For seventeen years Sankey & Campbell maintained offices at the corner of Douglas avenue and Market street, over what is now Greenfield Brothers' clothing store. Many of their clients were farmers, and from them both partners developed a keen interest in Populism when that



R. A. Sankey

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party was in its greatest activity. Judge Sankey, however, never held public office, and his title was conferred on him by his colleagues out of respect.

In 1908 Judge Sankey, who was in failing health, retired, and since then Mr. Campbell has died. In his retirement Judge Sankey was an omniverous reader, daily studying a vast array of newspapers and magazines in his private library, which is one of the finest in Wichita. All those years he maintained a vigilant interest in the city's welfare and contributed many weighty contributions to the discussions of public questions. Confined as he was, he kept himself well posted on what was going on, and looked after his property. He owned many valuable city properties, besides a farm east of College Hill, and farm properties in Labette and Woodson counties, in Kansas. He was open-hearted towards numerous philanthropies and was a liberal contributor to such institutions as the Children's Home, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Salvation Army. As a member of the Sedgwick County Bar Association he will long be remembered for numerous kindnesses to younger members of the profession. He was of the Unitarian belief and was one of the founders and organizers of that church, in Wichita, as well as one of its chief supporters.

Judge Sankey was married, at Newton, Iowa, June 11, 1867, to Miss Mary Emily Rodgers, who still survives and is one of the most highly respected elderly matrons of Wichita. Three sisters—Jane, Rebecca, and Maggie—and four brothers—Asher, Henry, Wesley, and Isaac—are dead. Although Judge Sankey and wife had no children they were especially kind and generous, and were like father and mother to numerous young relatives. They educated four nieces in Wichita and bestowed upon them many benefactions. These nieces are well known in Wichita, being Mrs. Arthur T. Butler, formerly Miss Emma Hill; Mrs. Frank Harris, formerly Miss Lillian Edgar; Mrs. Irvin Kruin, formerly Miss Ada Hill; and Miss Florence Rhone, now of Pennsylvania. Two nephews—Henry K. and Charles Stahl—were also educated by them. The former became an attorney and was for a time his uncle's clerk, at Newton, Iowa. He is now a resident of California. Charles Stahl is an attorney at Los Angeles, Cal.

Mary Emily Rodgers, widow of Judge Robert Alexander Sankey, was born at Pendleton, Ind., Feb. 11, 1845, daughter of Dr. Henry Rodgers, a physician, who removed from Indiana to Iowa, in 1848, becoming the pioneer physician of Jasper county in the latter state. He was born in one of the Carolinas and was educated in Indiana and Iowa, his medical education having been obtained at Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated. He died in 1854, when Mrs. Sankey was nine years old. The mother of Mrs. Sankey was Margaret Snodgrass, who died in 1849, the year after the family located in Iowa. The orphanage being made complete by the death of her father, Mrs. Sankey was brought up to womanhood by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William Rodgers, of Jasper county, Iowa. John F. Rodgers, of Newton, Iowa,

is her brother, and she has one sister living, Mrs. Hattie E. Hill, of Byron, Okla. One other sister, Sarah J. Rodgers, deceased, first married James Edgar and upon his death became the wife of E. Kearns. Mrs. Sankey has been a member of the Unitarian church of Wichita ever since it was established.

Judge Sankey was a man of strong convictions and an advocate of freedom and liberality in thought and action. Accordingly, after reading in a current magazine of an original method of curing diseases by a vigorous fast of ten days, he had the courage to apply the novel experiment to his own case. Already weakened by long confinement, and by chronic rheumatism which had tortured and crippled him, he nevertheless had the strength of mind to put the most unusual method to a practical test. For eight long days he abstained absolutely from nourishment, resolutely following the prescribed treatment as described in the magazine article. Bravely assuming individual responsibility, he declined professional medical assistance until he had tried out several days of the prescribed course. On the eighth day of his fast period, which was Wednesday, when he attempted to resume a light diet, it was necessary to summon a physician. He was found to be in a critical condition, unable to take food at all, and on the following Thursday, May 5, 1910, he died.

Thus ended the career of an upright citizen, an able lawyer, a devoted husband, and a good man. Long will the name of Judge Robert A. Sankey be remembered in Wichita, for his goodness of heart and his estimable qualities. A man of high character, strict integrity, and inflexible honesty, he was a type of citizen in which a fine business ability and a warm-hearted, generous nature were beautifully combined. Despite his liberal nature and his many philanthropies, he amassed a fine estate, and at the time of his death was one of the most substantial members of the Wichita bar. His widow, an estimable lady of generous impulses and superior qualities of womanhood, who was his devoted helpmeet for more than forty years, is now in complete possession of the fine estate left her by her husband, it being her ambition to convert it later into a substantial and permanent memorial of some kind to Judge Sankey's memory. Such an ambition is only worthy of a woman of her generous tendencies and philanthropic nature, and its execution will reflect scarcely less credit upon her than upon him. She still occupies the splendid old homestead at 536 North Lawrence street, which is located in one of Wichita's most select residence sections, and which, for many years prior to his death, was the home of her lamented husband.

George T. Guernsey, banker and prominent citizen of Independence, Kan., is a native of Iowa, born at the city of Dubuque, Aug. 11, 1859. Mr. Guernsey is a son of Rev. Jesse and Elizabeth (Eaton) Guernsey, natives of Connecticut, in which state they were married, and whence they came west. Rev. Jesse Guernsey was highly educated and came west to preach as a Congregational minister. He became a pioneer

minister in his denomination in Iowa, where he successfully labored many years. He died in 1871, at the age of forty-eight years. Reverend Guernsey and wife were the parents of four children: Nathaniel T. is a lawyer and a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; George T. is the second in order of birth; Eben E. is in business in Buffalo, N. Y.; and Jesse is a teacher of history in the New Briton (Conn.) Normal School.

George T. Guernsey was reared in Iowa, in the public schools of which state his education was obtained. Very early in his youth he began the battle of life for himself. In 1874, when only fifteen years of age, he came to Kansas and accepted a position in the private bank of W. E. Otis, at Independence. He was but a youth, poor but self-reliant. With diligence and fidelity he applied himself to his work, determined to succeed in life. He received merited promotion from one position of trust to another, and finally became a partner of Mr. Otis in the banking business. In 1883 he retired from the banking business to engage in the insurance business. In December of that year Mr. Guernsey, Lyman U. Humphrey, P. V. Hockett, and others organized the Commercial Bank of Independence, then a state bank, and on the first day of January, 1884, the bank opened its doors for business, with Mr. Guernsey as cashier, and with Lyman U. Humphrey, afterward governor, as president. The Commercial Bank prospered from the beginning and grew in importance until, in the wisdom of its officers, it was deemed best to nationalize the bank. Under a reorganization it became the Commercial National Bank of Independence Jan. 1, 1891. From time to time the capitalization has been increased, and its business has grown and so prospered that today it is one of the ten largest banks of Kansas. Mr. Guernsey remained cashier of the bank until 1904, when he was elected its president, which position he has since held. Chiefly the business career of Mr. Guernsey has been that of a successful banker, but aside from banking he extended his business interests, now holding an interest in most of the manufacturing establishments at Independence, and he is also interested in the oil industry. He has also acquired extensive real estate holdings in Independence, forging his way from a poor and worthily ambitious youth to wealth and prominence in the business world. Throughout his business career he has manifested a commendable spirit of public progression. With due regard for the public weal he has always sought to contribute largely of his means and influence to promote the general public welfare. In the field of politics he has never sought political honors, but as a staunch Republican has taken an active part in political affairs. He is a charter member of the Independence lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is numbered among the highly esteemed citizens of Independence.

In 1881 Mr. Guernsey married Miss Lillie E., daughter of the Rev. D. V. Mitchell, who was a prominent Methodist minister for years in Kansas, of which state he was a pioneer and in which he was for many years a presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Guern-

sey's ancestors participated in the American Revolution, by reason of which she is a member of the patriotic society known as the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she has been for years and is now State Regent for Kansas. She is also a pioneer member of the Kansas State Federation of Women's Clubs and is otherwise well and favorably known in social circles, not only in the resident city of her family but also in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey are the parents of two living children, a third child having died at the age of five years. Those living are George T., Jr., and Jessie. The latter is attending school in Washington, D. S.

George T. Guernsey, Jr., only son of George T. and Lillie E. (Mitchell) Guernsey, was born at Independence, Kan., July 2, 1882. (See sketch of George T. Guernsey, Jr.)

He graduated at Cutler Academy, Colorado Springs, Col., in 1900; received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Kansas, in 1904, and in 1907 obtained his degree of Bachelor of Laws from Yale University. Returning to his home he was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1907, but did not enter the practice of law. He accepted a position in the Commercial National Bank at Independence, of which bank his father was then and is now president. In 1911 he was elected vice-president of this bank and has already won an enviable reputation as a financier.

In 1907 Mr. Guernsey married Miss Joyce H., daughter of Rev. A. R. Taylor, of York, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey have two children—Bonnie Bell and Jessie Elizabeth. Mr. Guernsey is a Thirty-second degree and Knight Templar Mason, and while a student at the University of Kansas became a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, Greek-letter fraternity, with which he is still identified, and takes a commendable interest therein.

John F. Overfield.—While at the present time Mr. Overfield is best known as the president of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Company and as state senator from the Independence district, as well as one of the strong financial men and pioneer oil producers of Kansas and Oklahoma, yet, he has won success in other fields of activity and has had a business and political career filled with years and honor. Mr. Overfield was born at Lawrence, Kan., Feb. 19, 1862, son of Thomas and Margaret (Ferguson) Overfield. His father was a native of Birmingham, England, and resided in his native country until his twenty-fifth year, when he came to the New World to seek his fortune. He first located in Massachusetts, where he met and married Margaret Ferguson, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and remained there until her twenty-fifth year, when she emigrated from the old country. She settled at Salem, Mass., and there married Thomas Overfield. They came west and located at Lawrence, Kan., in 1854, being members of those brave free-state colonists who left their homes in the East to assist in the admission of Kansas to statehood free from the stain of slavery. Mr. Overfield took up a farm near Lawrence, and as the terri-

tory was inhabited chiefly by Indians he began to trade with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes for furs, which he shipped east. This industry grew to a considerable business before the Territory became well populated, and Mr. Overfield was regarded as one of the prosperous pioneers. He was thoroughly imbued with anti-slavery ideas and was ever ready to help advance the cause of freedom and free government. He lived to the hale old age of eighty-four years before passing to his last rest, in 1909. Mrs. Overfield still lives at the age of eighty. She reared a family of seven children—six sons and one daughter—all of whom are living. John F. Overfield was the fourth child and third son, and his boyhood days were spent near Lawrence, until his eighth year, 1870, when his parents removed to Montgomery county, where Mr. Overfield had taken up a homestead, which is still in possession of the family. The lad grew up healthy, strong, and resourceful, as are all boys who had to endure the hardships and privations incident to frontier life in Kansas, and secured an education in the log cabin schools of the early days. After finishing the elementary schools at Independence he was sent by his father to the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan for two years, and then to a commercial college in Independence for a business course. Soon after leaving school he engaged in the mercantile business in Independence, but gave it up to accept a better opportunity as traveling salesman on the road, which occupation he followed ten years. He had natural business ability and desired to engage in some enterprise where he would be able to invest capital in a business of his own. With this end in view he left the road, in 1896, and invested in oil properties in Oklahoma, being one of the pioneers in that field, as he drilled the first well in that state. He soon made a name for himself, and was engaged by Michael Cudahy, of Chicago, to look after the Cudahy interests in Oklahoma, and he has held the position ever since, still having control of the Chicago packer's many oil wells. Besides being owner of several oil wells he is the president and general manager of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Company, with three big mills located respectively at Hartman, Bristol and Wiley, Col., all in the Arkansas valley irrigated district, each mill having a daily capacity of from eighty to 100 tons of alfalfa meal. Mr. Overfield is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, having from the first been a loyal upholder of its principles, with an unwavering faith in the ability of its leaders in state and nation. He has always taken an active part in local politics, served in the city council of Independence and in 1908 was elected state senator from the Twelfth district of Kansas for a term of four years, a position which he is filling with dignity and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

On Dec. 1, 1887, Mr. Overfield was united in marriage with Clara J., daughter of William H. Rhodes, of Freeport, Ill., and they have five children—Gilbert H., Earl R., Majory, Clara, and Katherine. Mr. Overfield is a Mason, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the United Commercial Travelers, and the Benevolent and Protective Order

of Elks, No. 780. He is a lifelong Kansan, being the first white child born in Wakarusa township, Douglas county, and by reason of his own efforts, industry, integrity, and capability has forged his way to the front rank in the business world.

John Holt Rice, deceased, for years one of the leading journalists of southeastern Kansas, was born in Greene county, Tennessee, Nov. 14, 1825, and died at Fort Scott, Kan., Oct. 5, 1904. His father, David Rice, was born in Virginia, but when grown went to Greene county, Tennessee, where he engaged in farming, and for twenty-six consecutive terms was surveyor of the county, being elected on the Federal or Whig ticket, although the district was strongly Democratic. He married Jane Doak, daughter of Rev. Samuel Doak, one of the pioneer educators and Presbyterian ministers of Eastern Tennessee and the founder of Washington College, at Washington, Tenn. John Rice, a brother of David, was the founder of the Andover Theological Seminary, of Virginia, so that on both sides of the family John H. Rice was descended from the promoters of educational institutions. He was educated at Tusculum College, in his native county, and at the time he attended it his uncle, Dr. Samuel W. Doak, was president. In February, 1845, Mr. Rice was admitted to the bar, and the following May located at Cassville, Ga., where he opened a law office. In 1855 he became the editor of the "Cassville Standard," in addition to his legal business. On Jan. 1, 1856, he was elected major-general of the Twelfth division of the Georgia state militia, as the Union candidate, receiving a majority of 1,772 votes over Col. E. M. Gault, the Southern Rights candidate. The next year he removed to Rome, Ga., where he remained but a short time, and then located at Atlanta, where he founded the Franklin Printing Company. Under his skillful management this became a large book-publishing concern and continued to grow until the plant was destroyed during the Civil war. A stroke of paralysis, in 1861, prevented Mr. Rice from taking an active part in the war, but he was always a consistent opponent of secession, although a Democrat in his views prior to the war. His last vote for a member of that party was for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860. He tried to show his friends that secession would mean ruin to the South, and he would have been a powerful influence at the opening of the war if it had not been for his illness. In May, 1865, he was appointed purchasing agent for the Federal cavalry forces under Gen. J. H. Wilson, and later under General Croxton. He served in that capacity until the troops were mustered out of the service, Aug. 1, 1865. In the fall of that year, having the interests of his family in mind, he removed from Georgia to Westport, Mo., and soon afterward to Cass county, in the same state. While living there he became a participant in one of the most heated political contests ever waged in Missouri, over the enforcement of what was known as the "Drake Code." In 1867 he came to Kansas and located on a farm on Pony creek, in Miami county. On June 22, 1872, he suffered another stroke of paralysis, which prostrated him for two years. In the fall of 1874, believing him-

self permanently disabled, he went to live at Paola, and on March 20, 1875, purchased a half interest in the "Miami Republican;" two years later he purchased the other half interest and became sole proprietor. When he bought it the paper was not in a prosperous condition, but, with the assistance of his son, Mr. Rice soon built up the circulation to over 2,000, placed it upon a sound financial foundation, and it soon became one of the leading Republican papers of that section of the state. In 1880 he purchased the "Fort Scott Monitor" and soon sold the "Republican." Removing to Fort Scott he continued to conduct the "Monitor." In 1884 he was nominated and elected an elector on the Republican ticket, headed by James G. Blaine. Five years later he became one of the promoters of a railroad from Natchez, Miss., to Bastrop, Ark., a distance of 100 miles. During his absence his sons conducted his paper. Mr. Rice has the honor of being a delegate to the Interstate Mississippi River Improvement & Levee Association, when delegates from eight states met at Vicksburg, Miss., and was selected as a member of the executive committee of the organization. He spent some time in Washington, D. C., in behalf of the organization, and secured from Congress an increased appropriation for levees along the Mississippi river. In 1893 Mr. Rice established the "La Porte Chronicle," at La Porte, Tex., and went there to live, but sold the paper in 1896 and returned to Fort Scott. Within a short time he went to Sedalia, Mo., and established the "Sedalia Capital," with his son as partner. He conducted the paper until 1898, when he disposed of his interest and retired from active journalism, having been editor or proprietor of a newspaper for an even fifty years. He returned to Fort Scott and lived there until his death. Mr. Rice joined the Masonic fraternity in 1849 and was always an honored member of that organization. On Dec. 1, 1847, he married Nancy Russell, of North Carolina, and ten children were born of this union. Of these children there are now living William M., Richard P., Henry V., Loula, wife of William C. Gunn; Flora, wife of Dr. W. S. McDonald; and Oscar. The other children were Edwin D., who died in 1871; Emma P. and Georgia, who died in 1873; and David R., a well known business man of Kansas City, Mo., who died in 1898. A granddaughter—Georgia Paxton Rice—reared by Mr. and Mrs. Rice, died in 1903.

Hiero Tennant Wilson, one of the first white settlers in Southern Kansas and a founder of Fort Scott, was born at Russellville, Logan county, Kentucky, Sept. 2, 1806, the sixth in a family of eleven children. His father, Samuel Wilson, was a native of Virginia who served in the Revolutionary army. At the close of that war he immigrated to Kentucky, where he followed agricultural pursuits and served as surveyor of Logan county many years. Hiero Wilson was reared on his father's farm and after finishing school learned the mercantile business as clerk in a store. In 1834 he went to the Indian Territory to work for his brother, Thomas E. Wilson, post sutler and Indian trader at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. When Fort Scott was established as

a military post, in 1843, he was appointed sutler and held the position until 1853. During that time he carried on a considerable trade with the soldiers, Indians, and settlers in Western Missouri. When the post was abandoned, in 1855, Mr. Wilson continued in business, and a year later, when the government buildings were sold, bought a home on the Plaza for \$150. He made it into a beautiful residence, where he passed the remainder of his life. A number of settlers bought the old fort buildings for homes, and a town company was organized, with George A. Crawford, president, and H. T. Wilson, secretary and treasurer. Soon a thriving village sprang up upon the site of the fort, whose name it retained. Mr. Wilson was energetic and progressive and contributed largely toward building up the city. After continuing his mercantile business for some years he began to deal in real estate, platted part of the first land he preëmpted, as an addition to Fort Scott, and this addition bears his name. One of the streets in Fort Scott and Wilson county were also named in his honor. For a number of years he served as commissioner of Bourbon county, and also as member of the city council. He was a director of the First National Bank of Fort Scott and of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company. Originally he was a Whig, but became identified with the Democratic party in Kansas.

In 1847 Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Elizabeth Clay, daughter of Gen. David Hogan, of Missouri, and their eldest child, Virginia Taylor, was the first white child born in Fort Scott; she became the wife of William Robinson. Two other daughters were born: Elizabeth Clay, the widow of Charles W. Goodlander; and Fannie Webster, the wife of T. F. Robley. Mr. Wilson died at Fort Scott, Aug. 6, 1892, in his eighty-sixth year.

John D. Reilly.—In the passing of John D. Reilly, Nov. 27, 1910, the city of Abilene lost a citizen of high standing and sterling worth, one whose upright life and prosperous and energetic spirit were always an inspiration for better living to all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Reilly was born June 13, 1847, at Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. His parents, Henry and Mary Ann (Kelly) Reilly, were natives of Pennsylvania. After completing a common school education in his native state, at the age of nineteen, in 1866, he enlisted in Company E, of the Eighteenth New York regular infantry, and served three years. He was sent from Harrisburg, where he had enlisted, to the Dakotas, serving there in the Indian troubles of that period. For a time he was stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, in Wyoming. The regiment was then sent to Atlanta, Ga., where he received his discharge, Jan. 14, 1870. After leaving the service he joined his parents in Virginia, whither they had removed during his enlistment and had located in the Shenandoah valley. There he met Sarah Alice Garrett and made her his wife, Feb. 22, 1871. She is a daughter of Richard and Sarah (Bates) Garrett, natives of England, to whom she was born, March 10, 1847, in their native land. They immigrated to the United



John D. Reilly

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States in June, 1848, and located in Pennsylvania, but in 1867 removed to Virginia, near where the Reillys were located. Both were farmer families. Mr. and Mrs. Reilly farmed for a time in Virginia, later in Pennsylvania, and then, in 1877, came west, locating in Russell county, Kansas, where they took up a claim. Later Mr. Reilly disposed of this claim and bought a section of land near Dorrance, Russell county, where he engaged extensively in the stock business, in connection with farming, and made it a very successful and profitable business. In 1901 he sold all of his land holdings in Russell county and took up his residence in Abilene, where he invested extensively in improved business property. He also bought a beautiful home on a twenty-acre plat just at the edge of the city. On a beautiful lawn shrubbery has been so disposed as to give to the house grounds which form a pleasing and most artistic setting.

To Mr. and Mrs. Reilly were born six children: Mrs. Nellie Steel-smith, of Sourlake, Tex.; Ada is the wife of Edward Rabe, of Topeka; John H. is a resident of Dorrance, Kan.; W. Edward is a resident of Abilene, Kan.; Alice is the wife of Thomas J. Scheetz, of Dorrance, Kan.; and Anna resides in Abilene. Mr. Reilly gave to his children the example of strict integrity and probity of character, and Mrs. Reilly, an accomplished and educated lady, has given to them the example of a most refined and gracious womanhood. Both attended the Presbyterian church, though the parents of Mr. Reilly were communicants of the Catholic church and those of his wife were Methodists. In political affairs Mr. Reilly was a Democrat and an active and aggressive worker for his party, though of broad mind in his own views and in respect for the views of others. As a citizen and business man he was distinctly progressive and his personal qualities were such that at the time of his death he passed to his reward, loved and honored by all who knew him. His family shared with him this enviable standing.

Charles Wesley Goodlander was in his day one of the leading citizens of Bourbon county and a leading philanthropist of Fort Scott. He was a son of Christopher and Mary Osmond Goodlander. The former was born in Pennsylvania, of good old German stock, while the latter, also a native of Pennsylvania, was of English blood and Quaker ancestry. Charles W. Goodlander was born April 25, 1834, at Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. His early education was received in the public schools of his native state, and before the age of sixteen he was apprenticed for a term of three years. After learning the trade of carpenter he worked for a period of six months as a journeyman at Williamsport. Returning to Milton, in 1853, he attended the high school during the winter term, and the following year went to Maryland, where he engaged in building farm houses. Desiring a larger field for his activities he turned his eyes to the great new West. In 1855 he went to Indiana, but passed on to Illinois and Missouri, returning to his old home in 1857. But he had been impressed with the charm of western life and its opportunities, and the next year came to Kan-

sas, arriving at Fort Scott on April 20, the first passenger by the first stage coach from Kansas City. Here he took up contracting and building, which he followed with great success for twelve years. Later he disposed of his business and became interested in the lumber trade, carrying on at the same time a large brickyard and a profitable furniture store. The next year he erected the Goodlander Mill and Elevator, at a cost of \$50,000. This fine property was almost destroyed by the explosion of its boiler, in 1870. Having already suffered severe losses through the shrinking of values, incident to the panic of 1873, this unexpected blow quite wrecked his fortune, and he again took up contracting and building, rapidly retrieving his losses. In 1881 he organized a company and bought back his old mill property, which did a profitable business until destroyed by fire, in 1887. Two years later, in company with Peter Dalrymple, he rebuilt the mill. Mr. Goodlander gave freely of his means and time to the establishment of many large commercial enterprises. In 1884, in company with John Perry, he organized the Citizens' National Bank, of which he was president for some time. He was one of the incorporators of the Inter-State Hotel Company, and built that handsome structure, but it proved an unprofitable investment and he lost heavily. In 1895 he bought the mortgage on the property and changed its name to "The Goodlander." For many years he operated the hotel, which benefited Fort Scott and the traveling public more than it did the owner. He gave considerable attention to grain and lumber and had elevators and yards at Fort Scott, Arcadia, Uniontown, and Bronson. He was also largely interested in the manufacture of yellow pine, was a stockholder in several large concerns, and at one time was president of the Southern Lumber Company. Among his interests were the Central Coal & Coke Company, the Ozark Land & Lumber Company, and the Saline River Lumber Company, with mills in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana, which produced 125,000,000 feet of lumber per year. Mr. Goodlander's time was entirely occupied with the care and direction of his large and varied business interests. Being methodical, he trusted the political interests of his state to the care of politicians, who were versed in state craft. His affiliations, however, were with the Democratic party, but beyond serving a few terms as mayor of Fort Scott and on the board of county commissioners of Bourbon county, he held aloof from political entanglements. His career was that of a successful business man, marked by ability, honesty, integrity, and fair dealing with his fellow men—one who gained fortune against odds in the field of adversity. In 1901 Mr. Goodlander bought from the heirs of Col. H. T. Wilson, his father-in-law, the old Wilson home on the Plaza, which he converted into the Goodlander Home for Children. Most of the children cared for in the home are from the immediate vicinity, but those from outside the state are admitted, some pay being required for their maintenance. Older persons are admitted, but it is not the general rule to accept them. Since its organization this institution has cared for 800 chil-

dren. A local board, consisting of eleven women and four men, have supervision of the home, which is doing a great work in caring for the homeless, who are unable to care for themselves.

On Dec. 17, 1872, Mr. Goodlander was married to Elizabeth Clay, daughter of Col. H. T. Wilson. No children were born to them. Mr. Goodlander passed from life on May 22, 1902.

Charles Estabrook Cory, lawyer, the secretary of the Fort Scott Bar Association, and one of the leading members of the legal profession in the southeastern part of Kansas, was born at Dunfries, Brant county, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 2, 1853, son of Nathaniel Vail and Eleanor (Springstead) Cory. His ancestors were among those United Empire Loyalists who emigrated from New England to Canada at the time of the American Revolution. Charles E. Cory was reared on his father's farm in Canada and received his educational advantages at the country school of Otterville, Ontario. After leaving school he went to Michigan and worked in the lumber camps from 1871 to 1874. Hearing of the many opportunities for a young man in Kansas, he came here and settled near Osage Mission, now St. Paul, Neosho county; engaged in agricultural pursuits for two years, and then taught school until 1883. During that time he was successively principal of the schools at Pittsburg, Monmouth, and Cherokee, Kan. He decided to fit himself for a professional career and entered the law office of Eugene Ware, at Fort Scott, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1885. Mr. Cory entered actively into the life of the city after he opened an office and, in 1895, was elected attorney of Bourbon county, serving until 1897. He was a member of the board of education of Fort Scott for a number of years; is a director of the Fort Scott Public Library, and of the Kansas Historical Society, which position he has held for many years. At the organization of the Fort Scott Bar Association Mr. Cory became its secretary, which position he has since held. Since 1898 he has been referee in bankruptcy. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Cory belongs to various fraternal societies.

On July 1, 1880, he was united in marriage, at Moundville, Mo., to Ruth Emeline Kellogg. The family consists of one son and three daughters—Catharine K., Sarah Eleanor, George Edward, and Ruth V.

Charles E. Hulett, of Fort Scott, Kan., one of the leading attorneys of Bourbon county, was born in Fort Scott, April 19, 1869, son of Hon. Edward M. and Theodosia (Ward) Hulett, the former born in Chemung county, New York, April 30, 1839, and the latter was a native of Louisiana. Edward Hulett received his collegiate education at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated in the Albany Law School in 1861. From that time until 1865 he spent part of each year in New York City. During 1865 he spent some time in Fort Scott looking after his father's interests and was so imbued with the western spirit that, in 1867, he returned to Fort Scott and opened an office, where he carried on his professional work for some years. Having many busi-

ness interests Mr. Hulett gradually gave up his law practice and devoted his attention to business. He was a Democrat, took an active part in local politics, and represented his district in the state legislature twice, being elected in 1867 and again in 1874. He was elected a delegate to the eight Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. Charles E. Hulett attended the high school at Fort Scott and the Presbyterian College at Emporia, Kan. He then went east and matriculated at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., where he graduated with the class of 1893. On his return to Fort Scott he began to read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1895. He at once began to practice at Fort Scott. Mr. Hulett is a Democrat and was elected by that party to the state legislature in 1904. Although devoted to his chosen profession he is identified with many of the leading business interests of Fort Scott and is vice-president of the Fort Scott Building & Loan Association. He is a staunch supporter of his party, but is not bound by party ties in local issues or elections, as he believes in putting the best man in office, regardless of political affiliations. In 1896 Mr. Hulett married Mary, daughter of Charles Nelson, one of the prominent bankers of Fort Scott.

George Arthur Rockwell.—The semi-centenary of Kansas statehood concludes an epoch in her history wherein were developed men who, in respect to constructive, initiative and executive talent, rank with the most forceful in the annals of her sister commonwealths. Among those who have realized a large and substantial success, one who has been prominently and intimately identified with the commercial, social and religious life of Geary county, is he whose name initiates this article. George Arthur Rockwell, president of The B. Rockwell Merchandise & Grain Company, of Junction City, is a native of Illinois, born in Warsaw, Hancock county, April 17, 1854, a son of George and Catherine C. (Westlake) Rockwell. The American branch of the Rockwell family dates from John Rockwell, a native of Dorchester, England, who came to Massachusetts colony about 1640, reference to whom is found in the town records of Stamford, Conn., where he subsequently resided. He died in Rye, N. Y., in 1676. He was descended from Sir Ralph De Rocheville, a Norman Knight, who came to England in the train of Queen Mand and founded the English Rockwells of Rockwell Hall, Boroughbridge, York county. George Arthur Rockwell, the subject of this review, is the eighth in order of descent from John Rockwell, founder of the family in America, viz.: John, Jr., son of John, died at Stamford, Conn., 1673; Thomas, son of John, Jr., born in Stamford, Conn., 1667, died there June 17, 1712; Thomas, Jr., son of Thomas, born in Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 13, 1708, became one of the settlers of Ridgefield, Conn., and died there Nov. 4, 1779; Lieut. James, son of Thomas, Jr., born at Ridgefield, Conn., 1750, a soldier of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution with the rank of lieutenant, his commission having borne the signature of Jonathan Turnbull, died in Ridgefield, Nov. 25, 1808. His brother, Thaddeus Rockwell, saw similar

service and bore the same rank. Thomas Hawley, son of James, born in Ridgefield, May 2, 1776, learned the trade of cabinet maker, which he followed and was also a farmer, died in Ridgefield, in 1865; George, the son of Thomas' Hawley and father of George Arthur Rockwell, was born in Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 12, 1815. He received his education in the schools of his native town, subsequently becoming a teacher in the schools of Connecticut and later in Illinois. In 1840 he established a retail drug business at Warsaw, Ill., in which he was successful. On the breaking out of the Civil war a company was organized, of which he was elected captain. Owing to the quota of Illinois having been filled the company joined the Seventh Missouri cavalry, and with it served in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, being mustered out in 1865. He returned to Warsaw, Ill., disposed of his business interests in the fall of 1865, and joined his son, Capt. Bertrand Rockwell, in Junction City, Kan. He became a partner of B. Rockwell, general merchant, which business had been established the previous year, the firm becoming B. Rockwell & Company, and in 1892 incorporated as The B. Rockwell Merchandise & Grain Company, of which he was the vice-president until his death on Jan. 13, 1896. He was a Master Mason, a trustee and charter member of the First Presbyterian Church of Junction City, and in the support of the latter organization ever generous of his time and funds.

He married at Pittsfield, Ill., Catherine C. Westlake, a daughter of the Rev. George Westlake, formerly of Newburg, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell are survived by the following children: Capt. Bertrand Rockwell, a review of whose life appears elsewhere in this work; Susan M., wife of Henry Albers, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Anna Frances, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., (retired, of Los Angeles, Cal.); George Arthur, the subject of this article; Dr. Thomas H., medical director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, New York City; and Kate R., widow of the late W. B. Clarke, president of the First National Bank of Junction City and founder of the banking firm of W. B. Clarke & Company, of which it succeeded.

George Arthur Rockwell acquired his education in the public schools of Junction City, having removed from Warsaw, Ill., in 1866, in company with his mother and family. He entered the employ of B. Rockwell & Company at an early age and quickly proved his adaptability for a mercantile career. On reaching his majority, in 1875, he was admitted to partnership and assumed full charge of a branch established the same year at Abilene, remaining in that capacity until 1893, when it was closed and he returned to Junction City. In 1892 the business was incorporated as The B. Rockwell Merchandise & Grain Company, with B. Rockwell as president, George Rockwell as first vice-president, George A. Rockwell as second vice-president, and E. A. Cormany as secretary and treasurer. George A. Rockwell became general manager in 1896 and in February, 1905, on the retirement of his brother, B. Rockwell, succeeded him as president. The business of this company,

established in 1865, is one of the oldest—possibly the oldest—under the same continuous management in the state. Its first store building was erected in 1865. The finishing lumber in its construction was hauled by team from Leavenworth, a distance of 140 miles. This building was replaced, in 1880, by a brick structure 67 by 100 feet, which was destroyed by fire in 1888, and was replaced by the present building of two stories and basement, having 30,000 square feet of floor space. The company conducts a model department store, exceptionally well organized, and enjoys a well earned reputation for honorable dealing. Some fifty people are employed and in respect to value of stock carried and volume of business transacted the company ranks first in its line in the state, excepting establishments in the cities of Topeka and Wichita. For the past fifteen years Mr. Rockwell has been the managing executive and to his progressiveness, energy and resourcefulness is due in great measure the growth of the enterprise. The company deals extensively in grain and owns and operates one elevator at Junction City.

Mr. Rockwell married on Nov. 18, 1875, Miss Annie E. Clark, a daughter of the late Capt. John Clark, who served for many years in the English merchant marine, and after his retirement became a farmer near Collinsville, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell are the parents of four children—three sons and one daughter. Frank Engene, the eldest son, born April 14, 1877, was graduated at the Michigan College of Mines at Houghton, Mich., a member of the class of 1903. He married on June 10, 1909, Mary Canfield Myers, a daughter of Capt. Joseph Myers, U. S. A., and they reside in Pueblo, Col. George Clark, the second son, born May 12, 1879, attended Columbia University, New York City, in 1898-99; enlisted in Company I, Third cavalry, U. S. A., for service in the Philippine Islands and was in Manila at the time of the Boxer troubles in 1900. On Feb. 2, 1901, he was promoted from civil life to a second lieutenantcy in the Ninth infantry, U. S. A., later transferred to the Tenth infantry, and in 1907 was commissioned first lieutenant, Twenty-first infantry, U. S. A. He married on June 2, 1909, Miss Myra Belle Lockhart, a daughter of Thomas G. Lockhart, of Goldfield, Nev. Walter, the third son, is a graduate of the Junction City High School and is a director in and department manager of The B. Rockwell Merchandise & Grain Company. He is a young business man of excellent promise, capable, energetic and deservedly popular. He married on April 25, 1906, Miss Cecil Fannie Raber, only child of Dr. Charles K. and Mrs. Raber, of Junction City. They are the parents of two children—Jane, born Nov. 22, 1908, and David, born Nov. 17, 1909. Miss Virginia Rockwell, born Oct. 27, 1891, is a graduate of Bethany College, Topeka, Kan., where she received a certificate in music. In 1908 she completed a finishing course at Mrs. Hazen's School at Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Mr. Rockwell is a member of Union Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Junction City; Chapter No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, Junction City; Commandery No. 3, Knights Templars, Topeka; Con-

sistory No. 1, and Isis Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Salina; Junction City Lodge, No. 1037, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been president of the Junction City Commercial Club and took an active part in the organization of the Junction City Country Club, of which he is president. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, is senior warden of the Church of the Covenant of Junction City and was for many years a member of the standing committee of the diocese. He was elected deputy to the general conventions of the church, held at Boston, Mass., and Richmond, Va. From 1892 until 1910 he served as a member of the board of trustees of St. John's Military School at Salina, resigning in the latter year. As executive head of the most important commercial enterprise in Geary county Mr. Rockwell has been a potent factor in the growth and development of Junction City, and has always been ready to assist with time and money any commendable enterprise which would add growth and betterment to the city. His reputation among his fellow citizens is that of a man broad-minded, honorable, and charitable and withal a Christian.

William Arthur Owen, one of the leading real estate men of Fort Scott, who has represented his district in the state legislature, was born in Bourbon county, Kansas, Aug. 13, 1862. His parents were Demetrius and Martha (Marten) Owen, natives of Indiana, where they were reared and educated. There they met and were married and in the fall of 1857 left for the West. They spent some weeks in Missouri, and on Jan. 17, 1858, came to Bourbon county and located in Scott township, where Mr. Owen took up government land. They lived in the same neighborhood the remainder of their lives. At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Owen enlisted in the Sixth Kansas infantry and served in Kansas and Missouri. Mrs. Owen died in 1878, but the father lived until 1894. William A. Owen received his elementary education in the common schools and then entered the normal college at Fort Scott, which he attended at intervals—spending several weeks each year teaching in the public schools of his native city. After finishing his education he continued teaching until 1892, when he was elected county superintendent of schools and served four years. In 1896 he engaged in the mercantile business, but sold out three years later. He had always taken great interest in local affairs and, in 1900, was elected a member of the state legislature on the Republican ticket. The next year he became associated with W. C. Gunn in extensive real estate interests in Kansas and Nebraska, and has continued in the business with marked success. Mr. Owen is a Thirty-second degree and Consistory Mason, and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and to the Triple Tie. He has always been active in Republican circles, but has stood for clean politics and the best man for the position, rather than for party lines alone. He served on the city council one term. On Christmas day, 1890, Mr. Owen married Alice D., daughter of W. L. Bray, one of the pioneer settlers of Crawford county.

Perry Hutchinson.—To the miller of Kansas the name of Perry Hutchinson is as familiar as that of George Washington to the school boy. His is the distinction of having built the first flour mill in the State of Kansas, west of the Missouri river, and of having milled the first roller process flour in the state. A resident of Marysville since 1859, he has been an active participant in practically every phase of her development. He is one of the distinctively representative men of Kansas, and although in his eightieth year his mental and physical vigor is that of the average man at sixty, and he still manages in person his large and varied interests. He is president of the First National Bank of Marysville, is Marshall county's largest cattle feeder, and operates one of the finest farms in the state. Perry Hutchinson is a native of the Empire State and was born at Fredonia, Chautauqua county, Dec. 2, 1831, a son of Calvin and Sophia (Perry) Hutchinson. His ancestors, maternal and paternal, were among the early settlers of America, and numbered among them all men who have achieved distinction in the town, state and nation. Elijah Hutchinson, grandfather of Perry, and a cousin of Governor Hutchinson of Massachusetts, was a pioneer settler of Chenango county, New York, and there was born his son, Calvin. Sophia Perry was a daughter of Col. Sullivan Perry, who in 1812 was in command of an American ship of war which sunk a British vessel off Dunkirk, N. Y. Colonel Perry was a first cousin of Commodore Perry, who won the famous naval victory at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, in the war of 1812.

Perry Hutchinson was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools, and later the Fredonia Academy. On attaining his majority, in 1852, he sought an opportunity to gain his fortune in the West. He journeyed to Wisconsin and secured employment with the logging firm of McAdoo & Schuter, one of the largest operators of that time. He was soon made foreman of their rafting crew, a position of importance, requiring nerve, the ability to handle men, and initiative. He drove several large rafts of logs from the Wisconsin river to St. Louis and concluded the marketing as well, drawing a salary of \$8 per day. When winter made driving on the river impossible he returned to his old home in New York, where he remained until the spring of 1853, when he went west to Iowa and purchased a farm in Linn county, near Cedar Rapids, and engaged in farming. In 1857 he built, in Vinton county, a saw and flour mill, which he operated successfully until 1859, when, through the defalcation of a partner, he was forced to give up his entire property to satisfy creditors of the firm. He purchased, on credit, a pair of horses and a wagon and, with his wife and children, came to Kansas. He reached Marysville, Marshall county, Oct. 3, 1859, and secured employment as a harvest hand. He found time to fill his larder with buffalo meat, his family's chief article of diet for about five months, tea, coffee and sugar being unknown to them. The following year he took a claim, seven miles east of Marysville, and on it built a small cabin, which he utilized as a hotel and stage stop. While here



¹⁷
Leroy Hutchinson
80 years old
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he made the acquaintance of the superintendent of the Holliday Stage Line, a Mr. Lewis, and through him secured the lease of the Barrett House at Marysville and funds to operate it. In July, 1862, he organized Company E, Thirteenth Kansas infantry, and was elected its captain. The company was mustered into service at Atchison, in August, 1862. Captain Hutchinson served until the fall of 1863, when he received his discharge on account of illness. In the spring of 1864 he secured the water power rights on the Blue river, one and one-half miles west of Marysville. There he built a sawmill and in it was sawed all the lumber used in building the stations of the Holliday Stage Line, between Marysville and Denver. In the fall of the same year he built, opposite his sawmill, the first flour mill to be erected west of the Missouri river. His product was sold as far east as Lawrence and wheat was brought by the growers from a radius of 150 miles. His first step toward the accumulation of a fortune occurred through his securing from Strickler & Streator, railroad contractors of Junction City, a contract to supply their camps with flour. He was the successful bidder, at \$7.75 per sack of ninety-eight pounds, twelve other firms contesting. This contract covered the flour used by Strickler & Streator while building the Union Pacific railroad from Junction City to Denver, and from it Mr. Hutchinson realized a net profit of about \$25,000. In 1881 the mill was completely remodeled and rolls were installed, the first mill in Kansas to be so equipped. For nearly fifty years the Hutchinson mill has been operated by one man and its products are known for the high standard maintained. For many years the output has been sold principally to the large baking concerns, St. Louis being the chief market, and a business totaling \$400,000 per annum is done. In 1880 Mr. Hutchinson became interested in banking. He was one of the founders of the Marshall County Bank, which was succeeded, in 1882, by the First National Bank of Marysville, of which J. A. Smalley, Samuel A. and Edgar R. Futon and himself were the principal organizers. He became president of the institution, in 1893, and has remained in that position since. The bank is the leading financial institution of Marshall county. It has a capital of \$75,000, an earned surplus of \$50,000, undivided profits of \$20,000, and average deposits of \$450,000. While not an active executive in the administration of the business of this institution, Mr. Hutchinson is favorably known to the banking fraternity. He is recognized as an able and discriminating financier and his connection with a financial institution is a guaranty of safe, sane and conservative management. He has purchased from time to time several tracts of the choicest farm land in Marshall county, which he operates personally, and in this work finds his recreation. He is the most extensive cattle feeder in the county and his 600-acre farm, near his mill site, is one of the best examples of scientific agriculture to be found in the state. His political allegiance has been given to the Republican party. He was elected to the state senate, in 1880, and served with honor and distinction. He was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and was chair-

man of that on State Institutions. He was appointed, in 1876, by Governor Martin, one of a committee of three, which included the late Eugene Ware, to represent Kansas at the Centennial Jubilee, held in New York City. He was a delegate to the Republican National conventions which nominated James A. Garfield and James G. Blaine for the presidency. He has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry, and is the nestor of the Kansas Millers' Association.

Mr. Hutchinson was married Dec. 19, 1855, to Miss Lydia Jeanette, daughter of Champlin Barber, a farmer of Chautauqua county, New York. They are the parents of three children: Frank W. is a retired merchant at Marysville; Wallace W. is superintendent of the Hutchinson mill; and Etta Viola is the wife of Harry Koetch, of Sturges, S. D. Mr. Hutchinson is a high type of the virile, active American, diligent in his duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things. At the age of eighty, with mental and physical powers practically unimpaired, he is one of the sturdy figures which span the time from the pioneer days of the state to those of the present—from the days of the Indian and the buffalo to those of the automobile and airship—and is still on the firing line and in command. He has been a tireless and ambitious worker and has realized a large and substantial success, by methods clean, capable and honest. His accumulations represent the pluck, energy, and brain of a man who has been able to know the knock of opportunity and avail himself of it. The writer is persuaded to believe that northern Kansas does not possess a man who can claim as many sincere friendships or whose reputation for honesty, honorable living, and broadness of mind and heart will exceed that of Perry Hutchinson.

Jacob Shively, a native of Germany, upon coming to this country first located in Virginia and afterward in Dubois county, Indiana. He was converted by the preaching of Alexander Campbell, soon afterward became a minister of the Christian church and preached the remainder of his life in southern Indiana. He raised a large family, of whom John Wesley Shively was one of the several sons. He was born in Dubois county, Indiana, in 1823, and afterward married Mary Ann Shirley. Soon after his marriage he moved to Cass county, Missouri, and from there to Carroll county, in 1855. There were several children born of this union, of whom Samuel Johnson Shively was born in Mandeville, Carroll county, Missouri, Dec. 12, 1861. John W. Shively was a blacksmith in the town of Mandeville, and at the breaking out of the Civil war he was the first man in that locality to enlist in the Union army. There being no regiments organized in Missouri at that time on account of the secession sentiments of Governor Jackson, he enlisted as a private at Leavenworth in the First Kansas infantry and served for four years, when the regiment was mustered out. He was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, then joined the army under Gen. U. S. Grant, taking part in the engagements at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, the Vicksburg campaign and the taking

of Chattanooga. He was then in the Red River expedition under General Banks, and afterwards campaigned in Alabama and Arkansas. After the war he began the ministry in the Christian church and moved with his family to Miami county, Kansas, in 1869. In 1870 he moved on a farm near Lane, Franklin county, Kansas, but in 1881 moved back to another farm in Miami county, remaining there until 1883, when he moved to Paola, where he lived until his death in September, 1900. Mrs. Shively died in Paola in 1891. Elder and Mrs. Shively had one daughter, Mrs. Sarah E. Wilkinson, of Kansas City, Kan., and they had seven sons, all living: Jacob W., of Nelson, Neb.; William H., of Osawatimie, Kan.; Jackson A., of Kansas City, Mo.; Louis B., of Chattanooga, Okla.; Samuel J., of Paola, Kan.; Charles A., of Hays City, Kan.; and Jacob.

Samuel J. Shively worked at home on the farm and for neighbors after coming to Kansas, and attended country schools until 1883, when he attended a normal school then existing at Paola. He taught in the country schools for two years, one of the schools being in Cowley county, Kansas, then read law in the office of N. W. Wells and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He began practicing law at once; was elected councilman in 1888; justice of the peace in 1889; city attorney of Paola in 1893; and county attorney in 1894. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he enlisted as a private in Company I, Twentieth Kansas infantry and served until the muster out of that regiment on Oct. 28, 1899, at San Francisco. He then came home and resumed the practice of law at Paola. He was in all the battles in the Philippines in which his regiment took part. He is a Republican in politics, never departing from any of the principles of his party, except the Philippine policy. He always believed the Philippines should be given a trial at governing themselves; that our conquest of them at the time was wrong, and still so believing he is confident that the Philippine people are capable of self-government. He is a great student of early Kansas history; is a lover of good literature, but dislikes fiction; has never read novels, and has only read a few of the standard works of fiction. His one hobby is thoroughness in elementary education. He is a stickler for correct spelling, strict observance of the rules of grammar, good elocution, and in descriptive geography no one can excel him in locating from memory remote and unimportant places on the map of the world. Descriptive travels are his favorite subjects. In early life he was slender and spare build but of late years he has grown fleshy and rotund.

Gerrit Snyder, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Kan., was born in Zeeland, Mich., June 26, 1857, son of John and Margaret (Recke) Snyder. His parents were born and reared in Germany and emigrated from the Fatherland about 1836. After reaching America they lived for a year in Buffalo, N. Y., and then immigrated to Michigan and took up government land near Zeeland, in Ottawa county. They lived on this farm for thirty-three years and then went

to Grand Rapids, Mich., where each died at the age of seventy-nine years. Gerrit Snyder was the seventh in a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are living. He was reared on his father's farm and as the father was a cripple the sons had to work hard, but attended school during the winter. Gerrit determined to secure an education, and at seventeen entered Lenox College, at Hopkinton, Iowa. He worked his way through the institution, sometimes stopping to teach in order to secure money to pay part of his expenses. But he was ambitious and bound to succeed and, in 1885, six years after matriculating, he graduated. In 1893 his Alma Mater granted him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1909 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. After leaving college he entered the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago, Ill., where he remained three years in the regular course and one year as a post-graduate student, receiving his degree in 1883. He began his ministry at the Belden Avenue Presbyterian Church, Chicago, which had but seventeen members when he assumed charge. He increased the membership to 150 in the five years of his pastorate and succeeded in securing a \$17,000 church property. From 1888 to 1895 he had charge of the Third Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ill., and while there was instrumental in the erection of a fine \$13,000 church, free of debt. After leaving Springfield he was at Pana, Ill., three years, and at Taylorsville the same length of time. At both places he increased the membership and made extensive repairs on the churches. In 1903 he was called to the church in Pittsburg, Kan., where he has since ministered. In October, 1904, he began agitation for the erection of a new church at Pittsburg, and so enthused the members that, in September, 1907, the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid and it was ready for occupancy on Jan. 2, 1909. The church was built at a cost of \$30,000, is modern in every respect and is the finest of its kind in the southeastern part of Kansas. The body of the church seats 400, but with the Sunday school room and pastor's room thrown into it 1,000 people can easily be accommodated. When Dr. Snyder came to Pittsburg the membership was 130, but he has been successful in increasing that number to 300. While Reverend Snyder lays no claim to any great oratorical and pulpit ability he has the reputation of being an earnest, forceful expositor and Scriptural preacher and is specially adapted to the pastoral work.

Edwin A. Shepardson, vice-principal of the Kansas Manual Training Normal School at Pittsburg, Kan., and instructor of mathematics, was born near Burlington, Vt., Oct. 1, 1865, son of Zeno L. and Sarah J. (Warren) Shepardson, natives of Vermont. Zeno L. Shepardson was a mechanic by trade, but at the call for volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the Twelfth Vermont infantry and was in some of the fiercest battles of the war. He was with his regiment at the battles of Petersburg and Fredericksburg, and in a charge on the breastworks at the latter place the regiment was so badly cut up that the few remaining members were assigned to other commands. Mr.

Shepardson now resides at the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth. About 1870 Edwin A. accompanied his parents to Smith county, Kansas, where they settled on a homestead. The country was little settled up at that day, and their nearest neighbors were miles away and Indians not infrequent visitors. The father improved his land and lived on the farm for a number of years. After the death of his wife, he sold the homestead and moved away. Edwin A. attended the district school near his home, which was held in a sod school-house, and subsequently attended the public school at Blue Springs, Neb., where his father lived for a few years. After graduating in the high school at Blue Springs, he entered the preparatory department of Campbell College at Holton—then known as Campbell University. The next year he began teaching in Marshall county and taught in the country schools there five years; one year in the grades at Irving and three years as principal of the Oketo schools. During the summer vacations he continued his college work at Campbell College and completed a three-year course there. In 1896 he entered the State Normal School at Emporia and graduated in the Latin course in 1898. Never satisfied with the work he had accomplished, he has attended two summer quarters at the University of Chicago, taking special courses. After graduating from the normal school, he became principal of the Medicine Lodge schools for four years and then went to Anthony for one year, as superintendent. The next year, in 1903, at the time of its organization, he became associated with the Kansas State Manual Training Normal School, with which he has continued to be identified to the present time. In 1902 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Education and served in that capacity four years. He is a member of the Kansas State Teachers' Association; is vice-president of the Kansas Association of Mathematics Teachers; is a member of the Southeastern Kansas Teachers' Association, and belongs to the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights and Ladies of Security, and of the Sons of Veterans. On May 14, 1896, Mr. Shepardson married Irene Chapman, of Oketo, Kan., and two children have been born to them: Ralph C., born in 1897, and Irene Eleanor, born in 1901. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Shepardson is a self-made man and too much credit can not be given him for what he has accomplished. His education was acquired by his own unaided efforts, and his ability as an educator is recognized by his associates in the profession which he has chosen as a life work. The son of poor parents, he came with them to Kansas as a small boy, and by persistence, hard work, and determination has risen to a prominent place in one of the most noteworthy professions.

Lyle Brower, professor of the art department of the Kansas State Manual Training Normal School, at Pittsburg, Kan., was born at Ottawa, Ill., in 1871, a son of Ireneus and Margaret (Sprague) Brower. His parents were born in the State of New York, but met and married

in Illinois. The father was a direct descendant of the family of Noah Webster. He was a farmer and followed that vocation all his life. Lyle Brower's elementary education was acquired in the public schools. He then entered the Ottawa High School, where he graduated in 1893. He was ambitious and desired a more advanced course, and entered the departments of architecture and art and design at the University of Illinois, in the fall of 1893. His education was acquired by his own unaided efforts, as he worked on a farm with a threshing outfit in Southern Nebraska, as a street car conductor and motorman, and as a guard at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, in order to get the money with which to pay his college expenses. He spent four years at college and graduated with the class of 1898, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the fall of that year he began to teach in the manual training department of the Rockford, Ill. public schools, where he remained five years and became the supervisor of drawing and manual training. He also was director of the Vacation School under the auspices of the Rockford Teachers' Study Club and taught evening drawing classes in the Y. M. C. A. In 1903 he became director of manual training in the schools at Elgin, Ill. The following year he was offered and accepted the position of principal of the Manual Training School at Springfield, Ill. He also taught calisthenics in the Springfield home for the friendless. In 1904 he became the head of the art department of the Kansas State Manual Training Normal, at Pittsburg, where he has since taught in the various departments, including manual arts, and calisthenics, but devoting most of his time to art, his ability in that line being especially marked. In 1899 Mr. Brower married Zalia Eustis, of the old New England family of that name, and one child has been born to them—Esther. Mr. and Mrs. Brower are members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Brower is superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Brower is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He designed the seal of the Pittsburg Normal, the Normal pin, and laid out the grounds of the school and the beautiful drives. He is heart and soul in the work of the school, where he began teaching one year after it was opened, and his efforts have been so satisfactory to all concerned that his services will be retained as long as he cares to remain. He believes strongly in manual training and in the bright future of the school. Although he has had many offers from other places he has refused to accept them. He has traveled extensively throughout Kansas, lecturing on art and industrial education. Mr. Brower belongs to the Eastern Manual Training Association, the Illinois Manual Training Association, the Kansas State Teachers' Association, and the South-eastern Kansas Teachers' Association. He is a member and was the organizer of the Kansas Manual Art Association, which has met yearly since its organization at Topeka, in 1906. He was the first secretary of the association and acted in that capacity two years. In 1908 he was elected vice-president and in 1910 its president. In 1892 he won the competitive scholarship in the Teachers' College, Columbia University.

New York City. There were over fifty competitors and only three scholarships offered. In addition to his regular studies Mr. Brower has been a special student of color design under Nathaniel Berry and Forrest Frederick. He is regarded as one of the leading educators and art designers west of the Missouri river. He is at the present writing doing graduate work at the University of Kansas, in the School of Education, for advanced degrees.

Charles T. Durboraw, D. D. pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Coffeyville, Kan., was born near Gettysburg, Pa., Sept. 5, 1855. His parents were Samuel and Mary R. (Coshun) Durboraw, natives of Pennsylvania, where their entire lives were spent. Samuel Durboraw was a farmer who took an active part in the political life of the community and was twice elected to the state legislature on the Republican ticket, previous to the Civil war. He was a Presbyterian, and his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. Charles T. Durboraw was reared in Pennsylvania, educated in the public schools, and then entered the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg. When his elementary education was completed he entered the college proper, graduating with the class of 1875. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. Immediately after leaving college he erected Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., in which he graduated in 1878. In March of that year he came to Kansas and entered the South Kansas Conference. Since that time he has served as pastor at the following places: Pleasanton, three years; Girard, two years; Cherryvale, three years; Cheyopa, four years; Burlington, five years; Fort Scott (first church), four years, and then was presiding elder of the Ottawa district for the full term of six years. At the expiration of that service he went to Pittsburg and served his sixth year there in 1910. Mr. Durboraw is a builder, and desires to see not only his congregation but his churches grow. While he was at Pleasanton a new church was built, and it was dedicated the last Sunday of his pastorate there. The parsonage at Cherryvale was built while he ministered there and the Burlington church was rebuilt during his services at that place. While at Pittsburg extensive improvements were made on the church and a pipe organ was installed. Mr. Durboraw has been one of the pioneers in the temperance work in Kansas and in the enforcement of the law. His work along that line began in Burlington and has since grown. He took an active part in the enactment of the Kansas prohibition amendment. While at Fort Scott, he took a prominent part in the election of officers who would see that the law was properly enforced. His interest in this work is very keen and he is doing a great good for temperance in Kansas. When the appropriation for the Kansas State Manual Training Normal School of Pittsburg was before the legislature, it met with opposition because of the lack of enforcement of the liquor law in that city, and Mr. Durboraw put forth a great effort to better the local conditions. It took several years to secure the passage of a city prohibitory ordinance, but

the temperance advocates succeeded in the end. Mr. Durboraw took considerable interest in the elections at Pittsburg and in Crawford county, in order to secure the best men for office, and he was especially gratified at the result of the 1910 election, as the law enforcing officers elected had the endorsement of the twelve Methodist ministers of Crawford county. On Aug. 15, 1878, Mr. Durboraw married Ida Gehr Sheads, of Gettysburg, Pa., and five children have been born to them: Flora May, deceased; Anna, the wife of J. L. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Pittsburg, a graduate of the law department of the state university; Margery, at home; Ida Estelle, a teacher of domestic science in the Kansas City University; and Ruth, deceased. In 1909 Mr. Durboraw had the honor of having the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by the University of Upper Iowa. He was appointed pastor of the First Methodist Church at Coffeyville, in March, 1911.

Joseph E. Stone, president of the Home National Bank, of Caney, Kan., and a prominent agriculturist and live stock man, was born in Waldo county, Maine, July 20, 1842. He is a son of Jonathian and Sarah (Stevens) Stone, natives of Maine. Jonathian Stone was a son of Jonathan Stone, who was born in Massachusetts of English and Irish descent and followed the sea for many years, but in later life resided in Maine, where he followed farming, to which pursuit his son, Jonathian, was reared. Jonathian and Sarah (Stevens) Stone became the parents of five children, of whom two are deceased. Joseph E. Stone was reared in Maine and when a boy attended the public schools of that state, being at one time a pupil of Hon. Nelson Dingley, the author of the famous Dingley Tariff Law. When sixteen years of age he became a school teacher and was engaged in that profession four consecutive years, being thus employed when the Civil war came on. In the latter part of 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-Sixth Maine infantry, but soon after his enlistment, with others, he was permitted to attend a military academy at Philadelphia, Pa., three months, in order to prepare for and become an officer of colored troops. After having successfully passed a test examination he was commissioned second lieutenant and as such went forward to the field of active war service with the Forty-First United States Colored infantry. Some four or five months later he was promoted to first lieutenant in the same command, which saw its first service in the breastworks before Richmond, Va. He continued to serve in the Army of Virginia, Twenty-fifth corps, and won a splendid war record, having been several times in command of his company. He won an enviable reputation as a driller of recruits and soldiers and won an equal reputation as a fighter. He was present at Appomattox Courthouse when General Lee surrendered to General Grant, April 9, 1865, and in the following May, with his corps, was ordered to Texas to protect the Rio Grande, or the border, from troubles that might arise on account of Mexican hostilities. Later, the command was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where its members were honorably discharged in December, 1865. Mr. Stone then returned to his Maine



J. E. Stone

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home, but in January of the following year was commissioned first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth United States Colored infantry, which was sent westward to contend with the hostile Indians on the Great Plains. The regiment proceeded to Fort McRey, N. M., and after a service of twenty months returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where it was mustered out of the United States service, in November, 1867. Mr. Stone is familiarly known as "Captain Stone," which title comes not from his Civil war service, but from being captain of a "wide-awake" company at Independence, Kan. After receiving his honorable discharge at Fort Leavenworth, he again visited his parental home in Maine, but after a short stay there returned west, early in 1868, and located at Lee's Summit, Jackson county, Missouri, where he engaged in the commission business. He remained there until 1870, when he removed to Caney, Kan., and there engaged in farming, breaking the wild prairie land with an ox team and thus beginning what has subsequently become a very successful business career. He has continued his farming interests up to the present time, and for years has been extensively dealing in cattle, raising also large herds. He owns over 1,000 acres of valuable land, and besides is a holder of interests in many other business enterprises. He has materially contributed to the upbuilding of the flourishing city of Caney, where he has so long resided and where he has held different positions of honor and trust. He was one of the very first to take an active part in securing the glass factories for Caney and to support his interest by taking stock therein. For the past four years he has been president of the Home National Bank of Caney, one of the largest and soundest of like financial institutions in the state, and under his conservative, yet energetic management it has continued in safe channels that have proved profitable. Politically, he is a Republican and has always taken an active part in party affairs. As early as 1871 he was elected sheriff of Montgomery county, and was reelected in 1873, giving in all four years of most efficient service to his county. He is a Royal Arch Mason and is styled the "father" of the Masonic order in Caney. Mr. Stone was married in 1874, at Independence, Kan., to Miss Anna Van Sandt, who was born in Missouri and died in 1897. To Mr. and Mrs. Stone were born six children, five of whom survive their mother—Arthur F., Hurbert G., Myrtle M., Roy M., and Edward Earl. Mr. Stone's successful business career, due wholly to his own individual efforts, and the commendable interest he has taken in all movements for the general welfare and public interests of his community, unite to win him the deserved respect and universal esteem of his fellow citizens.

David M. Bowen, superintendent of the training department of the Kansas State Manual Training Normal School, at Pittsburg, Kan., was born in Wayne county, Indiana, Oct. 8, 1860, son of Patrick and Nora (Cleary) Bowen, both of whom were born in Ireland but came to the United States during childhood, and met and married in Indiana. The father is a farmer and contractor and has made a success of his business.

David M. Bowen was educated in the public schools of his native state; at Spiceland Academy, Spiceland, Ind.; and the Indiana Normal School at Danville, where he graduated in the teacher's course. In 1886 he came to Kansas and took up a claim in the western part of the state, but the following year entered the normal school at Fort Scott, in which he graduated in 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Since that time he has taken graduate work at the Indiana State University and the School of Education at the University of Chicago. Immediately after graduating in the normal at Fort Scott, Mr. Bowen began teaching in that city as principal of a ward school. In 1895 he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of the Fort Scott schools and held that position until he became associated with the normal at Pittsburg. When Mr. Bowen began teaching at Fort Scott there was only a small building for high school purposes, but he developed the school, the attendance increased, and many of the pupils who studied under him have entered higher institutions of learning. He introduced manual training into the schools of Fort Scott, that city being one of the first in the state to adopt it. In 1907 he was elected president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, of which he had been a member for twenty years. Mr. Bowen's work at Fort Scott, along manual training lines, brought him in touch with other men in the educational work and, in 1909, he was offered the superintendency of the training department at the Pittsburg Normal School, which he accepted. His work there is supervising and directing the training of teachers. He is making a great success of his chosen line and probably has as wide an acquaintance and reputation among the teachers and educators of Kansas as any man in the state. Mr. Bowen is an active member of the National Teachers' Association and of the Southeastern Kansas Teachers' Association, being one of the oldest members, and has served in all the offices. He has served on the legislative committee for the State Teachers' Association during two terms of the legislature. He is a Democrat in politics and was the candidate of his party for Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kansas in 1910. On Aug. 23, 1899, Mr. Bowen married Katherine Dowling, of Oshkosh, Wis., and two children have been born to them—Dorothy and James. The family are members of the Catholic church and Mr. Bowen is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Burton E. Clifford, one of the leading members of the Allen county bar, was born in Mercer county, Illinois, May 7, 1872, and is descended from fine old Welsh and Irish stock. His father, Edward Clifford, was born in Ireland, and accompanied his parents when they immigrated to America, in 1837. His mother, Gwendolin Jones, was born in Wales and came to this country with her parents when only three years of age. The Cliffords located in Harrison county, Ohio, soon after reaching the United States, but after a short time removed to Mercer county, Illinois, where Edward Clifford met and married Gwendolin Jones. Mr. Clifford bought a farm in the wilderness, cleared the land of trees, improved

it and continued to live in Mercer county until his death, in 1888. Mrs. Clifford now resides at Aledo, Ill. She is a Baptist, but her husband attended the Presbyterian church, although not a member. Burton E. Clifford was the fourth in a family of five children. He attended the district schools near his home, the high school at Aledo, and the Aledo Academy, in which he graduated in 1892. For a year he was at Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., and then matriculated at Burlington University, Burlington, Iowa, in 1895. He then spent one year in the collegiate department of the University of Chicago. Entering the Kent Law School of that University, he graduated there, with the degree of LL. B., in 1898. Believing there were more opportunities for a young professional man in the west, Mr. Clifford came to Kansas and located in Iola, where he has carried on his professional work. He has built up a fine practice and is making a name for himself among men of the legal profession. Mr. Clifford is fond of his chosen calling and is never happier than when unraveling some knotted legal tangle. Since first settling in Allen county he has taken an active part in local affairs, and was elected county attorney in 1903 and reelected in 1905. Mr. Clifford is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. On March 29, 1899, he married Lucile Miller, of Mercer county, Illinois, a daughter of G. D. and Sophia (Everett) Miller.

William H. Stout, deceased, was born at Troy, Mich., July 14, 1838, and died at Fort Scott, Kan., Jan. 24, 1898. He was the son of Jesse Lee and Olivia (Price) Stout. They moved from New York to Troy, Oakland county, Michigan, in 1831, and located on a farm of 200 acres which is now owned by the Stout family. This piece of property has been held in the family for 100 years. The Stout family figured prominently in the early history of Michigan, as Jesse Stout was a Republican and took an active part in local affairs, and he was a staunch supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. One of his sons, Hon. Byron G. Stout, represented the Sixth Congressional district of Michigan in Congress and was at one time the Democratic candidate for United States senator and three times the candidate of that party for governor of Michigan. There were three sons in the family: Byron G., William H., and Wilbur F., the latter being the only one now living. William H. Stout entered the University of Michigan after completing his elementary education and graduated with great credit to himself. After receiving his degree he engaged in private banking business at Pontiac, Mich. On May 22, 1867, he married Mary E. Fox, who was born in New York City, daughter of Charles James and Ellen (Byron) Fox, the former born in Calcutta, India, son of an English army officer, and the latter in Liverpool, England. They were married in England and several years later came to the United States, locating at New York City, and from there removed to Commerce, Mich. Mrs. Stout's father taught a private school, where young men prepared for college. Subsequently he engaged in business at Pontiac for years. In 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Stout started west. They came by railroad as far as Kansas City

and then by stage coach to Fort Scott, arriving in October. Fort Scott was then only a village and Mr. Stout immediately organized a grain and implement business, in partnership with a Mr. Durkee, under the firm name of Durkee & Stout Grain & Implement Company. They also owned and operated large cattle ranches in Kansas and Missouri. Mr. Stout was a natural business man; he owned stock in different banks of Fort Scott and was tendered the presidency of several, which he declined. Over twenty years before his death he retired from active business, but remained president of the grain and implement company. One son, Howard Lee, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Stout. He is now at the head of the many interests organized by his father, and is also president of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Company, which he organized. The old Durkee & Stout Company has been reorganized under the name of Fort Scott Grain & Implement Company. Mr. Stout built the beautiful home in Fort Scott, where his widow resides. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic order, served as mayor of Fort Scott, and at the time of his death was a member of the library board, a position he had held from the time of its organization. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was always active in religious work. While he was a successful financier, it is not as a business man that he is remembered, but for his generosity and public spirit, as he was always liberal in contributions to all improvements of the city. He was a cultured Christian gentleman and one of the pioneers in the business affairs of Southeastern Kansas. Mr. Stout's son, Howard Lee, is a graduate of Yale University. He married Estelle M. Tierman, and two children have been born to them—William H. and Stewart.

Walter Wells Ramey.—Success in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity; but represents the result of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired ends. Mr. Ramey has realized a large and substantial success in the business world, for many years was a potent factor in educational betterment, and his career has well exemplified the truth of the forgoing statements. He occupies today a prominent place in the banking circles of the state, is the controlling force in one of the successful banks and the senior member of the firm owning the most important lumber enterprises in Riley county. Progressive and energetic in the management of his various business interests, loyal and public spirited as a citizen, he holds a secure position in the confidence and esteem of the community, and has contributed materially to the advancement of the city of Manhattan, in whose still greater commercial and civic prestige he is a firm believer. Walter Wells Ramey is a native of Ohio and was born on the old homestead, near the city of Zanesville, on May 30, 1855, son of Sanford W. and Sarah (McVey) Ramey. The Ramey family is of French ancestry and dates its founding in America from the early Colonial period, when two brothers came from France to the Colony of Vir-

ginia. Sanford Ramey, grandfather of Walter W., was one of the first settlers in what is now Muskingum county, Ohio, coming there from his native state of Virginia. He walked the entire distance along the trails, and near the present city of Zanesville took up land and became a successful farmer. His son, Sanford W. Ramey, was also a farmer, and occupied, until his death in 1902, the old family homestead, the scene of his father's pioneer hardships, trials and successes. He married, when a young man, Sarah McVey, a native of Bedford, Knox county, Ohio, born in 1847, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and who died in 1900. Walter Wells Ramey secured his early educational discipline in the district schools of Muskingum county, Ohio. He was then matriculated in the Ada (Ohio) University, where he completed a four-year course in its literary department. He began his career as a teacher in 1876, and for a period of twenty-five years, or until 1900, was continuously identified with educational work, in one capacity or another. The years 1876-83 he spent as a teacher in the country schools of his native county. In July, 1883, he came to Topeka, Kan. He accepted the position of principal of the Silver Lake schools, which position he filled during the school years of 1883-84. In 1884 he accepted a similar position in the Eskridge schools, remaining at their head until January, 1889. In 1888, he was elected county superintendent of schools for Wabaunsee county and resided in Alma during his occupancy of this office. In 1891, he returned to Eskridge and again became principal of its schools, continuing during the school year of 1891-92. In the fall of 1892 he accepted a similar position in the schools of Waverly, Coffey county, where he remained during the school year of 1892-93 and 1893-94. In the fall of 1894, he became superintendent of schools of the city of Herington and remained in that capacity until the spring of 1900. During the vacation periods of 1892 to 1900 he was engaged as conductor in county normal institute work. As an educator, Mr. Ramey was progressive, energetic and able, and won deserved recognition as one of the foremost men in his profession in the state. In the spring of 1900, he returned to Eskridge and organized the Eskridge State Bank, of which he was made cashier. Of this institution he was the controlling executive and remained as such until 1906. Its capital was \$10,000, and during the period of his management it accumulated an earned surplus of \$7,000 and deposits of \$90,000. In 1906, he disposed of his interests in Eskridge and removed to Manhattan, where he organized the Manhattan State Bank, of which he was elected president. Established with a capital of \$50,000, its business has been of sound and continuous growth. It has an earned surplus of \$5,000, undivided profits of \$3,000, and deposits of \$150,000, while its directorate is composed of the most representative men in Riley county. In the organization, development and administration of the business of this institution, Mr. Ramey has been the dominant executive, and to his progressiveness, energy and resourcefulness are due the strength and high reputation of the organization. He is known to the banking fraternity as an able and

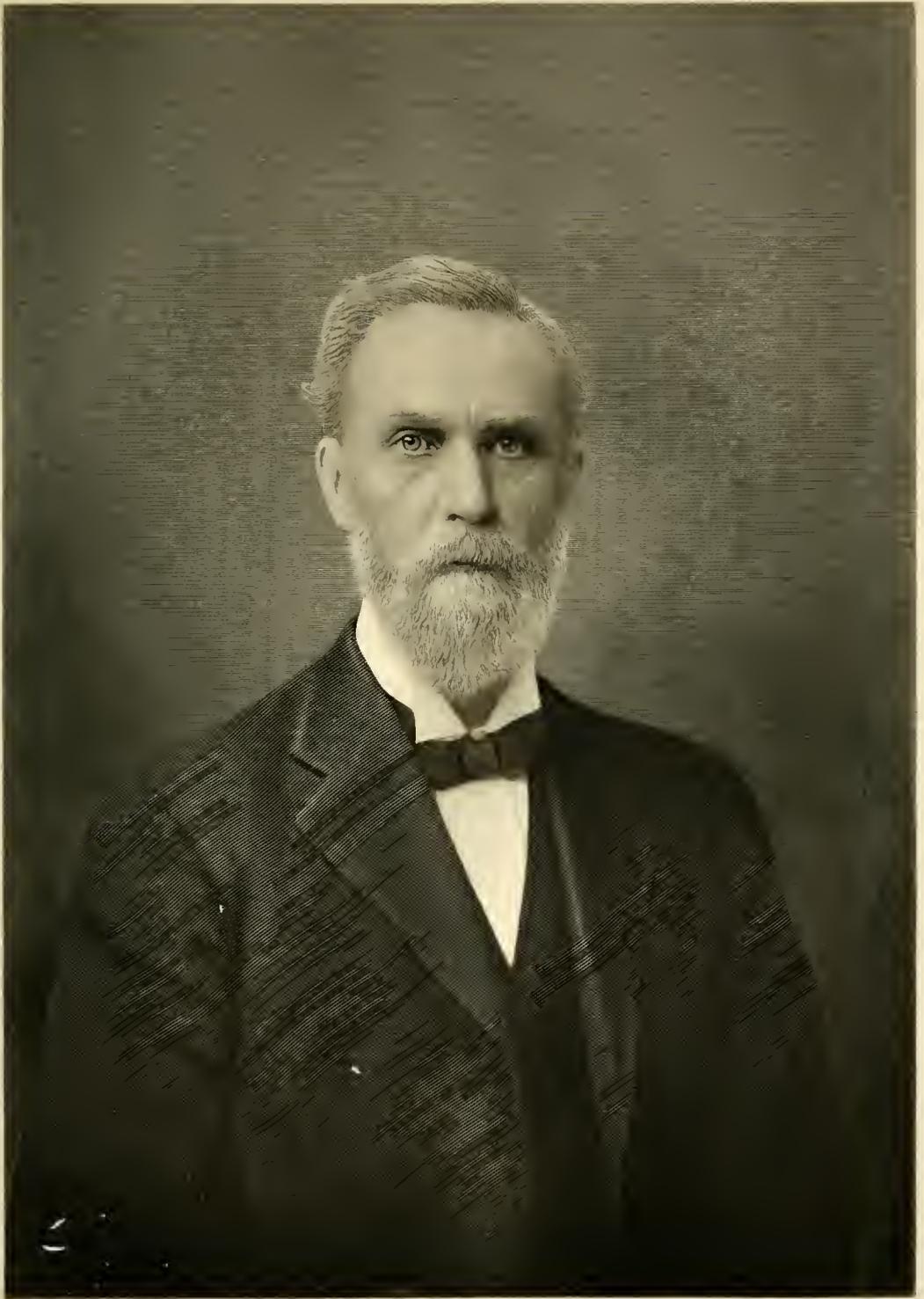
discriminating financier and one who has brought the administrative policy of his bank up to the point of highest efficiency. He is also one of the twenty organizers and a vice-president of the Kansas State Bankers' Association. In September, 1908, he formed, with his brother, H. S. Ramey (see sketch), the firm of Ramey Brothers, and they purchased the stock and business of the Chicago Lumber Company, at Manhattan. Since acquiring this property they have succeeded in developing the most extensive business of its kind in Riley county. In the conduct of this enterprise Mr. Ramey gives his attention to its financing, his brother having the active management. About \$50,000 is invested in yards, equipment and stock, and its trade territory includes the county. Mr. Ramey has been a life-long Republican. Essentially a business man, he has neither the time nor inclination for office, though he never neglects in the least his civic duties and obligations, and has taken an active and influential part in the councils of his party. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Methodist church. On Dec. 17, 1901, Mr. Ramey married Kate (Stover) Bennett, daughter of Jacob Stover, of Schaghticoke, N. Y. They are the parents of a daughter, Agnes Ramey, born Nov. 25, 1902. Mrs. Ramey is a member of the Methodist church, is president of its foreign mission society, a woman of culture and refinement and popular in the social circles of Manhattan in which she is a leader. Mr. Ramey is in all respects a high type of the constructive, unassuming American, diligent in commercial affairs and conscientious in all things. His work in the field of education was productive of much good to his adopted state, and his career in the field of finance promises much to that section in which he labors.

Henry Anderson Ewing, soldier and lawyer, was born at Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 9, 1841. His father, John W. Ewing, was born at Statesville, N. C., Feb. 9, 1808, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His mother was Maria Stevenson, born Nov. 4, 1802, at Statesville. Her father, James Stevenson, was born in the same place in 1762, son of Gabriel Stevenson, who came to North Carolina from Pennsylvania in 1760. Both the Ewing and Stevenson families came to America from the Scotch settlement in Londonderry, Ireland. Seven children were born to John W. and Maria (Stevenson) Ewing. James S. served as United States minister to Belgium during the last Cleveland administration; and William G., was for four years, from 1885 to 1889, United States district attorney for the northern district of Illinois, and was later judge of the superior court of Chicago. Henry A. Ewing spent his boyhood in Bloomington, Ill., and was educated in the city schools, where he acquired a good practical education. At the outbreak of the Civil war he responded to the call for volunteers and enlisted as a private, at Bloomington, May 25, 1861, in the Fourteenth Illinois infantry. On April 6, 1862, he was appointed sergeant of Company E, and on May 8, 1863, was commissioned second lieutenant of Company B. He resigned June 18, 1864. After being mustered in, the regiment remained at Camp Duncan until the latter part of June, 1861, then proceeded to Quincy,

Ill., and from there to Missouri, where it did good work in suppressing the spirit of insurrection. It left Rolla, Mo., for Jefferson City, accompanying General Fremont on his campaign to Springfield, after General Price, and then returned to Otterville, Mo., and went into winter quarters. In February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Fort Donelson and arrived the day after the surrender. From Fort Donelson it proceeded to Fort Henry and there embarked on transports, going up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing, where it took part in the fierce engagements of April 6 and 7, the loss in killed and wounded being fully half the command engaged. The stand of regimental colors received forty-two bullet holes during this one battle. The charge in which this regiment participated, on the evening of April 7, resulted in victory for the Union forces. The regiment took part in the siege at Corinth, and after its evacuation proceeded to Memphis and thence to Bolivar, Tenn. It was in the engagement at Metamora, on the Hatchie river, and formed part of the right wing of Grant's army on its march into Mississippi, to Holly Springs and Yacona Patalfa. On Jan. 18, 1863, it went into winter quarters at Lafayette, Tenn. In the spring it was ordered to Vicksburg and took part in the siege until the surrender, July 4, 1863; it also accompanied the expedition to Jackson, Miss., taking part in that siege until the evacuation of the city. In August, it proceeded to Natchez, Miss., and marched across the swamps of northern Louisiana to Harrisonburg, on the Washita river, and captured Fort Beauregard. It accompanied General Sherman on the raid of Meridian, after its return from the North, where it had been on veteran furlough, and formed part of the army which advanced upon Atlanta. It was then consolidated with the Fifteenth Illinois infantry and was afterward known as the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Veteran Battalion. This battalion was detached to guard the railroad communication at and near Ackworth, Ga. as all Sherman's supplies came in over that road. In October, when General Hood made demonstrations against Sherman's rear, a large number of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth battalion were killed, and the larger number of the survivors were taken prisoners and sent to Andersonville prison. Those who escaped capture were mounted and acted as scouts on the march from Atlanta to the sea. They were continually in the advance and were the first to drive the Confederate pickets into Savannah, Ga. During the long and weary march through North and South Carolina the remnant of the battalion was on duty day and night; constantly in the presence of the enemy, and gained great notoriety as skirmishers. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth battalion was the first to enter Cheraw, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C., and it took part in the battle of Bentonville. At Goldsboro, N. C., in the spring of 1865, the battalion organization was discontinued, as a sufficient number of organized companies of recruits had arrived to fill up the two regiments. After the capitulation of Johnston the regiment marched to Washington, D. C., and took part in the grand review, May 24, 1865. It afterward proceeded by rail and boat to Louisville, Ky., thence by boat to Fort Leav-

enworth, Kan., and from Leavenworth marched to Fort Kearney, Neb., and back: It was mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 16, 1865, and on Sept. 22 arrived at Springfield Ill., where the regiment was discharged. The aggregate number of men who belonged to this regiment was 1,980, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth was 480. During the four years and four months of service the members of the regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail 2,330 miles and by water 4,490 miles, in all 11,670 miles. At the close of his military service, Mr. Ewing returned to Bloomington, where he took an active part in public affairs; he was elected sheriff and filled the office two years. He then began to study law, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began to practice in his native town. In 1879 he was elected to the Illinois state legislature, but this was the only interruption of his professional career. He determined to come west and, in 1883, located at Jola, Kan., where he has been engaged in the practice of law and conducting a large farm which he owns near the city. In 1888 he was elected county attorney and, in 1890, was reelected. In 1902, when Judge L. Stillwell was off the bench, Mr. Ewing was selected as judge pro tem. of the district court and filled the place with dignity and credit to himself. In 1908 he was again elected county attorney, which position he now holds. He has built up a fine practice and is now the head of the firm of Ewing, Gard & Gard, one of the best known legal firms in Eastern Kansas. Mr. Ewing is a Presbyterian in religious belief and a Republican in politics. On March 28, 1866, he married Elizabeth Julia Merriman, born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Her father was Henry Merriman, a native of Hinsdale, Mass., and grandson of Jesse Merriman, also born in Massachusetts. Mrs. Ewing's mother was Sarah T. Bodurtha, a native of Berkshire county, daughter of Harvey and Dolly (Taylor) Bodurtha. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ewing: Henry Wallis, a dentist, but at present engaged in farming in Allen county, married Alice Sweet, of Fond du Lac, Wis.; May Brevard is the wife of Charles F. Scott; Adlai Merriman, a merchant of Jola, married Ella Taylor; Elliott Winchester is deceased; Richard Avery is a farmer of Allen county; Ruth Stevenson is the wife of Reverend Hanson, a missionary at Tian Fu, China; and Sarah Katharine is the wife of Roscoe Stroup, a civil engineer on the Panama canal.

Nelson Case, LL. D., of Oswego, Labette county, is one of the distinguished lawyers of Kansas. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Wyoming county, that state, April 22, 1845. The original ancestor of the Case family in America was John Case, who emigrated from England and settled at Simsbury, Conn., prior to 1650. The parents of Judge Case were Chauncey and Mary E. (Roberts) Case, the former born at Simsbury, while the latter was born in Pennsylvania and was of Welsh extraction. The parents were married in Pennsylvania, from whence they removed to Lee county, Illinois, in 1845, and resided there until their respective deaths. The mother died rather early in life, yet left eight children, seven of whom grew to mature years and six of



Nelson Case,

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whom are yet living. Judge Case is the youngest of these seven. The father lived to be eighty-two years old. He was a farmer by occupation and reared his family on the farm. Judge Nelson Case received an academic education, which was supplemented by a course at the Illinois Normal University, at Normal, Ill., in which he graduated in 1866. The following year he became principal of the schools at Tolono, Ill. In the fall of 1867 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in which he graduated in the spring of 1869. He came direct to Oswego, Kan., immediately after his graduation, and there began his professional career, which has been one of success and honor and of long duration. In addition to being a hard worker in his profession, he has always believed in doing his share of work and bearing his share of responsibility in connection with local affairs. Soon after locating at Oswego he was elected justice of the peace and served in that capacity several years. He has also given his home city many years of service as city clerk, city attorney, and councilman, and in addition served fifteen years on the city board of education, nine years of which he was president of the board. He has been prominent in other and wider educational fields, having served as regent of the Kansas State Normal two terms, as a trustee of the Labette County High School three terms, as a trustee of Oswego College since 1887, as a trustee of Baker University since 1883 and president of the board since 1897, and he has always been an ardent friend of education. He is a Republican in politics and has been active in helping to shape the most advanced policies of his party. His church faith is expressed by membership in the Methodist Episcopal denomination, in which he is an active and consistent worker. His leading church work has been in the department of the Sunday school. He was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school in Oswego thirty-five years, was the first general secretary of the state Sunday school association, and has always been active in the state and local Sunday school work. He has also been an active temperance worker and has been an officer in the State Temperance Union many years. In 1880 he was appointed probate judge of Labette county by Governor St. John, and was subsequently twice elected to that office, serving altogether five years in that position. In 1872 Judge Case married Miss Mary E. Claypool, of Attica, Ind., who died in 1892. They adopted and raised two children: Blanche, the wife of Prof. H. J. Horner, of Baker University, and Walter H. is a journalist at Long Beach, Cal. In 1900 Judge Case took, as his second wife, Miss Georgianna Reed, by whom he is the father of two daughters—Miriam and Hortense. Mrs. Case is a highly educated and cultured lady. She gave a number of years to the profession of art teaching and at the time of her marriage had an art studio in Kansas City, Mo. In his make-up Judge Case is a natural leader among men and is of commanding influence in the organizations with which he is connected. As a lawyer he has stood at the head of the bar of the district for a quarter of a century and ranks among the ablest in Kansas.

Frank Doster, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas, says of him: "I have known Judge Nelson Case, of Oswego, Kan., for years, during six of which I served as a member of the supreme court of this state, before which court he was an active practitioner. As a lawyer he stands in the front rank of the profession in this state, and is a citizen of the highest character." Another estimate of the man and lawyer is as follows: "Judge Nelson Case, of Oswego, Kan., has long been a practitioner in this court. I have had a personal acquaintance with him for twenty-five years and know him to be a strong, capable lawyer. He has had many cases, involving large amounts of money and very important questions, and has presented them in a forcible and effective way. He is a close student of the law, including its sources, its history, and its development. He has an excellent standing in the community in which he lives and in the state, not only as a lawyer, but as an upright and honorable citizen."—W. A. Johnston, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas. Judge Case expects to continue in active practice many years. He is a man of fine literary taste and is a great student of the classic writers. He has one of the rare and choice private libraries in the state. A no small share of literary prominence among the writers of Kansas is due him as the author of three books that have been well received: "The History of Labette County," "Constitutional History of the United States," and "European Constitutional History." In 1909 Baker University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He expects to spend his closing years in the town in which he has now been a resident over forty years.

James W. Moore, of Uniontown, Kan., was born in Licking county, Ohio, June 28, 1863. His parents were Robert and Martha Caturah (Alward) Moore, both born in Ohio, where they met and were married. Robert Moore owned and operated a farm in Licking county, which he sold, in 1873, and with his family came to Bourbon county, Kan. He bought a 160-acre farm in Marion township, where he lived until 1884, when he disposed of his property and moved into Uniontown. During his residence in Marion township he served as justice of the peace a number of years. After locating in Uniontown, Mr. Moore engaged in the general mercantile business with his son, under the firm name of Robert Moore & Son. He became the first police magistrate of Uniontown and, in Cleveland's second administration, was appointed postmaster at that place. For several years before his death, which occurred Aug. 8, 1906, Mr. Moore lived a retired life. In Ohio the members of the family were Presbyterians, but in Kansas they joined the Methodist Protestant church. Mrs. Moore still lives in Uniontown. There were four sons in the family: James W.; Harry E., of Erie, Kan.; Willis E., of Toronto, Kan.; and John C., of Chanute, Kan. James W. Moore was educated in the public schools of Ohio and later in the public schools of Rockford Valley and Bourbon county. In 1884 he was a student at the State University of Kansas, at Lawrence, for a short time. After leaving college he entered the employ of George P. Eves, a merchant and the

postmaster at Uniontown, and remained with him two years. He was appointed postmaster at Uniontown in President Cleveland's first administration and at the same time conducted a notion store. Subsequently his father joined him in this enterprise. After their partnership was dissolved James W. Moore continued the business six years. In 1902 he disposed of the store and has since been handling insurance and acting as notary. Mr. Moore is a Democrat and has been a candidate for register of deeds of Bourbon county on that ticket, but owing to the large Republican majority was defeated. He has been trustee of Marion township three terms; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the local organization of which he has been secretary for eighteen years, and of the Modern Woodmen of America, serving as clerk of the latter local organization. On Aug. 8, 1886, Mr. Moore was married to Addie J. West, a former schoolmate. She is a daughter of Jesse E. West, who came to Kansas from Iowa, about 1881, and engaged in farming in Bourbon county. Later he bought the Uniontown Hotel which he operated until his death. There are four children in the Moore family—Glen, Ethel, Anna and Ida. They all belong to the Methodist church.

Count Sobieski Steel, justice of the peace at Uniontown, Kan., was born at Port Byron, Cayuga county, New York, Oct. 30, 1833, son of Elisha and Mary (Hadden) Steel, the former born in Connecticut in 1801, and died at Logansport, Ind., May 29, 1848, and the mother was born in New York in 1804 and died at Mishawaka, Ind., April 28, 1860. The Steel family came from Essex, England, the first American member of the family being John Steel, who immigrated to this country, in 1631, and located in New Town, now Cambridge, Mass. His fifth descendant was Jobe Steel, Count S. Steel's grandfather. Jobe Steel married Olive Stoddard, served in the American army during the war of 1812, and died in February, 1813, while home on furlough. His first child was Elisha, Count's father. Elisha Steel was reared on the lake and learned to be a boat builder on the Erie canal and at Port Byron. In 1825 he married Mary Hadden and in 1843, accompanied by his wife and seven children, went by way of the canal and the great lakes to Logansport, Ind., where he built canal boats until his death. Count S. Steel secured very little early education, as he attended school only seven terms—two in New York state and the rest at Logansport. Since that time his education has been acquired by his own efforts, and he is a well informed man. Soon after his father's death Count S. started out in life for himself. He first shipped as cook on a canal boat, the "Mill Boy," which ran to Lafayette and Toledo, and on the homeward trip served as boat driver on the "S. Taylor." He then returned to Logansport and gave his savings to his mother. During the winter of 1848-49 he attended school, and in 1851 shipped on a canal packet as cabin boy, making the run from Toledo, Ohio, to Terre Haute, Ind., on the Wabash and Erie canal. In 1852 his mother married James Pratt and the family moved to the latter's farm in Marshall county, Ind. In August of that

year, Count S. returned to Logansport and started to learn the blacksmith trade, but in May, 1853, became steward of a hotel at Logansport. In June he gave that up and went to Rochester, Ind., and started in again to learn his trade, and also to make wrought iron from the ore. In November he left the forge and went to Peoria, Ill., and commenced smithing for Shepler & Reding of that city, but soon left to become engineer on a boat called the "Chief Engineer." With it he made the trip to St. Louis, Mo., where the boat was laid up for the winter and Mr. Steel became caretaker or watchman. In the spring of 1854 he shipped on the same boat, as assistant engineer, and worked in that capacity until the close of navigation in the fall. He then returned to Indiana and opened a blacksmith shop about one mile from Maxinkuckee Lake. He became convinced that there was still much to be learned about his trade and, with forty-five cents in his pocket, started and walked to LaPorte and secured a job in a carriage shop. In October he reached Chicago and, having no money, hunted for work at his trade. Not being successful, he shipped on a canal boat as steersman. He made the trip from Chicago to LaSalle, Ill., where he left the boat and went down the Illinois river to Peoria. He began work in a carriage shop there, and it was in Peoria that he cast his first vote, for John C. Fremont. He remained in Peoria until the spring of 1857 and then returned to Marshall county, Indiana. He worked in a carriage factory there for a year and then moved his mother and sisters to Mishawaka, Ind. The next year the Mishawaka Carriage & Wagon Company was organized and Mr. Steel became a member of the firm and stockholder, but continued to work at the forge. In 1858 he ironed a two-seated cutter that took the highest award at the United States Fair at Chicago. On March 4, 1859, Mr. Steel married Elizabeth M. Collins, of Mishawaka, and the next year they started to drive from Indiana to Kansas, arriving at Fort Scott, June 16, 1860. On July 12, they came to Marion township and Mr. Steel opened a blacksmith shop at Rockford, but in the fall of 1861 began farming on a homestead, which he preëmpted. On Aug. 22, 1862, he enlisted in the Second Kansas battery, commanded by Maj. C. W. Blair. On Oct. 28, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company G, Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, which served in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Among the engagements in which Mr. Steel took part were Jenkins' Ferry and the many skirmishes along the border. On June 2, 1865, he was commissioned regimental commissary, with rank of first lieutenant, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service, June 25, 1865, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. After the close of the war he returned to his farm and remained there until March 14, 1874, when he came to Uniontown and started a blacksmith shop, where he has continuously been engaged to the present time. Mr. Steel has always been a Republican; he has served as school director, road overseer, and township trustee; in 1873 represented his district in the state legislature, and he has been justice of the peace at Uniontown for twelve years. He studied law and, in 1890, was admitted to practice

at Fort Scott. Four children have been born to Mr. Steel and his wife: Mary E., wife of Dr. C. J. Helm, of LaHarpe; Maude, wife of Roland Hughes, of Kansas City; Nettie S., wife of George Cawden, of LaHarpe; and Katie, deceased, who was the wife of W. J. Waters, of Uniontown. Mrs. Steel died in 1893, and on April 28, 1896, Mr. Steel married Mrs. Emma R. Puliam, of Fort Scott. He is a Mason, belongs to the United Workmen, Degree of Honor, and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Steel came to this state when it was little settled and in his day has seen many changes; the Great American Desert has become fine farm land and today Kansas is one of the leading agricultural states of the Union. Having had a hard fight to start in life himself, Mr. Steel has taught fourteen boys his trade, in order to encourage and give them the start for which he had to work so hard.

Albert H. Campbell, a well known citizen of Fort Scott and a veteran of the Civil war, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb., 27, 1839. His parents—Col. William T. and Eliza (Simons) Campbell—were both born in the State of New York, the former on Aug. 28, 1817, and the latter on July 24 of the same year. They were married in Michigan, in 1836, and both died in Fort Scott, the father on Nov. 9, 1877, and the mother on Oct. 6, 1883. Col. William T. Campbell was one of the contractors that built the Michigan Central railroad, after which he engaged in the mercantile business at Kalamazoo, Mich., until the spring of 1857, when, with three covered wagons and several head of blooded stock, he set out for Kansas. He first located at Leavenworth and lived there for some three months while looking about for a permanent location. At the end of that time he took his family to Barnesville, Bourbon county, but a delegation of citizens from Fort Scott called on him and persuaded him to go there and take the management of the Free State Hotel. In this delegation were Colonel Wilson, Colonel Crawford, and ex-Governor Ransom of Michigan. Colonel Campbell took charge of the hotel on Jan. 1, 1858. At that time the hotel was the headquarters of the free state men, and there was almost continuous warfare between them and the pro-slavery people. Colonel Campbell was soon afterward appointed deputy United States marshal, and as such was frequently called upon to make arrests. In the discharge of his duties he was often accompanied by his son, Albert H., who has a vivid recollection of the strenuous days of that era, when fights were of daily occurrence and men were frequently killed. After remaining in charge of the hotel about one year, Colonel Campbell entered a tract of land just south of the town (now within the city limits), built a four-room frame house and removed there with his family. Here he lived until the breaking out of the Civil war. In July, 1861, he organized a company of home guards—one of three such companies, the others being commanded by Captain Gower and Captain Ransom, a son of ex-Governor Ransom. In 1862 his and Captain Ransom's companies were made part of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, and Captain Campbell was made major. The regiment took part in the campaigns in Missouri,

Arkansas, and the Indian Territory. When Colonel Jewell was wounded (his death occurring later) Major Campbell was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment and served with that rank until the close of the war. Upon being mustered out he returned to his farm near Fort Scott, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a Democrat in his political views, and belonged to the Episcopal church, of which his wife was also a member. Albert H. Campbell is the second in a family of six children—Arsenath, Albert H., Alice, Edward B., Ellen S., and Lizzie. Arsenath married James Stewart and died Oct. 25, 1894; Alice is the widow of B. S. Henning and lives in New York City; Edward B. lives in Kansas City, Mo.; Ellen S. is the widow of Dr. Horton, and Lizzie is the widow of B. W. Head, both residing in Kansas City, Mo. Albert H. Campbell was educated at Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich. He came with his parents to Kansas and continued to live with them until the beginning of the Civil war. On July 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Sixth Kansas cavalry, though prior to that time he had been a member of Captain Ransom's company of home guards, of which he was commissary sergeant. He assisted in organizing Company H, Sixth Kansas cavalry, and was commissioned second lieutenant. Among the engagements in which he took part were Newtonia and Cane Hill, where Colonel Jewell was mortally wounded and Lieutenant Campbell was captured by pursuing two Confederates into the enemy's lines. He was taken to Fort Smith, Ark., where he was held a prisoner about three weeks, when he was exchanged, the exchange being brought about through the influence of the Confederate General Jo Shelby. While a prisoner Lieutenant Campbell was given the liberty of going any place he pleased in town, under parole, and he accepted the hospitality of one of the residents, living most of the time at his house. Here, on one occasion, he occupied a room with the notorious guerrilla leader, Quantrill, who had come to Fort Smith to visit a sick soldier belonging to his command. Soon after rejoining his regiment he was taken ill with jaundice and was sent home to recover. While on leave of absence he assisted in recruiting, for the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, Company G, of which he was commissioned captain on Sept. 8, 1863, and from that time until the close of the war his duty was principally scouting in Arkansas. His company covered the retreat of General Steele from Little Rock, and took part in the engagement at Jenkins' Ferry, in General Rice's report of which the company is especially mentioned for its bravery. After this action Captain Campbell was appointed acting assistant inspector-general of the troops in the frontier division at Fort Smith and served until his regiment was ordered to Pine Bluff, Ark. Here, in April, 1865, the war being practically at an end, he tendered his resignation, but Gen. Powell Clayton wrote on his application for discharge: "Respectfully forwarded and disapproved. This officer is needed with his regiment." This was a compliment to Captain Campbell's ability as an officer, and he remained with his command until mustered out and discharged,

at Little Rock, June 30, 1865. He then returned to Fort Scott and soon afterward came into possession of the place which he now owns. He built his beautiful home and lived on the farm until 1874, when he was made purchasing agent and paymaster of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad, which position he held until 1880, since which time he has occupied the residence where he now lives. On Sept. 19, 1871, Captain Campbell married Miss Mary A., daughter of William and Jane (McDonald) Smith, both natives of Scotland, but who were married in New York City. They then removed to Pennsylvania and, in 1858, to Kansas, coming by water from Pittsburgh to Kansas City and thence by stage to Fort Scott, where Mr. Smith and his son, A. E. Smith, (afterward captain of the Second Kansas battery), bought the "Fort Scott Democrat," which they conducted until the breaking out of the war, in 1861, after which the paper was published irregularly as the "Fort Scott Bulletin." William Smith and his wife continued to live in Fort Scott the remainder of their lives, the former dying on May 20, 1876, aged sixty-six years, and the latter in 1870, at the age of fifty-seven. Of their three children Capt. E. A. Smith, previously mentioned, died in California; William H., who commanded a company in a Kansas cavalry regiment, also died in California, and Mrs. Campbell, who is the only survivor of the family, is still living. Mrs. Campbell is a member of the Presbyterian church, and takes a commendable interest in promoting its good works. Probably no two people about Fort Scott are more familiar with the history of the city, from the territorial days to the present time, and none commands in a greater degree the esteem and confidence of the community than Captain Smith and his estimable wife. They have three children: Robert B., who married Miss Lena Schroer, of Fort Scott, and is now a practicing attorney in that city; George T., who conducts a collecting agency in Fort Scott; and Alberta A., who resides in the parental home.

Charles H. Chandler, state architect of Kansas, was born in Windsor county, Vermont, Nov. 11, 1864. He is a descendant of New England colonists who were actively identified with the early struggles and development of this country. One of these ancestors received a large grant of land from George III. of England, and it was on this ancestral estate that Charles H. Chandler was born, a portion of the original tract remaining in possession of the Chandler family until 1876. Mr. Chandler is a son of Roswell H. Chandler and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Leland, who was a member of an old New England family and a niece of a prominent clock maker of the early days. Three of her brothers, descendants of patriots of the Revolution, responded to their country's call in 1861, fought in defense of the Union, and gave their lives on the battle-fields of the great Civil war. In 1876 Roswell Chandler sold the old home in Vermont and removed to Coos county, New Hampshire, where he resided until 1879, when he brought his family to Chase county, Kansas, where he now makes his home, and where his wife died, Dec. 25, 1907. Charles H. Chandler received his education in the country

schools of these different states and was fifteen years of age when he accompanied his family to Kansas. In 1882, at the age of eighteen, he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade and, after two years of service, began to work at this occupation. For a number of years he was employed as a carpenter and then entered the business world, independently, as a contractor. He continued in this occupation until 1900, when he was appointed superintendent of construction of state buildings by the State Board of Charities, a position which he held for a year and a half, giving able and satisfactory service. About this time Mr. Chandler began the study of architecture, a profession for which he was fitted by experience and natural ability. After three years' study of architectural drawing in the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa., he completed the course, in 1903, and in November of that year opened an office in Topeka, where he soon won recognition as one of the most capable and successful architects of the city. He received the appointment to his present position of state architect from Gov. W. R. Stubbs, in May, 1909. Mr. Chandler is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and past master of his lodge, and is at present grand senior deacon of the grand lodge of Kansas. He is also assistant grand lecturer of the grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

On Nov. 11, 1886, he was married to Miss Mary Frances Leonard, born in Chase county, Kansas, Aug. 1, 1865, daughter of Lot and Julietta (Lane) Leonard. They have two children—Birdie L., born Oct. 23, 1889, and George L., born July 31, 1896. Mr. Chandler and his family are members of the Christian Science church of Topeka.

Austin M. Keene.—One of the most prominent and successful attorneys that has ever practiced at the Bourbon county bar is Austin M. Keene, of Fort Scott, the present representative of Bourbon county in the state legislature, who has not only been eminently successful as a practitioner of law but has also exerted a wide-felt and beneficial influence in the public affairs of Kansas. Mr. Keene was born in Middletown, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1865. His father, Marshall B. Keene, is a native of Keensburg, Ill., named in honor of the Keene family, and, prior to his removal to Kansas, in 1890, was engaged in the manufacturing business at Cincinnati, Hartford, Conn., and Monroe, Ohio. Marshall B. Keene married Miss Jennette McCreary, who was born near Lebanon, Ohio. Three children blessed their union, the second of whom was Austin M. Keene. The other two children are Mrs. W. L. Wheeler, of New York City, and George Keene, of Des Moines, Ia. Both parents are still living, the father now being eighty-eight and the mother seventy-five years old. Austin M. Keene spent his boyhood days in and near Middletown, Ohio. His preliminary education, begun in the Middletown schools, was continued for about nine years in a country school and was completed at Middletown, where he was graduated in the high school. He then entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he made a very creditable record as a student and was graduated in 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. That same year he came



W. Keene

to Fort Scott, Kan., and there, with D. F. Campbell, formed a law partnership which continued until about 1890. For the following five years he was associated in practice with William Chenault; then, about 1895, E. C. Gates became his partner and since then the firm style has been Keene & Gates. It is one of the strongest legal firms in Southeastern Kansas and has the largest and most completely appointed law offices in Fort Scott. Fitted by natural gifts and education for the profession of his choice, Mr. Keene, from the beginning, displayed great aptitude and ability in his practice, rose rapidly at the bar, and today is widely recognized as one of the best lawyers in Southeastern Kansas, with a large practice extending to nearly all the towns in that section of the state. Wide research, provident care, and deep thought characterize his work at the bar, which attributes designate him as a man who gives conscientious effort to all his duties, whether of a professional or official nature. He has one of the finest and most complete law libraries in Kansas.

Staunchly devoted to Republicanism, Mr. Keene has taken an active part in political affairs and has devoted his energy and ability to the interests of his party. Through his talent for concise and tactful expression he has been of great service to the Republican party in campaign work, his services being in great demand as a stump speaker, in which line he has made a great reputation. In 1910 Mr. Keene was elected to represent the Eighteenth district in the state legislature, and in the session of 1911 proved himself a statesman of sterling common sense and one of the most able members of the House. He served as chairman of the committee on taxes, which largely remodeled the tax laws of Kansas; was a member of the judiciary committee; and was the author of the Employers Liability Act, which was passed by the legislature of 1911. He was also one of the most active members of the committee that prepared the Public Utilities Act, under which all the railroads, telegraph companies and other public utilities of Kansas are controlled. In 1911 the Supreme Court of Kansas appointed Mr. Keene a member of the State Board of Law Examiners, and Governor Stubbs appointed him as a member and chairman of a committee to examine the state university, state normal schools and state agricultural college of Kansas, as well as other universities and colleges in other states, for the purpose of recommending to the Kansas legislature of 1913 a plan by which one board of control will have supervision over all the state educational institutions. At the present time each school is under a separate board of control, or board of regents, and it is hoped that a plan may be devised whereby all will be under one board of control, thus obviating many present disadvantages and at the same time promoting a higher standard of efficiency in all the state institutions. The public service of Mr. Keene has been so useful and of so high a character, and his prominence and influence in public affairs have become so strong that he has been widely mentioned over the state and solicited by many prominent people to become a candidate for governor.

In May, 1889, Mr. Keene was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Chenault, and of their union two daughters have been born—Louisa and Ruth. The elder daughter, Louisa, is a graduate of Lindenwood College and is the wife of Orlando Cheney, a prominent business man of Fort Scott. Miss Ruth Keene is also a graduate of Lindenwood College. Mr. Keene is a prominent member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Thirty-second Scottish Rite degree, being a Knight Templar and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also sustains a membership in the Knights of Pythias and in several fraternal insurance orders.

Daniel F. Campbell, one of the leading attorneys of the Fort Scott bar, who has represented his district in the state legislature, was born near Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, Oct. 15, 1864, the third child in a family of six. His parents were Andrew and Katherine Campbell. His mother was born in New York State, and his father was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1831. The family immigrated to the United States in 1838, settled on government land between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, Mich., and have continued to live there to the present time. Mr. Campbell is a strong Republican, was once elected lieutenant-governor of Michigan and has been Grand Master of the State Grange for two terms. He placed Gov. Cyrus G. Luce's name before the convention which nominated the latter for governor the first time and has been a leader in local politics in his county. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Daniel F. Campbell attended the district school near his home, graduated in the high school at Ann Arbor in 1884, and in the law department of the University of Michigan in 1887. In the fall of 1888 he came to Fort Scott, Kan., and on Dec. 1, formed a partnership with A. M. Keene, under the firm name of Keene & Campbell, which continued three years. Mr. Campbell then practiced alone for a time and then became a partner of Judge J. S. West for six months. Since 1893 he has continued his professional work independently. Mr. Campbell has always been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party and was its nominee for the state legislature in 1898 and 1902, being elected by a good majority each time. While a member of the House he introduced fifteen bills, thirteen of which became laws. He was the originator of the good roads law for Bourbon county. This bill was passed during his first term; was repealed by the next session of the legislature, but Mr. Campbell again introduced the same bill during his second term and it was passed. This law provided for the building of stone roads north, east, south and west from the county seat, Fort Scott, to the boundaries of the county. The tax for construction was not to exceed two mills and the county commissioner and the mayor of Fort Scott were to oversee the building of the roads. Mr. Campbell introduced a bill revising the code of all first class cities; one to compel manufacturers to furnish protection to machinery and make owners liable for injury to or loss of life of employes, and one making it possible for schools to loan unexpended money,

thereby earning them \$35,000 a year in interest. All these measures are now among the laws of Kansas. While in the legislature Mr. Campbell served on the following committees: Rules, of which he was chairman; cities of the first class, judiciary, revision, and railroads. In 1903 he was appointed attorney to adjust town site claims among the Indians in Oklahoma Territory, which kept him there about a year. Mr. Campbell's practice is general and he is also engaged in real estate transactions quite extensively. He is regarded as one of the leading and progressive citizens of Bourbon county and Fort Scott. On Feb. 19, 1891, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Adella Adams, of Ypsilanti, Mich., a descendant of President Adams. Five children have been born to them—twins, who died in infancy; Andrew Parkhurst, born Feb. 19, 1894; Katherine, born Dec. 2, 1897; and John Adams, born June 12, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the Congregational church, in which Mr. Campbell was superintendent of the Sunday school ten years. He also is a member of the Redmen, the Woodmen of the World, and the Fraternal Life Association.

William John Krehbiel, editor and publisher of the "McPherson Republican," one of the leading party organs of the state, was born in Denmark, Lee county, Iowa, Dec. 11, 1870, a son of John Jacob and Anna (Leisy) Krehbiel, and is descended from fine old German stock, a race recognized for its sturdiness, integrity, and love of country. His grandfather, Rev. John Krehbiel, was born in Lohmühle, Germany, and was a preacher of the Mennonite church who came to America, in 1832, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Lee county, Iowa, in 1839. There he purchased government land and spent the greater part of his life, preaching the faith of his church and farming with such primitive implements as were afforded at that early day in the West. Subsequently, he became a lumber merchant and one of the prosperous citizens of the county, passing away at West Point, Iowa, in 1887. His son, John Jacob, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1838, and was a small child when his father moved west of the Mississippi river. He was reared and educated on the frontier, receiving such advantages as the early settlers could afford for their children, and upon the death of his father succeeded him in the manufacture of lumber. He was a manufacturer of wagons, in a small way, at Denmark, Iowa, from 1867 to 1879, when he removed to Newton, Kan., and established the J. J. Krehbiel wagon factory, a flourishing manufacturing institution, which he conducted until 1908, when he sold out to his eldest son, Edgar A., who has since had charge. William J. Krehbiel received his early education in the public schools of Iowa and Kansas and graduated in the high school at Newton, Kan., in 1888. Subsequently he took a special course in the state university at Lawrence, with emphasis upon the studies that would fit him for journalism. He left the university, in 1894, and the following winter attended Bethel College, at Newton, for a special course in German. He began his newspaper work immediately after leaving the high school by working in the office of

the "Newton Republican," where he learned the business end of a printing establishment. From 1891 to 1895 he was employed in mercantile life, but returned to journalism and entered the employ of the "North Topeka Mail." Three months later he was offered and accepted the position of telegraph editor of the "Topeka Capital." During the years he worked on these papers his desire grew to own and operate a journal of his own and, in 1897, he purchased the "Newton Republican," on the staff of which he had begun his career as a journalist. He conducted this paper with marked success, but two years later sold it to purchase the "McPherson Republican," which was founded, in 1872, by the late George W. McClintock, and conducted, until purchased by Mr. Krehbiel, by S. G. Mead. When first organized the paper was called the "McPherson Independent," but in 1879 the name was changed to "Republican," and a daily edition was first issued, in 1885, it being one of the first dailies in the smaller towns of Kansas. Since Mr. Krehbiel purchased the paper its success has been most gratifying; due to his good management, energy, and ability. The weekly edition has a circulation of 3,000, making it an influential party organ. The "Republican" is the leading paper of McPherson county and one of the best managed properties in the state. Modern presses have been installed by Mr. Krehbiel and the plant is equipped to handle all kinds of printing. For years Mr. Krehbiel has been an active factor in local affairs and politics, both editorially and personally. In 1903 he was elected mayor of McPherson and was reelected in 1905. During his incumbency of this office he was instrumental in securing a sewer system for the city, involving an outlay of \$32,000, a task of some magnitude when one considers the great number of retired farmers who live in the town and who usually oppose expenditures of any kind. He has also been actively interested in the work of the Commercial Club, and at the present time is president of that organization.

On April 25, 1900, Mr. Krehbiel married Augusta Ruth, daughter of Jacob E. Ruth, a well known merchant and miller of Kingfisher, Okla., and two children have been born of this union—Kenneth, born July 24, 1903, and Marion, born June 17, 1910.

Thomas Allen McNeal was born on a farm, in Marion county, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1853. His paternal grandfather and grandmother were Scotch-Irish, born and reared in County Down, Ireland, from which locality they migrated to the United States in the early part of the Nineteenth century. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Brownlee, was born in Scotland, and his maternal grandmother, Elizabeth (Greathouse) Brownlee, was born in Holland. All of his grandparents, on migrating to this country, settled in Pennsylvania, where his father and mother were born. About the year 1828 or 1829, John McNeal, his grandfather, moved with his family out into the wilderness of Ohio and took up the homestead on which Thomas A. was born, to Allen and Rachel McNeal, on the date above stated. Allen McNeal was a man of positive convictions. He was one of the organizers of the old Liberty party and for several

years kept a station on what was known as the "Underground Railroad," frequently risking his own liberty in helping fugitive slaves on their way to freedom.

The boy, Thomas A., spent the first years of his life about as the ordinary farmer boy spends his, working on the farm in the spring, summer, and fall, and attending the the short winter terms at the country school. This elementary and somewhat desultory education was supplemented by about four years at Ohio Central College, Iberia, Ohio, Oberlin College, and Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Mich. In the spring of 1879 young McNeal moved to Kansas, locating in the frontier town of Medicine Lodge, where he engaged in the newspaper business for several years, as editor and proprietor of the "Medicine Lodge Cresset." In the year 1887 he was admitted to the bar, sold his newspaper to L. M. Axline, and engaged in the practice of law until the spring of 1894, when he moved to Topeka and established the "Kansas Breeze." In the fall of 1895 the "Breeze" was merged with the "North Topeka Mail," under the name of the "Mail and Breeze," of which publication Mr. McNeal has been the editor ever since. At the time of the merger the "Mail and Breeze" had a bona fide subscription list of about 3,000. It now has considerably more than 100,000 subscribers.

Mr. McNeal served as member of the legislature from Barber county during the legislative sessions of 1885, 1886, and 1887. He was elected as mayor of Medicine Lodge, in 1890, and while holding that office appointed Jerry Simpson city marshal, the first political office, by the way, that Jerry Simpson ever held. In 1905 Mr. McNeal was appointed private secretary to Governor Hoch, serving in that capacity until July 1, 1905, when he resigned to take his office as state printer. He held this office for six years, being elected once by the legislature and twice by the people of the state at the general elections.

Charles W. Barnes, superintendent of insurance, was born on a farm in Coshocton county, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1869, son of William O. and Maria Louisa (McGruder) Barnes, natives of Coshocton county and members of pioneer families of Ohio. Charles Barnes, father of William, was a judge in that state during the early days of its settlement. His son, William, became a farmer in his native county, and during the Civil war served in the Union army. In 1877 he removed from Ohio to Trego county, Kansas, where he had acquired the title to a large tract of land, comprising some 1,500 acres, which he soon discovered was practically useless for farming purposes, as the rainfall in that region was too slight for the production of crops. He then turned his attention to cattle raising and successfully conducted this business until in the winter of 1882, when his cattle were frozen to death in a severe storm, causing him a financial loss of about \$30,000. After this ill fortune he left that section of the state and, in 1883, located in Lyon county, on a farm south of Emporia. He is now making his home with his son in Osage City, Kan., and is seventy-two years of age. He was married, in 1867, to Maria Louisa, daughter of William McGruder, who

died in Topeka, in 1899, at the age of fifty-six. Charles W. Barnes is their only child and was eight years old when he accompanied his parents to Kansas. With the exception of a few terms of study in Ohio, he did not attend school until a year or two after the family's removal to Lyon county, when he entered the State Normal School, at Emporia. After a year of study in that institution he obtained a teacher's license, with the intention of complying with his mother's desire that he should teach. But at this time a position in a printing office, in Emporia, was offered him, and this appearing the more agreeable occupation to him, he accepted and began his career as a journalist. For several years he was in the employ of different offices in Emporia, working for the "Democrat," the "News," the "Republican," and the "Gazette," of that city. He served in every position with these firms, from that of apprentice to editor, receiving a thorough training in newspaper work. In 1895 he accepted a position on the staff of the "Topeka Daily Capital," as political reporter, which he held for three years and then entered the employ of the "State Journal," of Topeka, in the same capacity. Through his success and popularity as a reporter he gained an extensive acquaintance among the prominent public officials and party leaders of the state, while his ability as a political writer was recognized by the newspapers of other states, as well as Kansas. After four years as reporter for the "State Journal," in January, 1903, he entered the office of superintendent of insurance, as assistant, and served four years under C. H. Nuling. In 1907 he was elected to the office of superintendent of insurance, was reelected in 1908, and is now serving his second term as a state official. He still is interested in journalism, as the editor and proprietor of the "Freepress," published in Osage City, Kan., a weekly newspaper, which he purchased in 1904. Mr. Barnes is prominent among the fraternal orders, is an Elk, an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Modern Woodmen, the Sons of Veterans, and the Knights and Ladies of Security. He is now manager of the commercial department of the North America Accident Insurance Company, with offices at Topeka.

Mr. Barnes was married Dec. 25, 1899, to Miss Margaret Holmes Bear, of Topeka, daughter of S. J. Bear and his wife, Susan Rebecca Holmes. Mr. Barnes and his wife have two children—Charles W., Jr., born Aug. 6, 1902, and Jack B., born Nov. 25, 1904.

Isaac J. Meade, vice-president of the Lawrence National Bank, is a native of Missouri, born on his father's farm in Davis county, that state, Feb. 22, 1870. He is a son of Richard T. and Miram (McCulley) Meade, the former born in Kentucky, and the latter in Missouri. Farming was his father's occupation, and the son was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education, which was completed in the high school and normal school at Pattonsburg, Mo. For five years he was in the hardware business at Pattonsburg and then, in 1894, began his career in the banking business, at Locksprings, Mo., where he remained ten years, as a bank cashier. In 1904 he went to Colorado and organized the First

National Bank at Loveland, of which bank he served as cashier up to August, 1907. In March, 1908, he became identified with the Lawrence National Bank, of Lawrence, Kan., as vice-president, and since then has been actively connected with that banking institution, and has resided in Lawrence. He is recognized as an able banker and as a man of good business judgment. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1893 he married Miss Annie E. Enfield.

John N. Roberts, former adjutant-general of Kansas, a veteran of the Civil war and prominent citizen of Lawrence, is a native of Ohio, born in the Western Reserve, at Mecca, Trumbull county, July 3, 1838. He is of Scotch descent and a direct descendant of Major Roberts of the British army, who was a Scotch Highlander and came to America in the Seventeenth century. William Roberts, the paternal grandfather of General Roberts, was a soldier in the American Revolution, and served with the heavy dragoons, known as "Scotch Highlanders." The parents of General Roberts were John and Emaline (Hotchkiss) Roberts, natives of Hartford, Conn. His father was a manufacturer of engines and machinery in Ohio, and in his father's factory the son learned the trade of a machinist and engine maker. The business career of General Roberts has been that of a manufacturer. He obtained a fair common school education, and then learned his trade. He answered to the first call of President Lincoln for troops in the defense of the Union, and, in April, 1861, enlisted in the Nineteenth Ohio infantry, for a term of ninety days, and served under the command of General McClellan, in western Virginia, participating in the battles of Rich Mountain and Beverly Ford. At the expiration of the ninety days his regiment was mustered out of the service, and then Mr. Roberts assisted in the organization of the Sixth Ohio cavalry, which was mustered in the service, in October, 1861, for a term of three years. He was commissioned as first lieutenant of Company G, of this regiment, and in August, 1863, was promoted to the captaincy of Company D, in the same regiment. In November, 1864, he was commissioned major of the regiment, serving in the Army of the Potomac. He was severely wounded at the battle of Upperville, Virginia, July 21, 1863, but remained with the army until Nov. 12, 1864, when, by reason of the expiration of the term of enlistment and troubles arising from his wound, he was honorably discharged.

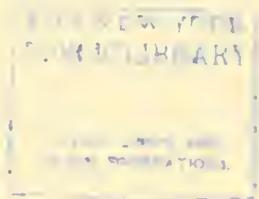
In October, 1867, General Roberts married Miss Emily S. Sutliff, at Warren, Ohio. She is a daughter of a lawyer at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have one daughter, Isabel, the wife of Mark E. Otis, of Chicago. In the summer of 1869 General Roberts came to Kansas and established his residence at Lawrence, where he has since resided. In business, as a manufacturer, he has achieved financial success and is numbered among the capable business men of the state, and in Lawrence he has one of the largest and most beautiful homes of the city. It is modern throughout, and is a model in architecture. In politics General Roberts has always been an ardent Republican. He served with credit in the

Kansas legislature, in the regular session of 1885 and the special session of 1886. In 1889 he was appointed adjutant-general of Kansas and this office he held for four years. In fraternal relations he is a Knight Templar Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and with his comrades in arms he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

William Crowell Gunn, of Fort Scott, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, May 29, 1857. His parents were Rev. Elihu and Amy (Barrett) Gunn. (See sketch). William C. Gunn was the fourth in a family of six children. He was educated at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, the State Normal School at Emporia, and the University of Kansas at Lawrence. Early in life Mr. Gunn was thrown upon his own resources, as the profession of his father, that of a missionary in the West, was not a very remunerative one, and it devolved upon the son not only to care for himself, but to assist in the care of his family as well. Then, as now, Mr. Gunn was not daunted, and cheerfully accepted the first position open to him, that of a section laborer on the M., K. & T., between Fort Scott and Nevada. With the beginning of the construction of a narrow gauge road between Cherokee and Parsons, now an important division of the Frisco system, operating to Cherryvale, Mr. Gunn accepted a position as a laborer in the construction of the road bed. Returning to Fort Scott, at the age of twenty-one years he engaged in his first business venture, that of real estate, which has continued to be his chief occupation. This business in late years has increased to such an extent that he is known as one of the most extensive real estate operators in the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and no man in either of these states is wider or better known than he. In addition to his general office at Fort Scott, Kan., he now maintains branch offices at Columbus, Parsons, Eldorado, and other points, and in carrying on this large business has perhaps spent more money and energy in advertising Kansas and the Southwest than any other one real estate operator. As a result of his efforts in this line he is generally credited with having brought and settled in Kansas from the more thickly populated states more emigrants than any other one agency acting in that line. There are innumerable enterprises of a local character that he either promoted to success or contributed both time and means to establish. In 1889 and 1890 Mr. Gunn raised the money and was the promoter and chief spirit in the construction of the New Orleans, Natchez & Northwestern railroad, being the heaviest stock holder and becoming general manager. Seventy-seven miles of this railroad were built and are now in operation, from Natchez, Miss., to Bastrop, Ark. One of his first business ventures of magnitude was the organization of a company and the raising of \$50,000 in one day, without assistance, for the construction of the Goodlander Hotel at Fort Scott. The Parkinson Sugar Works, established at Fort Scott for the manufacture of granulated sugar from sorghum cane, though subsidized by the government, proved a failure in that line and would have become a total loss



W. C. Gunn



had not Mr. Gunn received the idea of converting it into a sorghum syrup plant, which he did by interesting experienced men with him in the organization of the Fort Scott Sorghum Syrup Company. The plant was purchased by Mr. Gunn for \$11,000 and is now the largest exclusive sorghum syrup plant in the United States, the net earnings for the last year it was operated under the direction of Mr. Gunn totaling \$100,000. In 1909 the factory was sold to Chicago men, since which time it has continued to grow in magnitude. When oil and gas were discovered in paying quantities in southern Kansas and Oklahoma, Mr. Gunn was one of the first to become interested and was soon a prominent operator in the fields of these two states. The idea of piping natural gas from the heavier fields to Fort Scott was conceived by him, and in 1905, a pipe line to this city was constructed from La Harpe; three years later the line was extended to the main pipe lines of the Kansas Natural Gas Company and now runs to the fields direct, so that Fort Scott has gas supplied from the strongest wells of Kansas and Oklahoma. This is one of the greatest benefits ever accomplished by any one man for the city. During 1911 he continued the construction of this line east, to Nevada, Mo., and largely merged the public utilities of that city under one corporation. True to his nature to smooth out troubled business conditions, soon after the failure of the First National Bank, in 1909, Mr. Gunn purchased the entire assets of that institution, saving to the many depositors the heavy expense and long drawn out delays incident to receivership and making possible an early settlement of their accounts with the defunct bank. In the development of the enormous cement industries of southeastern Kansas, Mr. Gunn has been a leading spirit. The plant of the Fort Scott Brick and Tile Co., one of the largest paving and building brick manufacturing plants in Kansas, also stands as a monument to his business ability, he having purchased it when in a bankrupt condition and promoted it to its present great success. The religious influence under which Mr. Gunn was raised left an indelible impression upon his life which has been plainly visible during his entire business career, and different from a great many men, he believed in liberality, both as to his time and means, in helping all church organizations; and there is not a single church in the city of Fort Scott that has not received his liberal support. In the erection of the recent costly and modern church edifices, regardless of denomination, he has been one of the most liberal contributors. In the work to organize and build the \$50,000 Y. M. C. A. building in that city, he was one of the leaders and the largest financial backer of the enterprise. In the purchase, late in 1911, of a building for worship and headquarters for the Salvation Army, he was one of the two largest donors. During 1910 he gave to the Church of God, which religious organization maintains the Collegiate Institute in this city, the National School of that church, a beautiful and sightly fifteen acres of ground within the city limits, as a building site for the new Collegiate Institute, under contemplation. Above everything, Mr. Gunn enjoys seeing all man-

kind happy and comfortable, and in 1910 he purchased, at an enormous expense, Fern Lake Park, a tract of 160 acres adjoining the city, and donated it to Fort Scott for a public park, at the same time giving a heavy endowment fund for its improvement. It is proverbial in Fort Scott and among his acquaintances everywhere that no worthy person in need or distress has ever been turned away by Mr. Gunn, when appealed to for aid, and his reputation for kindness and charity is such that people in trouble, need and distress have come from many states in the Union to solicit aid from him; and as far as known, none deserving have been denied. Mr. Gunn widely differs in his nature from most men, in that, while being a man of strong views and prejudices, and outspoken on all subjects of a business, political, religious, or social nature, he is carefully considerate of those who oppose his views and beliefs and never offends anyone; and it is an anomaly in nature that so active and positive a character as he possesses should go through such an unusually active life without a personal enemy, for it is claimed that he is one man against whom no malice is held. He is the most popular and idolized citizen in Fort Scott. His private and business offices are large and spacious, located on the ground floor, at the junction of Market and Wall streets and Scott avenue, and they are not locked day or night, the year round, being kept open as free rest rooms for the public. Mr. Gunn is very fond of company, and his home is seldom without guests, his presence being looked for at all public gatherings and social functions. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, Heptasophs, Ancient Order of United Workman, and the Elks, and he is a Thirty-second degree Consistory Mason. He is a Republican in politics, but his varied business interests and busy life have been such that he has given politics little attention. On Feb. 22, 1882, Mr. Gunn was married to Loula R. Rice, eldest daughter of Gen. and Mrs. J. H. Rice, of Fort Scott. Two children have been born of this union: William R., born in 1884, is in partnership with his father in all of his business enterprises, and Nana L. is the wife of William Kenneth Calhoun, who is a partner in the large drygoods house of W. J. Calhoun & Co., and president of the Fort Scott Brick and Tile Company.

Elihu and Amy (Barrett) Gunn.—Reverend Elihu Gunn was a native of Montague, Mass., and his paternal ancestors were among the original settlers of that state, in 1830. Mrs. Amy (Barrett) Gunn, his wife, was a native of Vermont and her paternal and maternal ancestors arrived in Rhode Island at a little later date. Elihu Gunn, through great difficulties, paid his way through college and was graduated from Madison (now Colgate) University, Hamilton, N. Y., in 1849. Soon after his graduation he was ordained as a Baptist minister and, with his bride, went west as a pioneer home missionary. They settled at Keokuk, Iowa, where Mr. Gunn established the first Baptist church in the place and subsequently erected a substantial brick church edifice. At the call of the Baptist Home Mission Board of New York he moved to

Pella, Iowa, in 1858, where he founded the Baptist college—the Central University of Iowa—became its first president and erected its initial building. From Pella Mr. Gunn went to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he remained for eight years and built one of the handsomest church buildings in the state. During his residence in Iowa he was exceedingly active, in addition to his own pastorates, in caring for the country churches in his vicinity. In 1870 Mr. Gunn removed to Kansas, where he was pastor of the church at Atchison for four years and there built up a strong and influential congregation. In 1874 he became district secretary for the American Baptist Home Missionary Society for the states of Kansas and Missouri and part of Nebraska, a position he held until he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Fort Scott, in 1877. The membership of this congregation was small and the church was in debt, but under Mr. Gunn's ministry the membership more than trebled, the indebtedness was cleared, and the building completed, so that the church at Fort Scott really stands as a monument to his memory. Leaving Fort Scott he served shorter pastorates at Junction City, Kan., and at Fort Madison, Iowa. He was then called to Keokuk, Iowa, where dissensions had almost ruptured the church, and succeeded in healing all differences and in reëstablishing the prosperity of the organization. Ill health caused his resignation, and he closed his active pastorate in the same city where he had begun it more than forty years before. The college Mr. Gunn established in Iowa conferred upon him, in recognition of his services, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He passed away in 1897, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mrs. Gunn, who was always his able co-worker, died in 1899 at the same age.

Gurdon Grovenor, of Lawrence, was born in that part of the town of Suffield, Conn., known as Boston-Neck, Sept. 13, 1830. His father's name was Gurdon Grovenor and his mother was Maria Phelps, daughter of Captain Seth and Phoebe (Hastings) Phelps. Mr. Grovenor is of the seventh generation in direct descent from John Grovenor, who came to this country, with his wife, Esther, from Cheshire, England, in 1680, and settled in Roxbury, Mass. On his mother's side he is of the seventh generation in direct descent from William Phelps, who came from Tewksbury, England, in 1630, and later settled in Windsor, Conn. Mr. Grovenor's father died when the son was but six months old, and his mother sold her home in Boston-Neck and went to live with her father, Capt. Seth Phelps, at Suffield. There the mother and son lived until the latter was ten years of age, when the mother married Capt. Warren Lewis, of Suffield, with whom Mr. Grovenor lived until twenty years old, when he bought his maternal grandfather's farm, in 1850, and commenced farming for himself. On Oct. 28, 1852, he married Ellen Maria Crane, daughter of Amos S. and Fanny L. Crane, and he and his wife continued to reside on the farm until the spring of 1857, when he sold the farm, and in the following autumn they came to Lawrence, Kan., where they arrived Oct. 5, and here Mr. Grovenor has since resided.

Mr. Grovenor's preliminary education was received in the district

schools of his native town and was supplemented by one term of fourteen weeks at the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Mass., in the winter of 1847-8. The winter after his eighteenth birthday he taught a district school in Feeding Hills, Mass., and the following two winters he taught in Bristol, Conn. The next three winters he taught in his native town, Suffield, teaching in all six winters, and during the intervening summers farmed. Farming was not profitable in New England in that early day, his wife was not in good health, and therefore Mr. Grovenor sold his farm and came west. It was with regret that he found it necessary so to do at the time, but it proved a wise course, as in the West greater opportunities for doing well in life and leading a useful life have been afforded him.

Immediately on arriving in Lawrence he bought a lot, the north half of No. 58, Massachusetts street, on which he erected an 18x30 frame building, which served at once as a residence and business house. He formed a partnership with Alexander Lewis and the firm engaged in the grocery business, on a capital of \$500. In the fall of 1859 Mr. Grovenor's brother, Henry P. Grovenor, came to Lawrence and bought the interest of Mr. Lewis. The new firm added lumber to their line of business and continued a profitable trade until October, 1863, when the brothers dissolved partnership, Mr. Grovenor retaining the lumber business and his brother the grocery business. From that time on Mr. Grovenor remained in the lumber business until 1899, a period of thirty-six years, during which time he was interested in lumber yards at Lawrence, Ottawa, Garnett, and Iola. In 1865 he sold his Lawrence yard to Elijah Sells, but previously he had established the Ottawa lumber yard, which he sold in 1871, but in that same year, having also sold lumber yards which he had established at Garnett and Iola, he formed a partnership with E. D. Redington, under the firm name of Grovenor & Redington, which firm bought from Mr. Sells the old lumber yard at Lawrence. Owing to the financial panic of 1873 and the drought of 1874, the profits of the business fell off so greatly that they could not support two families, and in the spring of 1875 Mr. Grovenor bought his partner's interest in the business. From that time on Mr. Grovenor's son, Charles, worked with his father on a salary until Jan. 1, 1882, when he was admitted to a partnership. The firm became G. Grovenor & Son, and continued a profitable business until the spring of 1899, when, on account of the son's failing health, he had to retire and, Mr. Grovenor's health not being good, the business was sold. The career of Mr. Grovenor in the lumber business was attended with gratifying success. Each year, save two, some money was made. The two years excepted were the drought years of 1860 and 1874, the latter following the financial panic of 1873. Soon after coming to Lawrence, Mr. Grovenor had so prospered in business as to be able to build a comfortable home at No. 1002 New Hampshire street. This home was destroyed by fire at the hands of the guerillas, in the Lawrence raid, and afterward Mr. Grovenor built, on the same lot, his present residence. At the time of the Lawrence raid he

narrowly escaped losing his life. Three guerrillas came to his house and, with the butt of a musket, smashed in one of the front windows. Mrs. Grovenor, seeing that they would come in anyway, opened the door and admitted them. They ransacked the house, taking such things as they fancied, and then set the house on fire, above and below. After they had left Mr. Grovenor and his wife put out the fire below, but the fire above had gotten too strong a headway for them to extinguish it. Just then a whiskey soaked guerrilla rode up to the house and ordered Mr. Grovenor out, leveling his pistol at him and saying: "Are you Union or Secesh?" It was the trial of Mr. Grovenor's life. His wife, with her babe in her arms and her little boy clinging to her side, was standing near by. On his answer his life seemingly hung. Mr. Grovenor, however, displayed patriotic courage, replying that he was "Union," whereupon the guerrilla snapped his pistol, but it failed to fire, even after a second attempt. Just then a half dozen other guerrillas rode up to the house and their leader commanded the enemy not to shoot Mr. Grovenor, whom he ordered to come to him, and of whom he inquired: "Were you ever in Missouri, stealing niggers and horses?" Mr. Grovenor replied that he had never been in Missouri, except as he had passed through the state on his way to and from the East. The answer seemed to satisfy the leader of the party, who told Mr. Grovenor that if he did not want to get killed he must get out of sight, for all were getting drunk and would kill everybody they saw. Mr. Grovenor went to the cellar of his burning house and remained there until the fire reached him, when he escaped by way of an outside bulk-head door.

To Mr. Grovenor and his wife, Ellen M., there were born three children: Charles Phelps, born Aug. 25, 1855, at Suffield, Conn., died in Colorado, Jan. 11, 1902; John Crane, born May 9, 1863, at Lawrence, died June 19, 1865; and Fanny Maria, born at Lawrence, Oct. 7, 1865, died Sept. 27, 1872, at Monson, Mass., where she had gone on a visit. She was an affectionate, bright and happy girl, and gave promise of being a bright scholar and useful woman, and in her was centered much hope by her father, to whom her death was a great loss and sorrow. His son, Charles, was a good boy and a good man, and competent in business. At the age of twelve he made public confession and joined the Baptist church. He was forty-three when he died, and his death brought deep sorrow to his father and family. On April 6, 1869, the mother of these children, after a lingering illness of nearly three years, died, in a firm hope of a heavenly home. On May 22, 1871, Mr. Grovenor married Miss L. Maria Bliss, of Monson, Mass.

Mr. Grovenor has never been a politician. He never wanted or sought office, preferring his business and home to the cares and annoyances of civil office, but several times he was, at the solicitations of friends, a candidate for office. He was elected a member of the Lawrence city council in the spring of 1860, and again in 1861. He was later elected a member of the city school board and, in 1865, was elected mayor of Lawrence, and was reelected in 1870 and again in 1871. In 1893 he was

appointed to fill an unexpired term as a county commissioner, with which office he closed his public service as an official. In 1852 he cast his first presidential vote for Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate. When the Whig party ceased to exist he became a Republican, helping to organize that party in his native town in Connecticut, and with that party he has since worked and voted.

In the spring of 1872 Mr. Grovenor made a public confession of religion and united with the Baptist church. He has continued to be a zealous Christian and an ardent worker in his church, for which, perhaps, the most useful work of his life has been devoted. He has served as treasurer, and deacon, as chairman of the board of trustees, and as a member of the Kansas state convention board, of which he was several times president; and he was twice president of the convention. For a number of years he has served as a trustee of the Ottawa University, and was several times president of the board of trustees. He has been a liberal giver of his means to the church and to mission work, and has won universal recognition among his acquaintances as an earnest and consistent Christian. He has passed the eighty-first milestone of a useful, active and exemplary life, and while many deep afflictions and sorrows have come into his life, many blessings have come his way, perhaps, because he has trusted his life to Divine direction. He has been a success in the business world, and as a citizen has borne a commendable part toward the public welfare. In the community where he has lived, all who have known him have respected him for his strict regard for probity of character. With his fellow men he has been honest in all business transactions and his word has always been as good as his bond. His course in life has been directed with charity toward others, with truthfulness and fairness, and as a citizen he has always stood for the higher and better things of life and for the public good, while as a Christian Mr. Grovenor has always been willing to aid in the building up of the church and in the spreading of Christian truth.

Charles H. Tucker, cashier of the Watkins National Bank of Lawrence, was born in County Cornwall, England, May 6, 1857, son of William and Hannah (Hicks) Tucker. The father, who was a Methodist preacher, died when the son was three years of age, and the mother also died when he was but a boy. At the age of thirteen Mr. Tucker came to the United States and made his home with an aunt at Lawrence, in which city he has lived since 1870. He lived with his aunt but a short time, however, and from an early period in life supported himself, working at whatever he could find to do. His education was obtained in the public schools, and at the age of twenty-three years we find him engaged in the produce business, at Lawrence, a form of business in which he was engaged with fair success for upwards of fifteen years.

Very early in life Mr. Tucker became a worker in politics, as a supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party. His first position of public trust was that of city assessor in Lawrence. In 1894 he was elected a member of the legislature from Douglas county. He

served in the legislature with credit to himself and his county, and in 1896 was elected clerk of the district court in Douglas county. To this office he was reelected in 1898. Previous to his election to the legislature he served six years as a deputy in the county treasurer's office. For the past four years he has been city treasurer of Lawrence. In 1900 he was made cashier of the Watkins National Bank, a position he has since held, winning an enviable reputation as a banker. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Modern Woodmen, and of the Knights and Ladies of Security. In 1887 Mr. Tucker married Miss Jessie M. Flinn, and they are the parents of seven children. Mr. Tucker has forged his own way to success in life and is one of the best and most favorably known citizens of Lawrence.

Charles S. Huffman, distinguished legislator, physician, and banker, was born at Vincennes, Knox county, Indiana, Oct. 8, 1865. His father, William P. Huffman, was born at Bruceville, Knox county, Indiana, and his paternal grandparents were Solomon and Fanny (Purcell) Huffman. The grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, son of John Huffman, also a Pennsylvanian, who removed with his family from his native state in a very early day, settling in southwestern Indiana. The Huffmans are of Dutch origin, and the paternal grandmother, Fanny (Purcell) Huffman, was a native of Virginia, and of English lineage. The mother of Charles S. Huffman bore the maiden name of Mary Williamson, and was born at Vincennes, Ind. Her father was a soldier in the Mexican war, in which conflict he was killed. William P. Huffman removed from Indiana to Kansas in 1882, and settled at Hallowell, Cherokee county, where he has since resided, being now seventy-seven years of age. Farming has been his life pursuit.

Charles S. Huffman was reared in Indiana, on a farm, and his early scholastic training was received in the district schools of his native state. He then attended the high school at Bruceville, Ind., and at the same place supplemented a fair common school education with several terms in a normal school. He came to Kansas in 1883, joining his parents in Cherokee county, where they had settled the previous year. There he taught school until he entered the medical department of the University of Missouri, at St. Louis, in which he graduated in 1890. He began the practice of medicine at Columbus, Kan., where he has continued to reside since entering upon his professional career. He rose rapidly in his profession, taking rank among the leading physicians and surgeons of Kansas, and in 1895 took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. He holds membership in the Cherokee County Medical Society, in the Kansas State Medical Society, and in the American Medical Association. Since 1904 he has been secretary of the Kansas State Medical Society.

From an early period in life Dr. Huffman has been an active Republican in politics. In 1895 he was elected county coroner of his county, and in 1904 was elected state senator from Cherokee county. In 1908 he was reelected to the state senate to succeed himself, and in that position

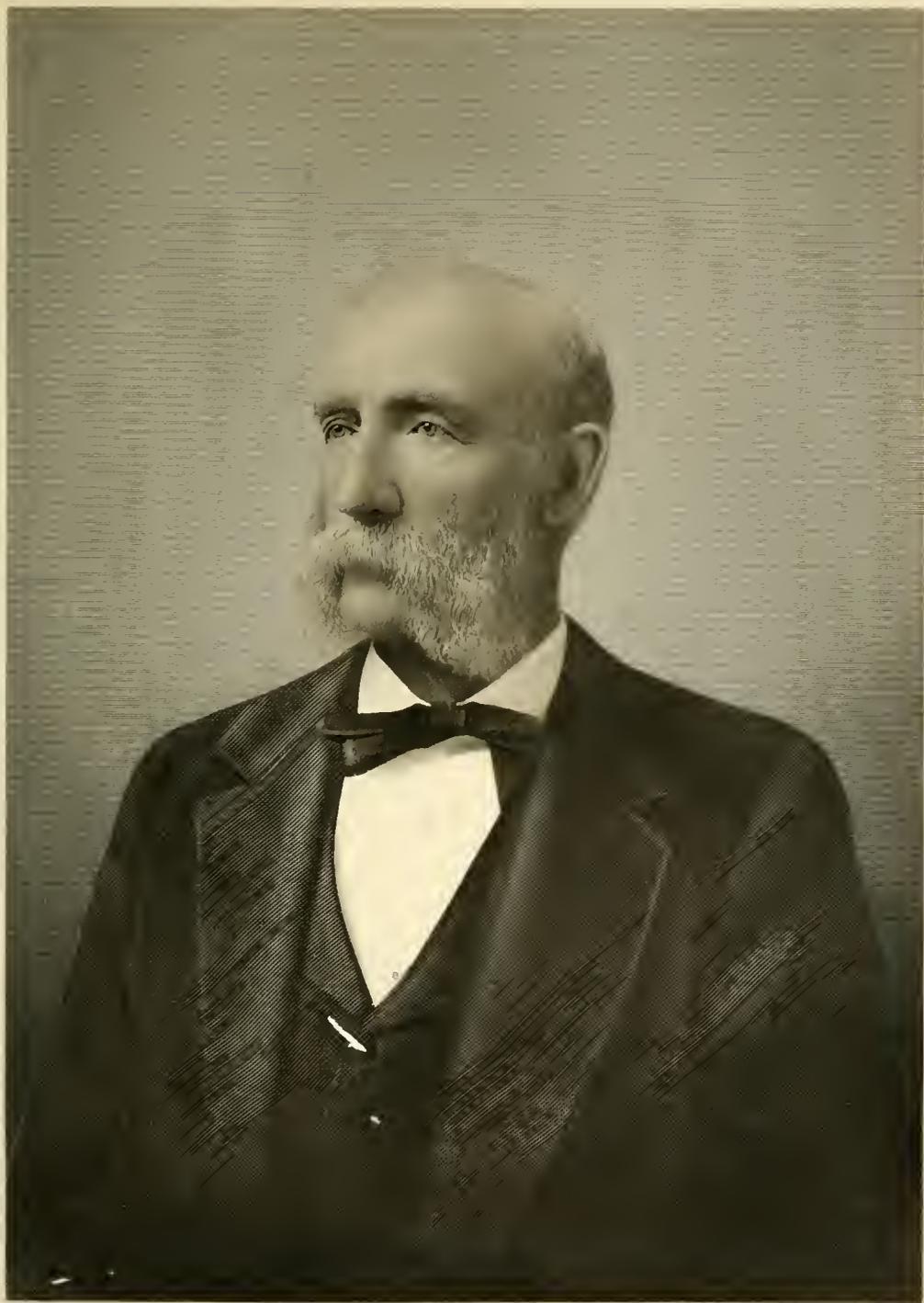
has rendered service that has met the most sanguine hopes of his friends and constituents. With distinction and honor he has served on the Ways and Means Committee of the state senate, of which committee he was chairman during the last two sessions of the legislature. Senator Huffman is the author of several important bills that were enacted into law, among them being the 1907 pure food law, laws effecting mines and miners, and labor and labor organizations, and the present workmen's compensation act.

When the Spanish-American war came on Dr. Huffman became assistant surgeon in the Twentieth Kansas United States volunteers. He served on the staff of General Funston, in the Philippines, and when he was mustered out of the service he was a staff officer, with the rank of captain. In March, 1911, he was appointed and commissioned brigadier-general of the Kansas National Guards, a rank he now holds.

For several years Senator Huffman has been connected with and interested in, as a stockholder and director, the Columbus State Bank, and in July, 1909, was chosen president of this institution, which position he now holds, to discharge the duties of which, as well as that of state senator, he has practically retired from the practice of medicine.

In 1893 Dr. Huffman was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Cowley, and unto this union a daughter was born—Mona Clara, by name. Fraternally Dr. Huffman is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in religious faith he is a member of the Christian church.

George W. Veale, Topeka, Kan. This history covers the first half century of the statehood of Kansas and was prepared at the close of that period. Of the men who were conspicuous figures in the making of the state's history, comparatively few yet remain. One of those pioneers who have completed a half century within the state is Col. George W. Veale, of Topeka, well known to the people of Kansas through a long and useful identification with the public affairs of the state. Colonel Veale was born on a farm about five miles south of Washington, Daviess county, Indiana, May 20, 1833, and is the descendant of one of the oldest of American families. In 1640, there came to the colony at Jamestown, Va., three brothers, one of whom finally settled in New Hampshire, where the family name became established as Viele. The second brother settled in New Jersey, and his descendants adopted the surname of Vail. The third brother settled in South Carolina and established that branch of the family to which Colonel Veale belongs. James C. Veale, the father of Colonel Veale, was born in South Carolina in 1787, the fourth in a family of five sons and three daughters born to his parents, James C. and Lovina Veale. He received a good education in South Carolina, and taught school in North Carolina and Georgia prior to his removal to Indiana with his parents in 1806, or when he was nineteen years of age. In 1809, he taught the first school ever taught in Daviess county, Indiana, and continued to be thus engaged until the war of 1812, when he joined General Harrison in his campaign against



Col George W. Verale

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Tecumseh. He served under Captain Moderl and was wounded at the battle of Vincennes. He died on the old homestead in Daviess county, Indiana, in 1858, still bearing the ball he received in that engagement. He was numbered among the early abolitionists in Indiana, and was one of the most esteemed and honored pioneers of Daviess county. He was a Whig in politics, though he voted for James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1844. In 1813 he wedded Eleanor Aikman, a native of Shepherdstown, in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, where she was born in 1792. She was reared in Virginia and there received an excellent education. About 1811 or 1812, she accompanied her parents, James Aikman and wife, to Daviess county, Indiana, where they located near a creek still known as Aikman creek. During the war of 1812, both the Veale and Aikman families were taken to Comer's Fort for protection while the fathers were with General Harrison fighting the Indians and British. Both were farmer families and both pioneers of Daviess county, Indiana. James C. and Eleanor (Aikman) Veale began housekeeping on a farm five miles south of Washington, Daviess county, Indiana and there became the parents of ten children, namely: William T., John M., who lost his life at sea due to a wreck by storm, while en route from New Orleans to Pensacola, Florida, in 1849; Sarah, James A., Julia, Mary M., now Mrs. Fielding Johnson, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Elizabeth, Eleanor, who died when eight years old; Anderson, who resides at the homestead in Indiana, and Col. George W. Veale, of this review. Of these children but three are living: Mary M., Anderson and Col. George W. (1911). The mother passed away in 1871; she was a member of the Presbyterian church. James C. Veale, the grandfather of Colonel Veale, was a native of South Carolina and a patriot under Sumter in the Revolutionary war. He removed his family to Daviess county, Indiana in 1806, making the journey in wagons and accompanied by nine slaves. He located near a creek that was named for him, and when Daviess county was organized one of the townships received the name of Veale. He died on his original homestead there about 1841, when ninety-three years of age, and was survived by his wife until 1844, when she too passed away at the same place. Col. George W. Veale grew to manhood in Indiana. He attended school about three months each year until seventeen years of age, when he entered Wabash College and was a student there two years. He then became a clerk in a dry goods store at Evansville, Ind., and remained in that position from 1852 until 1857. On Jan. 20, 1857, George W. Veale and Miss Nannie Johnson were united in marriage in Evansville, Ind., and on March 29 following, Colonel Veale and his bride left Evansville on the steamer "White Cloud" in company with the family of the late Judge Crozier, of Leavenworth. On April 7, 1857, they arrived at Quindaro, a historic free-state town near the Missouri river in what was then Leavenworth county, but is now included in Wyandotte county. There Colonel Veale engaged in merchandising and also began his career of public usefulness which has continued for half a century. He

served as the first sheriff of the new county of Wyandotte and, under President Lincoln's first call for volunteers he raised his first company at Quindaro in June, 1861, for service in the Civil war. He was commissioned captain and still has in his possession that commission, dated April 29, 1861, and signed by Charles Robinson, governor. His company was assigned to the Fourth Kansas Volunteer cavalry, and later he saw service as colonel of the Second Kansas Militia, which served in the campaign against Price in his invasion of Kansas. At the battle of the Blue, Colonel Veale and his men won distinction through their valorous conduct in holding their position against superior numbers with fearful loss. His whole military record is one of skill and bravery as a soldier, and he has well maintained the family prestige for courage and patriotism. After a brief residence at Quindaro, he established himself in the dry goods business at Topeka, the firm being Hamilton & Co. In 1866, he was appointed state agent for the sale of railroad lands, which position he held three years. He was also tax commissioner for the Union Pacific railroad a number of years and was one of the incorporators of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. He organized the Topeka Bank and Savings Institution, which is now the Bank of Topeka, and he built the Veale Block, one of the handsome business blocks of Topeka. Colonel Veale has been an ardent and active Republican all of his life. He was a member of the first legislature under the Leavenworth constitution; served two terms in the state senate during 1867 and 1868, as the legislature met each year then; and served fourteen years in the lower house of the state legislature, his services in the house beginning in 1871. In that same year he served as president of the State Fair Association. He is a member of the Kansas State Historical Society and served as its president in 1907-8. He is also a member of the Red Cross Association. He joined the Masonic order in 1866 and took the degrees with the late Senator Preston B. Plumb and Charles Columbia.

Mrs. Veale was born in Pike county, Indiana, in 1838, and was reared there. She is the daughter of Col. Fielding Johnson, a pioneer of Pike county and a veteran of the Black Hawk war. He was one of President Lincoln's first appointees in Kansas, having been made agent for the Delaware Indians, in which capacity he served until about the close of the war. He became prominent in many ways during the war. He was the son of Thomas Johnson, secretary to General Harrison and a member of the first constitutional convention of Indiana, where he took a prominent part in the formation of that state's constitution. Mrs. Veale is a first cousin of John W. Foster, the famous American diplomat, whose wife is the niece of General McPherson, commander of the Army of the Tennessee at the time of his death at the battle of Atlanta. Mrs. Veale has been an able and a noble companion to her husband during his long and active public career. Their former home, the site of which is now occupied by the Auditorium, was one of the social centers of Topeka in earlier years, and many distinguished

people have been entertained there, including Gen. U. S. Grant and his suite. To Mrs. Veale belongs the honor and distinction of making and presenting to Captain Veale's company the first Union state flag used by Kansas troops in the Civil war. On horseback she solicited subscriptions for the material throughout Wyandotte county, and after receiving the necessary amount gave a dinner at her home in honor of the company. To that dinner she invited the wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the company, who vied with each other in making the flag. It was a beautiful emblem and with the exception of the stars, which were placed on it by Col. Fielding Johnson, it represented the loving handiwork of those noble and patriotic women.

To Colonel and Mrs. Veale were born three children, two of whom grew to maturity, namely: George W. Veale, Jr., born in Quindaro, in 1858, and educated in the Topeka public schools, at Washburn College and at the Military Institute, Chester, Pa.; he is now proprietor of the U. V. Laundry in Topeka; Walter J. Veale, born in Topeka, in 1866, was educated in Topeka and at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind.; he is now in business in the City of Mexico.

Colonel Veale is now retired from all active duties, but he retains his former interest in public affairs and is thoroughly conversant with all the issues of the day. In Topeka, where he has resided over fifty years, he is esteemed as one of that city's most public-spirited citizens, one who in action was ever honorable and in life upright, and his name will go down in history supported with all the attributes of a well spent life and an honorable career.

Franklin Pierce Smith, A. B., A. M., was born near Salem, Ind., July 9, 1854. His parents were Lewis N. and Nancy J. (Worrall) Smith, natives of Indiana, the father being of English and German lineage, and the mother of Scotch and English. His paternal ancestors were Virginians, and from Virginia the family went to Kentucky and thence to Indiana. Lewis N. Smith was a farmer by occupation, and to the farm life the son was reared. He attended the country district schools and then the Salem Academy, where he was prepared for college. In 1874 he entered the University of Indiana, in which he graduated in 1878, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For three years he was principal of the Salem (Ind.) High School, then served one year as superintendent of the schools at Orleans, Ind., and after superintending the Bedford, Ind., schools five years, was again at Orleans for one year. In 1889 he came to Kansas and for one year was principal of the Ottawa High School; and for nearly five years thereafter he was superintendent of the Ottawa city schools, resigning the position, in December, 1894, to become superintendent of the Lawrence city schools, a position he has since held, now serving his seventeenth year in the position.

At Baker University, in 1892, Mr. Smith received the degree of Master of Arts. In educational work he ranks with the foremost in Kansas and has been active in the Kansas State Teachers' Association. In politics he has never been active. He is a Republican, but not a partisan. He

is a Knight Templar and a Thirty-third degree Mason, and in church faith is a Methodist. Mr. Smith has been twice married. On Oct. 21, 1878, he wedded Miss Amanda E. Brewer, who died Dec. 24, 1888, leaving a daughter, Daisy B., the wife of A. C. Wherry, of Salt Lake City. On July 2, 1893, he married Miss Rose E. Brock.

John Ward, D. D., Bishop of the Leavenworth (Kan.) diocese of the Roman Catholic church, was born in West View, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, May 23, 1857, a son of Joseph and Ellen (McGrath) Ward, natives of County Westmeath, Ireland, who came to America in the early '50s, stopping for a time in New York, but locating permanently at West View, some fourteen miles west of Cleveland, Ohio. Joseph Ward was a farmer and was very successful in his avocation, becoming the owner of valuable farm property. Bishop Ward received his early education in the district and parochial schools of West View, and later attended Mount Saint Mary's Seminary, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the College of the Assumption, at Sandwich, Ontario, just opposite Detroit, Mich. He was prepared for the priesthood in St. Meinrad Seminary, Spencer county, Indiana, where he completed his studies, in 1884, and was ordained in the priesthood on July 27 of that year, by Bishop Louis Mary Fink, O. S. D., in the cathedral at Leavenworth. His first appointment was in the cathedral in which he was ordained, and on Nov. 11, 1884, he was given his first parish, that of St. Joseph's, in Marshall county, Kansas, with the town of Frankfort as a mission. The members of his flock were scattered over a large district, which made his labors arduous, but he met every obstacle with a courage that insured success, so that after five years of privations and zealous striving he left religion on a solid footing. His name is held in benediction, and no man enjoys more sincere friendship from the people, both Catholic and non-Catholic, in Marshall county. In August, 1888, he became rector of St. Patrick's church at Parsons, Kan., where the removal of a heavy debt and the building of the basement of the present handsome church there taxed his energies six years. In 1895 he became pastor of St. Thomas Church, at Armourdale, and remained there until made rector of the cathedral at Leavenworth, Aug. 15, 1898, and he was appointed irremovable rector of St. Mary's Church, at Kansas City, Kan., May 30, 1909, to succeed the pioneer priest of the diocese, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Anton Kuhls. On Nov. 25, 1910, he was appointed Bishop of Leavenworth, a promotion merited by his character, ability and years of faithful service for the church, and occasioned by the transferring of the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Lillis from the see of Leavenworth to become coadjutor to Rt. Rev. John Hogan, bishop of Kansas City, Mo. The electoral college of the Leavenworth diocese and the bishops of the province of St. Louis met in Kansas, City, Kan., Aug. 25, 1910, under the presidency of the Most Rev. John J. Glennon, the archbishop of St. Louis, and elected Father Ward to succeed Bishop Lillis, which selection was approved by Pope Pius X.

Bishop Ward has given years of untiring effort to the upbuilding of the different parishes that were in his charge, years that were full of

charitable deeds. He is a man nobly endowed with those fine qualities of mind and heart and of personal manner which have the power of awakening loyalty and affection, as well as respect, in all of his associates. He brings to his new position executive ability of a very high order, and his fitness for the high honor in the church is unquestioned.

Julius Terrass Willard, D. S., Dean of Science and Professor of Chemistry in the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, is a son of Julius Frederick Willard, who was born Aug. 2, 1835, in Farmington, Conn., and is descended from Simon Willard, who came from England to America in 1634. Frances Willard, the great temperance worker, was also descended from the same ancestor. Julius F. Willard was reared in Connecticut and received a common school education. In April, 1856, when twenty years of age, he came to Wabaunsee, Kan., with the colony led by C. B. Lines and known as the "Beecher Rifle and Bible Company," for whom Whittier wrote,

"We cross the prairies as of old
Our fathers crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free."

He took a preëmption claim in Wabaunsee county, but did not prove up on it. Later, he located on a quarter-section in the Kansas river valley, across from Wamego, and it has remained his home to the present time. On March 1, 1861, in Wabaunsee county, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Terrass and to them were born five children, four of whom survive the mother, who passed away in 1885. They are: Prof. Julius Terrass Willard, of this sketch; John J. Willard, deceased; Dr. Henry Selden Willard, of Manhattan, Kan.; Mary Elizabeth Willard, wife of Victor Emrick, of Portland, Ore.; and Rev. Sherman Albert Willard, a Congregational minister. The second marriage of Julius F. Willard occurred in 1887, when he was united to Miss Viola Bangs, of Wabaunsee county, who is still living.

Prof. Julius Terrass Willard, born April 9, 1862, near Wabaunsee, Wabaunsee county, was reared on his father's farm and was given the best educational advantages to be obtained in the county at that time. He entered the Kansas State Agricultural College, in 1879, and graduated in 1883, with the degree of B. S., but he extended the course one year, during which he became familiar with the chemical department as a student assistant. He was assistant in chemistry in the Kansas State Agricultural College from 1883 to 1887; a graduate student in Johns Hopkins University the year of 1887-1888; assistant chemist at the Kansas Experiment Station from 1888 to 1897; assistant professor of chemistry in the Kansas State Agricultural College from 1890 to 1896; associate professor of chemistry in 1896-1897; professor of applied chemistry in the same school from 1897-1901; director of Kansas Experiment Station from 1900 to 1906; vice-president of the Kansas Experiment Station, 1907 to the present time; professor of chemistry in the Kansas State

Agricultural College from 1901 to the present time; Dean of Science, 1909 to the present time; and chemist in the Engineering Experiment Station, 1910 to the present time. Professor Willard received the degree Master of Science in 1880, and was made Doctor of Science in 1908. He is a life member of the Kansas Academy of Science and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Professor Willard has gained his knowledge of his special work by years of close observation and investigation, both in this country and in Europe, and the text books and bulletins which he has prepared are considered valuable acquisitions to the world's literature on science.

Julius T. Willard was married to Miss Lydia Pierce Gardiner, of Wakarusa, Kan., Aug. 6, 1884. They have one child, Charles Gardiner Willard, of Bradford, Kan. He was born Feb. 14, 1889, and was graduated in the course in general science, at the Kansas State Agricultural College, in 1908, and in the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, in 1910.

L. M. Powell, A. B., M. D., one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of Topeka, has practiced medicine in the Capital City over twenty years, and in that period has attained not only to a high professional standing, but also ranks as one of its most prominent citizens.

Dr. Powell was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1858, one of two children of the union of Charles Morgan Powell and Margaret Ann Lewis. The father, a successful contractor in Iowa, died in 1860, and in 1863 his widow married Rev. J. W. Clock. Dr. Powell accompanied his parents to Baldwin, Kan., in 1871. For some time he was a student in what is now Baker University, but then known as "Old Chapel." He was graduated in the high school at Ottawa, Kan., in 1878, and took a one-year course in Ottawa University, a Baptist college in that city. He then entered the University of Kansas, in which institution he was graduated, in 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While there he also completed the preparatory medical course offered by the university and for two years was assistant to the professor of chemistry. He entered professional life as a teacher and was thus engaged several years, serving as principal of the high school at Newton one year, as principal of the Quincy School, in North Topeka, one year, and as principal of the Lincoln School, at Topeka, a similar period. In 1888 he became a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated with the class of 1891. He won a scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania on a competitive examination, and this gave him free tuition for the entire course. He was appointed demonstrator of chemistry and won the first prize of his class for the best work in surgical bandaging. After his graduation he returned to Kansas and located at Topeka, where he has since practiced his profession with a high degree of success. He has occupied the chair of clinical obstetrics in the Kansas Medical College, at Topeka, and for five years was chemist and microscopist for the Kansas State Board of Health. He also served as president of the board of health of Topeka one year. His professional stand-

ing and interest are further shown by his membership in the Shawnee County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity. While a resident of the Fourth ward of Topeka he represented it on the school board one term. He occupies a handsome suite of offices in the Central National Bank Building, and enjoys a large and remunerative practice.

In 1888, Dr. Powell was united in marriage to Miss Clara Bunker, of Marion, Ohio, and of their union have been born four children—Grace D., Loretta M., Elizabeth C., and Wendell B. The church associations of Dr. and Mrs. Powell are with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Topeka, of which they are valued members.

William A. Neiswanger, who, for twenty-two years, has been prominently identified with the business life of Topeka, principally as a real estate dealer, is a member of the present well known real estate firm of Wilson & Neiswanger. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the city of Mechanicsburg, March 23, 1858, a son of David Neiswanger and his wife, whose maiden name was Nancy J. Westfall. David Neiswanger was a native of Mechanicsburg, born Sept. 3, 1825, a descendant of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry; he died March 3, 1909, in Topeka, at the home of his son, William A. The mother, Nancy (Westfall) Neiswanger, was born in 1833, and died March 8, 1905, at Osborne, Kan., where her burial took place. Both parents were devout and consistent members of the German Baptist church, and they were the parents of five sons and one daughter: Edgar M., deceased, married Elizabeth Mumma and left one daughter, Anna, wife of James Clendenning, of Wilmette, Ill.; William A. is the second in order of birth; Harry W. resides in Osborne, Kan.; Laura A. resides with her brother, William A.; John K. is a resident of Butler, Pa.; and Charles G. resides in Osborne, Kan.

William A. Neiswanger was reared in Mechanicsburg, where his father was a substantial citizen and a merchant, and was educated in the public schools of that city and at the Cumberland Valley Institute. In 1879 he came to Kansas, where for seven years he was engaged in the wool growing business, in Osborne and Russell counties; then, in 1888, he went to Topeka, where for two years he was employed in the office of the State Board of Agriculture. For the succeeding twelve years he was identified with the Investment Trust Company of America and the City Real Estate Trust Company, of Topeka. He then engaged in the real estate business on his own account, in Kansas City, Mo., where he remained two and a half years, after which he settled permanently in Topeka, where he became a member of the firm of Wilson & Neiswanger, one of the leading real estate and insurance firms of that city. This firm makes a specialty of city property in Topeka and does an extensive business in the building of homes. Mr. Neiswanger was one of the promoters of the Inspiration Mining Company, of Arizona, organized in 1903, and which later became the Inspiration Copper Company; it has been very prosperous and now ranks as the fourth largest copper mine in the United

States. Mr. Neiswanger and Mr. Wilson are both stockholders in this company.

The marriage of Mr. Neiswanger took place in Osborne county, Kansas, Sept. 12, 1888, and united him to Miss Margaret L. Mohler, daughter of the late Martin Mohler. Mr. and Mrs. Neiswanger have five children—Donald M., David (his grandfather's namesake), Laura, William A., Jr., and Mary.

Mr. Neiswanger is one of the men who is in love with his business. He is a good judge of the value of real estate, and a few years ago was appointed by the United States circuit court one of the appraisers of real estate, which aggregated more than one-half million dollars in value, belonging to a large corporation. When the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company was planning for the large extension to their shops, Mr. Neiswanger was appointed their agent to secure the necessary ground, and he purchased more than \$200,000 worth of property for them. While in that work he became interested in Gordon's addition and the Broadmoor addition, building homes for the Santa Fe shopmen and others. He early became interested in College Hill, and through his efforts largely that part of the city has been improved and built up. He is a strong friend of Washburn College, and has been active in assisting it along many lines. His artistic tastes in building are demonstrated in the group of bungalows and craftsman houses, on Mulvane street and at the corner of College avenue and Huntoon street. Mr. Neiswanger is a genial gentleman, a tireless worker, and has the faculty of making friends and keeping them. He belongs to the Westminster Presbyterian Church, is a member of its board of elders, and for the past twenty years has been on its official board. He is a model citizen and stands justly high in the estimation of his business contemporaries, his friends, and his neighbors. He has always taken an active interest in matters pertaining to commercial development and civic improvement, and is an enthusiastic believer in the city of Topeka and the State of Kansas. Mr. Neiswanger is a member of the Topeka Commercial Club. He is not a club man in the social sense, however, for he finds his greatest enjoyment with his family, in their beautiful home at 1601 Mulvane street.

David Millington Howard, president of the Rossville State Bank and one of the largest farmers and stockmen of Shawnee county, Kansas, was born on a farm near Shaftsbury, Vt., Oct. 15, 1842. He was reared a farmer boy and educated in the district schools of his community until seventeen years of age, when he entered an academy to complete his education. As was customary in those days, frequent entertainments were given in which the students participated. The new student, to show no partiality, was invited to contribute to the program shortly after he had entered the academy. To the surprise and considerable amusement of both the pupils and the teacher the rough country boy accepted the invitation and chose as his subject "The Power of Eloquence." Speculation was rife among the students as to how much "eloquence" the country boy would produce and still greater was the



W. M. Howard

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anticipation of the fun they were going to have at his expense. The appointed day came and the "Power of Eloquence" was produced, but with a far different result than had been anticipated. When he concluded his oration both the teacher and fellow students realized that the farmer boy's ability and power of oratory far surpassed that of any member of the school, and instead of derision, he received the deferential congratulations of all who heard him. Again the farmer boy scored when at the close of his course at the academy he surpassed in scholarship as he had in oratory. While attending school he also had heavy duties on the farm, it being necessary for him to arise at 2 o'clock in the morning in order to get his chores done in time to go to school, having 200 head of sheep to feed as well as other stock. He had one great advantage over his city schoolmates, however, as he had his father, who had taught school for twenty years, as an able director and assistant in his studies. After completing his education, Mr. Howard engaged in teaching school two years and on different occasions proved himself the master of difficult situations. He then began his career on the farm and has been a farmer and stockman ever since.

His parents, Jared and Mary Ann (Matson) Howard, were both natives of Shaftsbury, Vt., where the former was born in 1801 and the latter in 1810. Jared Howard was the son of Otis and Polly (Millington) Howard, the former a native of Jamaica, Vt., and the latter of Shaftsbury. Otis Howard fought in the Revolutionary war and suffered all the privations and horrors which the patriots oftentimes had to endure in that struggle, he and his comrades at one time being reduced to the flesh of dead horses for their food. His father and two brothers emigrated to America from England prior to the Revolutionary war. Otis Howard, the grandfather of our subject, had a brother Jared and another named Enos. Jared Howard, the brother of Otis Howard, had a daughter Sylvia, who is President William Howard Taft's mother. Otis Howard had six children: Jared, the father of our subject; Jacob M. Howard, who was a United States senator from Michigan during the Civil war period; Otis Howard, who lived and died on a farm near Racine, Wis.; Rebecca, who never married and died in Michigan very wealthy; Polly, who resided in Madison, Wis., and died there; and Rachel, who died in Wyandotte, Kan.

Jared Howard, the father of our subject, was elected a member of the Vermont legislature three times as a Democrat and during the war was a Union Democrat. He married Mary Matson at Shaftsbury, Vt. They became the parents of eight children, namely: Jacob M., a lifelong resident of Yates, N. Y.; Otis, who spent the most of his life in Vermont but died in Rossville, Kan.; Solomon, who was three times elected to the Vermont legislature as a Democrat and spent his entire life in that state; Jared, a citizen of high standing in Bennington, Vt.; David M., the subject of this review; Mary, who married Cyrus W. Higginbotham, of Rossville, Kan.; Lurana, who married James K.

Conley, of New York, and who now resides in Rossville, Kan.; and Rachel M., who married Leander Mosley, of New York, and who also resides in Rossville. Jared Howard, after a long and useful life in Vermont, removed with his family to Rossville, Kan., in 1872, bought a farm near that village for a home, and died there in 1874. He was a man of high ideals, of uncommon ability and education, and was thoroughly conversant upon all the live topics of his day. His wife survived him until 1884, when she too passed away in Rossville. She was a woman of refinement and education and was, like her husband, a wide reader. Jacob M. Howard, an uncle of our subject, drew up the first Republican platform and was a member of the national convention at Chicago prior to the Civil war, to which he went a Seward man but came away a staunch supporter of Lincoln. He was a close friend of Lincoln's and was often called into counsel with him. He died in Detroit, Mich.

David Millington Howard married Miss Chettie A. Stanley, of Shaftsbury, Vt., where she was born Aug. 14, 1851. Her parents, Joseph and Jane (Fuller) Stanley, were both natives of Shaftsbury. The father followed farming very successfully all of his life and died in Shaftsbury; the mother spent her closing years in Rossville with her daughter, Mrs. Howard. As stated, Mr. Howard has made farming his principal pursuit. He was one of the first to raise alfalfa successfully in Kansas, and for a number of years made that his principal crop. He has made many experiments as to the best time for successful seeding and has found from Aug. 20 to Sept. 20 to be the best time for the first seeding; and for dead spots in the spring, from March 25 to May 25. His home is upon a fine 400-acre tract of Kaw bottom land adjoining Rossville, besides which he also owns 1,280 acres in Rossville township. He breeds a fine strain of Durham registered stock. He had a three-year-old heifer weighing 2,020 pounds and her mother weighing 1,616 pounds at the Kansas State Fair in 1910, both of which won first prize at the fair and at a number of county fairs where they were exhibited. He also raises fine Poland China hogs and Hambletonian horses. As an apiarist he has been equally successful. He has found the Italian bee to be the easiest to handle, but has found the Cyprian bee to be the best worker, but very irritable. Mr. Howard has had as many as one hundred stands of bees but now has only a few. Besides his farming interests, he has also extensive commercial interests. He was one of the organizers of the Rossville State Bank and is its president, having filled that position continuously since he succeeded its first president. He is also president and a director of the Silver Lake State Bank and of the Delia State Bank. He owns stock in the Collins Wireless Telegraph Company and also in the cement company that is operating near Linwood, Kan. He is a progressive Democrat and takes an active part in politics in Shawnee county and has represented the county three times in the state legislature, the first time in 1891, again during Governor Llewellyn's administration when he was

elected on the Peoples' ticket, and the last time in 1908, his last election being as an Independent Democrat. While not a member of any church, he has always, nevertheless been a liberal contributor toward church work and the building of churches, all of the churches of Rossville having received material support from him. He is prominently affiliated with a number of fraternal orders, being a Knight Templar Mason; a member of Rossville Lodge, No. 111, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the chairs; and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security, in which order he has been president of Rossville Council, No. 223, for the last seventeen years, or for a longer continuous period than any other member.

Frank Rosebrook Millspaugh, D. D., Bishop of Kansas, of the Episcopal Church, is one of the most eminent Episcopal divines in the West. He is a descendant of sturdy Dutch and Huguenot ancestry and his lineage can be traced back to the Seventeenth century, when some of his Huguenot ancestors were forced to leave France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and afterward came to America. The Dutch ancestors located in New Amsterdam and Orange county, New York. The change in the spelling of the name from von Miltzbach, the original form, to Millspaugh, occurred when the English took possession of New Amsterdam, and in recording the names of the Dutch colonists the name was written Millspaugh instead of using the Dutch spelling. Later, when the Dutch colonists who bore the name saw the new form printed, they were rather pleased with the perverted spelling and adopted it, and since that time the name has been written Millspaugh.

Frank R. Millspaugh was born at Nichols, Tioga county, New York, April 12, 1848, a son of Cornelius Madden and Elvira (Rosebrook) Millspaugh. The father, a business man, died many years ago, but the mother, who reached the age of ninety-three years, has but recently gone to her rest. The parents of Bishop Millspaugh removed from New York to Faribault, Minn., in 1857, and there he attended the parish schools and was under the care and guidance of Rev. J. Lloyd Breck, D. D., that pioneer missionary and instructor. He became a student and choir boy in the first church building of the Bishop Seabury University, under Dr. Breck, Bishop Whipple, Professor Thomas (afterward Bishop of Kansas), and Dr. Dobbin. He completed the course at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., now one of the largest military schools in the West, in 1869, being its first graduate, and three years later graduated in the Seabury Divinity School, which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in 1895. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Whipple in the Cathedral at Faribault, in June, 1873, and the following year was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Whipple, the ceremony taking place in the cathedral where his father served as a vestryman thirteen years. He had been a thoughtful, earnest student during the years spent under those consecrated missionaries and imbibed from them their nobility of purpose. He began sharing their arduous work when he ac-

cepted his first charge, that of the territory which now comprises a large part of the Diocese of Duluth, with headquarters at Brainerd. After three years' service in charge of that field he became Dean of the Cathedral at Omaha, where he remained ten years and accomplished, in conjunction with Bishop Clarkson, the building of the magnificent cathedral there, which cost \$100,000, and which is a splendid monument, perpetuating his zeal and perseverance in its construction. He was president of the Standing Committee of the Diocese and represented the Diocese at the General Convention during the whole of his Deanship. He was installed as rector of St. Paul's church, in Minneapolis, in 1886, and of his work there Bishop Whipple said: "He has done more for St. Paul's Church of Minneapolis than has been accomplished by all the rectors who have had charge there. The church was greatly in debt when he came to it, and by his untiring and never flagging efforts he has saved it to the people and the diocese." He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, served on two Diocesan committees, and as secretary of the Board of Missions during his service in Minneapolis.

In October, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Bishop Millspaugh and Mary McPherson Hambleton, daughter of Bishop Clarkson, of Omaha. Three children have been born to Bishop and Mrs. Millspaugh; Elvira is the wife of Chauncy Dewey, of Chicago; Nellie C. is the wife of Harold Copeland, of Kansas City, Mo.; and Robert Clarkson Millspaugh is a student at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

Rector Millspaugh resigned his charge at Minneapolis in 1894 and came to Kansas, as Dean of Grace Cathedral, at Topeka. On the death of his old instructor, Bishop Thomas, the following year, he was elected as the successor to Bishop Thomas and was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Kansas by Bishops Whipple, Tuttle, Spalding, Atwill, and Brooke, in the Topeka Cathedral, Sept. 19, 1895. He has devoted himself to his great work with zeal and fidelity, and his labors in behalf of the church in Kansas have resulted in great accomplishment. His influence has been a potent element for good in Kansas, resulting in the substantial growth of the church schools, both as to the number of their pupils and to the schools' qualification in Christian educational methods; in the strengthening of weak parishes; and in increasing the revenues of the church. He has built thirty-six churches and twenty-one rectories; a debt of \$40,000 has been removed from the College of the Sisters of Bethany; the grounds of Christ Hospital have been increased eight acres, and two wings have been added which together cost about \$32,000; and during his episcopate the sum of \$60,000 has been added to the endowments of the diocese. In 1909 the citizens of Wellington, Kan., proposed to Bishop Millspaugh that they would raise a fund of \$12,000 and donate six acres of ground for its site, if he would assume the responsibility of erecting a hospital there costing not less than \$16,000. He accepted their proposition and there is now in course of erection St. Luke's Hospital, which will cost \$20,000. In 1909 was begun the erection of the new Grace Cathedral, which, when completed, will be one of the

finest buildings in the state used for religious purposes. This grand structure will not only be an attractive addition to the many fine houses of worship in Topeka, as well as of the state, but will stand for generations to come as a monument to the untiring zeal of Bishop Millspaugh, its Dean, and those who made its erection possible through their beneficent gifts. The late Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Giles, of Topeka, left a legacy of \$46,000 to the church, to which was added a legacy from the late Mrs. Silas E. Sheldon, for \$5,500, to equip the new cathedral with windows and bells; and to these gifts will be added a sum by interested members and public-spirited citizens, which will make the total \$150,000, the approximate cost of the cathedral. The ground for the new structure was broken June 30, 1909; the superstructure was begun April 11, 1910, and the corner stone was laid May 31, 1910. The building will be 170x90 feet, with nave, aisles, and capacity to seat 1,200 people. There will be a chapel, ambulatory, clergy and choir rooms, surrounding a chancel 36x40 feet, and the interior will be finished with the same stone as the exterior, which is a native Kansas product, quarried at Silverdale.

In 1910 Bishop Millspaugh was elected by the Department of the Southwest, including eleven dioceses, as their representative on the General Missionary Board of the Episcopal Church of the United States.

James Ried Koontz, general freight agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, at Topeka, Kan., was born in Newburgh, Pa., Sept. 1, 1868, a son of James Graham Koontz and his wife, *nee* Margaret Sarah Witherow, natives of Pennsylvania. James Graham Koontz is a son of Philip Koontz, born in Pennsylvania; Philip was a son of Adam Koontz, also a native of Pennsylvania; and Adam was a son of Jacob Koontz, who immigrated to America from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. The maternal ancestry of Mr. Koontz is of English descent. Margaret Sarah Witherow, his mother, is a daughter of Samuel Witherow, a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his father, Alexander Witherow; and his grandfather, Alexander Witherow, who immigrated to America from England. Though principally of English descent, the Witherow family has a vein of Scotch in it. The parents of Mr. Koontz are still living and reside with him in Topeka.

James Ried Koontz was reared in Shippensburg, Pa., until thirteen years of age, and in 1881 came to Kansas with his parents, who located in Independence, where the remainder of his youth was spent. There he studied law with William Dunkin and was admitted to the bar by special dispensation, when twenty years of age. He practiced in the office of William Dunkin, his preceptor, for one year; then he came to Topeka, in 1888, and entered the law department of the Santa Fe railroad as a clerk. He was soon afterward transferred to the traffic department of the road, as a clerk in the general freight office, in which office time was the youngest general officer of the Santa Fe railroad and the youngest general freight agent in the United States.

he now presides. He was made general freight agent in 1904 and at that

Mr. Koontz was united in marriage, Jan. 11, 1887, to Miss Maud

Southard, of Independence, Kan., born in LeRoy, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Koontz have three children—Grace Lee, Marguerite Elizabeth, and Jean Ried. Mr. Koontz and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Commercial Club, the Topeka Club, and the Country Club, all of Topeka, besides other clubs, in Kansas City, Chicago, and elsewhere. In conclusion it may be said of Mr. Koontz that he is a man whose success has been gained by capability, seconded by perseverance, determination, and tireless energy, and devotion to the interests which he has represented.

Everett Brooks Merriam, president of the Merriam Mortgage Company, of Topeka, was born at Johnson, Vt., June 30, 1835, son of Samuel Merriam, a prominent man in Vermont in his day, a member of the state legislature, probate judge, state prison director, and a leading merchant of Johnson, Vt., for forty years. Samuel Merriam was born in Mason, N. H., and his wife, Hannah French, was born at Grafton, Vt. Both parents are dead. They had a family of eight children, of whom six are living—three sons and three daughters. Two of the sons live in Topeka, Kan. They are Everett B. and Charles Wentworth, both of whom are officers of the Merriam Mortgage Company. The Merriam family is of English descent, having originally come from Hadlow, Kent county, England. The American branch of the family is descended from Joseph Merriam, who, together with his brothers—Samuel and Robert—crossed the ocean and located at Concord, Mass. As far back as there is any record it has been a family of merchants, both in America and in England.

The direct line of descent from Joseph Merriam, the immigrant, down to Everett B., who belongs to the eighth generation in America, is as follows: Joseph was the father of John, born in 1641, who married Mary Cooper; he died Feb. 27, 1724, aged eighty-three years. John was the father of Joseph, born Aug. 15, 1677, married Dorothy Brooks, March 24, 1705, and died Dec. 10, 1750. Joseph was the father of Nathan, born May 12, 1720, married Abigail Wheeler, Jan. 11, 1743, and died Nov. 11, 1782. Nathan was the father of Joseph, born Jan. 26, 1744, married Mary Brooks, Jan. 14, 1768, and died Nov. 6, 1826. Joseph was the father of Samuel, born Oct. 14, 1773, married Lucy Wheeler, June 1, 1797, and died April 26, 1823. Samuel was the father of Samuel, Jr., born April 9, 1798; married Hannah French, Oct. 19, 1825, and died Sept. 12, 1879. Samuel, Jr., was the father of Everett B.

Everett B. Merriam was reared in his native state, and followed mercantile pursuits in Johnson, Morrisville, St. Johnsbury, Vt., up to 1888, when he removed to Topeka. He soon became identified there with the business which now receives his attention, the Merriam Mortgage Company, one of the foremost companies of its kind in the West. He has been president of this company since its organization and incorporation, in 1892, but for many years prior to that time had been a partner in the business of T. E. Bowman & Company, which had been organized in 1878, and was the predecessor of the Merriam Mortgage Company. Upon

the death of Mr. Bowman, Mr. Merriam, together with his two sons—Frank D. and Carroll B.—took over his business and organized the Merriam Mortgage Company, with Carroll B. as treasurer, Frank D. as vice-president, and Charles W. Merriam as a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Merriam was married, Jan. 25, 1859, to Sarah Patridge Dillingham, a native of Waterbury, Vt., born March 10, 1835. She is a first cousin of William P. Dillingham, formerly governor of Vermont and now United States senator from that state. Mr. and Mrs. Merriam have two sons and one daughter: Frank D. and Carroll B. (see sketches), and Mary Ellen, who is the wife of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka. Mr. Merriam is a director of the Central National Bank of Topeka, and he is a member of the Congregational church in that place.

Frank Dillingham Merriam, vice-president of the Merriam Mortgage Company, of Topeka, is a native of New England, born at Johnson, Vt., Oct. 19, 1865. He is the eldest living son of Everett Brooks Merriam (see sketch). He was afforded the best educational advantages, graduated in the St. Johnsbury Academy, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., at the age of twenty and then, in 1888, came to Topeka with his parents. He at once matriculated in the law department of the University of Kansas and was graduated, in 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His services were immediately enlisted by the firm of T. E. Bowman & Company, of Topeka, which firm was the predecessor of the Merriam Mortgage Company. He held that position five years and then, upon the organization of the Merriam Mortgage Company, was made its vice-president, which position he has since held.

Mr. Merriam was married, Aug. 18, 1909, to Katharine Gunther, daughter of Maj. Sebastian Gunther, of the United States army. By a former marriage he is the father of a daughter, Alice Thornton Merriam, now twelve years old. Mr. Merriam is widely connected with various social and fraternal organizations, being a member of the Topeka Club, the Country Club, the Elks Club, and the Commercial Club, all of Topeka; the Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Delta Phi college fraternities; and in line with his professional interests holds membership in the Shawnee County Bar Association and the Kansas State Bar Association. His religious views are expressed by membership in the Central Congregational Church.

Carroll Burnham Merriam, treasurer of the Merriam Mortgage Company, of Topeka, Kan., was born at Johnson, Vt., Nov. 15, 1870, a son of Everett Brooks Merriam (see sketch). He was reared at St. Johnsbury, Vt., until sixteen years of age, when he came, with his parents, to Topeka, Kan. He entered as a student in Washburn College, Topeka, and was graduated in 1889, since when he has been one of the leading spirits of the Merriam Mortgage Company, and for the past twelve years he has been its treasurer.

On July 1, 1896, Mr. Merriam was united in marriage with Miss Marguerite May Bradley, a native of Vermont and daughter of John Brad-

ley, a well known contractor of Topeka, and of this union there is a son, John Everett, born Sept. 4, 1910. Mr. Merriam is deeply interested in things pertaining to the progress and welfare of the city of Topeka, and is a member of influence in the Topeka Commercial Club, the Topeka Club, and the Country Club. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order. He is a director of the Topeka Public Free Library.

Alfred William Rice.—To have accomplished so notable a work as has Mr. Rice in connection with municipal government would prove sufficient to give precedence and reputation to the most active citizen, were this to represent the sum total of his efforts; but Mr. Rice is a man of broad, mental ken, strong initiative, and distinct individuality, who, during a residence of more than forty years in the city of Abilene, has wielded a potential influence in her commercial development, and his activities have been of importance in other sections of the state.

Alfred William Rice was born at Collins, Erie county, New York, Dec. 12, 1836, son of Eli and Phoebe (Southwick) Rice, both of whom were natives of Rutland county, Vermont, and descended from early settlers of America. Eli Rice was a harnessmaker by trade and followed that calling in early life. He became a pioneer settler of Boone county, Illinois, in 1847, and engaged in farming. There, on his father's farm, the early life of Alfred W. Rice was passed, his educational advantages being limited to the district schools of that time, and the necessity of self-support permitting of but a short term each year. He began the career which has been such a substantial success when nineteen years of age, first buying a yoke of oxen on credit and taking a contract of breaking prairie land. On reaching his majority he purchased a farm of 160 acres in Ogle county, Illinois, mostly on credit, and the ensuing ten years were spent in breaking, fencing, tilling and, lastly, paying for it. In 1868 he removed to Chicago, where he became an interested principal in the firm of Southwick & Rice, wholesale lumber dealers, an uncle, Alfred Southwick, being the senior member. His aptitude for commercial affairs was quickly proven and he was sent to Kansas to open, at Abilene, then the most important point in the western part of the state, a retail yard, the firm style being Kuncy, Southwick & Company, of which he was the junior member. In 1873 he disposed of his interest in this firm and purchased the lumber business of Little & Jenkins, which he conducted under his own name. The business developed rapidly, other yards were established, and he became the senior member and virtually the owner of the business operated in Ellsworth as Rice & Presney, in Great Bend as Rice & Brinkman, and in Abilene as Rice & Giles. He was also the owner of a yard in Russell, operated under his own name. During the latter '80s he disposed of his lumber interests, with the exception of the yard at Abilene, now operated by the Rice, Johntz & Nicolay Lumber Company, of which he is president. He is also president of the Rice-Johntz Lumber Company, of Downs, Kan., who own branch yards in Linn, Kan., and Bradley, Okla. In May, 1907, he organized the Abilene Whole-



AW Rice

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

sale Grocery Company and has served as president of it since its incorporation. He was one of the most active factors, in 1885, in the organization of The Citizens' Bank of Abilene and has served as vice-president since its establishment. This institution is regarded by the banking fraternity as one of the strong and most ably conducted banks of the state. It has a capital of \$50,000, surplus of \$15,000, undivided profits of \$5,300, and deposits of \$400,000. Mr. Rice is also a director in the Abilene Manufacturing Company and a large owner of improved business property within his home city. While Abilene owes much to Mr. Rice as one of the most active influences in her commercial development, the writer is persuaded that it is in connection with his services as mayor that her largest debt is due him. He has been honored by her citizens through election to this office on eight occasions, serving four terms of one year each, and four terms of two years. His administrations have been characterized by the enforcement of the prohibitory law, completion of the sewerage system, the building of a storm sewer at a cost of \$20,000, and the paving of the business section of the city, in which some \$75,000 was expended. The last named improvement was made possible only after bitter opposition by a large number of property owners had been overcome, and in which the well-trained business mind, diplomacy, and untiring energy of Mr. Rice had been severely taxed. It is justly due him to state that since the completion of this work his former opponents have admitted their viewpoint was in error and have commended his uncompromising stand for civic betterment. It is also conceded that his labors have resulted in the elevation of the moral tone of the city and conditions of far-reaching weight and strength have been established. His democracy while in office was unvarying, and no interested person was ever refused a hearing. His record as the chief executive teems with instances wherein he has conferred every concession consistent with strict integrity upon the wage-earner, capitalist, and corporations, alike. He has been a lifelong Republican.

Mr. Rice has been twice married. On July 10, 1862, he married Miss Annie, daughter of David Brown, a pioneer farmer of Ogle county, Illinois. She died in Abilene, Nov. 14, 1900, the mother of a daughter, Hattie, the wife of Edwin B. Malott, a well known druggist of Abilene. On Jan. 15, 1902, Mr. Rice married Mrs. Jane R. Crozier, daughter of Jonathan B. Jannis, a farmer of Quincy, Ill. She is a member of the Kansas Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and is a lineal descendant of James Bunker, whose brother, Joseph, owned the field on which was fought the battle of Bunker Hill, in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Rice is a woman of broad culture and has contributed a number of valuable writings to the Kansas State Historical Society on Dickinson county. Since becoming a resident of Abilene, in 1871, she has been continuously a member of some charitable organization and has been one of the most active forces in the benevolent work in Dickinson county.

Mr. Rice is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs and conscientious in all things. He is rich in the possession of a well earned popularity, in the esteem which comes from honorable living, and the affection that slowly develops only from unselfish works. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church since its establishment and an elder for many years, and has given liberally of time and money in its support.

Charles E. Branine, judge of the Ninth judicial district, comprising Reno, McPherson, and Harvey counties, was born at St. Elmo, Fayette county, Illinois, March 7, 1864. His father, Joshua Branine, was of Irish descent, a native of Indiana, and a farmer. His mother was born in Ohio and her maiden name was Margaret J. Dewese. In 1874 the family moved from Illinois to Kansas and located near Newton, upon a farm, which remained the parental home until the death of the father, Nov. 12, 1898. The mother is still living and resides in Newton. Charles was a lad of ten years when the family came to Kansas, and had attended but a few terms of school in a country district. At the new home in Kansas he assisted the father in farming during the farming season and attended school in a country district, and in Newton City, during the winter months, until he became of age, in the spring of 1885. The fall of that year he entered Baker University, at Baldwin City, Kan., and remained there one year. The next year he spent as a student in Kansas University at Lawrence. The following winter he taught a country school in his old home neighborhood, and at its close, in the spring of 1888, entered the law office of J. W. Ady, in Newton, and studied until admitted to the bar, in November, 1889. Mr. Ady was one of the leading lawyers of the state and served as United States district attorney for the district of Kansas and the Indian Territory during the administration of Benjamin Harrison. The next day after his admission to the bar Mr. Branine opened an office in Newton, commenced the practice of law, and continued in the same rooms for nineteen years. A younger brother, Ezra Branine, was his law partner for many years and until he became judge. He was United States commissioner from 1890 to 1893; county attorney of Harvey county from January, 1893, till January, 1897; state senator from the Thirtieth district, composed of Harvey and McPherson counties, from January, 1901, to January, 1905, and since January, 1909, has been judge of the Ninth judicial district.

On Oct. 8, 1891, Judge Branine married Mary E. Rigby, of Concordia, a native Kansan, and two children have been born to them: Harold R. is a student in the Kansas State University, and Hazel E. is in the high school at Hutchinson, the Judge having moved with his family from Newton to Hutchinson, in July, 1910.

Judge Branine is recognized as one of the strong men of the state. In private life and in office his record has been clean and honorable. As county attorney he was a vigorous and fearless prosecutor, as state senator he was one of the leaders in that body, and his ability and influ-

ence made him a valuable legislator. He is an able lawyer and a just and conscientious judge. He has the full confidence and respect of the bar and is esteemed and honored by all who know him.

Waldo Worster, deputy United States marshal at Fort Scott, Kan., was born near Brattlesboro, N. H., Oct. 21, 1849. His parents were Selim and Lucy (Ripley) Worster, both of whom were born in New Hampshire, received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of that state and there they were married. In 1851, with three children they came to Dubuque, Iowa, by railroad, and then drove to a place near Anamosa, Jones county, in the same state. Mr. Worster had a grant of forty acres of land there which he had received from his father. He bought 160 acres in addition, built a house, broke the land, and made all the improvements, such as building fences and erecting barns. He and his wife lived in the same place fifty-six years. Mr. Worster died Jan. 14, 1907, and his wife passed away Sept. 13, 1909. They had eleven children, ten of whom are living, and Waldo is the third child. He was educated in the log school house which was maintained by the subscriptions of the parents of the children who attended. The primitive log structure had no floors, only slab benches for the children to sit upon, and rude slabs for desks, but the children were well trained in the "three R's," and most of them have become prominent and successful men of affairs. Mr. Worster recalls that there was but one house between his home and Anamosa, a distance of seven miles; the wolves were thick and often howled around the pioneer homestead. He remained at home, but began to work at the age of thirteen years. When he was twenty-one he rented a farm and married Lillian Borewitz, a daughter of Hon. P. G. Borewitz, a farmer and member of the Iowa legislature. She died the next year and, in 1872, Mr. Worster married Mary Green, a native of Illinois, who was reared in Iowa. She passed away, Jan. 5, 1910. In 1874, accompanied by his wife and infant son, Mr. Worster drove to western Iowa, in a covered wagon, and located near Anamosa, where he bought forty acres of wild land. He grubbed out a part of the stumps on his farm, and then sold it and came to Kansas. It was in the spring of 1876 when he left Iowa, with a team of horses and covered wagon. The trip was long and tedious and he and his family were glad to arrive at the farm owned by Mr. Worster's brother, on Dry creek, in Lyon county. The family remained there for a year and a half and then bought eighty acres of prairie land, eight miles east of Emporia. Mr. Worster's capital at that time consisted of a team of horses and \$20 in money. He at once built a house and fenced and improved the land. During the winters he and a neighbor used to drive ten miles and dig coal, which they sold. In 1884 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Lyon county and moved to Emporia, and two years later he sold his farm. In 1886 he was elected sheriff of the county on the Republican ticket, was reelected in 1888, and served until 1891. He then engaged in the livery business, in Emporia, and followed it for about three years, building up a satisfactory

and lucrative trade. He finally disposed of his interests in Emporia and bought a ranch of about 1,000 acres in Chase county and became a stock raiser and dealer. In 1904 he was appointed deputy United States marshal, under William H. Mackey, Jr., and has served to the present time. Mr. Worster moved to Fort Scott soon after he sold out at Emporia. While in Lyon county he was township trustee, treasurer of the school board, and township assessor. He has served as president of the Sheriffs' Association of Kansas, is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine; belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Triple Tie, and the Eastern Star. Three children were born to Mr. Worster and his second wife—twins, who died in infancy, and Selim, who was a successful dentist in New York city, where he died Jan. 3, 1912, at the age of thirty-three. He was married and had one daughter, Velma. His remains were taken to Fort Scott for burial. On May 22, 1911, Waldo Worster married Mrs. Jamie Bishop, a native of Charlottesville, Va., who for a number of years had been a resident of Kansas City, Mo.

G. H. Anderson.—The Salt City has many enterprises and institutions of which she may justly be proud, and has many prominent citizens whose initial enterprise and ability have traced the name of the prosperous and progressive city of Hutchinson on the map in bold-face type as one of the great commercial centers of the plains. Few, if any, of these men have been more successful in their chosen vocations than Mr. Anderson. In 1903 he bought a small furniture stock of J. O. Chappel, who had conducted a furniture business on a small scale for about a year. The value of the stock at that time did not exceed \$800, and from this small beginning has developed the great G. H. Anderson Furniture Company, which is the largest retail furniture house in western Kansas. The first home of the establishment was one small store room, located on Main street, just north of the present location, Nos. 23 and 25 South Main street. Within a short time the business began to grow and the old quarters were found too small to accommodate the increasing stock which Mr. Anderson carried, and in 1909 he moved into the fine three-story building now used by the firm. It has a frontage of forty feet and is 150 feet deep. The offices and magnificent show rooms occupy the first floor; the second floor is also devoted to show rooms and a carpet department, while the third floor is used for ware-room purposes, for assembling rooms, and the repair department. The company is prepared to completely furnish a home with every possible article and utensil, and carries one of the most exclusive stocks of furniture to be found west of the Missouri river. During the successful development of the business Mr. Anderson remained sole owner, but in the fall of 1911 he sold a half-interest to Charles H. Anderson, who has since become the active manager. G. H. Anderson devotes much of his time to his other business interests, which demand his personal supervision. But notwithstanding his wide inter-

ests in the business world he has never lost touch with the details of the great retail institution which reached its high state of development and proportion under his guiding hand and by his personal direction. Although engrossed in the busy life of a successful mercantile career he has ever taken a keen interest in matters pertaining to the welfare and upbuilding of the city, and is ready to aid in every manner worthy enterprises brought to his notice. He is regarded as one of Hutchinson's most worthy and substantial citizens, of whom she is justly proud.

Charles H. Anderson, managing partner of the G. H. Anderson Furniture Company, of Hutchinson, Kan., is one of the progressive business men who have so materially assisted in placing the Salt City in the van of progress and made it the leading wholesale and retail center of Kansas. He is a Missourian by birth, born near Joplin, March 26, 1870. During boyhood Mr. Anderson remained on a farm near Chillicothe, Mo., where he received a good education in the public schools. Believing that the Sunflower State offered the best advantages to an enterprising man, he located at Syracuse, Kan., in 1905, and there engaged in the real estate business, until 1909. At that time he came to Hutchinson, as president and manager of the Hutchinson Carpet Company. For two years he devoted his time and energy to conducting and building up the business of this concern. On Oct. 23, 1911, he severed his business relations with the company and bought a half-interest in the G. H. Anderson Furniture Company, becoming the active manager of it, although G. H. Anderson retained the other half-interest. Although such a short time has passed since entering upon his new duties Mr. Anderson is showing marked ability in running the furniture house, which has a rapidly increasing business under his able management.

On March 1, 1894, Mr. Anderson married Olive Millay, of Bogard, Mo., and they have three children—George C., Jessie Fay, and Ralph M.

During his business career Mr. Anderson has acquired a reputation for integrity, fair dealing, and progress, which may well be the envy of the average merchant. While the two members of the firm of G. H. Anderson Furniture Company are not related, except in business, the name Anderson, in Hutchinson and vicinity, means furniture of quality, class, and a square deal.

Wilder Stevens Metcalf, former United States pension agent at the Topeka agency, was born at Milo, Me., Sept. 10, 1855. He is a son of Isaac Metcalf, a native of Royalston, Mass., born Jan. 29, 1822, who was a student at Bowdoin College and graduated in that famous school, in 1846. Isaac S. Metcalf followed the profession of civil engineer, in New England, for a few years; then, in 1849, he came west and helped to construct the Illinois Central railroad, being in charge of one division as a civil engineer. He was thus engaged until 1855, when the road was completed, and he was then offered a permanent position on the

road, but declined it. He and his wife then returned to Maine on a visit, and it was while on this visit that the son, Wilder S., was born. Isaac S. Metcalf removed to Elyria, Ohio, in 1856, and there resided until his death, in 1897. He served as a colonel in the Ohio Home Guard during the Civil war, being too old for active service in the field. Isaac S. Metcalf was a son of Isaac and Anna Mayo (Stevens) Metcalf, natives of New England and descendants of families of Revolutionary patriots. The original Metcalf ancestor in America was Michael Metcalf, who emigrated from England to America, in 1634, and became a member of the Massachusetts colony, settling in Dedham. The mother of General Wilder was Antoinette Brigham Putnam, a native of New Hampshire and daughter of Rev. John Milton Putnam, a Congregational minister and the pastor of a church for a number of years, at Dunbarton, N. H., where his daughter, Antoinette, was born. The Putnam family was one of New England's staunchest Revolutionary families. The mother of General Metcalf was the first wife of Isaac S. Metcalf and bore him a family of twelve children. After her death, at Elyria, Ohio, in 1875, he married Hattie Howes, who bore him six children, two of whom were born after the father had reached the age of seventy. Of these eighteen children, thirteen are living, and ten of the thirteen are sons.

Gen. Wilder S. Metcalf was reared to manhood in Elyria, Ohio, and graduated in the Elyria High School, in 1872, and in Oberlin College, in 1878. From 1878 to 1887 he resided in Wellington, Ohio, being engaged there as bookkeeper with a wholesale cheese and butter firm. In 1887 he came to Kansas and, on April 1 of that year, located at Lawrence, where he became the partner of Edward Russell in the farm-mortgage business. The firm of Russell & Metcalf continued until the death of Mr. Russell, in 1898, since which time General Metcalf has continued the business alone, as its sole owner. The Wilder S. Metcalf Farm Mortgage Agency, of Lawrence, is one of the oldest and best known agencies of its kind in the state, its business operations extending over some twenty-five or thirty counties. General Metcalf's home is still at Lawrence. General Metcalf has had an extensive connection with military affairs. Prior to leaving Ohio he served in the Ohio National Guard for three years, holding the positions successively from private to first lieutenant. Upon locating at Lawrence, Kan., he enlisted as a private in the Kansas National Guard and subsequently held every position in the First infantry of the Kansas National Guard, from private up to colonel. He was colonel of the regiment, in 1898, when the Spanish-American war broke out, and upon the outbreak of that war was commissioned major of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, under Col. Frederick Funston. He went to San Francisco with his regiment, and thence to the Philippines, where it spent one year in the war with the Filipinos. Meanwhile, upon Colonel Funston's promotion to be brigadier-general, Major Metcalf was elected colonel of the regiment and received every vote in the regiment but one. From May,

1899, until mustered out he was in command of this regiment in the insurrection that prevailed in the Philippines. In October his regiment returned home, and was mustered out at San Francisco. He was twice wounded during this service. In the fall of 1899 he was brevetted brigadier-general by President McKinley, and upon his return to Lawrence from the Philippines service he again became the colonel of the First infantry of the Kansas National Guards, which position he still holds. In 1909 he was appointed by the secretary of war a member of the National Militia Board, consisting of five members, and is now serving on that board. In December, 1901, without any solicitation upon his part, whatever, he was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt as United States pension agent, at Topeka. He took charge of the office, March 1, 1902, and held the position until Sept. 1, 1910, having been reappointed by Roosevelt, Jan. 30, 1906. He enjoys the distinction of being the only man to hold the office for two terms in succession. It is the largest pension agency in the United States, embracing, besides Kansas, the states of Missouri, Colorado, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, its distributions amounting to more than \$18,000,000 annually.

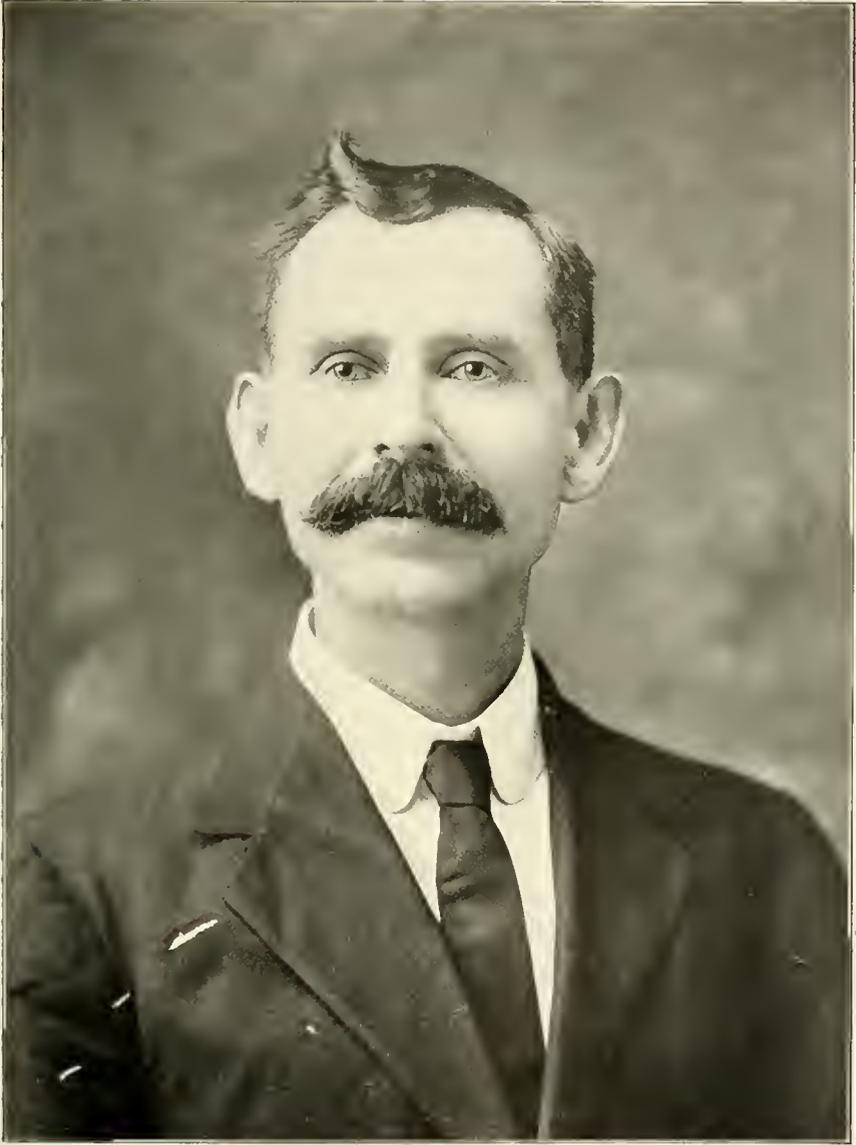
General Metcalf was married, July 30, 1878, to Mary Eliza Crosier, of Wellington, Ohio. He associates fraternally as a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, D. C., of the Kansas City and University clubs, of Kansas City, Mo., and of the Topeka Club, of Topeka. He also belongs to the Military Order of Foreign Wars, to the Spanish-American War Veterans, to the Army of the Philippines, and to the Military Order of the Carabas.

Otto E. Hawkinson, of the well known Marquette State Bank, representing one of the leading financial concerns of McPherson county, was born in Smaland, Sweden, a son of Isaac and Martha L. Hawkinson, natives of that province and country. The Hawkinson family is one of the most prominent and influential Swede families in McPherson county, and its members have been identified with affairs there for the past forty-two years. Andrew P. and Charles J. Hawkinson, elder brothers of Otto E., were the first of the family to migrate to America, and they located in Henry county, Illinois, in 1865. Four years later, in 1869, they removed to Marquette, McPherson county, Kansas, where they were numbered among the early settlers, and in 1870 they were joined by their father, Isaac Hawkinson, and the other members of the family, who came direct from Smaland, Sweden. The father established his residence in Fremont, where he became a wealthy farmer, and there continued to reside until his death, in 1896, and his wife passed away in 1910. Of the children of this honored couple, Charles J. is living retired at Lindsborg; Andrew P. died at Marquette, in 1910; Frank G. is engaged in the broom-corn business at McPherson; Alfred is a capitalist and resides in the same place; Claus is a farmer at Fremont; Christina A. resides at Fremont; Adolf is a farmer and stock raiser, with residence at Marquette, and Otto E. is the next in order of birth.

He was educated in the public schools of McPherson county and at Bethany College, at Lindsborg, a member of the first class to graduate at that institution, in 1884. He then attended Spaulding's Business College, at Kansas City, Mo., and graduated there in 1885. His first occupation after leaving school was as bookkeeper for the firm of Pihlblad & Johnson, at Lindsborg, in which position he was employed until 1886, when he accepted the appointment of deputy county treasurer, and in 1888 he was appointed deputy county clerk. In 1890 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, as county clerk, and was reelected in 1892, serving a period of four years in that position. After retiring from office he became the office manager of the firm of Olander & Isaacson and officiated in that capacity from 1896 until 1922, when he resigned to accept the position of cashier of the Marquette State Bank, and he has ever since been identified with this important enterprise. He is a member of the American and Kansas State Bankers' associations, and he was one of the organizers of the famous Messiah Chorus of Bethany College. Three of his brothers and a sister have since been active participants in and generous supporters of that organization. Mr. Hawkinson is interested in other important industrial and business concerns and is also the owner of real estate interests in his home city and county. He is a Republican in his political allegiance, and both he and his wife are members of the Swedish Lutheran church.

On June 1, 1887, Mr. Hawkinson was united in marriage to Miss Johanna E. Bengston, daughter of Gustave Bengston, of Andover, Ill., a prominent Swedish settler of that state, a general merchant and farmer, and one of the most prominent men in the Galesburg colony. Of this union there are three children: Amos E. graduated at the Kansas University, with the class of 1911, and is now with the Anchor Trust Company, at Wichita; Carl Otto is a student at Bethany College, and Willard Gustus is at the parental home.

Fremont Leidy, United States internal revenue collector for the district of Kansas, who has been one of the forceful men of the state for years, was born in Jefferson county, Kansas, April 4, 1863, the son of Abram and Martha (Stith) Leidy, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Kentucky. They both left their native states when young and today are as loyal to the State of Kansas as if native to the soil. Abram Leidy was reared on a farm in the Keystone State, learned the practical branches of the vocation and when only sixteen years of age determined to cross the mountains to the broad plains of the West and make his fortune in the new country. He first went to Texas, then to Jasper county, Missouri, and finally about 1860 came to Jefferson county, Kansas. After his son was born, Mr. Leidy returned to Missouri for a short time, but found that the broad plains of Kansas called him and he returned there in 1870, taking up land in Butler county, where he has since continued to reside. During the Price raid, in the fall of 1864, he served in the state militia in defense of his adopted state. Today the old farmer and his wife are eighty-four and sixty-



Fremont Leidy

seven years old respectively, but are both hale and hearty, though they passed through the first hard years in Kansas when many settlers were discouraged by drought, grasshoppers and winter frosts that reduced so many to almost a state of starvation. But the Leidys were confident in the future of the state, and time has proved that their faith was not in vain. Fremont was one of the three children born to Abram and Martha Leidy, and is a thorough Kansan, reared on his father's farm in Butler county, attended the country schools and learned farming by practical experience. He was an ambitious boy and as his father wished to give him every advantage, he entered the Fort Scott Normal School, where he graduated with the class of 1887, after attending the high schools at Augusta and Eldorado. He then accepted the principalship of the Severy schools, where he remained two years. Then took the superintendency of the Augusta schools, which he held for three years. He then entered the law department of the state university, Lawrence, Kan., read law in an able attorney's office at Eldorado and was admitted to practice in 1893. He at once opened an office at Eldorado, where he practiced a short time, when his health failed and the doctors advised a change. Mr. Leidy at once determined to live out doors and started to farm, which he has followed since. He has always taken an active part in local affairs; is held in high esteem by the people among whom he has lived, and who showed their appreciation of his worthy qualities by electing him to the state senate in 1900. In 1908 he was reelected to the same important office. Governor Stanley selected him as a member of the text-book commission, where he served with credit to himself and for the benefit of all the school children of the state. On June 27, 1910, Mr. Leidy was appointed United States revenue collector for the district of Kansas, a position which he is well qualified to fill. In politics he has always been a loyal Republican, never wavering from the great fundamental principles of that party and has ever been an earnest worker in its interests. He made some thirty-eight speeches in Butler county on the sound money doctrine when it was said there were only two men in the county who believed in that theory. When only a lad of twelve Mr. Leidy attended his first county convention in the company of his father, and has missed but one since that time, due to the fact that he was confined to his home by illness. He has decided views on the tariff question; is an ardent supporter of protection; is a friend and advocate of the ship subsidy bill, and many other principles of the Republican party. Mr. Leidy is a gifted orator and an effective and forceful political speaker, clear, logical, and with an ever ready supply of statistics, to verify his position on every question and policy he supports. During his service in the state senate, no man made his influence felt more keenly or to better effect. All his life Mr. Leidy has been a student, not alone of books, but also of men, and each year sees him expanding along all lines. He is one of the native sons of Kansas of whom she should be most proud. In July, 1893, Mr. Leidy was united in marriage with

Myrtle Jenkins, of Augusta, Kan. She was born in Tennessee but came to Kansas as a child of two years with her parents. She died on July 22, 1906, leaving three children: Pauline, Richard J. and Roger. Mr. Leidy is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, but has no other fraternal affiliations.

Frank J. Hess, one of the most enterprising and influential citizens of Arkansas City, Kan., while not one of the earliest pioneers of the state, is yet well informed as to frontier conditions and hardships, having gained his knowledge first hand, through actual experience on the plains of Southwestern Kansas and in the Indian Territory, in the latter '70s and early '80s.

Mr. Hess was born in Schnecksville, Pa., Feb. 1, 1858, and, on both the paternal and maternal sides, is a lineal descendant of ancestors that for generations back were Pennsylvanians by birth. His father, Jonathan Hess, was born in Pricetown and spent his entire life in that vicinity, where he was well known and highly respected, and where he died, in 1860. He was a carriage maker by trade, but devoted much of his time to the work of the Evangelical church, in which he was a local minister. In political views he was a Republican. Jonathan Hess was a son of William Hess, who spent his entire life in his native state of Pennsylvania. The mother of Frank J. Hess was a Miss Sarah A. Schneck, prior to her marriage to Jonathan Hess, and Schnecksville, the birthplace of Frank J., was founded by his great-great-grandfather on the maternal side.

Frank J. Hess received his education in Pennsylvania and practically educated himself, for his parents had both died when he was very young. He earned all that he could and saved what he earned until able to enter Swatara Institute, at Jonestown, Pa., where he remained a student until 1876. He secured a position as cashier in the largest cigar department on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia, in that year, but was soon made manager of the business and continued there until the close of the Centennial Exposition, when the stock was closed out and Mr. Hess came west. That was in 1877. He began work on a farm, near where Arkansas City, Kan., now stands, but ill health caused him to give up farm work. He then engaged in freighting, with ox team, hauling flour to Fort Reno, but the venture proved disastrous, owing to the fact that he lost a number of his best oxen by Texas fever and the remainder were almost all stolen by Mexicans. He himself was half starved before he was able to reach his Kansas home. Once, when making his way home from Texas, he traveled at night and slept through the day, in order to escape the intense heat. His horse became sick and he applied at a farm house for a night's lodging. The farmer directed him to apply at the next place, and then quickly aroused the whole neighborhood to pursue a supposed horse thief. Mr. Hess was arrested. When explanations revealed to the farmer his mistake he tried to amend his error by extending the utmost kindness and hospitality. After his freighting experiences Mr. Hess decided to take up

teaching, and to review his studies and to obtain a certificate he attended a country normal. His first term was taught in South Bend, Cowley county, and his vacation was spent herding cows on the town site of what is now Arkansas City. The next year he again taught school, but resigned before the close of the term on account of differences with the school director. He then assisted in patrolling the border of the state, to guard against Indian attacks, and while serving thus made trips all over the Indian Territory, trips that were attended by much hardship. There were then no signs of civilization there, and he and his comrades often would ride for days without seeing a single person. Mr. Hess was subsequently appointed deputy United States marshal and, while serving in that capacity, arrested one of the most desperate characters in the territory, Cherokee Bill, who afterward was hanged. Later Mr. Hess was appointed United States marshal and served as such two years, before entering commercial life as cashier in the Cresswell Bank, at Cresswell, Kan. He soon gave up his position in the bank, however, to engage in the real estate and insurance business, which has been his line of endeavor continuously since that time and in which he has prospered.

Mr. Hess has taken a prominent and active part in promoting all enterprises which would contribute to the growth and development of Arkansas City. He has been a prime mover in securing the erection of every large building in the city and in bringing to it each of the railroads that now enter the city. He is a director of the Missouri Pacific railroad for a number of years. He is now contemplating the erection of a large fire-proof building on his lot, one block east of Main street in Arkansas City, an exceptionally desirable location for a fine business block. He has always been aligned with the Republican party in his political adherency, but in recent years has been inclined to be independent in his political views and to support those men and measures which he deems best calculated to conserve the rights of the whole people. He has served as a school director several terms, and while acting in that capacity built the Fourth ward school house, in Arkansas City. He also served as councilman several terms and two terms as mayor, and retired from the office of mayor in April, 1911. He was once a candidate for the state legislature, but was defeated by the strong Populist movement of that time.

On Jan. 1, 1885, Mr. Hess was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Johnson, of New Hampshire, who had come to Kansas to teach school and here met her future husband. Mrs. Hess is a daughter of A. B. Johnson, who removed to Kansas after his daughter's marriage. He was wealthy and owned several large cattle ranches, besides considerable bank stock and other property interests in Kansas. He organized the Johnson Loan & Mortgage Company, of Arkansas City, and died in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Hess have one daughter, Carrie A., the wife of C. L. Vaughan, with residence in Arkansas. Mrs. Hess is a member of the Church of Christ, Scientist, and her daughter, Mrs.

Vaughan, is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Mr. Hess prominently affiliates with the Masonic order as a Knight Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and as a Thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Jesse W. Lewis, cashier of the First National Bank of Sedan, Kan., has worked his way up from a country boy in Ohio to his present responsible position through the qualities of industry, persistence, and integrity, and today ranks as one of Chautauqua county's most prominent and substantial citizens. Born in Guernsey county, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1859, a son of Robert and Mary (Douglass) Lewis, natives of Ohio, the former born in 1834 and the latter in 1840. Both parents are still living and reside in the state of their nativity. The father, whose whole career was devoted to agricultural pursuits, is now retired. He has always been a Republican in political views and, during the Civil war, served as a member of the Ohio state militia. Jesse Lewis, the grandfather of Jesse W., was a Virginian by birth and removed to Ohio in 1833. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Lewis was Albert Douglass, a native of Maryland who came to Ohio in an early day and died in that state.

Jesse W. Lewis was reared in Ohio and supplemented his common school education by a course in the high school at Barnesville, Ohio. He began his independent career as a farmer and also was interested in raising small fruits. In 1883 he came to Kansas, where he began to clerk in a general store, and continued in their employ for some time. Later he was made deputy register of deeds, in which capacity he served one year. In 1892 he became identified with the First National Bank, of Sedan, as a bookkeeper, and continued in that position until 1896, when he was elected assistant cashier. His energy, close application, proficiency, and devotion to the interests of the bank won further recognition, in January, 1909, when he was made cashier of the bank, a position he has continued to fill to the present time. The First National Bank, organized in 1874, is the oldest and largest bank in Chautauqua county. It is capitalized at \$75,000, has a surplus of \$25,000, and undivided profits of \$25,000, and its deposits average \$300,000. This is one of the strong banks of southern Kansas, and Mr. Lewis is further interested in it, as a stockholder and as a director. Besides his banking interests he also owns stock in oil and gas lands of that section of the state.

In 1890 Mr. Lewis married Miss Rachel C. Comer, a daughter of Samuel Comer. Mr. Comer was a native of Iowa and came to Kansas in the pioneer days of this state. He was assistant government agent for the Osage Indian tribes for some time, and died at Elk City, Kan. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis four children have been born—Jessie and Bret C., both high school graduates, and Kent and Dale, who are students in the schools. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Fraternally, Mr. Lewis is a Mason. He belongs to the Knights Templars commandery at Independence and is also a Scottish Rite

Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, his membership in the last two branches of the order being held at Wichita. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is a past master workman, and has been receiver of his lodge for a number of years.

George Andrew Huron, of Topeka, is one of the large number of men of sterling worth who came from the East to Kansas, when it was just an infant state, and have contributed their share toward placing Kansas in the front rank of the most progressive states of the Union.

Judge Huron was born March 29, 1838, in Hendricks county, Indiana, twelve miles west of Indianapolis, a son of Benjamin Abbott Huron and his wife, who was Katharine Harding, prior to her marriage. The Huron family is of stanch Scotch ancestry. The genealogy of the family is set forth at some length in "Littell's Genealogies, First Settlers of the Passaic Valley," which states that Seth Ma Hurin, the great-grandfather of Judge Huron, was born Nov. 11, 1729, in New England, married Mary Hazen and, in 1753, removed to Morristown, N. J., where all of their children were born, and that they all belonged to the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown. In 1787 the family removed to Ulster county, New York, and after the death of the father, Seth Ma Hurin, his sons—Othniel, Enos, Eli, and Silas—dropped the Scotch prefix "Ma," and thereafter the family name was written either Hurin or Huron. Othniel Ma Hurin, the grandfather of George A., was born Jan. 10, 1759, in Morristown, N. J., as stated above, and after his marriage, to Bethiah St. John, settled in Warren county, Ohio, where their son, Benjamin Abbott Huron, was born, near the town of Lebanon, Dec. 31, 1811. Benjamin Abbott Huron, the father of Judge Huron, removed to Hendricks county, Indiana, in 1832, and on Dec. 10, 1835, was married to Katharine Harding, a native of Campbellsville, Ky., born Aug. 4, 1815, and who removed to Indiana, in 1833. Benjamin Abbott Huron and his wife settled in Hendricks county, on a piece of land which was then wild and unbroken forest, but which they developed into a highly productive farm. They reared their family there and became worthy, respected, and influential people of their community. George Andrew Huron spent his early life associated with his father in the work of developing this farm, by which he acquired a sturdy constitution and habits of self-reliance and industry, which have marked his subsequent life. From eighteen until twenty-three years of age he alternately attended and taught school, his public education being supplemented by an academic course at the Methodist Academy, Danville, Ind. He was especially interested in educational work and intended to prepare fully for the profession of teaching, but when the storm of Civil war broke over the country he promptly responded to the call to defend the Union, by enlisting as a private in Company I, Seventh Indiana infantry, in August, 1861. During his service he was promoted to the rank of regimental quartermaster-sergeant and was mustered out with his regiment, Sept. 20, 1864. As a soldier he displayed bravery and true patriotism, and with his regiment saw active

service in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Front Royal, Slaughter Mountain, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Ashby's Gap, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania Court House, Po river, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, and Yellow Tavern. After he was mustered out of service, in September, 1864, he was commissioned by Gov. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, as the state's sanitary agent for the armies of the Potomac and James, and was engaged in the duties of that office until the close of the war, his headquarters being at City Point, Va. He arrived at the front, at Appomattox Court House, the day after the surrender, with the first sanitary supplies to reach the Union army. Mr. Huron received an appointment as clerk in the Third Auditor's office, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., in December, 1865, and was there engaged until 1868, when he was graduated in the law department of Columbian, now George Washington University. In August of that year he removed to Valley Falls, Kan., where he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1883, when he removed to Topeka, which city has since been his home. During the past twenty-nine years he has continued the practice of law in Topeka and is recognized as one of the strong and able members of the Shawnee county bar and an honor to the profession.

While a resident of Valley Falls he was elected probate judge of Jefferson county and held that office two terms. He is a member of the Shawnee County Bar Association and of the Kansas State Bar Association. Judge Huron has always been a Republican in his political views, a strong advocate of his party's principles, and an able and effective campaigner in his party's behalf. He has also exerted a wide-felt and beneficial influence in public affairs, his service for the public being characterized by a devotion to duty and a keen discrimination in regard to those interests which largely concern the public at large and bear upon general progress. From 1873 to 1876, while a resident of Valley Falls, Kan., he was the editor of a paper published there, known as "The Grasshopper," which is now the "New Era." He was largely instrumental in securing a change of the name of the river at Valley Falls from Grasshopper to Delaware, and in changing the name of the town itself from Grasshopper Falls to Valley Falls. He is in touch with Topeka interests, as a member of the Topeka Commercial Club. Fraternally he has been identified with Oddfellowship since March, 1872, and for several years was grand treasurer of the Grand Encampment of the order. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights and Ladies of Security, in which order he was the head of the law department from the time of its organization until June, 1908. He is a member of Lincoln Post and an active worker in the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal church since his eighteenth year, and now, at the age of seventy-four, his life record is one of continuous activity and of

duty well performed. It is such men as these that have made Kansas the great state it is. Judge Huron is a director of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Judge Huron was married, July 31, 1861, in Hendricks county, Indiana, to Mary Frances Freeman, daughter of Blackstone and Sarah J. (Bennett) Freeman. The surviving children of this union are: Horace, born May 10, 1862, who now resides at Rock Island, Ill.; Mrs. Mary H. Hale, the only daughter, who is the widow of Rev. William Gainsford Hale, formerly a Methodist minister of the southern Illinois conference; and George B., of New York city.

Thomas Francis Doran, lawyer, of Topeka, is a native of Kansas, born on a farm in Morris county, Dec. 8, 1862. His father, Francis Doran, came to Kansas in 1859, in the early days of the history of the state, located in Morris county, and there acquired the title to 100 acres of land from the government. This farm has ever since been retained in his family, the original estate having been increased to 500 acres. Francis Doran and his wife, Mary Clark, were born in Ireland. The former was a native of County Carlow and the latter of County Antrim, and they were each fourteen years of age when they came to this country. They were married in New York State, Sept. 16, 1858, and the following year came west. In later life they removed from Morris county to Topeka and there made their home for the remainder of their lives. Their son, Thomas F. Doran, spent his boyhood on the old farm home in Morris county and later became a student in the University of Kansas and graduated there in 1888. During his attendance at the university he had given some attention to the study of law, and after finishing his college course entered the office of Hon. Joseph Ady, at Topeka, and under his tutelage acquired a thorough preparation for the successful legal career which followed after his admittance to the bar, in 1891. Since that date Mr. Doran has practiced law in Topeka, where he is regarded as one of the most capable members of his profession and is a prominent and influential citizen. In 1888, before his admittance to active practice, he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, under Hon. Cyrus Leland, Jr., and served in that capacity until 1892. Mr. Doran is a member of Ferry, Doran & Dean, a leading law firm of Topeka, which is counsel for the Smith Automobile Company, the Topeka Street Railway Company, the Topeka Edison Company, the Continental Creamery Company, the Beatrice Creamery Company, the Jensen Manufacturing Company, and the Seymour Packing Company, and is also local attorney for the Illinois Traction Company, the Smith Truss Company, and other corporations. It occupies, in the New England Building, a handsome suite of offices, which are equipped with one of the most complete legal libraries in the state. Mr. Doran is a member of the Shawnee County Bar Association and the Kansas State Bar Association, and holds membership in the Commercial Club, the Topeka Club, and the Country Club. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the Knights and Ladies of Security, and the Elks.

His marriage to Miss Mary Woodward occurred Oct. 19, 1891. She is a daughter of B. W. Woodward, of Lawrence, Kan., a pioneer of the state, coming to Kansas from Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1854, and during his life was one of the best known and most prominent citizens of the state. Mr. Doran and his wife have one child, Josephine W., now nineteen years of age.

Elon Streeter Clark of Topeka, son of Milton E. and Jennie E. Clark, was born at Junction City, Kan., July 15, 1866. He was graduated from the Junction City high school as valedictorian of his class in 1883. From 1883 to 1895 he was engaged in the mercantile business with his father at Junction City with the exception of two years, from 1887 to 1889, spent as cashier of the Central Bank of McPherson, Kan. In 1895 Mr. Clark became superintendent of agents for the Aetna Loan Company of Topeka, which position he resigned to enter life insurance and was with the New York Life Insurance Company for two years. From 1901 to 1903 he was superintendent of agents for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and since Jan. 1, 1904, has been manager of the Kansas agency of that company, with headquarters at Topeka. Mr. Clark is Republican in politics; a charter member of the Country Club; a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society; a trustee of the First Presbyterian church; a director of the Young Men's Christian Association; a member of the Topeka Club; a thirty-second degree Mason; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and secretary of the Auditorium Pipe-Organ Association. He is a property owner and was one of the three business men appointed by President W. W. Mills to reorganize the Commercial Club, which has become so important a factor in the industrial and civic affairs of Topeka. On June 3, 1891, Mr. Clark married Miss Mollie H. Fink, a native of Dunkirk, N. Y., and educated at Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have three children living: Florence Esther, Edward Elon and Eugene Sewall. One child, Catherine, the third born to them, died Jan. 4, 1911, age six years. In 1901 Mr. Clark and his family removed from Junction City to Topeka, where they have their home at 1417 Topeka avenue.

Milton E. Clark, one of the pioneer residents of Junction City, was born at South Ridge, Ashtabula county, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1838, a son of Edward Peck and Lydia S. (Ring) Clark, and is a member of the seventh generation of the Clark family in America, which was founded by George Clark, who came to the Massachusetts colony with Rev. John Davenport's company in 1638. Soon after coming to this country he settled in the New Haven colony and in 1639 located at Milford, Conn., where he became a planter and a man of influence. He was a large land owner, an active factor in church work, and several times was a representative in the general court of the colony. His third son, George Jr., was born in Milford, baptized in 1648 and died there in 1734. He also was an active church worker and planter, and represented the colony in the general court. George III, a son of George, Jr., was born in Milford in 1686 and



E. Clark.

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died there in 1762, a wealthy and influential citizen. Hezekiah, the son of George III and a representative of the fourth generation, was born at Milford in 1723. He married Mary Peck and removed to Bethany, Conn., in 1776, enlisted in the Continental army and after about eight months' service died of dysentery. Peck Clark, a son of Hezekiah, was born at Bethany, Conn., Dec. 14, 1771, married Mabel Bradley in 1795, and after her death Polly Kellogg, a daughter of James Bradley. He lived at Woodbridge, Conn., and later in Burlington. He then removed to Northfield, Conn., and in May, 1818, settled on the Western Reserve in Ohio near Conneaut. Later he removed to Salem, Ohio, where he died on Aug. 2, 1854. Edward Peck Clark, the father of Milton E., was born at Northfield, Conn., June 16, 1814; married Lydia S. Ring, of Conneaut, Ohio, a native of Massachusetts, April 7, 1836, and in 1845 removed to Rock county, Wis., where he engaged in farming and in operating a flour mill. He died on Jan. 1, 1851. Milton E. Clark was educated in the pioneer public schools of Rock county, Wis., and at the Evansville, Wis., seminary, later attending the city school at Cleveland, Ohio. His father died while he was still in his boyhood, and being the eldest boy of the family, Milton assisted his mother to finish paying for the estate, built a house and left the farm unencumbered. On July 27, 1861, he came to Junction City as a clerk for Streeter & Strickler, the senior member of the firm being an uncle of his wife. In 1865 he opened a general store on his own account and continued in that business until 1896, when he sold out and retired. Politically, Mr. Clark is a Republican and has the courage of his convictions. He has served as county superintendent of schools; was for ten years president of the board of education; has held the office of county commissioner, and several minor offices. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, was one of the organizers and a director of the old First National Bank, and owns considerable improved property. Mr. Clark has been twice married. On Nov. 8, 1859, he married Jennie E., daughter of Waldo C. Clark, of Union, Rock county, Wis. Although of the same name they were not related prior to marriage. To this union were born three children: Waldo E., now a prominent farmer of Geary county, Kansas; Elon S., of Topeka (see sketch of Elon S. Clark); and James Milton, a farmer of Geary county. Mrs. Clark died at Junction City on Oct. 22, 1903, and on May 11, 1905, Mr. Clark married Phoebe A. Bloomfield, nee Shumard, who died at Junction City on Jan. 12, 1907.

Frederick H. Harvey.—The death of the late Frederick H. Harvey, of Leavenworth, which occurred Feb. 9, 1901, marked the passing of a character who played a unique part in the development of the West. "The Fred Harvey System of Eating Houses" is known from coast to coast. Mr. Harvey was born in London, England, June 27, 1836, and came to America when fifteen years of age, starting in life for himself by working for \$8 per month in New York. He worked hard, his salary being gradually increased he was enabled to save some money, and in 1856, he went to St. Louis and started in the restaurant business for

himself. He did well until 1801, when the war ruined his business, and St. Joseph, Mo., offering an inviting field to retrieve his losses, he journeyed to that place on the Missouri river by steamboat. His trip up the river gave him a liking for steamboating and he entered the employment of the Missouri River Packet Company. He remained with that company four years when he accepted a better position with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company. By strict attention to his duties he was rapidly advanced and in 1865, came to Leavenworth, Kan., as ticket agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Hannibal, St. Joseph & Kansas City; and St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroads.

His advancement was rapid and in a few years he was made general Western freight agent with headquarters at Leavenworth. The most pleasing feature of his railroad life and the one that he valued above all others was the fact that he always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of those with whom he was associated. It was while in the employment of these railroads that Mr. Harvey observed the poor accommodations in the way of dining facilities for the traveling public and foresaw the possibilities of such a system as he, in later years, brought to perfection. He worked out his ideas and in 1876, associated with J. P. Rice, for a short time obtained control of the Kansas Pacific eating house at Wallace, Kan., it proving a success. This was the beginning of the great Harvey system of eating houses, hotels and dining car service. Shortly after the Wallace venture he established others and made a contract with the Santa Fe road, which was then rapidly extending its lines in the West. He first built the house at Florence on that line, and soon after the Topeka eating house was established, and as rapidly as possible the system was extended over the entire Santa Fe railroad until, at the time of his death, the Harvey system extended from Chicago to the Pacific coast. For many years he operated exclusively along the Santa Fe lines, but in 1896 he added the St. Louis & San Francisco railway to his hotel and dining car service. Thousands and tens of thousands of the traveling public have for thirty years known of the "Harvey eating houses." He set a standard of excellence, which is still maintained by the system he founded. Mr. Harvey's work was that of a pioneer and his energy and force of character were demonstrated by his carrying to a successful termination a venture that many thought would be unprofitable, if not impossible. Mr. Harvey was noted as an active and skillful business man. His prominent characteristics were an indomitable will, untiring energy and faithfulness to a trust. He maintained a high and honorable standard of conduct and, to all who knew him intimately, his life stands as an example worthy of emulation. He was a great reader, not for mere pleasure or pastime, but for the acquisition of profound knowledge. His private library was one of the best to be found in the country.

Mr. Harvey was married Jan. 14, 1860, to Miss Barbara Mattas, of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Harvey still resides in Leavenworth, where the family has resided since 1865. To Mr. and Mrs. Harvey were born nine

children, of whom the following are living: Ford F., Kansas City, Mo.; Minnie B., wife of J. F. Huckel, Kansas City, Mo.; Marie J. married Herbert Hall, New York; Byron S., Chicago, Ill.; and Sybil, who resides with her mother. Mr. Harvey was a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Episcopal church, of which the family are also members.

William Barrett is the oldest lawyer at the Pratt county bar. He was born in Schoharie county, New York, Dec. 18, 1859. His parents were both Irish. His father, Michael Barrett, immigrated to this country from Ireland when he was nineteen years of age. He was a tanner by trade, but the last years of his life were devoted to agriculture. Anna Henaghan Barrett, the mother of the subject of this sketch, came with her parents to the United States when she was but two years of age. William Barrett lived in New York in his boyhood, during which time he attended the public schools and Stanford Seminary of New York, and afterwards Mt. Union College, Ohio. In 1880 he matriculated as a law student at the University of Michigan and was graduated in that great institution, in 1883. He came to Pratt county, Kansas, in 1885, and engaged in the practice of law. He is a successful practitioner, and the winning of many hard fought legal battles have been accredited to him. The sense of humor in Mr. Barrett is well developed. His reminiscences of the old Pratt county days—the old pioneers, their struggles, their ambitions, their pretensions—are delightful. Mr. Barrett has served two terms as county attorney of Pratt county, and sixteen years as a member of the board of education of the city of Pratt. His best public service has probably been as a member of the school board. It is claimed by those who are in the best position to know that his judgment, his advice and his earnest work have been invaluable to the schools of Pratt county. Mr. Barrett is not a church member, but he delights in Sunday school work and in the study of the Bible and the history connected therewith. He is a Democrat, and in 1910 was elected as his party's candidate to the state legislature, where, during the session of 1911, he proved an efficient representative of his constituency.

On Nov. 13, 1889, Mr. Barrett was united in marriage with Miss Adelaide Popenhouse, a daughter of Henry and Anna Popenhouse. Mrs. Barrett is an old resident of Pratt county, Kansas. She was a pioneer school teacher in Pratt county, having begun her duties as such in a sod school house. That was an early day in Pratt county, and in her work as a teacher she passed through many exciting and interesting experiences. To Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have been born three children—George, Henry, and Mary.

During Mr. Barrett's residence in Pratt his efforts have been directed toward the public welfare as well as toward individual success, lending at all times a helping hand to any movement for the moral or material advantage of the community. Both in professional life and as a citizen he is recognized as one of the most active, capable and energetic men of the city.

James E. Ely, who is successfully engaged in the real estate business at Coldwater, is a native Kansan, who through good business judgment, industry and great enterprise has become one of the leading business men of Comanche county. Mr. Ely was born on a farm in Barton county, Sept. 24, 1881, and is a son of Thomas W. and Anna C. (Gordinier) Ely, who took up their abode in Kansas, in 1880. Thomas W. Ely, the father, is a native of England, where he was born in 1848. He came to Canada at the age of fourteen and to the United States when fifteen years of age and located in Ohio, where he remained until his removal to Kansas, in 1880. In 1887 he engaged in the drug business at Great Bend, being very successful. He now has become a large property owner in Barton county and still resides in Great Bend, though he is now retired from active business life. His marriage to Miss Anna C. Gordinier occurred at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1877. She is a daughter of Ira Gordinier, a nephew of President Martin Van Buren, and a Civil war veteran. The issue of this union was six children—four sons and two daughters: Thomas J., born in 1878, died in 1909; James E. was second in order of birth; Charles W., born in 1882, died in 1908; Tressie M., born in 1884, is a university student, now engaged in teaching; Effie B., born in 1886, a university student; and Ira C., born in 1889, a jeweler at Great Bend, Kan.

James E. Ely received his preliminary education in the public schools of Barton county and graduated in the Great Bend High School. He then attended the University of Kansas two years, earning his own expenses in the meantime. In 1905 he began his independent and active business career by locating at Coldwater, Kan., where he engaged in the real estate business, in which he was successful from the start. His land sales are extensive, his deals involving as much as 10,000 acres, and much of his time is spent in travel in connection with his business. He is financing the establishment of an Industrial Mission and Institute at Sibul, on the Island of Borneo. The work is under the management of the M. E. Board of Foreign Missions. This is the first venture of this kind on the island. Mr. Ely belongs to that class of energetic, progressive and capable men who have done so much toward the development of western Kansas, and through his efforts in that direction and through his own personal success he deserves to rank as one of the representative citizens of the state.

Chester L. Stocks, M. D., of Bushong, prominent in his community as a physician and as a successful business man, began his independent career in that place fifteen years ago, and through his professional ability and shrewd business discernment, has in that comparatively short period attained a most creditable financial success. Dr. Stocks was born Dec. 8, 1867, at Nashua, Iowa. His father, George W. Stocks, was born at Sheridan's Shore, Pa., Sept. 20, 1837, to parents that were natives of England and who had immigrated to the United States in 1835. George W. Stocks was a farmer up to the time of the Civil war. In 1861, he

enlisted as a private in Company I, Third Iowa infantry. This regiment saw hard and active service throughout the war and participated in some of the hardest fought battles of that conflict. At Shiloh it was under terrific fire and after the other troops were cut off and the enemy had turned the flanks of the Iowa brigade on the first day, the Third Iowa cut its way through the enemy's lines. It was engaged in the sieges of Corinth and of Vicksburg and bore a gallant part in the assault on Jackson, Miss. Up to to the time of the last named engagement George W. Stocks had been wounded five times and at Jackson on July 12, 1863, he received his sixth and severest wound, losing his left leg. Being disabled for further military service, he was mustered out and received his honorable discharge. After the war he engaged in the drug business at Chickasaw, Iowa, where he remained until 1867, when he removed to Nashua, Iowa, and resided there until his death, Jan. 22, 1908. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Grand Army of the Republic. On June 20, 1864, he wedded Celia I. Wells, who was born May 14, 1842, in New York. Four sons were the issue of their marriage: Arthur G., born Sept. 22, 1865; Chester L., the second in order of birth; Thomas E., born April 15, 1871; and Charles B., born June 20, 1874.

Dr. Stocks completed a high school education at Nashua, Iowa. Then for five years he clerked in drug stores at Nashua and Denison, becoming a registered pharmacist. Upon deciding to take up the profession of medicine, he entered the University Medical College at Kansas City, Mo., at which institution he graduated in 1896. That same year he located at Bushong, Kan. and in the fifteen years that have passed since then he has built up a large and remunerative practice. He also conducts a drug store there, is vice-president of the Bushong State Bank and was postmaster at Bushong, for ten years prior to November, 1910, when he resigned. Dr. Stocks began without capital save a strong will and an energetic and industrious nature and after equipping himself with a thorough and practical education for the profession of his choice he set about proving his merits. His large practice and the property he has acquired are proofs of his success. He is a member of Lyon county Medical Society, Kansas State Medical Society and American Medical Association. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason. On March 22, 1897, Dr. Stocks was united in marriage to Miss Lena M. Wieland, of Denison, Iowa. Mrs. Stocks was born in Germany May 23, 1868, to parents that also were natives of the Fatherland. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Stocks—Pauline, born Dec. 3, 1907; Leslie, born Oct. 4, 1899, who died Oct. 9, 1899.

William Albert Morgan of Cottonwood Falls was born March 6, 1841, at Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, a son of James and Katherine (Conn) Morgan. The father was born in 1800, in Ireland. He was a wool comber early in life and later a farmer and stock raiser. He came to the United States in 1847, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio. Later he removed to Campbell county, Kentucky, where he retired, and died in 1862. His

wife died in 1845. They had four sons—James, born in 1835, served in the Civil war, enlisting as a private in the Twenty-seventh Ohio infantry, was mustered out as major, and died in 1896; Thomas, G. D., born in 1836, served in the Civil war in the same regiment as his brother, and died in 1905; and Robert St. John, born in 1838, a retired publisher of Cincinnati, Ohio.

William A. Morgan was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. He entered the printing office at the age of thirteen years, learning that trade. Mr. Morgan is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-third Kentucky volunteer infantry, and was mustered out as a first lieutenant. In his service which extended over a period of three years and three months, he lost but thirty days, being injured in battle of Stone's river, but was never in the hospital. After the war he worked at the printing business until 1871, when he came to Cottonwood Falls, Kan., when on Mar. 4, 1871, he issued the "Chase County Leader," which he published without losing an issue until Mar. 1, 1903, when he retired. He is a Republican, and in 1879, he represented Chase county in the legislature. In that body he was secretary of a caucus committee of thirteen which formulated the first measure ever introduced in the state looking to the regulation of railroad freight rates and fares. It was known as the Riggs Bill. He was active in the adoption of the prohibition law. He represented Chase, Marion and Morris counties in the state senate in 1893-95, in which body he was chairman of the committee on temperance. In 1910 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he still holds. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the Pyramid Indian Commission to treat for Indian lands in Nevada. In 1908-09 he was department commander of the Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic. He was commander of the Loyal Legion, commandery of Kansas, in 1905. As commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Mr. Morgan led the campaign for the erection of a memorial building at Topeka. He is a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society, is a charter member of the Presbyterian church and is a Mason. On March 21, 1864, William A. Morgan married Miss Wilhelmina D. Yoast. She was born Mar. 2, 1843, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where she was reared and married. She died at Cottonwood Falls Dec. 16, 1910, leaving two children—William Y. of Hutchinson (see sketch), and Mrs. Anna K. Coe of Cottonwood Falls. Mrs. Morgan was always prominent in the women's societies and clubs of the state. She was a member of the Topeka chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; served as department president of the Women's Relief Corps of Kansas; as president of the Kansas Women's Press Club; as president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association; and the Kansas Women's Republican Association. She was an active member of the W. C. T. U. for many years. In 1885, she was elected mayor of Cottonwood Falls and with a body of women councilmen filled the office with credit, doing effective work for prohibition. She was also chairman of

the Executive Committee of the Mother Bickerdyke Home at Ellsworth, for soldier's widows and orphans, was an active church member, being a charter member of the Presbyterian church at Cottonwood Falls. During the war Mrs. Morgan was actively engaged in the Christian Sanitary Commission, and was a volunteer nurse in a military hospital at Cincinnati.

William Bristow, a well known Methodist minister of Baldwin, was born on a farm in Montgomery county, Kentucky, Sept. 28, 1837, a son of Joseph H. and Ann (Smith) Bristow. The father was born in Kentucky on Mar. 31, 1813, and died at Baldwin, Kan., Mar. 31, 1896. The mother died in Kentucky in 1871. They were married about 1835, and became the parents of five children—Thomas, William, Margaret A., Andrew W. and Sarah M.—all deceased except William and Margaret A.

William Bristow was educated in the public schools of Bath county, Kentucky, and lived with his father until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fourth infantry, and served three years and four months. Two fingers of his right hand were shot off in battle, which was the only casualty he suffered during his military service. His regiment went under Buell through the campaigns of Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, thence through northern Alabama and back through Tennessee into Kentucky, then under Burnside, it crossed the Cumberland Mountains into East Tennessee and, after the siege of Knoxville, Mr. Bristow was transferred to Company B, Engineer battalion of the Twenty-third corps in which position he served until after the Atlanta campaign, when he went back to his regiment and to Kentucky, for muster out. Prior to the war he had taught several terms of school. After the war he farmed for one year in Clinton county, Indiana, after which he returned to Kentucky and taught for two years. In 1867, he joined the Kentucky conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and for four years was a circuit rider. He was ordained a deacon in 1867, and an elder in 1871. In the latter year he was transferred to the Kansas conference by Bishop Clark, and was assigned to the church at Fredonia where he built the first Methodist house of worship in Wilson county. His active work in Kansas includes three years at Fredonia; one year at Eureka; two years at Hartford; one year at Coyville; three years at Howard; and one year at Elk Falls, where he became superannuated on account of impaired health and since then has not filled a regular assignment. In 1883, he became a resident of Baldwin, where he still lives. He is a Republican in his political affiliations; was superintendent of the forestry station at Ogalah, Kan., in 1895-96, and now holds the office of justice of the peace and a commission as notary public. In 1897 he was a clerk in the office of the Denver division of the postal service; was then transferred to the United States Indian service, where he remained for three years during which time he was a clerk at the Mescalero agency, New Mexico. He resigned in 1901, and returned to his home in Baldwin. Mr. Bristow is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has been honored by being

elected worshipful master of his lodge. He has been married three times. His first marriage was with Savannah Little, on Nov. 4, 1858. To this union were born two children—Sarah Ann, born on Oct. 2, 1859, died at Moline, Kan., in 1882; and Joseph Little, born July 22, 1861, one of the United States senators from Kansas. The mother of these two children died April 9, 1868, and on May 2, 1871, Mr. Bristow married Miss Ellen Longwell, a teacher, of Fredonia, Kan. She died at Baldwin on Nov. 8, 1887, having borne her husband four children: John H., born Jan. 11, 1874, died in June, 1886; William M., born Aug. 8, 1876, is engaged in mining in Montana; Bertha F., born Mar. 27, 1879, is the official court reporter at Las Cruces, New Mexico; and Hattie E., born June 2, 1882. Mr. Bristow's third marriage was with Mrs. Mary J. Powell of Baldwin, the ceremony being solemnized on Dec. 13, 1892.

James D. Canary, president of the First State Bank of Caney, Kan., began his independent career at an early age and with a laudable ambition for a large business life, which ambition, accompanied by energy, integrity, perseverance, and business ability, has already accomplished great results. Mr. Canary was born in Gallia county, Ohio, April 5, 1869, son of Simeon and Elmira (Dillard) Canary, natives of Ohio. Simeon Canary was a farmer by vocation and moved from Ohio to Cooper county, Missouri, where he died when his son, James, was three years of age. Four years later the mother removed to Grayson county, Texas, where James was reared on a farm and received a common school education. The death of his father and the straitened circumstances of his mother threw him upon his own resources at a tender age—in fact, he became the main dependence of his mother when nine years old. In 1890, when twenty-one years of age, Mr. Canary was united in marriage to Miss Anola J. Gibson, an estimable young lady, in whose veins courses a tinge of the Cherokee blood, and soon thereafter he moved to Webber's Falls, Okla., where he was employed for a short time as bookkeeper in the general store of William M. Gibson. He then returned to farming and located on a farm in Washington county, Oklahoma, near Caney, Kan., where he remained until 1906, when he removed to the town of Caney. For the past seven years he has been interested in the oil and gas fields of northern Oklahoma and owns three sections of land in Washington county, Oklahoma, known as the Canary Oil Field. He was the chief promoter of the Canary Oil Company, now operating in Washington county, Oklahoma. In April, 1909, he became president of the newly organized First State Bank of Caney, Kan., and is also president of the Bank of Copan, at Copan, Washington county, Oklahoma. In addition to his banking and gas and oil interests he is interested in the glass industry at Caney and also in the raising of fine Hereford cattle. He has thus in a few years built up large business interests by his own unaided efforts, and at the same time has gained an enviable reputation for accuracy of business methods and sagacity of judgment. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.



Samuel January

John Massey, Jr., the controlling executive of the Massey Iron Company, one of those enterprises which have been material factors in the advancement of Wichita, to her position among the leading financial, commercial and industrial cities of Kansas, is the founder of the institution and the dominant principal in its rapid development to an extensive and substantial business concern. He is a native of Scotland, born at Peterhead, Jan. 10, 1861, a son of John and Sarah (Hutchinson) Massey. The father was born at Mintlaw, Scotland, May 21, 1838, and was by trade a blacksmith. He married Miss Sarah Hutchinson, born May 26, 1833, at Long Side, Scotland, and in 1865, he took his family to London, England, where he was employed in shipbuilding. Coming to America in 1867, he located in Fond du Lac, Wis., where for two years he filled the position of foreman of the Chicago & Northwestern railway shops. In 1869, he located at Rolla, Mo., and engaged in a small way in the manufacture of wagons and plows. This enterprise he removed to Salem, Mo. in 1873. In 1882, he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of the Springfield, Mo. Wagon Company, which he filled until 1884, when he located at Macon, Mo. In 1890 on account of poor health he was compelled to give up business. He sold his wagon factory, moved to a farm and continued in that line of industry changing his location in 1905 to Sedgwick county, Kansas. Mr. Massey and wife are now residents of Wichita, aged respectively, seventy-four and seventy-nine, both hale and hearty, enjoying the closing years of life in the contemplation of the successful careers of their children. To them have been born four sons and four daughters: Jemima E., born March 11, 1859, wife of T. J. Whetmore of West Plains, Mo.; John, Jr., the second in order of birth; Alexander, born Nov. 3, 1862, a resident of Kansas City, Mo., owner of heavy oil and land interests and a former successful hardware merchant; Mrs. Agnes Pettit, born Dec. 11, 1864, musical director of Wellington, Kan., schools; Alice H., born May 25, 1871, wife of Lee M. Carson of West Plains, Mo.; George T., born April 25, 1873, a stockholder in the Massey Iron Company and a successful traveling salesman; and a son and daughter that died in infancy.

John Massey, Jr., acquired his early education in the public schools of P.ita and Salem, Mo., which was supplemented by a special course in the manual training department of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Under his father's instruction he learned the woodworker's trade. In 1884, he initiated his commercial career as a clerk in the implement house of Colson & Frost at Anthony, Kan. In 1886, he purchased the interest of Mr. Colson, and the firm name became "Frost & Massey." He disposed of his interests in Anthony, in 1890, and located in Monroe City, Mo., where he engaged in the retail hardware business under the firm name of Massey & Thompson. This interest he disposed of in 1897, removing to St. Joseph, Mo., where he took charge of the builders' hardware department of Curtis & Clark. In 1900, he was offered and accepted a similar position with Harper & Reynolds of Los

Angeles, Cal. He became recognized as an expert in this line and assisted in the building of a number of the finest residences and business structures in that city. In 1903, he resigned this position, removing to Denver, Col., in order to secure more favorable climatic conditions for his wife, whose health had failed. In December, 1904, Mr. Massey came to Wichita, where he purchased stock in the Shattuck-George Iron Company of which he was elected vice-president and continued in this capacity until 1910, when he promoted to successful organization, "The Massey Iron Company," of which he is president and general manager. The establishment of this enterprise was a notable addition to the jobbing interests of Wichita, and the business of the company has been of sound and continuous growth. The interested principals are all young men who have been carefully selected for their expert knowledge of the business. As jobbers of iron, steel and heavy hardware, the Massey Iron Company ranks first in the Southwest and the high reputation of the organization is due in a great measure to its founder and controlling executive, John Massey. On Feb. 25, 1891, Mr. Massey married Miss Ada Travis, the daughter of Rev. John E. Travis of Monroe City, Mo. Mrs. Massey died in Denver, Col., July 24, 1904, leaving a daughter, Margaret Travis, born June 10, 1892. Miss Massey graduated in Fulton Synodical College, Fulton, Mo., with the class of 1912. On Feb. 17, 1906, Mr. Massey married Miss Lina Forsyth, born Oct. 15, 1881, a daughter of Stockwell Forsyth of Paris, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Massey are the parents of two children: Forsyth, born June 5, 1907; and Helen, born June 30, 1909. Mr. Massey is in all respects a high type of the active virile American, diligent in his various duties. Reared in the Presbyterian faith he has ever been an active worker in the cause of Christianity. He is one of the most influential members in the First Presbyterian Church in Wichita and superintendent of its Sunday school.

Stephen M. Wood, farmer and stockraiser of Elmdale, Kan., was born at Mount Gilead, Morrow county, Ohio, June 10, 1832. He was brought up on a farm and received a common school education. On May 22, 1853, he married Miss Caroline Breese, who was born at Mount Gilead in 1833. In 1855, he moved his family to Cedar county, Iowa, and engaged in farming until the war broke out, when he enlisted in November 1861, as second lieutenant of Company B, Sixth Regiment, Missouri cavalry. On the first of August, 1863, he was promoted to first lieutenant and quartermaster of the regiment; April 12, 1864, was detailed as brigade commissary of subsistence, of First Brigade Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf; Nov. 25, 1864, was detailed as quartermaster of the Pontoon Brigade and was mustered out of service at New Orleans, Sept. 12, 1865. Most of his service was in Missouri, Mississippi and Louisiana. The spring after coming home from the army he came to Kansas, located in Diamond Creek township in Chase county, two miles southwest of Elmdale. He still has his original homestead, upon which are valuable improvements, also 1,000 acres of improved land in

Chase county, and is actively engaged in farming and stockraising. Mr. Wood is a brother of the famous Samuel N. Wood, and has taken quite an active interest in county and state politics and has been elected to many county and minor offices. Twice he represented Chase county in the legislature, and once represented Chase, Marion and Morris counties in the state senate. Mr. Wood was a member of the board of trustees of the State Blind Asylum during Governor Osborne's administration, 1873 to 1875. In the year 1877 he was appointed one of the regents of the State Agricultural College and was reappointed in 1880. During the last four years he held this office, he was presiding officer of the board and no small part of the present prosperity of the institution is due to his clear insight in all matters of a financial or practical nature and his earnest and energetic performance of the duties of his trust. He served two years, 1872-74, on the Board of State Railroad Tax Assessors. He and Mrs. Wood celebrated the fifty-eighth anniversary of their wedding in 1911 and each were presented with a solid gold napkin ring, set with diamonds, by the members of U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Elmdale, of which Mr. Wood is post commander. Of their children, Sidney B. died Aug. 11, 1906; Clarence D. is living on his father's homestead; Wallace A. is a fancy stockbreeder in Chase county; and Carrie lives at home with her parents. Mr. Wood is a member of the Christian church. In 1910, he was appointed postmaster at Elmdale, resigning in 1911, when he became mayor. Harry C. Holmes, the present postmaster, is his grandson.

Jonathan N. Hostetler, a retired citizen of Mulvane, Sumner county, Kansas, was born at Bedford, Ind., Mar. 3, 1843, a son of Abram J. and Margaret (Newland) Hostetler. Abram J. Hostetler was a farmer and merchant and a man of affairs. From 1854 to 1858, he was a member of the Indiana state senate and in 1885, was elected to represent the Eighth district of Indiana in Congress as a Democrat. He served but one term in Congress and died on Nov. 23, 1899. His wife was born in March, 1825, and died on Oct. 11, 1888. They were married in 1842, and became the parents of the following children: Jonathan N., the eldest; John F., born in March, 1845, and died May 3, 1885, at Bedford, Ind.; Sarah A., born in March, 1847, the wife of Judge Newton Crook of North Carolina; and Katherine B., born Feb. 28, 1852, the wife of Walter O. Thomas, a farmer at Bedford, Ind. Jonathan N. Hostetler was educated in the public schools and after the war attended a private school at Bedford. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Fourth Indiana cavalry, and served for three years. In 1866, he embarked in the mercantile business at Tunnelton, Ind., where he did a successful business for three years, when he removed to Bedford and continued in the same line there until 1883. In that year he came to Kansas, locating at Mulvane, where he followed farming for two years. He was then appointed postmaster at Mulvane, which position he held for four years, at the end of which time he resumed his agricultural pursuits and continued farming until he retired in 1906. He has served as president of the Mul-

vane school board for the last thirteen years; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Christian church. On Dec. 18, 1866, Mr. Hostetler married Martha M. Fish of Bedford, Ind., daughter of Logan Fish, a farmer of Lawrence county. She was born on Oct. 11, 1845. Four children were born to this union: Stella, born July 8, 1868, the wife of Walter R. Stubbs, governor of Kansas; John F., born April 10, 1870, a merchant at Mulvane; Thomas J., born Aug. 29, 1872, a contractor and builder at Hutchinson, Kan.; and Eva M., born Sept. 19, 1875, the wife of George A. Neeley, a lawyer of Hutchinson, who was elected to Congress in January, 1911, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Edmond H. Madison.

Wilber L. Hutchinson, one of the proprietors of the "Bulletin," of Anthony, was born Dec. 30, 1864, at Griggsville, Ill., the second son of Samuel and Sarah Elizabeth (Jones) Hutchinson. The father was born in England in 1812 and came to the United States with his parents when a small boy. He lived in Boston, Mass., until 1833, where his father was city undertaker and a cabinet maker, and where he learned the same business. In 1833, Samuel Hutchinson removed to Griggsville, Ill., where he built a large factory for the manufacture of agricultural implements. He was the patentee of four different agricultural implements, and placed on the market the first gang plow ever made and sold in Illinois. He was successful in this line, and retired in 1880, living in Griggsville until his death which occurred in 1904. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married three times. His first wife was Abigail Winchester, whom he married at Philadelphia in 1840. She was a sister of Oliver Winchester, inventor of the Winchester rifle. She died in 1847. Three children were born of this first union—one son and two daughters: James W., born in 1842, was educated at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. He was commissioned as an officer in the navy and participated in the bombardment and capture of Fort Fisher in the early part of the Civil war. He retired from the United States naval service in 1864 and for a few years was a mineral surveyor in Colorado. At the time of his death in 1883 he was engaged in the banking business at Greenfield, Ill. He was past grand commander of the Knights Templars of Illinois; Caroline, deceased, was born in 1844; and Ella M., born in 1846, the wife of Dr. Battles of Griggsville, Ill. His second wife, whose maiden name was Edwards, died about 1850. He married Sarah E. Jones, as his third wife, in 1859, at Jacksonville, Ill. She was born in 1832, at Memphis, Tenn., and died in March, 1888, at Griggsville Ill. She was of Welsh ancestry. Two children were born of this third union—a son and daughter: Wilber L., who is the eldest, and Irene, born in 1868, died in 1881.

Wilber L. Hutchinson was educated in the public schools of Griggsville, Ill., and began to learn the printer's trade at the age of eleven years. He worked four years in the office of the "Reflector" at Griggsville, then leaving home he worked in different states until 1883, when

he came to Kansas. In 1885-86, he was manager of a weekly paper at Abilene. In 1887 he removed to Anthony, becoming one of the publishers of the "Harper County Enterprise" in which he remained interested until 1892, when the name of the paper was changed to the "Anthony Bulletin." The plant was burned in 1893, but was replaced with a more modern equipment without the paper missing a single issue. In 1898, the publication of the Bulletin was suspended and Mr. Hutchinson enlisted in Company M, Twentieth Kansas infantry, entering the army at Salina, Kan., June 16, 1898. He went with his company at once to San Francisco, and in October of the same year his regiment was ordered to service in the Philippines. His transport sailed Oct. 28, and stopping four days at Honolulu, H. I., landed at Manila, November 17. His company was assigned to police duty in Manila until Feb. 4, 1899, when the Philippine insurrection broke out. He was with his regiment, under Col. Frederick Funston in the thick of the battle of Manila, Feb. 4-5-6, 1899; Caloocan, Feb. 10; defence of Caloocan, Feb. 11 to March 24; battle of Tulajan river, March 25; Polo and Malinta, March 26; Marilao, March 27; outpost skirmish, March 28; Bocave, March 29; Guiguinto, March 29; advance on Malolos, March 30-31; defense of the same town April 1, to 24; Rio Grande, April 26-27; Santa Tomas, May 4; Bacalor, May 24. This concluded his field service in the interior. In June his company with others of the regiment was assigned to guard duty at Bilibib prison. About Aug. 1, he was taken ill with typhoid fever and acute dysentery and was confined to the hospital two months on Corregidor Island, during which time his regiment had been returned to San Francisco. In the latter part of October he became able to travel and sailed for the United States on the transport Warren via Japan and the Japan Inland sea. He received an honorable discharge at San Francisco in the latter part of November, 1899. He at once returned to Anthony, Kan. and set about to reestablish his old paper, the "Bulletin," buying modern machinery for the purpose. It is now published under the firm name of "Hutchinson & McColloch" and is one of the brightest and most influential weekly papers in Kansas, owning its own modern building, erected expressly for a newspaper office. Mr. Hutchinson was married Sept. 18, 1902, to Miss Euphie Croft, daughter of Samuel M. Croft, a successful farmer and cattle raiser of Harper. She was born Sept. 12, 1881, at Henry, Ill., and was a successful teacher in the Anthony schools for two years before her marriage. They have two children—Wilber Guy, born Oct. 28, 1904, and Samuel Croft, born July 5, 1909. Mr. Hutchinson is a Mason, and historian of the Wichita camp of United Spanish War Veterans.

James Preble Campbell.—Industry, honesty of purpose and intelligent effort have achieved distinction and affluence for "Jim" Campbell, born on a farm in Kankakee county, Illinois, Aug. 11, 1857, and reared under conditions which permitted only limited schooling. He is one of the most prominent stock men of Kansas, owning and operating an estate of 20,000 acres in Clark county. He came to this state from Illi-

nois in 1877, and initiated his career in the cattle business as a cowboy on ranches in Barber and Comanche counties, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of the work. At this time Southwest Kansas was an open range and "Jim Campbell" took part in all duties of range work, becoming a true type of the saddle and lariat. He was a close observer, frugal and ambitious, and in 1879 he became a cattle owner of his own account. He prospered from the start, and in 1882, with his brother, Melville C. Campbell, he bought stock cattle on a large scale in Texas and drove them to Kansas to graze upon the range until ready for the market. He continued at this until 1889, when he established a large ranch in the old Indian Territory south of Caldwell, which he operated with signal success for a few years, handling both cattle and horses in great herds. The name of "Jim Campbell" is a familiar one among stockmen throughout the Southwest. In 1891, he viewed out and purchased unimproved land in Clark county, which he fenced and improved, making it one of the most modern cattle ranches to be found in the United States, having at this time (1912) a total of 20,000 acres under fence. From it he sends to market over 3,000 head of cattle annually. About 2,000 acres of this estate are under cultivation, growing alfalfa, Kafir-corn, wheat, etc. The entire ranch is watered by numerous wind pumps, the Cimarron river and several running streams. Jay H. Willis, a brother-in-law of Mr. Campbell, is general superintendent of the ranch and occupies a modern bungalow built at a cost enumerated in four figures. James P. Campbell is a son of Rev. James Campbell, who was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1808, his father being Henry Campbell of South Carolina, a Revolutionary soldier, and a cousin of Robert Campbell, one of the commanders of the patriotic forces which defeated the British under General Ferguson at King's Mountain.

James Campbell, in his youth, went with his parents from his birthplace to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he subsequently became acquainted with, and married Miss Priscilla, daughter of John Mick, an export merchant of that county. Mrs. Campbell was born in Flemingsburg, Ky., and was of German origin, a descendant of an excellent family which made its advent into the New World several generations before. After his marriage James Campbell engaged in agriculture in the Hoosier State until 1846, when he removed with his family to Will county, Illinois, and three years later, to Kankakee county of the same state. There he became considerable of a land owner, from which he subsequently improved several farms. In 1862, inspired by that patriotic spirit which pervaded the loyal North during the dark hours of the rebellion, he enlisted at the age of fifty-four years, in Company H, Seventy-sixth Illinois infantry, and served gallantly until the last of the Confederates had surrendered to the authority of the Federal government. He participated in the campaign through central Mississippi; was taken prisoner at Holly Springs by Gen. Earl Van Dorn, but feigning sickness was released without parole, and immediately joined the command. After that, he participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the

operations around Mobile, including the charge at Fort Blakely. In 1865, after the general surrender of the Confederate forces, Elder Campbell, as he was called, returned to his home in Kankakee county, Illinois, and reëngaged in civil pursuits. In 1875, taking just pride in his honorable war record, he came to Kansas for the purpose of availing himself of his right to a tract of government land to leave as a further evidence of his having been a soldier. He obtained a homestead, in Barton county, and after residing upon it the necessary length of time, to secure his title from the government, he returned to his old home in Illinois, and resumed his usual pursuits, continuing thus occupied until 1880, when he retired from active business. He died on Jan. 6, 1888, his wife's death having occurred Aug. 9, 1886. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They reared a family of nine children, James P. Campbell being the youngest.

James P. Campbell was married at Caldwell, Kan., Dec. 3, 1884, to Miss Ida H. Willis, daughter of Omar C. and Elizabeth C. (Moore) Willis, of Newark, Ohio, born Jan. 11, 1858. She is a woman of culture and popular in social circles. Mr. Campbell is a Republican in politics, but has never sought political preferment. He is a Shriner and a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging at Wichita. He is also a member of the Commercial, Business Men's and County clubs of Wichita, and the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, being actively associated for the past twenty-five years. He finds recreation in travel and hunting, and entertains extensively at his ranch, which is famous for its duck hunting. His home at 1327 North Lawrence avenue, Wichita, is one of the largest and most modern in Kansas. He is in every way a high type of the active virile American, diligent in his duties and business affairs and conscientious in all things.

Henry Bascom Kelly, of the firm of Kelly & Kelly, bond dealers and lawyers, Topeka, was born at Richmond, Ky., Feb. 28, 1843, and comes of Revolutionary ancestry. He is the son of Rev. Gilby Kelly, who also was a Kentuckian by birth, born June 20, 1812, and who died at the early age of thirty-three, the active years of his career, up to his death, having been spent in the Methodist ministry in Kentucky. Rev. Gilby Kelly was the son of Samuel Kelly, a native Virginian who removed to Kentucky about 1807, and the father of the latter was Thomas Kelly, who served in the Revolutionary war from Virginia. The wife of Rev. Gilby Kelly was Eleanor C. Goddard, a native of Kentucky.

Henry B. Kelly was but four years old when his father died and when five years old accompanied his mother to Des Moines county, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm and received his early education in the public schools near his home. In early manhood he taught school four years in Kansas and Missouri, his first term of school having been taught in Atchison county, Kansas, soon after the close of the Civil war. Meanwhile, on Aug. 16, 1862, he enlisted in the First Iowa cavalry, with which he served as a private until the close of the Civil war.

His regiment participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862, and took the advance of the cavalry in the move on Little Rock, which resulted in its capture on Sept. 10, 1863. The First Iowa cavalry also joined General Steele on the Red River expedition in the spring of 1864. After the war Mr. Kelly taught school four years, as stated above. He then took up newspaper work and for twenty-one years was engaged in that line of professional work, a few years as editor of the "Chautauqua Journal," of Sedan, Kan., and the remainder of that period as editor of the "Freeman," at McPherson, Kan. In the fall of 1892 he removed to Lawrence, Kan., to avail his children the educational facilities of that city, but in 1896 he took up his residence in Topeka. In the meantime Mr. Kelly had given considerable attention to law and in 1892 was admitted to the bar at McPherson, Kan. In 1899 the firm of Kelly & Kelly was established in Topeka, his son, William G., being his partner. The firm of Kelly & Kelly is one of the best known in Kansas in its line, that of bond brokers, and is also one of the most successful of that character in the state.

Mr. Kelly is a Republican. He served in the state senate eight years, while a resident of McPherson and served three years as a member of the state board of charities. He was the promoter of the first Western States Commercial Congress, which convened at Kansas City in April, 1891. Mr. Kelly is a forceful writer and one of deep thought and has written numerous articles for publication, which have appeared in pamphlet form and in the magazines. He is the author of "Licensed Loot—A Story of Nationalized Greed and Graft," which appeared in pamphlet form and which has been widely read throughout the country. Mr. Kelly has also delivered many public addresses upon various topics. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On Nov. 17, 1870, Mr. Kelly was married to Mrs. Julia Lee Adkins, nee Harklerodes, a native of Missouri. They have two children: William G. and Emma Leonidas, the wife of Louis S. McClellan, of North Dakota.

Theodore Franklin Garver, of Topeka, a prominent attorney and jurist of Kansas, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 4, 1845, the son of Samuel Garver, a farmer in Franklin county during the greater part of his life, who is now (1911) in his ninety-first year, residing in Atlantic City, N. J. Samuel Garver is a native of Maryland, born March 18, 1821, and was the son of Samuel Garver, whose father, Christian Gërber (as the name was originally spelled), was a native of Germany, who came to America about 1780. The mother of Judge Garver, Sarah (Coldsmith) Garver, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1820, the daughter of David Coldsmith. She died in her native county in 1904. Theodore F. Garver is the second in a family of six children, five of whom are living. The four sons in this family all became professional men. The death of one of the brothers, Charles Leander, a physician, at Chambersburg, Pa., occurred in 1881. Austin Samuel entered the ministry and was pastor of the First Unitarian



T. F. Garver

church at Worcester, Mass., for twenty-five years, retiring recently from active service. Theodore Franklin and John Anson both have risen to prominence in their profession of law, the latter being a member of the firm of Shearman & Sterling of New York city. The sisters of Mr. Garver are Mrs. Emma Garver Thompson, of Atlantic City, N. J., and Mrs. Alice Garver Bond, of Salina, Kan. Theodore F. Garver was reared on his father's farm in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, receiving his early education in the country schools. At the age of fifteen he entered the Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove, Pa., and after completing a preparatory course there, became a student in Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, where he was graduated in 1867. During this period of his life the Civil war broke out and his school career was interrupted for a time when he abandoned his studies to give his services in defense of the Union. He first saw active service in 1862, when the Confederate army crossed into Maryland and attempted to enter Pennsylvania but was driven back by the Federal troops. The following year, when General Lee's forces invaded Pennsylvania, he enlisted with a company of college boys in the Twenty-sixth regiment of Pennsylvania state volunteers. This regiment met an advance body of Confederate skirmishers near Gettysburg, a few days before the famous battle at that place, and were forced to retreat towards Harrisburg. Part of the regiment, including young Garver, was captured by the enemy and held prisoners within the enemy's lines until shortly after the battle, when they escaped and rejoined their command. Soon after the retreat of Lee's army across the Potomac, the regiment was mustered out and Mr. Garver returned again to his studies. After his graduation from Pennsylvania College, in 1867, he held the position of professor of mathematics in the Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove, Pa., for one year. He also took up the study of law, graduating at the Albany Law School at Albany, N. Y., in June, 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began his professional career at Chambersburg, Pa., and came to Kansas in February, 1871, locating in Topeka. About August, 1871, he removed to Lincoln county, where he made his residence until February of the following year (1872), when he located at Salina, Kan. There he was a prominent lawyer and influential citizen for a period of twenty-five years, serving during this time as city attorney and as a member of the board of education. In 1895, upon the creation of the courts of appeal by the state legislature, Governor Morrill honored him with the appointment of judge of this court for the northern department of Kansas. At the expiration of his term in January, 1897, after two years of efficient service as a member of the judiciary, he removed to Topeka and resumed the practice of law. He is now a senior member of Garver & Garver, one of the best known law firms of that city, in which his son, Robert Diller Garver, is his partner. Judge Garver has been nominated by the Republican party for several of the important offices of the state. In 1892 he was the candidate for attorney-general of Kansas and was the Republican nominee for chief justice of

the state in 1896. In both years he went to defeat with the Republican state ticket before the Populist party, which was then in the ascendency. He has served his fellow citizens of Topeka for eight years as a member of the board of education and was president of that body for two years. He is president of the Topeka Provident Association and of the Society for the Friendless, an organization devoted to aiding ex-prisoners. In professional circles he has been honored with the presidency of the Kansas State Bar Association and is an influential member of the Shawnee county bar association. He is prominent in Masonry, being a Royal Arch and Scottish Rite Mason, and is a member of the Topeka Commercial and Fortnightly clubs.

On Feb. 10, 1870, a year before his removal to Kansas, Judge Garver married Miss Mary Diller, of Lebanon, Pa., and four children were born to this union. A daughter, Elizabeth, died in infancy, and the death of Bertram Samuel occurred in his eighteenth year. The two children now living are Robert Diller and John Diller Garver.

Chester I. Long, lawyer and former United States senator, was born on a farm in Perry county, Pennsylvania Oct. 12, 1860, a son of Abraham G. and Mary Long. His father was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and died in Daviess county, Missouri, in 1891. His mother was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, and died at Broken Bow, Neb., in 1898. Chester is the youngest of nine children—four of whom are still living. William C., lives at Stanberry, Mo.; Sarah Ann White lives at Broken Bow, Neb.; and Mary Ellen Rogers lives at Norcatur, Kan. The ancestors of Mr. Long came from Germany in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In 1865, Abraham Long removed with his family from Pennsylvania to Daviess county, Missouri, where he followed farming until his death as above mentioned.

Chester I. Long was reared on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, attending school as opportunity offered and by his studious habits he acquired the rudiments of a good English education. At fifteen he started out to make his own way in the world and to secure a better education. The next year he began teaching school, following that occupation in winter and going to school in the summer. In 1880, he graduated in a normal school at Paola, Kan., and continued teaching for three years when he entered the law office of Peck, Johnson & McFarland at Topeka, and two years later was admitted to the bar. Soon after his admission, he located at Medicine Lodge and opened a law office. He succeeded in building up a good practice there in the same way that he has succeeded in whatever he has undertaken—by his thoroughness and energy. From boyhood he has been interested in public affairs, and it may be said that his political career began in 1876, when as a sixteen-year-old boy he carried a torch in a Republican procession. In the campaign four years later, and also in the campaign of 1884, he was on the stump making speeches for the Republican candidates. He was elected state senator in 1889, and was the youngest mem-

ber of the senate at the ensuing session. While in the legislature he adopted the plan, which he has ever since followed, of giving every public question a careful investigation before acting upon it, and then steadfastly maintaining his position. In 1892, he was nominated for Congress against Jerry Simpson, and although he reduced the latter's majority he was defeated. When the legislative war of 1893 came on, Mr. Long was one of the attorneys for the Republican house, his associates being David Overmyer, W. H. Rossington and T. F. Garver. Mr. Long prepared a brief of the case which was quoted from, extensively, by Chief Justice Horton in the decision which settled the difficulty. In 1894, he was again nominated for Congress and this time was elected. He entered Congress in December, 1895, and was assigned to a place on elections committee No. 2, before which were tried two contested cases. The masterly manner in which he handled these cases showed that he was capable of holding a better committee appointment and four years later led to his securing a place on the ways and means committee. About the time he entered Congress the dogma of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 swept the country. Knowing that the sentiment in favor of free coinage was overwhelming in his district, he voted against free silver on Feb. 14, 1896, saying that he "would rather vote on the right side and go out of Congress than to vote on the wrong side and be elected." He was defeated for reelection in 1896, but was again elected in 1898, and at the ensuing session was appointed a member of the ways and means committee as already stated. While on this committee the question came before Congress as to whether the government should have the right to collect customs duties on imports from its recently acquired insular possessions—in other words, whether "the constitution followed the flag." Mr. Long devoted a great deal of time to the subject, and his speech on the Porto Rico Tariff Bill gave him a national reputation. He also helped to make the fight for reciprocity with Cuba. In the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress he was active in the fight that kept Kansas from losing a representative in Congress. In January, 1903, Mr. Long was elected United States senator for a term of six years and served until March 4, 1909. The most important legislation to come before the senate during this period was the railroad rate bill, and he considers his work in connection with what was known as the Hepburn bill as the most important and beneficial to Kansas of all his accomplishments while in public life. Mr. Long was one of the delegates at large from Kansas to the Republican national convention in 1908, and was a member of the committee on resolutions. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite. Upon his retirement from the senate he resumed the practice of law at Medicine Lodge, but in 1911, removed to Wichita, where he is engaged in active practice of his profession. Since he began his career as an attorney he has been employed in a number of important cases, and he frankly admits that, while he appreciates the honor conferred upon him by the people in electing him to Congress, he derives more pleasure from the

practice of law than from the turmoil of a political life. On Feb. 12, 1895, Mr. Long married Anna Bache of Paola, Kan., and they have two daughters—Agnes and Margaret.

Fred Wilson Knapp, editor and publisher of the "Beloit Gazette," is a resident of Beloit, Mitchell county, Kansas, and a young man of exceptional ability, who has risen into prominence through the sheer force of his own industry and perseverance. Mr. Knapp was born at Eaton Rapids, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875, and is a son of John Wesley, and Lucilia Ann (Toles) Knapp, both of whom are living and reside in Oakland, a suburb of Topeka. John Wesley Knapp, the father, was born in Michigan in December, 1843, and for the most part gave his attention to mercantile pursuits throughout his active career. During the Civil war he served three years as a private in Company A, Twentieth regiment, Michigan infantry, and was severely wounded in a skirmish at Horse-shoe Bend, Ky., after which he returned home in a condition which forbade further service. Upon the return home of John Wesley Knapp, his father, William Knapp, though over age, immediately volunteered his services to the Federal government as a private, joined the army, and died of sickness on Sherman's famous march to the sea. Lucilia Ann (Toles) Knapp, who was also a native of Michigan, was born Mar. 17, 1847, and was the daughter of Jehiel Wallace Toles, born Oct. 24, 1810. She and John W. Knapp were united in marriage at Eaton Rapids, Mich., in 1867, and to them were born two children—Albert Wallace, born July 22, 1868, is a resident of LaJunta, Col.; and Fred W.

Fred W. Knapp was but two and a half years old when his parents removed from Eaton Rapids, Mich., to Kansas in April, 1878, and located in Anthony, Harper county, seventy-five miles from Wichita, which was its nearest railroad point. They resided there until 1886, when they removed to Wichita county in the western part of the state, and located at Coronado, a town fifty miles from the nearest railroad point and which had been founded the preceding year. The father, upon locating there, became president of the Coronado Town Site Company but shortly after that a bitter contest took place between the towns—Coronado and Leoti—for the location of the county seat which ended in the selection of Leoti and the abandonment of Coronado for practically the whole population of Coronado including the Knapp family, removed to Leoti. The family remained there until 1896, when the parents removed to Carroll county, Arkansas, however, the younger son, Fred W., remaining in Wichita county, Kansas. They returned to Kansas in 1905, locating first at Pleasanton, Linn county, but finally removed to Topeka. They now reside at LaJunta, Colorado.

Fred Wilson Knapp was educated in the Kansas public schools until sixteen years of age, when he entered the Southwest Kansas College at Winfield, Kan., where he pursued his studies two years. In 1894, he won a scholarship in the Kansas Wesleyan Business College of Salina, being one of sixteen to compete from Wichita county. In the subsequent general contest, which was state wide in its nature, each county

being entitled to four contestants, he won the grand prize over all of those who competed, which entitled him in addition to the free scholarship in the above institution, to free board and all other incidentals while taking the course. He graduated in the school in 1895, and during the three following winters taught schools in Wichita county. In February, 1899, he became editor and proprietor of the "Leoti Standard," but sold the paper in September, 1901, and in 1902, was appointed office deputy under United States Marshal L. S. Crum. That occasioned his removal to Topeka. In 1905, he was elected chief clerk of the house of representatives in the Kansas state legislature, but prior to that he had served as journal clerk in the house during the sessions of 1901 and 1903. He served as chief clerk during one regular session, that of 1905. On July 1, 1905, he was appointed executive clerk in the office of Gov. E. W. Hoch, which position he held but a short time, however, for on Aug. 9, 1905, he was elected to the position of secretary of the board of control of the state charitable institutions, from which position he resigned in January, 1911, to assume charge of his newspaper. He was secretary and treasurer of the state conference of charities and corrections in 1907 and 1908, and was president of the same in 1909. In June, 1911, he received the degree of Master of Accounts, conferred upon him by the Kansas Wesleyan Business College. He is now a member and secretary of the state conservation commission; secretary of the Beloit Commercial Club; and secretary of the Beloit Chautauqua Association. The Beloit Gazette, published by Mr. Knapp, is the oldest paper in the famous Solomon valley, having been established in 1872. It is Republican in politics. Mr. Knapp was married April 11, 1900, to Miss Edna Pearl Holmes, and to them have been born two children: Velma Lucile, born Nov. 30, 1901; and Vernon Leroy, born Dec. 28, 1903. Mr. Knapp is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has served as noble grand.

James William Going, who long held a prominent position among the business men of Topeka, served as president of the Kansas State Fair Association and as vice-president and manager of the Shawnee Fire Insurance Company of Topeka, was born at Rolla, Mo., Oct. 19, 1862, and is a son of Thomas Jefferson Going, a native of Kentucky, who became a soldier in the Union army, being a lieutenant in a Missouri regiment, and who after his removal to Kansas at the close of the Civil war, located at Salina, where he served four years as sheriff of Salina county. He died at the home of his son, James W., in Topeka, Jan. 10, 1910, aged seventy-seven years. Sarah (Breen) Going, the mother of James W. Going, was born in Ireland, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to America with her parents, John and Jane Breen, when she was a little girl. She died at Kansas City, Mo., a few years ago, aged about sixty years.

James W. Going was but four years of age when his parents came to Kansas and located at Salina. He was educated in the Kansas public schools and in the University of Kansas at Lawrence. Mr. Going began

his business career before he reached the age of twenty-one as editor of the "Salina Herald." For several years in his early manhood he was engaged in the insurance and loan business at Salina, and in 1893 he organized the Shawnee Fire Insurance Company of Topeka, with which he was officially connected until his removal to San Diego, Cal., in 1911. For several years he was secretary and manager of the company, but later became vice-president and manager. He was one of the organizers of the Kansas State Fair Association and its president. He was also interested in farming in Shawnee county. Besides those interests already mentioned Mr. Going was associated with other business enterprises, being vice-president and a director of the Western Woolen Mills Company, and vice-president and a director of the Topeka Woolen Mills Company.

Mr. Going married Miss Georgia Elgin Goodwin, of Salina, Kan. She is a daughter of Rev. Aaron D. Goodwin, a Christian minister, formerly pastor of the Christian church at Salina. Mr. and Mrs. Going have two children—Margaret, and James Dale. Mr. Going was identified with various commercial, social, and fraternal organizations of Topeka, being a member of the Commercial, the Topeka, and Country Clubs. He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party. His church associations were as a member of the First Christian Church of Topeka and as chairman of its official board.

Eben Carlsson, postmaster at Lindsborg, and former register of deeds of McPherson county, was born in Chicago, Ill., April 11, 1859, and is a son of the Rev. Erland Carlsson, a native of Sweden and an early pioneer in the Swedish Lutheran ministry in Illinois. He came to Chicago in 1853 and was pastor of the Emmanuel Lutheran Church at Sedgwick and Hobbie streets. He was one of the prominent figures in the early Swedish settlements in Illinois, and maintained his influence among his countrymen until his death, which occurred in 1893. His wife, whose maiden name was Eva C. Anderson, survived him until July 11, 1911.

Eben Carlsson was reared to maturity in the city of Chicago, and his education was acquired in the schools there and in Augustana College at Rock Island, Ill., in which institution of learning he graduated in 1880. He then took up the study of pharmacy and graduated at the Chicago College of Pharmacy in 1884, being for a time manager of the Rosene and the Sherman House drug stores. In 1884 he came to Kansas and engaged in the retail drug business which he established at Lindsborg, continuing in that line of trade for eight years and meeting with success in his enterprise. In 1892 he disposed of his drug store and engaged in farming, becoming an extensive cattle feeder, buyer, etc., and making frequent trips to Texas and New Mexico for the purpose of buying stock. He was the first man to raise or sell a load of alfalfa seed in McPherson county. He was elected register of deeds in 1898, was reelected in 1900, serving a period of five years, and while the incumbent of that position compiled a numerical index of the county. This task

consumed what time he could devote to it for three years and ten months, and when it was completed the county paid him \$4,600 for the work. While in office he originated the system of type-written records, which was a great improvement over the old custom of writing them by hand. In 1905 Mr. Carlsson was appointed postmaster at Lindsborg by President Roosevelt, and in April, 1910, President Taft put his seal of approval upon his stewardship by reappointing him for another term in the same position. In politics he pays unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party, and in additions to the positions mentioned has served as a member of the state central committee and also of the county committee. His fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. Among his financial interests is an extensive tract of land in Arkansas.

On May 27, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Carlsson to Miss Anna M., daughter of Rev. Jonas Swenson, of Andover, Ill., and sister of Dr. Carl Swenson, founder of Bethany College. Of this union there have been born four children: Eva M., who is a graduate of the McPherson High School and of Bethany College, both in English and Swedish; Carl Jonas Erland, who graduated in the business department of Bethany College with the class of 1909, and Edward and Egbert, who are both students in that institution of learning.

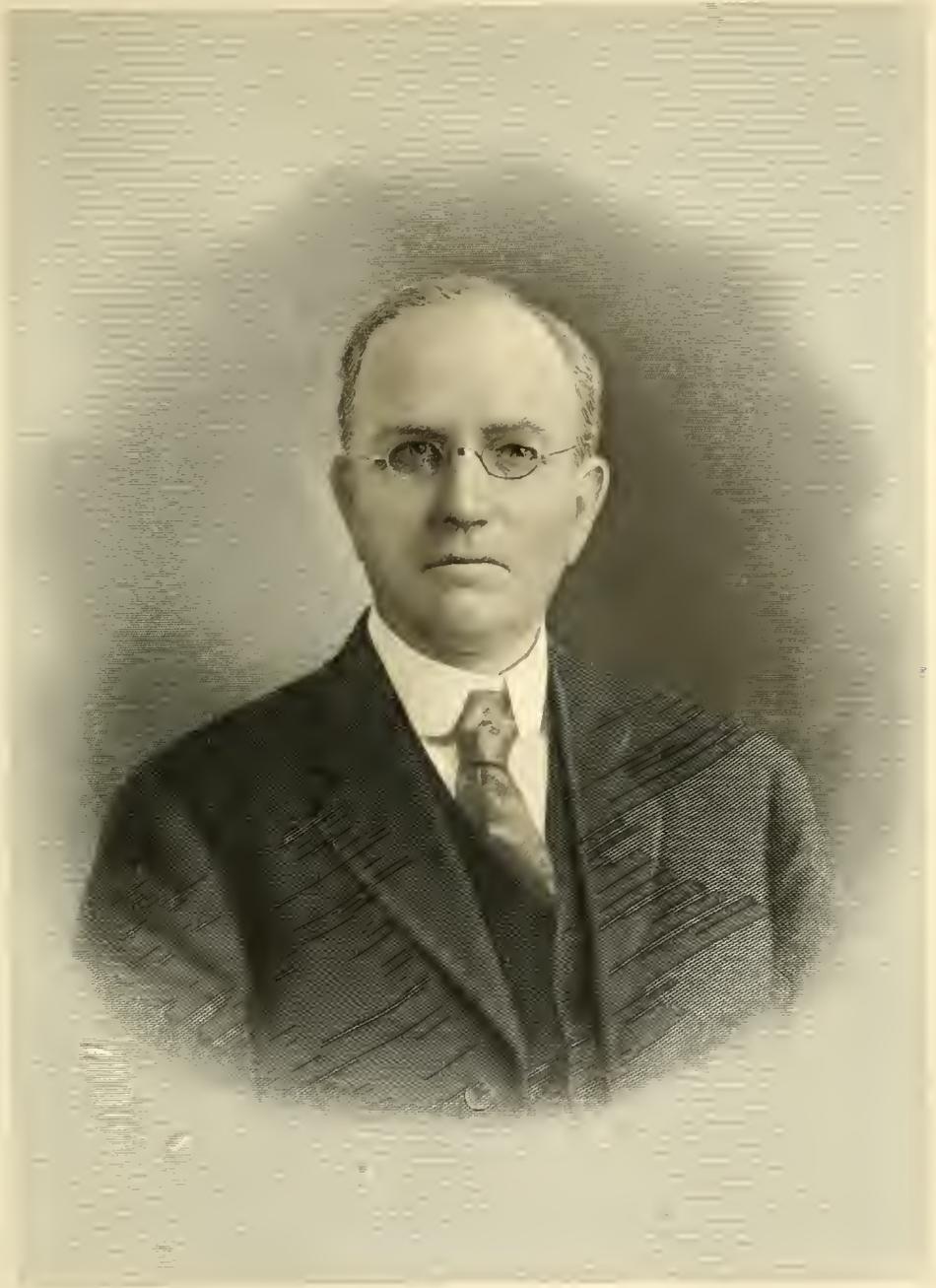
Samuel Garvin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Kansas City, Kan., was born on a farm near Mercer, Pa., April 12, 1868, and is the son of James Garvin, a farmer born in Armagh, County Armagh, Ireland, March, 1827, a son of William and Jane Garvin. Originally the Garvin family lived in France. From France a member of the family removed to Scotland and settled at Dumbarton, where descendants of the family rank among the leading people there today. The family became members of the established church of their adopted country, that of the Presbyterian. From Scotland some members of the family immigrated to County Armagh, Ireland, where the family rose to great prominence and possessed a coat of arms, and from there the paternal grandparents of Mr. Garvin came to America with their family in 1840, and settled at Salem, Pa. In 1851 James Garvin married Sarah Jamison, who was born at Bush Mills, Ireland, May 6, 1828, and came to the United States with her parents, William and Jennie (McKay) Jamison, who settled at Stoneboro, Pa. James Garver, father of Samuel, died at Fredonia, Pa., in 1901, and the mother, Sarah (Jamison) Garvin, survived until May 5, 1903, when she, too, passed away at Washington, Pa.

Rev. Samuel Garvin was reared on the farm on which he was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and during his boyhood attended a country school. At the age of seventeen he entered Grove City Academy, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and after two years' attendance became a teacher, and taught one year in Mercer county and one year in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He then attended Waynesburg College at Waynesburg, Pa., for a short time, then entered Lincoln University,

of Lincoln, Ill., which is now the academic college of the James Miliken University at that place. He graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in 1893, and at the same commencement the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him for extra work he had done. Having studied theology in the meantime, he was licensed to preach at the age of twenty-two and throughout his course at Lincoln University filled the pulpit of a Presbyterian church at Beason, Ill., a town near Lincoln. He spent the year 1893-4 as a theological student in the San Francisco Seminary of the Presbyterian church at San Anselano, Cal., and in 1894 was ordained at the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Stanford, Ill. He began his ministerial work at Midland City, Ill., and was pastor of the church one year, during which time he was also principal of the high school. For the following four years he served as pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Gibson City, Ill., and during the first two years was also principal of the high school, while the last two years, aside from his ministerial duties, were spent in the further study of theology at McCormick Seminary, Chicago, Ill. He finished his divinity course in the theological department of Chicago University in 1898, his work in that university having been principally post-graduate work. From 1898 until 1903 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Nebraska City, Neb., and from 1903 until 1906 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Warrensburg, Mo. His selection as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Kansas City, Kan., in 1906, was regarded by the members of that church as wise and felicitous, and his continuous service there since then has but confirmed their belief. He is a man of marked individuality, of clear intellect, and the influence which he wields over his congregation is that of a noble, cultured, Christian gentleman. Reverend Garvin is one of the trustees of Missouri Valley College, located at Marshall, Mo., and is also a trustee of Westminster Hall, of the University of Kansas. The degree of Master of Letters was conferred on Mr. Garvin by Lincoln University in 1898 for work done, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Hastings College in 1908.

In St. Helena, Cal., Feb. 12, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Reverend Garvin and Miss May Eva Davis, of that place. Three children have been born to them: Neil Davis, born May 6, 1904; Samuel, Jr., born July 3, 1906; and Sarah Frances, born April 10, 1909.

Eric H. Swenson.—The State of Kansas owes much to the sturdy sons of Sweden, who, since the early days of her statehood, have come in large numbers to build homes within her borders. In her agricultural development her Swedish citizens have been leaders and teachers, and her commercial, political, social, and religious life has felt their influence in a marked degree. As one of the most influential men of his race in Kansas, one of the first citizens in Clay county, her largest land owner, and identified with a number of her financial institutions, Mr. Swenson merits distinctive recognition in this publication. Eric H. Swenson was born in the village of Karfsasen, and the Parish of Rath-



Eric H. Swenson

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wick, and province of Dalarna, Sweden, June 29, 1854, son of Hans E. and Peres Anna (Andersson) Swenson. Hans E Swenson was married in 1835, and both he and his wife were natives of Sweden. Mrs. Swenson died in 1865, having borne her husband four children: Eric H. is the oldest; Christiana, born in 1857, is the wife of Victor Anderson, a well known real estate broker of Clay Center, Kan.; Anna, born in 1860, married Charles Westling, of Clay Center, Kan., and is deceased, and Brita, born in 1863, is the widow of Hans Kalin, a leading photographer of Clay Center, who died in 1901, while visiting his boyhood home in Sweden. Hans E. Swenson came with his son, Eric, to Kansas, in 1869, and located near Clay Center, which place was then in its primitive stage. Eric H. Swenson attended the schools of his native town until fifteen years of age, when the family came to Kansas, and he secured his first employment in this new country as a cattle herder. In 1871 he became a clerk in one of the general stores of Clay Center, receiving his board and clothing in lieu of salary, and was permitted to attend the public school, in which he completed his education. On reaching his majority, in 1875, he became an equal partner with P. M. Wickstrum in a general merchandise business, conducted under the firm name of Wickstrum & Swenson, and at the same time was deputy county treasurer for two years. This property, which had been an exceedingly profitable venture, was sold in 1881, and the firm entered the real estate field, eventually building up one of the most extensive and profitable enterprises in central Kansas. Farm lands and city properties were handled and a large fire insurance business was conducted. Mr. Wickstrum retired from the firm and active business in 1901, and Mr. Swenson succeeded the firm of which he had been junior member. He has made two trips to his boyhood home in Sweden, and his return each time was notable in that he brought with him a number of new citizens for his adopted country. First, in 1880, he returned with a company of sixty-eight from near his birthplace. In 1901, accompanied by his wife, he made an extended trip through England, Germany, Holland, Denmark, and his native land, and on his return a company of twenty-five were brought back for settlement. For a number of years Mr. Swenson has been engaged in the mortgage-loan business and he has placed some \$10,000,000 for clients. He is the most extensive dealer in this field in his section of the state. His knowledge of land values is sound, his financial sense especially keen, and his first loss through this department of his activities is yet to be recorded. Since the early years of his commercial career he has been a consistent buyer of choice farm lands and his accumulations number some forty farms, with a total of over 6,500 acres. He is a lover of pedigreed horses and cattle and is interested in a small way in their breeding. He is a large owner of bank stocks and a director in six financial institutions in Clay county—three in Clay Center and one each in Wakefield, Industry, and Broughton. He is known to the banking fraternity of the state as an able and discriminating financier, and those institutions with which he is connected have

been successful. He is president of the Clay Center Lumber and Coal Company and is the largest owner of improved business property in the city. Mr. Swenson never aspired for any public office, but has been president of the Clay Center Commercial Club for several years. He married Jan. 1, 1877, Miss Irene, daughter of Aaron Dexter, a pioneer of Clay county. Mrs. Swenson is a niece of Alonzo Dexter, the founder of the city of Clay Center. She was born near Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1860, and was educated in the schools of Clay Center, Kan., and Lewiston, Me. Her sister, Alice Dexter, the wife of George Murphy, Jr., of Denver, Colo., was the first white child born at Clay Center. Mr. and Mrs. Swenson are the parents of five children: Geneva E., born June 22, 1870, is the wife of Frank O. Oberg, cashier of the Union State Bank of Clay Center. Otis Dexter, born Oct. 9, 1881, is a graduate of the literary department of Kansas University, in the class of 1904, and is associated with his father in business. He married June 21, 1905, Miss Rosamond Amelia, daughter of Anton Frederickson, a pioneer merchant of Lawrence, Kan. Wilbur Eric, the third child of Mr. and Mrs. Swenson, was born Sept. 15, 1892, and is in the office with his father. Two daughters died in childhood: Edith May, born April 12, 1884, died Nov. 19, 1885, and Olga Irene, born Aug. 13, 1890, died Jan. 28, 1896. Mrs. Swenson is a woman of broad culture, strong character, and self reliant, and she possesses the sterling qualities so pronounced in the children of the pioneer families. She has seen every phase of Clay county's growth and development and has been an active and influential participant in the social and religious life of the county. She is a member of the Baptist church and is keenly interested in its various activities. In 1889 she journeyed to her husband's birthplace in Sweden, in company with his sister and her two elder children, and during a five months' residence there gained a complete mastery of the Swedish language. Mr. Swenson is also an influential member of the Baptist church, and it is largely due to his energetic efforts and generosity that the present church edifice, one of the best examples of church architecture in that section, was built. He was chairman of the building committee during its construction and was also its largest donor, both of time and money. The substantial success attained by Mr. Swenson is the result of his own well directed efforts, the possession of more than ordinary pluck and perseverance, coupled with untiring energy and the ability to discern the propitious moment of opportunity and avail himself of it. He is known for his high business ideals and is held in high esteem by the citizens of his section.

John Wesley Adams, one of the foremost members of the Wichita bar and ex-state representative, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, April 22, 1859, a son of John Emmons and Frances Elizabeth (Depler) Adams. John Emmons Adams, who was a farmer, was born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, May 2, 1816; removed with his family from Ohio to Iowa in 1856, and died in the latter state Oct. 7, 1875. His father, whose name was William Adams, was born Feb. 27, 1786, in the State

of Pennsylvania. He died in Ashland county, Ohio, July 1, 1861. William Adams' wife was Mary Emmons, born in Scotland Sept. 7, 1791, and died in Ashland county, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1854. William Adams, together with his two brothers, John and Hugh, removed from Pennsylvania to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1815. Frances Elizabeth Depler, the mother of John W. Adams, was born in Germany, April 1, 1821, a daughter of Jacob and Frances (Oppenhouser) Depler. She came to the United States with her parents in the spring of 1831, and died at Moulton, Iowa, Jan. 17, 1871.

John W. Adams removed with his parents from Ohio to Appanoose county, Iowa, in 1861, and was there reared on a farm, up to the age of seventeen years. He received his early education in an Iowa country school and graduated in the Moulton High School. His father owned two farms, and on these young Adams labored during his youth, in the summer time when there was no school, and thus developed a strong physique which has since been invaluable to him in the pursuit of his professional calling. He became a school teacher at eighteen and taught two terms of school, one of six months and one of three months, using this profession merely as a stepping stone for the higher life work he had resolved to follow. While engaged at teaching he devoted his spare time to the study of law, and at the close of his second term of school he entered the law office of J. C. Coad, of Moulton, where he pursued his legal studies for two years. In 1881, at the age of twenty-two, he was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of his profession at Moulton. On Jan. 1, 1887, he came to Wichita, to which place his brother, George W. Adams, had already moved from Iowa and was engaged in the practice of law. Immediately upon the arrival of John the two brothers formed a legal partnership under the name of Adams & Adams, and the firm has been in existence from that time to the present.—a period of nearly a quarter of a century—and it is not only one of the oldest and best know law firms of Wichita, but it is the only one in the city that has been constantly engaged in business during the past twenty-five years, without change of name, and they have one of the finest and most complete legal libraries in the state. Besides being a trained and successful lawyer, John W. Adams has figured conspicuously in the political history of Sedgwick county and Kansas. Scarcely had he set foot on Kansas soil when he was made assistant prosecuting attorney of Sedgwick county and served as such during 1887-88, aiding in the prosecution of 2,000 cases. In 1888 he was elected president of the Young Men's Republican Club and as such he took the club on a special train to the Republican national convention of that year in Chicago, where, 800 strong, they helped to bring about the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for the presidency. He has attended every Republican state and county convention in Kansas and Sedgwick county for more than twenty years and has helped to shape the platforms and policies of his party in both county and state. He has served three terms in the lower branch of the state legislature, having been a member

from 1899 to 1905, and was the author of some of the most important legislation of that period.

On Sept. 6, 1893, John W. Adams married Miss Renetta Ross, of Wichita, a native of Quincy, Ill., who has been his loyal and devoted helpmeet. Mr. Adams has been admitted to practice in all the courts of the state and nation. The firm of Adams & Adams has been engaged in practically every important case, civil and criminal, that has been tried in Sedgwick county during the past twenty years. Mr. Adams is a member of the Sedgwick county and Kansas state bar associations, the Commercial Club of Wichita, the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He is fond of fishing and hunting and he frequently indulges himself in the pleasures of the rod and gun. He is an excellent public speaker and a forceful advocate before a jury. Possessing a large amount of personal magnetism, his ability to win and keep friends is seldom excelled. He is also a good organizer and he possesses splendid qualifications for leadership. His residence at No. 1120 North Lawrence avenue, which he erected in 1904-5 at a cost of \$15,000, is one of the handsomest private homes in the city, and it is a delight to both Mr. Adams and his excellent wife to extend here a generous hospitality to their many friends.

Charles William Trickett, a prominent lawyer of Kansas City and assistant attorney-general of the State of Kansas, has had a career that is an inspiring illustration of the reward that, in this country, invariably follows the exercise of industry, economy and unfaltering application to a chosen avocation or profession. Mr. Trickett is a native of Missouri, having been born in Scotland county, Feb. 2, 1861. He is a son of Charles Marshall Trickett, a farmer, born in Virginia, and a soldier in the Union army during the great Civil war. The family removed to Kansas in 1806 and located in Miami county, where the father died in 1879, when about fifty-four years of age. The Trickett family is of French descent, the American branch of the family having been founded by a member of the army of Cornwallis, who had removed from France to England and joined the British army under Lord Cornwallis. He was captured at Yorktown and later joined Washington's army. The mother of Mr. Trickett is still living and resides with a son at Fayetteville, Ark. Her maiden name was Mary Ann Walker.

Charles William Trickett was but five years old when the family located in Miami county, Kansas. In his boyhood he attended a country school, but his parents being poor, he quit school at a tender age and went to work on a neighboring farm, where he received nine dollars a month as wages. Thus began his start in life. After spending one year on a farm he entered the employ of David Wright, a wealthy citizen of Louisburg, Miami county, for whom he worked eight years in different capacities. Beginning as the driver of a horse on a horse-power corn sheller he was soon entrusted with more responsible duties; in fact, the characteristic that has dominated the whole life of Mr.

Trickett has been that of giving to the duty at hand, whatever it may be, his most conscientious effort and the very best of his ability; and that characteristic has won him success. After being in Mr. Wright's employ for eight years he became his partner in an elevator, and was thus associated until 1880, when Mr. Wright died. In 1881 Mr. Trickett became a clerk in the Miami County Bank at Paola, Kan., and was soon promoted to be assistant cashier, which position he held six years. In 1887 he removed to Kansas City, Kan., where he became one of the organizers of the Wyandotte National Bank of that city and served as its cashier until 1896. Meanwhile he had been studying law during leisure hours for several years, and in 1896 he was admitted to the bar. Immediately after his admission he gave up his bank duties and entered upon the practice of law which he has continued to the present time. He is now the junior member of the law firm, Keplinger & Trickett, which firm was established in 1903, and which has won a large and lucrative practice.

Mr. Trickett was married Dec. 23, 1880, to Miss Lillie Belle Essex, of Paola, Kan., and to their union have been born four children: Nellie, the wife of John M. Stewart of Kansas City, Kan.; Pearl is the wife of John L. Juhlin of Nebraska; William Ewart; and Laurence Gray. Mr. Trickett has two grandchildren, Sylvia Stewart and Jean Jublin.

Mr. Trickett is a Republican in his political views, and his church relations are as a member of the Congregational church. During the past five years Mr. Trickett has served as assistant attorney-general of the state and during his term he has enforced the prohibition laws of the state to the letter, having closed 256 "joints" in Kansas City alone. He is a member of the Wyandotte Bar Association and of the State Bar Association, and is also a member of the Mercantile Club of Kansas City.

William Sharp Lindsay, M. D.—The family of which Dr. Lindsay is a member has given a number of men to the profession, men who have possessed the peculiar mental traits and talents requisite for a successful professional career and who have, therefore, become eminent each in his chosen line of endeavor. Dr. Lindsay's father and his father's uncle both devoted the active years of their lives to the science of medicine and it is not strange, therefore, that Dr. Lindsay selected therapeutics as the science to which his life should be devoted, nor that his son should make the same choice as he has done.

Dr. William Sharp Lindsay was born in Mechanicstown, Carroll county, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1852. His parents were Dr. Thomas and Mrs. Agnes (Sharp) Lindsay, the former of whom was a native of Ohio, where he was born Aug. 12, 1827, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1833. Dr. Thomas Lindsay studied medicine in Mechanicstown, Ohio, in the office of his uncle, Dr. John Lindsay, and later entered the Cleveland Medical College, which is now the medical department of the Western Reserve University, and graduated there in 1854. In 1857 he came to Kansas and took up a claim in An-

derson county. That year the town of Garnett was laid out near his claim and in that town he began his practice which continued successfully there for a period of over forty years, or until his death in 1901. He was a charter member of the Kansas State Medical Society. He was a member of the Kansas territorial legislative assembly from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 10, 1866. During the Civil war he was assistant surgeon and much of the time acting surgeon of the Twelfth Kansas regiment, and was once captured, but after being held a prisoner for some time, he was finally released. His wife, Agnes (Sharp) Lindsay, was educated at a female seminary at Washington, Pa. She died in 1856, when but twenty-three years old, and left two sons—William S. and David P. The latter, a prominent lawyer of McPherson, is the county attorney of McPherson county. Dr. Thomas Lindsay subsequently married Martha Smith, who died in 1873, survived by three children: Samuel Watson, a druggist at McPherson, Kan.; Miss Sade, of McPherson, Kan.; and Mrs. Elizabeth Calvert, of Washington, D. C.

Dr. William S. Lindsay's mother died when he was but three and a half years old and he was placed in the care of his paternal grandparents, Rev. David Lindsay and wife, of Jefferson county, Iowa. In 1865, at the close of the Civil war, when a lad of thirteen years, he came to the home of his father at Garnett, Kan., and there continued his literary education. He began the study of medicine with his father and supplemented that study by a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated in 1874. He returned to Garnett and practiced medicine with his father five years; then went to Topeka as assistant superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane. After six years' service in that position he resigned and entered upon the practice of medicine in Topeka, where he has continued since that time, devoting his attention for the most part to the treatment of nervous diseases. He is the only nerve specialist in Topeka and, therefore, has a very large practice. In 1888 he took a course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and also took another course in the same school in 1901. Dr. Lindsay has been a contributor to various medical journals and has read a number of papers before conventions of the medical fraternity, which have indicated his deep professional knowledge of the nerve diseases of which he has made a special study. His professional interest is further indicated by his membership in different medical fraternities as follows: The Shawnee County Medical Society; the Golden Belt Medical Society; the Southeast Kansas Medical Society; the Kansas State Medical Society; the American Medical Association, and the Medical Association of the Southwest. He has been president of the Shawnee County Medical Society and secretary of the Kansas State Medical Society. With his own private means Dr. Lindsay has built and is in charge of two cottages on the grounds of Christ Hospital, in which to treat nervous diseases. These cottages are known as "Christ's Hospital Cottages for Nervous Diseases." For several years he was dean of the Kansas Medical College and he now fills the chair

of nervous diseases in that institution. Aside from his professional interests and duties Dr. Lindsay is the owner of a fine stock farm in Coffey county, known as "Meadow Spring Farm," embracing 640 acres, where he is interested in the breeding of fine registered Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses.

On May 22, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Helen Elie Smith, daughter of Merrill Smith, of Leavenworth, who graduated in the science of medicine, but devoted his attention to other pursuits. Four children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay: Merrill Kirk, born May 20, 1884; Helen, born March 10, 1890; Lois, born Dec. 29, 1891; and Agnes, born Oct. 14, 1895. The eldest son, Merrill Kirk, was educated in the University of Kansas and Washburn College, and completed his professional training at the College of Physicians of New York, in which school he graduated. He is now associated with his father in the practice of medicine. The eldest daughter, Miss Helen, is now completing her education in the Illinois State University at Champaign, Ill. She is a graduate of the Topeka High School and spent two years at Washburn College. The two younger daughters are in the Topeka High School. Dr. Lindsay is a trustee of Washburn College and is a member and director of the Topeka Commercial Club. Politically he is a Republican and his religious views are expressed by membership in the United Presbyterian church, of which he is also an elder.

Nathaniel J. Thorstenberg, merchant, manufacturer and for twelve years mayor of Lindsborg, was born at Galesburg, Ill., April 15, 1860, and is the son of John H. and Christine (Peterson) Thorstenberg, both of whom were natives of Bleking Province, Sweden. They immigrated to the United States in 1854, locating first at Galesburg, later at Altona, Ill., and then came to Kansas in 1870, settling in Assyria, Saline county. John H. Thorstenberg, the father, became a successful and prosperous farmer. He was one of the founders of Bethany College at Lindsborg, was a member of its board of trustees and was ever a liberal contributor towards its support. He died Jan. 1, 1885.

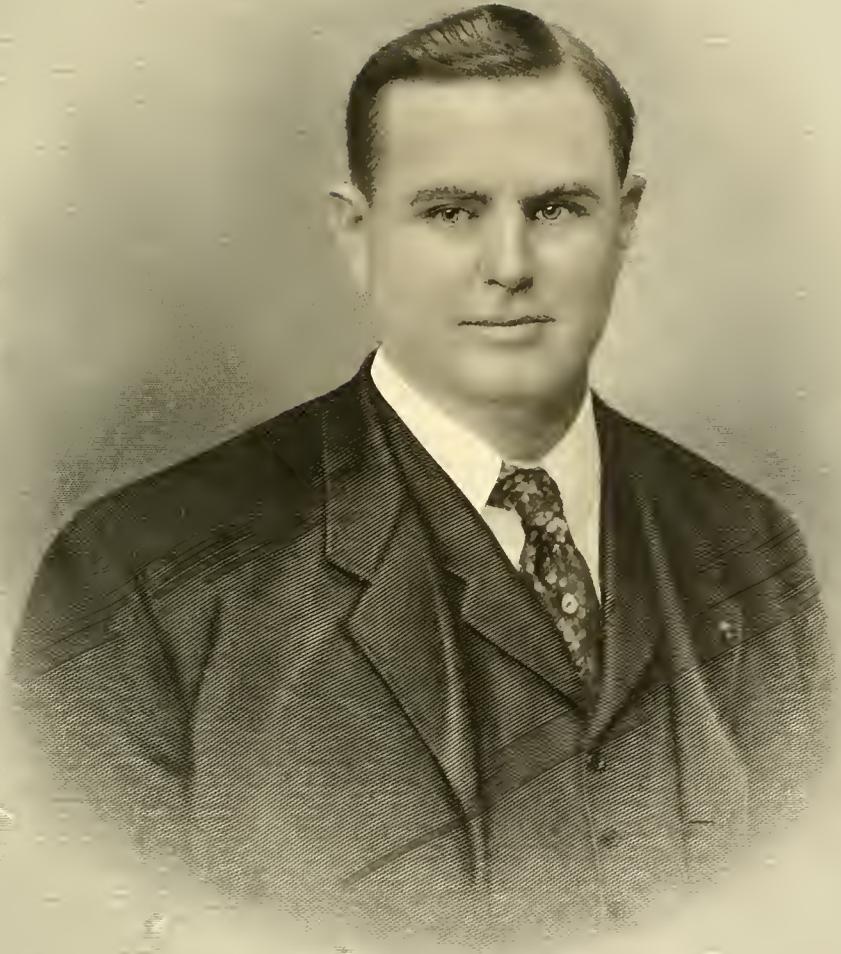
Nathaniel J. Thorstenberg was educated in the public schools of Saline county and graduated in the Salina High School in 1880. He then entered the employ of C. R. Underwood & Co., grain dealers at Salina. He was thus employed until 1887, when he established a hardware, farm implement and grain business in Assyria. In 1890 he sold that business and established the Thorstenberg Grain Co., of Lindsborg, of which he was president and manager until he sold the business in 1903. He next established the firm of Thorstenberg & Co., McPherson county's leading firm engaged in the retail clothing and men's furnishing business, and still owns a controlling interest in the business. He was one of the organizers in 1907 of the Hagstrom Bros. Manufacturing Co., of which Mr. Thorstenberg was elected vice-president. In January, 1911, he was made general manager of the business which is the largest manufacturing enterprise in McPherson county, which gives employment to skilled labor only and distributes \$50,000 per annum in wages. The company

manufactures automobile specialties and covers the markets of the world. Mr. Thorstenberg is president of the Farmers' State Bank of Assyria, which he helped to organize in 1908. He was also one of the organizers of the Commercial State Bank of Lindsborg and is vice-president of the same. His interests are the most varied and extensive of any citizen of Lindsborg. Possessed of a keen business sense and executive ability of a high order, he has been a power in furthering not only his own commercial interests, but also the civic and municipal progress of his home town and county.

In politics he is a Republican. He has served two terms as city clerk of Lindsborg and has been its mayor twelve years from 1899 to 1911. While in the latter office he secured for the city the sewer and water-works plant at a cost of \$43,000 and the electric light plant at a cost of \$50,000, and supervised the construction of each. His labor for these municipal improvements concluded, he refused renomination for mayor in 1911, and now rests on his laurels. He gave to the city a clean administration with a record of work ably done. He has twice been a delegate to the Republican state convention and is an active and influential worker in party affairs. In 1885 he succeeded his father on the board of trustees of Bethany College, is a member of the executive committee and has contributed liberally of time and money to its betterment.

On Nov. 5, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thorstenberg and Miss Ida Runbeck, who was born in Sweden, and came to America when a young girl. They are the parents of four children: Lawrence, who graduated from Bethany College, Lindsborg, in 1904; Philip Oliver, who became an alumnus of Bethany College in 1910; Evelyn Irene and Ingalls are both students at Bethany College at the present time (1911). The Thorstenberg family occupy an enviable position in the social circles of Lindsborg and the hospitality of their pleasant home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

Steven Hugh Hale, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Neodesha, Kan., who has wrested a fortune from the oil and gas fields of southern Kansas, is one of America's army of self-made men who have risen to affluence and prominence because they possessed the requisite ability and the equally necessary quality of industry. Born at Springfield, Mo., Dec. 29, 1866, his school days were passed at Eureka, Kan., and ended when he was fourteen years of age. He began his independent career at that early age by being employed to run a stationary engine, receiving \$50 per month wages—a very remunerative reward for one of his years. In 1883 he went to California and remained one year. On his return he assisted his father in the mercantile business. He next became, in 1887, an employee of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company, with whom he remained fifteen years, first in the capacity of a freight brakeman; was then advanced to the position of freight conductor, and two years later was made a passenger conductor. In 1902 he resigned as conductor and began mining at Joplin, Mo. This proved



S. H. Hale

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a very profitable venture, but in 1903 he sold his interests and invested his capital in oil and gas leases in southern Kansas. He was the first independent producer in that field and now holds the controlling interest, both in the Troost Hill Oil & Gas Company and in the Cherryvale Gas, Light & Power Company. His company furnishes the gas for Cherryvale and for Neodesha. Mr. Hale is the inventor of the Hale gas mixer, which is a great saving in the use of gas, which the American Stove Company has adopted, paying him a handsome royalty. The father of Mr. Hale (H. L. Hale) was born in Knoxville, Tenn., and early in his career was engaged in buying mules in the North and shipping them to the south. He is a veteran of the Civil war, in which conflict he served on the Union side. Coming to Kansas in 1876, he took up a claim and also bought land in Greenwood county, but later engaged in the milling business at Eureka, Kan. He now resides in Neodesha. The mother of our subject was Melcina Julian, prior to her marriage to H. L. Hale. Her father, Steven Julian, served as a captain and with distinction in the Civil war. He raised two companies, one for the Fourteenth Missouri infantry and one for the Second Missouri light artillery, and during his service participated in a number of the severest engagements of the war. He is now nearly ninety years of age and resides in Neodesha with his daughter, Mrs. Hale. In 1894 was solemnized the marriage of Steven Hugh Hale and Miss Emma, daughter of Herry Kimball, one of the earliest settlers of Neodesha, which city is still his home. Two children have been born of this marriage: Thelma is in school, and Hugh Edward is three years of age (1911). Both Mr. and Mrs. Hale are members of the church of Christ, Scientist, and he sustains fraternal membership with the Masons and Elks. In the Masonic order he has attained the Scottish Rite degrees and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In political affairs Mr. Hale is a Republican and in 1905 was elected mayor of Neodesha. Industry, tireless energy, and shrewd business judgment are the concomitants which have accomplished Mr. Hale's remarkable success, for he is yet a young man and has already made a comfortable fortune, but it represents the result of his own ability and well directed efforts. As a citizen he is popular and progressive, and in building his own fortune he has contributed no small part to the prosperity and development of his city and state. In 1908 he erected what is known as the Hale Block in Neodesha, the best business block in the town.

Robert Alfred Thompson, a prominent citizen of Marquette, and the most potential factor in its growth and development, was born in Landskrona, a fortified seaport town of South Sweden, laen of Malmo, sixteen miles northeast of Copenhagen, Jan. 10, 1855, being a son of Sohne and Cecilia (Rasmussen) Thompson, both of whom are now deceased, the father having been a successful farmer by vocation. After due preliminary discipline in the schools of his native land Mr. Thompson came to America and was matriculated in Augustana College at Rock Island, Ill., in which he was graduated in the classical course with the

class of 1886. He then filled clerical positions until 1887, when he came to Marquette, Kan., and engaged in the real estate business. He established a general merchandise business in 1889, and the same has grown until it is now the most important and successful commercial enterprise in Marquette. He was one of the organizers of the Marquette State Bank, serving as vice-president until 1902, since which year he has occupied the position of president of the institution. The Marquette State Bank was organized in 1892 by Robert Sohlberg, with a capital of \$10,000. Mr. Sohlberg disposed of his interest in 1902 and is now the cashier of the Guthrie National Bank at Guthrie, Okla. The capital stock of the Marquette State Bank was increased in 1902 to \$15,000, and in 1907 to \$20,000. It has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth, has earned a surplus of \$15,000 and undivided profits of \$4,000, and at the present time has some thirty-odd stockholders. Mr. Thompson has been an active force in the management of the affairs of Bethany College at Lindsborg as a member of the board of trustees, serving as secretary for eight years, and he is interested financially in the Bethany Book and Printing Company. He has served four terms as mayor of his home city, and for fourteen years was clerk of its board of education. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party cause, but has never accepted a nomination for other than city offices. He has been a pillar of support in the Elin Lutheran Church at Marquette, serving as deacon for twenty-three years, as superintendent of the Sunday school for nineteen years, and he has contributed generously to its support financially.

On Nov. 27, 1892, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Carolina S. Nord, of Lindsborg, Kan., and of this union there have been born two children: Ruth, born Sept. 26, 1893, is a member of the class of 1913 at Bethany College, and Waldo H., born Aug. 5, 1895, is a student in the high school. The family is one of the most prominent in McPherson county, the home being a social center. Mr. Thompson is a student, has a fine library, and seeks recreation and respite from the affairs of life in travel and study.

Andrew S. Wilson, of Galena, one of the ablest lawyers and jurists of Kansas, was born at Mount Zion, Macon county, Illinois, March 23, 1847, a son of James J. and Mary Ann (Stickel) Wilson. The father was born near Greeneville, Tenn., and the mother near York, Pa. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Wilson, was a Tennessean and one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Three of his sons—Thomas, Alexander M. and James J.—were Cumberland Presbyterian preachers. Thomas labored in Texas and the other two came north with their father. James J., the father of Judge Wilson, was but eight years old when his father went from Tennessee to Illinois, where he grew to manhood and entered the ministry. He married in Illinois, and was stationed at Princeton, Ky., when he died, at the age of thirty-three. His widow later married Jacob Morgan, a farmer residing near Springfield, Ill., on whose farm Judge Wilson was raised.

Andrew S. Wilson received his preliminary education in the common

schools and in 1868 graduated in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill. There were seven members in his graduating class, among whom were ex-Gov. Joseph Fifer of Illinois; Rev. Joseph Hartzell, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Hon. L. W. Keplinger, the well known lawyer of Kansas City, Kan. He then became a law student in the law office of Stuart, Edwards & Brown at Springfield, Ill.; was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Illinois in 1869; went the same year to Washington county, Kansas, where he began his professional career, and where he remained until 1889, a period of twenty years. In 1870-71 he represented his county in the lower house of the Kansas legislature, when he was but twenty-two and twenty-three years of age. In March, 1871, when the Twelfth judicial district court was established, he was appointed judge of the district by Governor Harvey. By elections to the position he served as district judge for thirteen years, and then, in 1884, resigned to engage in the practice of law. Five years later, Judge Wilson removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he practiced law and resided until 1899, when he located at Galena, Kan., where he has since resided. Here he has practiced law and been engaged in mining. In his profession he has achieved an enviable reputation as a profound lawyer, and as judge of the district court his rulings and decisions gained for him the reputation of being one of the ablest district judges of Kansas. He went on the bench when only twenty-four years of age and displayed rare ability from the very beginning. For thirteen years he presided over the Twelfth judicial district court with a dignity, wisdom and clearness that won for him the highest esteem of all lawyers who pleaded before his court.

Politically, Judge Wilson is a Republican; fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason, and religiously he is a member of the Episcopal church. During the Civil war he served as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois volunteer infantry, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He has been twice married, first, in 1869, to Miss Mary Hamilton, of Bloomington, Ill., who died in 1878, leaving him two daughters: Mary (Douglas) and Elizabeth (Coppock), both of whom reside at Council Bluffs, Iowa. His second marriage took place at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19, 1881, Miss Georgia Jackson becoming his second wife.

William F. Benson, of Eldorado, is the present manager of the financial institution known as the Citizens' State Bank of that place, a representative member of the banking fraternity of Butler county, and an ex-member of the upper house of the Kansas legislature. He was born at North Dorset, Vt., Aug. 12, 1859, son of Joel and Elvira (Hulett) Benson. The Benson family was established in America during the early colonial period, its principal habitation being in the colony of Rhode Island. Elihu Benson, the great-grandfather of William F., removed from Providence, R. I., to Danby, Vt., in 1778, and was a pioneer citizen of that place, following the vocation of a farmer. His son, Daniel, married Sarah Rogers, a daughter of a farmer who also resided at Danby,

and of this union was born Joel Benson, the father of William F. Joel Benson removed to Rome, N. Y., and in 1868 established a hardware business in that place, the firm being Frazier & Benson. In 1878 he sold his interests there and removed to Kansas, purchasing land near Eldorado and becoming a successful farmer and cattle raiser. He continued to reside at Eldorado until his death, which occurred Feb. 6, 1907. He was a Republican in his political views, but never sought or held office. He was married in Vermont to Elvira Hulett, and she preceded him in death by several years, passing away in March, 1892. This honored couple were survived by two sons, of whom William F. is the elder. His brother, Fred W. Benson, was a well known citizen of Eldorado, who died Dec. 4, 1909, leaving a wife, whose maiden name was Robie Colgrove, and who, with two children—Inez (Mrs. Calvin G. Gill) and Kenneth—reside in Eldorado.

William F. Benson enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of Rome, N. Y., after which he accompanied his parents to Kansas and remained with his father on the farm near Eldorado until January, 1893. He then assumed the duties of the office of county treasurer at Eldorado, to which position he was elected at the autumn election of 1892, and that city has since been his headquarters for the transaction of his extensive business affairs. Upon the completion of his term of office as county treasurer he again devoted his attention to farming and continued so employed until 1897, when he purchased stock in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Eldorado and was made assistant cashier. In 1898 he was elected cashier of that institution and served as such until 1905, when he resigned to become the vice-president of the Citizens' State Bank, and since the death of N. F. Frazier, in 1907, he has been the guiding force in that institution, being well known in banking circles and very successful as a manager.

In politics Mr. Benson is an uncompromising adherent of the Democratic party, and his able coöperation has been given unreservedly in the promotion of its cause. In 1895 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, and in 1903 he was again elected to the same position. During his first term he served as chairman of the Committee on Assessment and Taxation and as a member of the committees on Education and Educational Institutions, Mines and Mining, Agriculture, and Congressional Apportionment. During his second term he was one of three Democratic members of the senate, and he served as a member of the committees on Ways and Means, Mines and Mining, Banks and Banking, Education, and Agriculture.

One of the most important pieces of legislation that was enacted during the second term of Mr. Benson was the securing of the passage of a law enabling the county commissioners of Butler county to levy a tax and build the magnificent court house that has been erected in the county seat—Eldorado. The enactment of this law caused a great deal of hard feeling to be exhibited toward Mr. Benson by some people in different parts of the county, for the reason that for over a quarter of a

century there had been a feeling against the city of Eldorado by residents of other portions of the county, and the opposition to the building of a court house in any way created a certain degree of animosity between certain towns and the city of Eldorado. The passage of this law was vigorously opposed by the two representatives of Butler county, and as they were both of different political faith than Mr. Benson, and affiliated with the party that was largely in the majority in the legislature, it was somewhat surprising that he was able to secure the passage of the act. He, of course, had the united support of men of all political parties in so far as the people of Eldorado were concerned, and was fortunate enough to so word the law that it stood the tests of all the courts of the state, being finally passed upon by the supreme court and declared constitutional. After the law had been passed upon by the courts, and the people saw what kind of a building had been erected, and how little they felt the burden imposed upon them, with hardly an exception they now favor the course taken by Mr. Benson and are nearly unanimous in their praise of him for securing the passage of this act.

He has served as chairman of the Democratic county central committee several times, also as a member of the state central committee and he is recognized as an influential and active man in county and state affairs. He was one of the active forces in the organizing of the Butler County Telephone & Electric Company, is a director of the organization and was its secretary for a period of five years. He was one of the chief factors in the organization of the Butler County Fair Association and has been the incumbent of the office either of president or secretary since it was founded. He has extensive landed interests in Butler county, including the ownership of the old Benson homestead near Eldorado, which consists of 1,360 acres and is one of the model breeding farms of the state. There he has one of the best herds of registered Galloway cattle in America. The farm is under the immediate management of his son, Frank, and is equipped with all the modern improvements, a large number of cattle being fed each winter and prepared for market. Mr. Benson is also the vice-president of the Eldorado Alfalfa Milling Company. He has gained the Knight Templar degree in the Masonic fraternity and is also affiliated with Isis Temple Shrine at Salina.

On July 16, 1882, occurred the marriage of Mr. Benson to Miss Margaret Farley, daughter of John Farley, a contractor and builder of Rome, N. Y., and they have four children: Frank, who manages the home farm; George graduated in the law department of the Kansas University with the class of 1907 and is practicing his profession in Eldorado; Florence is a graduate of the Eldorado High School with the class of 1909, and Bernice completed the course in the same institution with the class of 1910. The family is socially prominent, and the home is the center of refinement and culture. Mr. Benson's chief recreation is in travel and the breeding of cattle.

Anderson M. Sharp, cashier of the Neodesha National Bank at Neodesha, Kan., was born in Callaway county, Missouri, July 28, 1859, a son of William and Mary (Manpin) Sharp, natives respectively of Virginia and Missouri. William Sharp accompanied his parents to Kentucky when but a boy and there was reared to manhood. About 1830 he removed to Missouri, where he engaged as a farmer and stockman and became very prominent in the public affairs of that state. He served several terms in the Missouri state legislature. Though a Democrat and the son of a slaveholder, he was a strong Union man during the Civil war and in the ravages of that conflict he lost all of his cattle and horses. He was for many years a member of the Methodist church and died in that faith in 1882. Rev. William Sharp, the grandfather of Anderson, was a Virginian by birth and was a slaveholder. He removed from his native state to Missouri, where he was engaged in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church until his death. Thomas Manpin, the maternal grandfather, was also a very early settler in Missouri and was a farmer. It was his to give patriotic service to his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. His death occurred at the extreme age of ninety-six years.

Anderson M. Sharp was educated at Fayette, Mo., but on account of failing health was obliged to give up his school work one year before graduating. In 1881 he went to Colorado, where he roughed it until he had fully regained his health. Then, in 1883, he came to Kansas and located in Wilson county, where he bought a stock ranch and became a teacher, eight years having been spent as an instructor in the Neodesha schools. In 1896 he was elected clerk of the court in Wilson county and in 1899 entered the Bank of Neodesha as cashier. Upon the reorganization of that bank as the Neodesha National Bank, in 1903, Mr. Sharp was again made cashier and has continued in that capacity to the present time. The Neodesha National Bank has a capital of \$50,000, a surplus of \$10,000, deposits averaging \$200,000, and is one of the strong banks of Wilson county. As a financier Mr. Sharp is a man of good business discernment, conservative yet energetic, and to his judicious management is due much of the success of the institution with which he is connected.

In 1887 Mr. Sharp married Miss Hattie Kimball, a daughter of H. H. Kimball, of Neodesha. Mr. Kimball was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, and moved from that state to Indiana, thence to Kansas in 1872. He bought a farm in Wilson county and has given almost his whole attention to agricultural pursuits. He is a director in the Neodesha National Bank. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, viz: Jessie, now a student in Central College, Lexington, Mo.; Francis, a student in the Neodesha High School; and Lowell, a student in the grades. Mr. Sharp is a man of high standing and integrity, popular and public-spirited, and takes a warm interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his city and state. Politically he is a Democrat and has served one term as mayor of Neodesha. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the Consistory degrees.

Sullivan Lomax, a lawyer at Cherryvale, Montgomery county, is one of the well known and popular citizens of that county, where he is on the fifth year of his practice as an attorney. He is a native of Indiana, having been born in Orange county of that state, Aug. 21, 1872, a son of Abel and Tamar (White) Lomax. The father was born and reared in Orange county, Indiana, and the mother was a native of North Carolina. The paternal grandfather was Hon. Quinton Lomax, a native of Tennessee who migrated in early life to Indiana and represented his district in the state senate of Indiana at one time. He was a farmer by occupation. The Lomaxes are of English descent, having come into England with the Lombard merchants, and the original American representatives of the family came to this country about 1750. The maternal grandfather, William A. White, was born in North Carolina and became an early settler of Indiana, establishing his homestead in Orange county. The Whites are also of English descent. The father of Sullivan Lomax died at the age of about forty years and his mother was about thirty-six years old when she passed away. They both died in Indiana. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom but one grew to maturity and six of whom survive at this writing. Sullivan Lomax is the seventh child and the fourth son in order of birth. His boyhood days were spent in Indiana until he was thirteen years old, when, upon the death of his parents, July 4, 1885, he came to Kansas and took up his residence at the home of an older brother at Cherryvale. The first school he attended was taught by his oldest brother, who was only seventeen years old at that time, in Orange county, Indiana, the same being a district school known as "The Gravel Run" school. After coming to Cherryvale he completed the course and graduated in the common schools at that place. He resided with his brother in Cherryvale for about two years and then started out for himself, working at anything he could get to do for his board and attending school in the winter. He herded cattle and did all kinds of work until he fitted himself for teaching, which occupation he began at the age of nineteen years and followed consecutively for eight years. In 1900 he was elected county superintendent of schools, was reelected two years later and served four years and five months in that position. While the incumbent of this office he commenced the study of law and in September, 1905, entered the Kansas University law department, where he graduated with the class of 1907, and was admitted to the bar on June 21 of the same year. He then located at Cherryvale, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He is the president of the board of education of that place, has always taken an active part in school matters, and has shown a commendable interest in other public affairs. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and the principles and measures for which it stands sponsor. His long public service has gained him a wide acquaintance in this section of the state, where his friends are in number as his acquaintances. While county superintendent he was also a member

of the Teachers' State Reading Circle Board, which was composed of eight members whose duty it was to select the reading matter for the teachers of the state during each year. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, serving as secretary of the local organization for three years, and he is also a member of the Woodmen of the World at Cherryvale, and a member of the Fraternal Aid Association.

In 1897 Mr. Lomax was united in marriage to Miss Ada Lewis, daughter of Joseph P. Lewis, of Cherryvale, and three children have been born of this union, viz.: Elzene, died at the age of six years; Otho W., and Marquita.

John H. Sperry, of Thayer, president of the Thayer State Bank, is a veteran of the Civil war and a pioneer resident of Neosho county, where for nearly forty-five years he has witnessed its remarkable growth, to which he has been a large contributor as a farmer, stockman, and banker. Both the paternal and maternal descent of Mr. Sperry is from sturdy German ancestors. He was born in Cambridge City, Wayne county, Indiana, Nov. 18, 1841, to George and Catherine (Delano) Sperry, natives of Germany. They left the Fatherland in 1833 and came to the United States, where they located first in Ohio, but later removed to Indiana. The father was a cabinet maker by trade, but settled on a farm in Indiana and there gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1853. Both parents were members of the Evangelical church. Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry of the United States navy, now retired, and a resident of Newport, R. I., is a member of this same branch of the Sperry family.

John H. Sperry received his education in Wayne county and in Hamilton county, Indiana. In the fall of 1862, before having quite reached his majority, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-fifth Indiana infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He was entered as John Sperry and served as a corporal and later as sergeant. This regiment was organized at Wabash, Ind., and was mustered in Aug. 19, 1862. It left the state on Aug. 21 for Lebanon, Ky., but retired to Louisville upon Bragg's advance. It then moved to Frankfort, Scottsville, Gallatin and Cave City, in pursuit of Morgan. It was in camp near Gallatin during December and moved in January, 1863, to Murfreesboro, being engaged in scouting and brief expeditions, with the Second brigade, Third division, Fourteenth corps. On June 24 it started for Tullahoma, participated in the battle at Hoover's Gap, and was the first regiment to enter the enemy's works at Tullahoma. Moving then towards Chattanooga, it was engaged at Chickamauga; it remained near Chattanooga during the fall and winter and was engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge. It moved to Ringgold, Ga., in the spring of 1864, joined the campaign to Atlanta, and was engaged at Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree creek, in front of Atlanta, and at Jonesboro. At Atlanta Mr. Sperry was severely wounded and was detained in a hospital several months, but rejoined his regiment as soon as he was again able for service. On Oct. 4 the



John H. Sperry

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Seventy-fifth moved with its corps to Pine Mountain and arrived in time to threaten the rear of French's division of Hood's army, which was investing the garrison at Allatoona. The regiment returned in time to join the march upon Savannah and the march through the Carolinas, participating en route in the battles of Fayetteville and Bentonville. It moved with the advance of the army to Raleigh, thence to Richmond and Washington, and was mustered out at Washington June 8, 1865.

After the close of the war Mr. Sperry returned to his Indiana home, where he was married, in 1866, and with his young wife came to Kansas in 1869. In Neosho county he preëmpted a piece of land, which he still owns and to which he has added by purchase until he has 640 acres of well improved farm land. Soon after coming to this state he went into the stock business, in which he has been very successful. He has frequently fed and shipped as many as sixty car loads of cattle a year, and the last year he was actively engaged in that business he shipped sixty-four car loads in four months. In 1897 he rented his farm and removed to Thayer, where he built a fine home and now lives retired, except for his duties in the bank. He is president of the Thayer State Bank, which was organized in 1899 and has a capital of \$10,000, with a surplus of \$2,700.

The wife of Mr. Sperry was a Miss Mary E. Deatrich before her marriage. She was the daughter of John Deatrich, who removed from Pennsylvania to Indiana in an early day and died in the latter state. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Sperry was blessed by six children: Minnie is the wife of Joseph Horr, of Thayer; Dora is Mrs. F. C. Petri, of Labette county, Kansas; Pearl D. is at the parental home; John F. is a resident of Kaw City, Okla.; Albert O. is assistant cashier of the Thayer State Bank; and Ray E. is located at Fairfax, Okla. Mrs. Sperry died in 1909; she was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Sperry is a Knight Templar Mason. In political affairs is aligned with the Republican party, in the work of which he has always taken an active interest. He is also a member of the Thayer Post, No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic. There were six sons in the family of Mr. Sperry, and four of them were soldiers in the Civil war. Their mother was a widow at the breaking out of the war.

James Andrew McGonigle, a contractor and builder of Leavenworth, was born at Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 8, 1834, and is one of eight children—six sons and two daughters—born to James and Susan (McLaughlin) McGonigle, both natives of County Derry, Ireland. James McGonigle, the father, was born within four miles of the historic Giant's Causeway on July 3, 1786. When he was sixteen years of age he began an apprenticeship at the weaver's trade in the town of Londonderry, where he spent five years in learning to weave carpets, bedspreads, linen and woolen cloth. On May 10, 1813, he took passage on an old-fashioned sailing vessel from Londonderry and landed at Baltimore, Md., on August 10 following. From Baltimore he took the

stage to Hagerstown, where he arrived on August 27 and soon after found employment at his trade. A few years later he embarked in business for himself and continued actively engaged until a few years before his death, which occurred on Nov. 28, 1858. He was a man of fine appearance, strong-minded, possessed of a keen sense of humor, a good citizen and a kind husband and father. Susan McLaughlin was born in County Derry on June 3, 1805. Her father, John McLaughlin, came to America in 1823 and settled at Hagerstown, Md., where James McGonigle and Susan McLaughlin were married on May 1, 1829. She died on Dec. 14, 1885, aged eighty years. She was a fine looking woman, intelligent and charitable, and had a host of sincere friends.

James A. McGonigle received his education in the old subscription schools, as the public school system was not introduced in Maryland until after the Civil war. He began going to school when he was seven years of age and continued to go at intervals until he was seventeen. The course of study embraced what is generally called "the three R's," grammar, geography, and sometimes algebra and geometry. His father often declared that he wanted to give each of his sons a good education and a trade, saying that no one could take a trade from them. Hence, when James was seventeen years old he left school and began learning the trade of house joiner. At that time all sash, doors, etc., were made by hand, and during his apprenticeship Mr. McGonigle became an expert mechanic along those lines. After learning his trade he worked as a journeyman for two years in Hagerstown, receiving the highest wages paid at that time—\$1.12½ a day, paying his own board and during the summer months often worked fourteen hours a day. He then decided to take Horace Greeley's advice and go west. On April 26, 1857, he severed his old home ties and started for Leavenworth, where he arrived on May 6, taking six days to get to St. Louis, and the remainder of the time was spent on a Missouri river packet to Leavenworth. The day after his arrival he began work at \$3.00 a day, with only ten hours a day. On Aug. 1, 1857, he began business as a contractor on his own account, and with the exception of the time he was in the Union army in the Civil war he has followed that vocation to the present time, having his home and headquarters in Leavenworth.

In the spring of 1861 Mr. McGonigle and Daniel McCook, a lawyer of Leavenworth, raised a company which was mustered in on May 31, 1861, as Company H, First Kansas regiment, of which company McCook was made captain and Mr. McGonigle first lieutenant. Captain McCook belonged to the celebrated fighting McCook family, and Mr. McGonigle relates how his captain remarked at the beginning of the war that he would either wear a colonel's shoulder straps or fill a soldier's grave. He realized his ambition, for before he was killed in battle in Tennessee he had risen to the rank of brigadier-general. A little while after the regiment was mustered in it was ordered to Missouri. On account of the illness of Captain McCook Lieutenant McGonigle was in command of the company until after the battle of Wilson's creek.

The First and Second Kansas regiments marched through Kansas City, accompanied by two companies of infantry and two of cavalry, and at Grand river formed a junction with Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who there took command of the entire army. The objective point was to meet the Confederate forces under Generals Price and McCulloch in Southwest Missouri. After marching south as far as Fayetteville, Ark., and fighting the engagement at Dug Springs, Lyon fell back to Springfield, Price and McCulloch going into camp at Wilson's creek, twelve miles southwest of that town. On the evening of August 9 General Lyon called a council of his officers and it was decided to attack the next morning. This brought on the battle of Wilson's creek, in which the Union forces numbered about 4,800 men and the enemy numbered from 10,000 to 13,000. The battle began about 5:30 in the morning and lasted until 11:30. The main part of the army was commanded by General Lyon in person, while Gen. Franz Sigel, with a detachment, was to attack the enemy in the rear. Lyon secured possession of a hill which overlooked the Confederate encampment, a position from which the enemy tried in vain to force him. Lyon was killed in the action and Lieutenant McGonigle's company lost nineteen killed and twenty-three wounded, he himself being among the latter. He had the satisfaction of knowing that he was wounded while in the discharge of his duty, being in command of the company. After being carried to the rear he was captured and taken to the Texas hospital, where he received careful treatment. From there he was taken to Springfield and when he was able to leave he was allowed to go to Rolla, where his regiment was stationed. Mr. McGonigle relates how he and another Kansas man called on General Price the day before he left Springfield, and how Price told them it was his intention to wipe out Kansas from one end to the other. Lieutenant McGonigle resigned from the army and resumed his building business. He served in the city council in 1860, before the war, and in 1865 he was again elected to a seat in that body. He was a member of the second state legislature which met in January, 1862, and has always taken an interest in questions of public policy, but he prefers his business interests to a political career.

Mr. McGonigle has erected buildings in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Colorado and New Mexico. Among the principal buildings he has erected may be mentioned the Montezuma hotel in New Mexico; the railway stations at Pueblo and Denver, Col., and Atchison, Kan.; the Leavenworth cathedral; some of the college buildings at St. Marys, Kan., and Creighton College at Omaha; the Santa Fe office building at Topeka; part of the Kansas state capitol building; the postoffice building at Des Moines, Iowa; the insane asylum at Topeka, and the union depot at Kansas City, Mo., built in 1877. He also built the machinery and floral halls for the Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893, as well as a number of state and foreign buildings on the fair grounds. One office building at Uniontown, Pa., only 125 miles west of his old home at Hagerstown, cost \$732,000. He

also built the United States postoffice and court-house at Houston, Tex. His territory has extended over a distance of 1,800 miles from east to west, and in all the work he has done he has been a careful and painstaking contractor, believing that a contract once entered into should be lived up to in good faith. Prior to 1896 Mr. McGonigle was a consistent advocate of the principles of the time-honored Democratic party, but since that time he has voted for two Republican candidates for president. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church and belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and was for one term commander of the commandery to which he belongs.

On Feb. 2, 1864, Mr. McGonigle married Miss Margaret Gelson, whose parents came to Kansas in 1800 from Pittsburgh, Pa. This union has been blessed by eight children, viz.: Mary Susan, James Vincent, Stella, Margaret, Blanche, Edward, Grace, and James A., Jr. Mr. McGonigle's domestic life has been a happy one. His wife has been a helpmate in every sense of the word and a kind mother to her children, which have been brought up to fill useful places in the world.

Edgar Backus Schermerhorn, a prominent citizen of Galena, and one of the best known men in Kansas, in which state he has resided since 1875, was born on a farm in Will county, Illinois, Nov. 19, 1851, a son of Isaac B. and Mary J. (Backus) Schermerhorn. The father was born in the State of New York, of Holland ancestors, but when a young man went west and settled in Will county, Illinois, where he met and married Miss Mary J. Backus, a school teacher. She was born in Vermont, of English lineage. He farmed in Will county for more than thirty years, and in 1865 removed to Montcalm county, Michigan, where his death occurred. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and at the age of fourteen years secured a position in a bank at Greenville, Mich., where he was employed until he was twenty-three years of age. Meanwhile he privately studied his textbooks, and thus gained a good English education. In 1874 he went to Georgetown, Col., and in the fall of 1875 located at Baxter Springs, Kan., where he was employed in the mercantile business by John M. Cooper until 1877. He then became one of the founders and very first residents of Galena, where he engaged in the grocery business, which he finally developed into a general mercantile business. For several years he prospered as a merchant and then sold out. On locating at Galena he became a pioneer miner of the place, and perhaps no other man has controlled larger mining interests at Galena than has Mr. Schermerhorn. He still has extensive mining interests there, and to his activities is largely due the development of the now famous mines of that district. Mr. Schermerhorn is interested in the Citizens' Bank of Galena and has been its president since 1893. He is one of the largest farm land owners of Kansas, having about 6,000 acres of the finest land of the state. As a Republican he was elected to the Kansas legislature from Cherokee county in 1901 and in 1903. In 1905 he was appointed

by Governor Hoch as a member of the state board of control, a position he held for four years, and during the greater portion of the time was president of the board. He was reappointed by Governor Stubbs in 1909 for four years, but he resigned in the spring of 1911 in order to give more of his time and attention to his private business affairs. Mr. Schermerhorn is a Knight Templar and Thirty-second degree Mason, and is also a Mystic Shriner, being a member of the Temple at Pittsburg, Kan. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1878 Mr. Schermerhorn married Mrs. Abbie Simpson, at Galena. They have no children. Mr. Schermerhorn began his business career a poor but ambitious young man. By reason of keen business judgment, close application to business, and sapient business ability, he has amassed considerable wealth. He deserves the business success which has come to him, and throughout life he has manifested a commendable interest in the public weal.

David Walker Basham, M. D., surgeon of St. Francis Hospital, Wichita, and one of the leading members of the medical fraternity, was born in Clifton Mills, a village in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, Nov. 6, 1854. He is descended of old Revolutionary ancestry. The first American ancestor of this family was Peter Basham, a French Huguenot who left his native country during the bloody reign of King Charles during the religious persecutions in France. He located in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1650, and became the father of eight children—Peter, Elijah, Rawley, Chinn, Mollie, Betty, Susan, and Katharine. For over 260 years members of the Basham family have been prominent in affairs. Elijah Basham first married Katharine Baltonberg, whose father was a captain of the King's Guards. His second wife was Hannah Cartlich and his third Sarah Hume, a direct descendant of the emigrant, Lord George Hume. To this last marriage two children were born—Robert Hume and Sarah McKay. Robert married Caroline Virginia Rector. The Rectors came to Virginia from Germany in 1714 with a colony of German Protestants. They settled in Spottsylvania county, being the first of this nationality who afterwards settled Germantown. Alfred Rector, Virginia's father, married into the Grigsby family, which had long been distinguished in Scotland and England. Rev. James Grigsby, a member of this illustrious family, came to Virginia as a young man and became the president of William and Mary College. Alfred Rector was one of the wealthiest men in Fauquier county, Virginia, a member of Congress and filled many other offices of trust. Nine children were born to Robert Hume and Virginia Basham, viz.: Sallie Roberta, Virginia Josephine, Robert Neville, Katharine, Alfred Rector, Mary Peyton, Elizabeth, Margaret Baylis and Samuel Malcolm.

Dr. Basham's father was Nathan Claybourne Basham, planter and business man, who was born in Bedford county, Virginia, Jan. 14, 1828.

When only a small boy his parents, David and Polly Ann (McCoy) Basham, removed to Kentucky, and there he spent his life. The Doctor's mother was Helen Josephine Haddock, born at Lebanon, Ky., Sept. 1, 1836. Her parents, John Herod and Amelia (Walker) Haddock, were natives of Virginia. John H. Haddock was a physician. Nathan C. Basham died in 1863, but was survived by his wife until Aug. 8, 1882, when she too passed away. Dr. Basham was reared in his native state until twelve years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Harrisonville, Mo. Thus his early education was acquired in Kentucky, but he continued to pursue his studies in Missouri, and while still a young man began the study of medicine, graduating at the Kansas City (Mo.) Medical Collège with the class of 1884. For a time he practiced at Rich Hill, Mo., but desiring still further study in his profession entered the medical department of the University of New York, where he received a degree in 1890. For a time he practiced at Harrisonville, Mo., then practiced and studied in Philadelphia, Pa. From Philadelphia he went to Europe and spent some time studying in Paris, France. On his return to the United States, in 1895, he located at Neal, Kan., and from there came to Wichita in 1902. Dr. Basham is deeply interested in his profession and spends some time each year in post-graduate work in New York and Philadelphia. He is one of the leading surgeons in Kansas, devoting his time to that branch of medicine; is a member of the staff of St. Francis Hospital, and has fine offices in the Schweiter Building, where he cares for his large private practice.

On Aug. 16, 1901, he married Catharine Genevieve, daughter of Francis and Honora Daily, formerly of Eureka, Kan., who were living in Montana at the time of the marriage. Three sons have been born to them—David Walker, Jr., born in 1907; Francis Claybourne, born in 1910, and John Herod, born Nov. 11, 1911.

The Doctor is a member of the Sedgwick County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Western Surgical Association, the Chamber of Commerce, Commercial, Country and Riverside clubs of Wichita. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Charles H. Trott, of Junction City, Kan., was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, 1837, a son of Peter and Almira (Tolman) Trott. The great-grandfather of Captain Trott was of English ancestry and followed his trade of watchmaker in Boston, where his son, Andrew Cunningham Trott, engaged in the same occupation, as did his son, Peter, thus making three generations that followed the same line of endeavor in Boston. Peter Trott established a jewelry and silversmith business on Washington street, opposite the Old South Church, where his store was a well known and popular one for many years. Charles H. Trott was educated in the public schools of Boston and was graduated in the high school in 1853, after which he entered the employ of the wholesale drug house of Samuel N. & W. A. Brewer, where he remained for

five years and received several promotions. Desiring greater opportunity for his independent business career, he came west in 1858, locating first in Nashua, Chickasaw county, Iowa, where he formed a partnership with Caleb Green, under the firm name of Trott & Green, to conduct a general merchandise business. When the storm of Civil war broke over the country, in 1861, Captain Trott did not hesitate between duty and his private interests, but enlisted in July of that year in Company B, Seventh Iowa infantry. When his company was ordered to the front he was obliged to lock up his store, as his partner was absent, thus leaving all to serve the cause of the Union. His regiment was in the First brigade, Fourth division, Fifteenth army corps, under Gen. John A. Logan, and saw continuous service throughout the whole of the conflict. During his term of enlistment he received the following promotions for gallant and meritorious service: From quartermaster-sergeant to second lieutenant and acting regimental quartermaster; then first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster; and finally to captain and assistant adjutant-general. He was recommended for promotion to the office of major, but the war closing before he received his appointment he was never commissioned and was mustered out as captain and assistant adjutant-general in September, 1865. He spent the winter of 1865-66 in his native city of Boston, but in the spring of 1866 he came to Junction City, Kan., where he was appointed postmaster and held that office until 1871. His predecessor had a book and stationery business, which he purchased, and which he has been actively engaged in conducting since 1866, it being the oldest business enterprise under one continuous management in this part of the state. In respect to the volume of business, stock and attractiveness of premises, it is probably the best store of its kind in the retail trade in Kansas. From 1890 to 1896 he served as cashier of the Central National Bank of Junction City, and previous to that he was president of the Central Kansas State Bank, which became the Central National Bank in 1890.

Captain Trott was married on Dec. 3, 1867, to Miss Josephine McBratney, a daughter of Hon. Robert McBratney, of Junction City, and former United States attorney and land agent. Captain and Mrs. Trott have one child, a son, Loring, an interested principal in the firm of C. H. Trott & Brother, of which he is the sole manager and one of the progressive business men of Geary county. He is an alumnus of Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., and is a prominent Mason, being past eminent commander of Junction City Commandery, Knights Templars.

Captain Trott is a Republican and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was elected county clerk of Geary county in 1872 and served one term, refusing to be renominated for the office. Both Captain and Mrs. Trott are members of the Universalist church and he is a member of its board of trustees. Mrs. Trott, a woman of culture and of kind and helpful deeds, takes a prominent part in the social affairs of Junction City. Captain Trott has been a resident of Junction City forty years and in the years that have come and gone he has so lived that

he has won a business success and a name for uprightness and honesty, being numbered among the most respected and worthy citizens of Geary county, as well as one of its pioneers. Any movement for the moral or material advantage of his town or county has always received his most loyal support.

Alexander C. Mitchell was a lawyer by profession, and was not only a leader in his profession, but also of men, always active in behalf of public interests and ready to serve his fellowmen. He arose to distinction as a lawyer and then was elected a member of Congress, where he had served only a few months when, at the age of fifty years, he was summoned by death. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1860, and with the exception of a period of six years, from 1880 to 1886, and the first six years of his life, he lived in Kansas, to which state his parents removed, with their family, in 1867. He was a son of William J. and Martha (Mitchell) Mitchell, both of whom were born in Ireland, of Scotch lineage; and they were related, the father belonging to "the Mitchells of the town" and the mother to "the Mitchells of the hill." The father came to the United States, in 1847, and the mother in 1849. They were married in Cincinnati, whence they came to Kansas, in 1867, settling on a farm in Kanwaka township, Douglas county, where the father, now ninety-four years of age, resides. In Cincinnati the father was a harness maker, but in Kansas he has followed farming. The mother died at the age of eighty-three years. Of their children four sons and one daughter grew to maturity. In 1880 they returned to Cincinnati, where they resided until 1884, in which latter year they returned to Douglas county, Kansas. They were reared Scotch Covenantors, but in this country they united with the United Presbyterian church. Their children became members of the Presbyterian church. The late Alexander C. Mitchell was reared on a farm and attended the country district schools. From 1880 to 1886 he resided in Cincinnati, where he followed the trade of a machinist, but it appears that he was not to remain a man of a trade, but to become a professional man. While in Cincinnati he applied himself to study, privately, and it was in that city that he began the study of law, in the law office of a cousin. In 1886 he returned to Douglas county and, in 1887, entered the law department of the University of Kansas, in which he graduated in 1889. He then began the active practice of law at Lawrence, being associated with Samuel D. Bishop until he became a member of Congress, the style of the law firm being Bishop & Mitchell. He was elected county attorney of Douglas county in 1896, to which office he was reelected in 1898. He served as county attorney four years, bringing to the discharge of his duties that high integrity, splendid courage, and conscientious diligence that always marked his professional life. For six years he served on the board of regents of the University of Kansas. In 1906 and 1908 he was elected a member of the state legislature from his county and as a legislator served two terms, making a fine record in that office. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the board of law



A. C. Mitchell

examiners, a professional recognition worthy of mention. In 1910, at the solicitation of many citizens who thought him eminently fitted, in ability and spirit, for Congress, he entered the race for the primary nomination against Hon. Charles F. Scott, who for five terms had represented the Second Congressional district. He entered the race as a "Progressive Republican," and was successful in winning the nomination, and also the election in the following November. In March, 1911, in the special session, he began what promised to be a useful and distinguished career in Congress, but his health soon failed him, and on July 7, 1911, he passed to the unknown. When we come to think of his life it is no wonder that he died at the age of fifty years. He was always a hard worker. In his youth and early manhood he worked at manual labor, strove to obtain an education against odds, and was under the necessity of defraying from his own earnings the expenses of his professional education. With noble aspiration and fixed determination, such as characterize his career, it is no wonder that he succeeded; but his hard work and strenuous life was not destined to ripen into old age; although it terminated in honor and success. A man of deep and earnest conviction, and of exceptional force and energy in promotion of what he believed to be right, he knew no such word as fail. As a public speaker he was plain and direct in his logic, but singularly effective, because his public presentations were always marked by the assurance of sincerity. His friends knew him as a broad-minded, good natured man, thoughtfully considerate of others, though in no sense weak in the presence of the obligation of duty. People who knew him believed in him, because they always found him square in his public relations and frank and straightforward in his private dealings. Broad was his education, though largely self-acquired. He was a man of culture and an intellectual leader. Mr. Mitchell was a Knight Templar Mason and also belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In church faith he was a Presbyterian.

On July 23, 1890, he was united in marriage with Miss Helen M., accomplished daughter of Eben Baldwin, one of the highly esteemed and well known citizens of Douglas county. Mrs. Mitchell and three children survive their distinguished husband and father. By name the children are Hannah, Alexander Baldwin, and Eben. Mrs. Mitchell is accomplished in music, in which she has won some distinction. With grace and dignity she presided over the home of Mr. Mitchell. It was in his domestic life and relations that Mr. Mitchell found deepest joy, comfort and delight. He was an excellent and exemplary husband and a fond and devoted father.

Michael Crose Plank, a general contractor of Topeka, Kan., is a native of the Blue Grass State, where his birth occurred on Jan. 19, 1872. In 1880, when a boy of eight years, he accompanied his parents, Andrew and Melissa Plank, to Osage county, Kansas, where they located on a farm and resided until 1883, when they decided to return to Kentucky. In 1886 Andrew Plank once more brought his family to

the Sunflower State and located on a farm in Greenwood township, Franklin county, where the parents have ever since resided. Michael C. Plank spent his boyhood and youth on the farm and received his education in the district schools. His early tasks were varied. In Kentucky it fell to his lot to "worm" the tobacco, and in Kansas much of his youth was spent in the saddle herding cattle. While yet in his teens he began to learn the carpenter's trade and mastered it under a competent foreman. At the age of twenty-one, or in 1893, he located in Topeka, where he followed his trade of contractor and builder in that city and at other points until 1900. In that year he began general contracting, in which he has been attended by success from the start. Some of the most important buildings erected by Mr. Plank are the girls' dormitory and academy for the colored industrial school; a \$50,000 high school building at McPherson, Kan.; a \$12,000 bank building at Osage City, Kan.; a \$15,000 high school building at Lebanon, Kan.; the \$20,000 Shepard House at Burlingame, Kan.; three business buildings on Kansas avenue, Topeka, including that of the Topeka State Bank; another business building on East Sixth avenue, Topeka; and a number of fine residences in Topeka and other points in Kansas, among the Topeka residences being those of A. W. Bronson, the A. E. Hurd flats on West Twelfth avenue, and that of Morton Albaugh at 1329 Harrison street.

On Nov. 12, 1901, Mr. Plank was united in marriage with Miss Margarette O. Harris, a native of Iowa and the daughter of John O. and Mary (Spurgeon) Harris, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. Mrs. Plank was reared and educated in Iowa until seventeen years of age, when she came to Topeka with her parents, who now reside in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Plank have two sons—Maurice D. and Harold E. Politically Mr. Plank is a Republican and supports that party's men and issues in national affairs, but locally he supports the best man for the position. He is prominently affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of Siloam Lodge, No. 225, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Abdallah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of Commandery No. 5, Knights Templars. He and his family are members of the Seabrook Congregational Church of Topeka.

Thomas B. Kennedy, president of the First National Bank at Junction City, Kan., was born in Orrstown, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, Aug. 29, 1861, the son of Dr. Maxwell and Martha J. (Orr) Kennedy. The Kennedy family is an old one in Scotland and for centuries has been closely connected with many of the most important events in Scotch history. Chief of all the Kennedys were the Dunure Kennedys, a lowland family which, beginning first as simple Lairds of Dunure, gradually became Lords Kennedy, Earls of Cassillis, and finally Marquesses of Ailsa. It was John Kennedy, fifth earl of Cassillis, that was the founder of the branch of the Kennedy family to which the subject of this review

belongs. David, the first earl, was slain at the battle of Flodden Field in 1513; the second earl was Gilbert; the third earl, also named Gilbert, was one of the ambassadors sent to negotiate the marriage of Queen Mary to the Dauphin of France, but died while in Paris and is supposed to have been poisoned there for opposing the wishes of the French court; the fourth and fifth earls were named respectively Gilbert and John, the latter of whom had two sons—John, who became the sixth earl of Cassillis, and Col. Gilbert Kennedy. The Kennedys, though Protestants, were not in favor of the high-handed political measures of the seventeenth century. They were opposed to the decapitation of King Charles I., and gave only a passive submission to the administration of Oliver Cromwell. John, the sixth earl, was a leader among the Presbyterians; was one of the three ruling elders sent up to the Westminster Assembly of 1643, and was "chief person" in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. The Kennedy's uncompromising support of Presbyterianism and love of law and order rendered them liable to be crushed between the opposing powers of Charles II and Cromwell, to escape which some of them fled to Holland, others removed to the North of Ireland, and thence to America. Col. Gilbert Kennedy was with Cromwell at the battle of Marston Moor. He had two sons who were Presbyterian ministers—Gilbert and Thomas. Rev. Thomas Kennedy was chaplain to General Munroe, who came to Ireland with his army in 1642. Subsequently he settled in Carland, and being a nonconformist, he was imprisoned and so severely persecuted that he thought of removing to America, but death in 1714 ended his troubles. Two of his sons, Thomas and John, were Presbyterian ministers. Robert and William Kennedy, two brothers who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1730, are believed to be the sons of Rev. Thomas Kennedy and the grandsons of Col. Gilbert Kennedy, and it is supposed they settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to be near their cousin, Mrs. Catharine Kennedy Tennant, a granddaughter of Col. Gilbert Kennedy, who had settled there some years previously. Archibald, twelfth earl of Cassillis, was created the first marquess of Ailsa in 1832. The arms of the Kennedy family are thus given—Argent, a chevron gules, between three cross crosslets, fitches, sable; all within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered in the second; the crest is a dolphin; the supporters are two swans, proper. The motto is "avise la fin" (consider the end). William Kennedy, born in Londonderry, Ireland, not far from Belfast, in 1695, married Mary Henderson, and died in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1777. His son, James, born in that county in 1730, married Jane Maxwell, a daughter of John Maxwell and a sister of General Maxwell of the Revolutionary army. James died on Oct. 7, 1799, and his son William, born in 1766, married Sarah Stewart and died in 1850. He was a Revolutionary patriot, a member of the New Jersey legislature, and for many years was a judge of the courts. His son, James J. Kennedy, born on July 14, 1793, married

Margaret Cowell on Jan. 28, 1819, and died on Nov. 9, 1863. He was a very prominent man in his locality, having been a judge of the courts and an active worker in the Democratic party and in the Presbyterian church. He was the grandfather of Thomas B. Kennedy, the father of Maxwell Kennedy, and removed from Warren county, New Jersey, to Chambersburg, Pa., in 1839.

Dr. Maxwell Kennedy, the father of Thomas B., was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, with the class of 1865. He first practiced at Orrstown and Chambersburg, Pa., but came to Junction City, Kan., Nov. 6, 1871, and there practiced his profession until his death, on March 25, 1885. He had a large and successful practice, was prominent in his profession, and well known throughout the state, having served as an officer in the various medical societies of the state. His practice extended over a large area which was sparsely settled and he met and endured all the hardships incident to travel in that early day. In his professional work no mercenary motive was allowed to enter. His aim was to do all that could be done for his patient, whether that patient lived in a palatial residence or in a cabin. He was a staunch Presbyterian and his life one of charitable deeds. He accumulated large holdings in farm lands, which he supervised, and was an active and potent factor in the development of Junction City and Geary county in their formative period. The surviving children of Dr. Maxwell and Martha Kennedy are: Thomas B., the subject of this review; Frank S., of Quincy, Ill.; William Orr, of Oklahoma City, identified with the Western Newspaper Union; Hester M., who resides in Junction City, Kan.; Margaret K., the wife of Robert S. Chambers, of Philadelphia, Pa. John M., the second son, died Oct. 23, 1896, and was a well known newspaper man on the Denver and Kansas City, Mo., papers.

Thomas B. Kennedy was educated in the public schools of Junction City, Kan., and in 1878 entered the employ of B. Rockwell & Company, as cashier, being made general bookkeeper in 1881. In 1887, with a cousin, Moorhead C. Kennedy, he formed the firm of Kennedy & Kennedy, private bankers. In May, 1889, their business was purchased by the First National Bank, of which Mr. Kennedy became assistant cashier, later cashier, and then president in 1909, which is his present position. The First National Bank succeeded to the private bank of W. B. Clarke, which had been founded in 1872, and is now the most important bank in Geary county. It has deposits of about \$500,000, a capital of \$75,000, and a surplus and profits of \$90,000, making it one of the strongest in the state as to ratio of capital and surplus to deposits. Its directorate is equally strong, and its well known policy of conservative banking, the placing of its assets in Junction City, where they have been of benefit to local interests, has materially assisted in the development of its home town. Its founder, W. B. Clarke, was president from 1886 to 1889; the late G. W. McKnight served from 1889 to 1907; Bertrand Rockwell was president from 1907 to 1909; and from that time to the present it has been under the able management of Mr.

Kennedy. He possesses all the attributes of the successful banker and is well known as such throughout the state. He is a conservative but energetic manager and withal a profit-gatherer for his institution. His whole business career has been a successful one, during which he has accumulated considerable wealth, part of which is in large land holdings and in improved residence properties in Junction City and elsewhere. Mr. Kennedy enjoys a reputation for sterling citizenship, one ever ready to assist in any public enterprise of merit, and stands justly high in the estimation of his host of friends. He has served as chairman of Group Four—State Bankers' Association, is a Republican in his political views, but not an active party worker, and is a Mason, being past commander of Junction City Commandery, Knights Templars and a member of Isis Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Salina, Kan. He is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Junction City. He was president of the Junction City Commercial Club in 1903-04, during the great flood which swept nearly all the bridges away and left the town practically marooned. The club took up the work of building temporary pile bridges, the county commissioners having no funds available, and built, paid for and maintained the temporary means of keeping the traffic open. Mr. Kennedy, as executive head, was a foremost figure in this work and this plan of relief was in a great measure due to his energy and foresight. He was elected a director of the State Historical Society in 1910.

On Sept. 16, 1885, Mr. Kennedy married Carrie, daughter of Jacob Smith, of North Hector, N. Y. She died on Oct. 29, 1890, leaving a daughter, Emilie C., now the wife of John C. McDowell, of Chambersburg, Pa. The second marriage of Mr. Kennedy occurred on Sept. 8, 1906, when he was united to Miss Emma A. Cormany, daughter of Barnard A. Cormany, of Junction City. Mrs. Kennedy is a woman of attractive personality, broad education and culture, and is a well known figure in church work in the state. She is synodical secretary of literature of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church in the State of Kansas, and is also secretary of literature of the Women's Presbyterian Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Topeka. She has been superintendent of the primary department of the First Presbyterian Church Sabbath school in Junction City for the past twenty-five years, and has averaged about 140 scholars. Mrs. Kennedy is one of the social leaders in Junction City and their beautiful and pleasant home is often the scene of gracious hospitality, which is extended to their many friends.

Alphius Lamont L. Hamilton, one of the leading attorneys of Eldorado, is the Nestor of the Butler county bar and one of the foremost legal practitioners in the State of Kansas. Mr. Hamilton was born in Harrisville, Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1850, and is a son of William and Catharine (Logau) Hamilton. The Hamilton family has been prominent in America since Colonial times. The great, great-grandfather of Judge Hamilton was James Hamilton, who came

to Newton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, with the Scotch-Irish migration of the first half of the Eighteenth Century. James Hamilton married Peggy Laughlin and died in 1777, leaving three sons, all of whom served in the Pennsylvania militia during the Revolutionary war. His youngest son, Hugh, born near Carlisle, Pa., married Martha Moorhead, and settled in Westmoreland county about the end of the Eighteenth century. Among Hugh's sons was William Hamilton, Judge Hamilton's grandfather, who served in the war of 1812 and later became prominent in the state militia, rising to a brigadier-generalship. The wife of General Hamilton was Sarah Stewart. William Hamilton, the second son of Gen. William Hamilton, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, Sept. 3, 1818, and married Catharine Logan. During the Civil war he served in the Third Pennsylvania heavy artillery, which performed a large amount of duty at the front, both by land and sea. After the war he removed to Floris, Davis county, Iowa, where he resumed his occupation of building contractor. One of the four children that accompanied the family to Iowa, in 1866, was A. L. L. Hamilton of this review. Judge Hamilton's grandfather on the maternal side, Robert Logan, also served in the Union army as a member of the famous "roundhead" regiment, officially known as the One Hundredth regiment, Pennsylvania infantry. He entered the service at the advanced age of sixty-four and died from exposure at Newport News, Va., before his three years' service was over. The maternal great-grandmother of Judge Hamilton—Massie Dillon—when a girl of twelve years was captured, scalped and left for dead by the Indians in a raid at Phillipsburg, N. J., both of her parents being killed at the same time. She was afterward found by white settlers and finally recovered. Her father, Isaac Dillon, of New Jersey, was a soldier in the Continental army in the war of the Revolution.

Judge Hamilton secured his preparatory education in the public schools and Harrisville Academy in his native county, and at Iowa City, Iowa. He read law with Gen. James B. Weaver—who was a candidate for President of the United States in 1880 and again in 1892—at Bloomfield, Iowa, and later with Judge Williams, at Ottumwa, Iowa. Being thus prepared he entered the law department of the University of Iowa, in which he completed the prescribed course and graduated as a member of the class of 1871 being admitted to the bar in June of the same year at Des Moines, Iowa. He forthwith began the practice of his profession, removing to Emporia, Kan., July 12, 1871, at which place he began the practice of law with Ed. S. Waterbury as an associate. In the following April he located at Eldorado, Butler county, where he has ever since continued his work, devoting his attention to the general lines of practice. In 1886 he formed a partnership with J. K. Cubbison and this association continued until 1890, when the firm of Clogston, Hamilton, Fuller & Cubbison was organized, with offices in Eldorado, Eureka and Kansas City. In 1892 this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Hamilton later formed a partnership with Bruce R. Leydig, under the firm name of Hamilton & Leydig, which association still continues.

Politically Mr. Hamilton is a Republican, influential in the councils of his party and strong in the advocacy of its cause. He was elected county attorney of Butler county and served during the years 1877-78. In 1887 he was elected judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District, but resigned the position after about one year's service, preferring the active practice of his profession to the bench. He is very successful in his practice, a large part of which is in the United States courts, and he is the attorney for the Citizens' State Bank of Eldorado and also for the Missouri Pacific railway and other leading corporations. He is a member of both the Kansas State and the American Bar associations.

On Aug. 12, 1873, Judge Hamilton was married to Jennie, daughter of Joseph Carr, of Augusta, Kan., and who was a pioneer of Butler county, living to the advanced age of ninety-six and having cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, in 1832. Of this union there have been born the following children: Dillon, a prominent dental surgeon of Eldorado; Homer, a graduate of the Kansas City College of Law in the class of 1899, and who is practicing his profession in Kansas City, Mo.; and Hugh, a graduate of the Kansas City Dental College and a resident of Kansas City, Mo. The family are among the leading citizens of Butler county.

Clyde McGrew, a well known banker of Benton, Butler county, is a native of Tonica, La Salle county, Illinois, where he was born July 1, 1873, to Benaiah E. and Elvira N. (Pond) McGrew. The McGrew family is of Scotch descent and was founded in America by three brothers who immigrated to New England in early Colonial times. It has furnished men who have been prominently identified with the growth and development of our country and the names of members of the McGrew family appear upon the muster rolls of the armies of every war from King Philip's to the present. Benaiah E. McGrew, who founded the Kansas family, was born in La Salle county, Illinois, and came to Lincoln township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, in 1876, and there bought a farm. He was successful in business and became a prominent man in the county and an active and influential member of the Republican party. He was a member of the Sedgwick County Republican Central Committee for twenty-five years and was a delegate to several state conventions. He was associated fraternally with the Masonic order. His death occurred on Dec. 11, 1906.

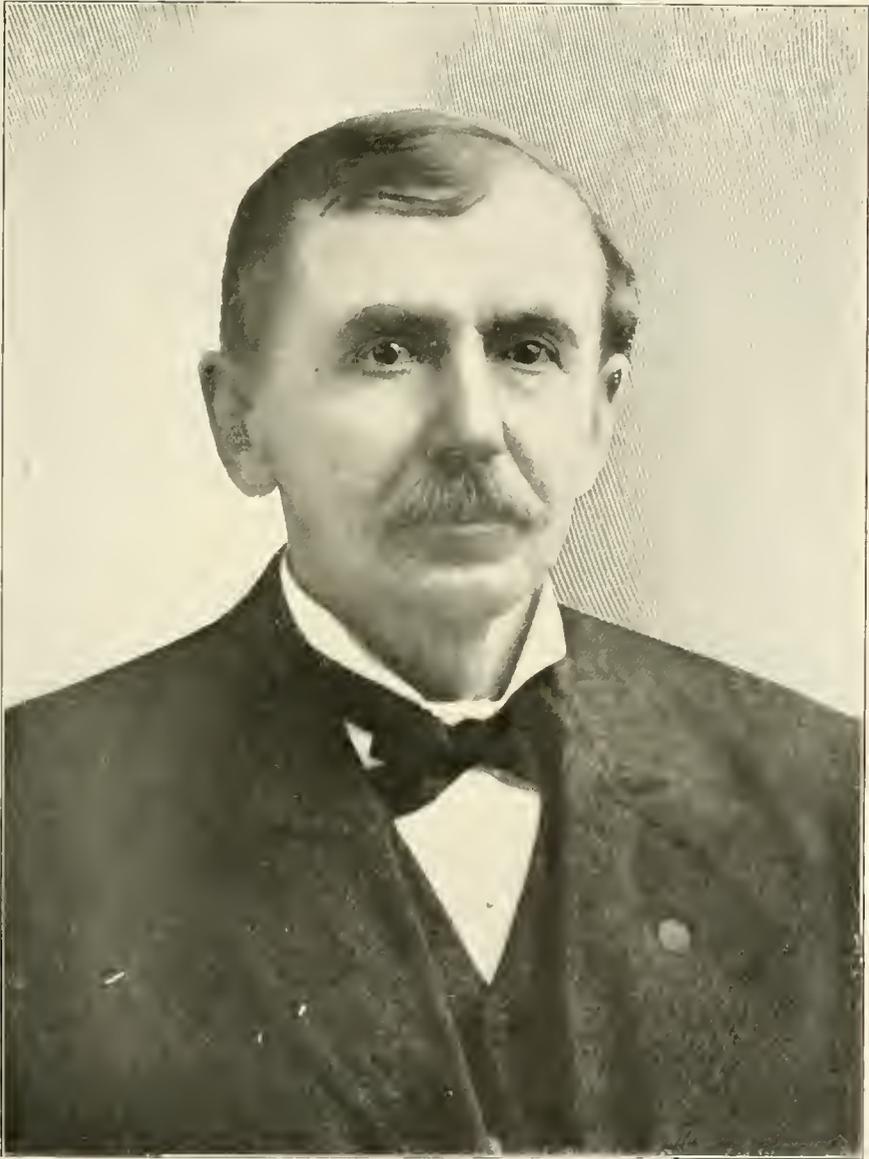
He was twice married, his first marriage occurring in La Salle county, Illinois, Sept. 30, 1858, when he was united to Miss Elmira Keller, who died March 8, 1863, leaving two sons: James M. and George A., both of whom own and operate valuable farming properties in Lincoln township, Sedgwick county. His second marriage was celebrated at Chilli-cothe, Ill., March 9, 1868, when Miss Elvira N. Pond became his wife. She and a son and daughter survive. The son, Clyde, is the subject of this review, and the daughter, Ella, is the wife of James D. Cannon, a prominent farmer of Benton, Kan.

Clyde McGrew was educated in the public schools of Sedgwick county

and completed his education in 1893. He then engaged in farming and stock raising on the home farm and became a very successful cattle dealer, the most of his cattle being shipped to the Kansas City markets. Mr. McGrew was one of the principal organizers and became vice-president of the Benton State Bank upon its organization in July, 1904. Being elected cashier of the bank in January, 1905, he located in Benton and assumed active charge of the bank. This institution is one of the most successful country banks in the state. In seven years it has paid regular dividends, has accumulated a surplus of \$11,000 with \$10,000 capital, and has deposits of \$100,000. Mr. McGrew is conceded to be an able banker and the growth of his institution reflects great credit on his efforts in the banking field. He is one of the most progressive and successful men of his section and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the community. He is a stockholder in the Southwest National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., and has important farm and grazing interests aside from that of banking. He is a Republican in politics, and while always keenly interested in the political welfare of his county and the country at large, and while often sought or mentioned for office, he could not be induced to accept political honors, preferring to devote his time and attention to his large business interests. He attained the Scottish Rite degree in Masonry and is affiliated with Midian Temple Shrine at Wichita, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On Dec. 25, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McGrew and Miss Emma L. Sibert, a daughter of Andrew Sibert, a contractor of Perry, Okla. To Mr. and Mrs. McGrew have been born three children: Ethel May, born Dec. 15, 1902; Cyrus Philip, born March 19, 1905; and Benaiah Elwin, born March 22, 1907.

William R. Biddle, a member of the bar of Fort Scott, and one of the best known attorneys of southeastern Kansas, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Wayne county, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1840. He is a son of Rev. Alexander and Magdalena (Noftzger) Biddle, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1810, of English and German extraction, and the latter in 1812, of German descent. The father was a United Brethren clergyman who educated himself by his own personal efforts, as opportunities in that day to acquire a college education were extremely limited. Shortly after his marriage he was sent to Ohio as a missionary and made his headquarters in Wayne county, though his work took him to all parts of Northern Ohio. He served as circuit rider and presiding elder, sixty-eight of the eighty-nine years of his life being passed in the work of the ministry. A history of the United Brethren denomination speaks of him as "a hero of the church." He was one of twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity. In his political views he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he cast his lot with that organization. He was always an ardent anti-slavery man and was never backward about making the fact known. He was married three times. His first wife died in 1849, at the age of



W. R. Biddle

thirty-seven years, and he was twice married afterward, but no children were born of the second and third marriages.

William R. Biddle was reared on his father's farm, attending the district schools during the winter months, and completed his education at the United Brethren College at Westerville, Ohio. In the spring of 1861 he left college and went to Hagerstown, Md., where he was engaged for some time in organizing government wagon trains, though not regularly enlisted in the United States service. In October of that year he went to Washington, D. C., where he enlisted, on the 10th, in what was known as the Oneida cavalry, an independent company from Oneida, N. Y., the members of which served as couriers and orderlies for the officers connected with the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. On Dec. 4, 1864, he was mustered out as sergeant at Petersburg Landing, Va., on account of expiration of the term of enlistment, and returned home and at once entered Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio. During the summer of 1865 he worked on his father's farm, reading law as opportunity offered. During the winter of 1865-66 he taught school, still pursuing his legal studies, and in the fall of 1867 entered the law department of the University of Michigan. He remained a student in that institution, under the tutelage of Judge Thomas M. Cooley, until the following June—the close of the college year—and in July, 1868, was admitted to the bar at Bucyrus, Ohio. Soon after his admission he went to Holden, Mo., with a view of opening a law office there, but three months later located in Mound City, then the county seat of Linn county, Kan. Here he practiced until the county seat was removed to La Cygne, when he moved his office to that place. In 1874 the county seat was again removed, this time to Pleasanton. Mr. Biddle followed the seat of justice and practiced at Pleasanton, with Hon. R. W. Blue, under the firm name of Biddle & Blue, until in 1887, when he removed to Fort Scott. Here he formed a partnership with Eugene F. Ware and C. F. Cory, under the firm name of Ware, Biddle & Cory, which association lasted until 1892 and acquired the reputation of being the leading law firm of Southeastern Kansas. Mr. Biddle then practiced alone for some time, when he formed a partnership with John H. Crain, under the name of Biddle & Crain. After the dissolution of this partnership Mr. Biddle again practiced alone until 1902, when he formed a partnership with Hubert Lardner, as Biddle & Lardner, which was dissolved Sept. 1, 1911. Mr. Biddle is a Republican in his political affiliations. In 1872 he was elected county attorney of Linn county and served one term, and he was three times elected to represent that county in the state legislature—in 1876, 1877 and 1879—but has not sought political preferment since 1881. He has probably made more public addresses in his home county and surrounding counties than any man south of Kansas City, principally at old settlers' meetings, Memorial Day exercises, etc. Many of his addresses on these occasions have been printed in full in the newspapers. His practice extends to all the state and Federal courts and embraces all

classes of litigation. Mr. Biddle is a Mason; a member of William H. Lytle Post, G. A. R., of Fort Scott; the Heptasophs; and the Knights and Ladies of Security. Mr. Biddle has had an extended acquaintance with the early leaders of Kansas. He was well acquainted with Col. James Montgomery and aided him to get a pension. He was also acquainted with Colonel Jennison, the leader of the Jayhawkers in the early border troubles. He also voted for John J. Ingalls for senator, and knew Plumb, Sam Wood, Legate, Cook and Cobb, and was chairman of the convention that first nominated Congressman Haskell, for whom he had unbounded admiration, and he sincerely lamented that gentleman's untimely death. He was also intimately acquainted with Judges Lowe, Broodhead and Stevens, also many others of the builders of Kansas, who are still living.

On May 8, 1870, Mr. Biddle lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Laurretta S. Streeter, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but who at the time of her marriage was living with her sister at Mound City, Kan. Mrs. Biddle is a daughter of Benjamin F. Streeter, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Mound City in his old age and there passed his declining years. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle have one daughter, Maude, the wife of G. W. Combs, of Portland, Ore., and the mother of two sons—William Biddle and Albert Nelson.

Charles John Stromquist, a popular citizen of Lindsborg, and recognized as one of the representative men of affairs of McPherson county, was born in Morlunda, in the lau or province of Kalmar, Sweden, Sept. 27, 1842, being a son of John and Christiana (Johnson) Stromquist, both of whom were born in that province and country. He was reared in the place of his birth, and was afforded the advantages of the schools of his native province. Upon leaving school he farmed and learned the trade of carpenter and miller, which he followed until his migration to America. This event occurred in 1867, and upon his arrival in the land of the free he located at Galesburg, Ill., at which place and also at Chicago he followed his trade until 1869. On Dec. 21, of the last named year, he established his residence at Fremont, McPherson county, Kansas, where a brother, John P. Stromquist, had settled the previous year, and there he engaged in farming for a time. Later he worked at his trade, in the employ of the Union Pacific railway, and was thus engaged until 1872, when he returned to farming, in which he has been interested to a considerable extent ever since. As a citizen and business man he has the uniform confidence and esteem of the community which has represented his home for so many years. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and served as county commissioner during the years 1891 and 1892. At the fall election in the last named year he was chosen to represent McPherson county in the state legislature, and was reelected to that position in 1894. As a member of that legislative body he served as chairman of the Committee on Temperance and as a member of the committees on railways and education. The great fight for the repeal of the prohibition law in Kansas occurred in 1895,

and as chairman of the Committee on Temperance in the legislature Mr. Stromquist became prominent before the people of the state. He strenuously opposed the repeal of the law and largely through his efforts was the measure defeated. Soon after his retirement from the legislature, in 1897, he was chosen treasurer of McPherson county, was reelected in 1899, and served in that position for a period of five years. He has devoted considerable attention to educational affairs and is one of the most prominent figures connected with the management of Bethany College. He was ever a close friend of the late Dr. Carl Swenson and was a staunch supporter of that gentleman throughout the entire period of his incumbency, serving as president of the Board of Directors two years and as secretary for ten years. He has been a member of the Board of Directors since the founding of the institution and has given freely of his time and money to its upbuilding and successful administration. In 1886 Mr. Stromquist was the chief organizer of the Swedish-American Insurance Company, of which he has served as secretary since 1904, and he previously served as president from 1886 to 1893. He is a prominent member of the Bethany Lutheran Church, of which organization he served as president from 1886 to 1893, and since 1895 he has been its secretary.

March 15, 1873, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Stromquist to Miss Johanna Matilda Isaacson, who is also a native of Sweden, and of this union have been born ten children: Edith is the wife of C. A. Carlson, of Lindsborg, Kan.; Anna is the wife of Leander Dahlsten, of Kansas City, Mo.; Carl Eben graduated at Yale College with the class of 1902 and is now professor of mathematics in the University of Wyoming, at Laramie; Elvira is the wife of Oscar E. Danielson, of Fremont, Kan.; Walter G. graduated in Bethany College and at the University of Illinois, with the class of 1910, and is now connected with his alma mater as sanitary engineer; Laura graduated at Bethany College in the class of 1910; Helena and Elnora are students at Bethany College, and two children died in early childhood.

Curtis Lea Harris, of Eldorado, senator from the Twenty-fifth district and attorney-at-law, was born at Alliance, Ohio, May 31, 1862. His parents, Joel G. and Louisa E. (Barnaby) Harris, were persons of more than ordinary education and culture. They both attended Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, the advantages of which institution were afforded their two sons and two daughters, all of whom are graduates of the college. Both parents were pronounced and active abolitionists. The father was a successful farmer and business man and a staunch Republican in his political views. He passed away in 1908, but the mother still survives and resides in the old homestead. Their children in order of birth are: Eva H., the wife of Dr. L. B. Santee, of Marlboro, Ohio; Hon. Heaton W. Harris, an attorney-at-law, and American Consul General at Large, appointed by President McKinley, his district being the countries of Europe; Curtis L. of this review; and Frances M., the wife of Prof. James E. Vaughan, of Alliance, Ohio. This branch of the

Harris family is of Welsh descent and there have been five generations of the family since it was first established in America. The Hon. Emlin McClain, of Des Moines, Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and a noted author of legal text-books, is a son of Rebecca (Harris) McClain, the youngest sister of Joel G. Harris. Curtis Lea Harris, the youngest son of these honored parents, was reared in the town of Alliance, Ohio, and in the fortunate environment of a cultured home and surroundings. He was educated in the public schools of Alliance and is a graduate of the Liberal Arts department of Mt. Union College. He subsequently read law with Hon. David Fording, of Alliance, and was admitted to the bar, at Eldorado, Kan. in 1887, where he had removed in 1885. He began practice in Eldorado and in 1888 he formed a business partnership with Robert H. Hazlett and was thus associated until the dissolution of the firm in 1890. In 1891 Mr. Harris became a law partner of Judge C. A. Leland and for eighteen years was associated with him in the practice of their profession. Upon the reorganization of the Eldorado National Bank in 1909, Mr. Harris became attorney for the same. The firm of Leland & Harris was dissolved by mutual consent and since which time he has practiced alone. He is an able and successful lawyer and ranks among the foremost men of his profession in the state. In November, 1910, he was elected on the Republican ticket as a state senator from the Twenty-fifth district and in the legislative session of 1911, he proved himself to be a member of great industry and usefulness. The high appreciation in which he was held by his colleagues was attested in the beginning of his service in the senate by his important committee assignments and other responsible distinctions. He served as chairman of the Irrigation and Drainage Committee and was a member of the committee on educational institutions, insurance, penal institutions, state affairs and engrossed bills. He was a potential factor in securing the adoption of an amendment to the Inheritance Tax bill, the amendment being the one exempting direct heirs, and the passage of the senate bill regulating the fees and salaries of county clerks and treasurers. He is a forceful speaker, knows his constituency thoroughly and is in sympathy with all efforts to purify politics and to raise the tone of public life. He has represented the people of the Twenty-fifth district with intelligence and distinction and will continue to do so throughout his entire service. Though he has never aspired to a public career, he takes a keen interest in everything that tends toward the upbuilding of Kansas and her institutions. Locally, he has served as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee and as a member of the Eldorado city council and of the school and library boards of that city.

On Sept. 16, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Harris and Miss Mary L. Miller, daughter of William A. Miller, a farmer of North Benton, Mahoning county, Ohio. They have a daughter, Leila M., who received a liberal education in the public schools of Eldorado, at Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill., and in the schools at Manheim, Germany, during a year's trip abroad. She is the wife of Frank W. Robison (See

sketch). Mrs. Harris is a lady of culture and takes a prominent part in the social life of Eldorado. Mr. Harris takes an optimistic view of humanity and its progress, is proud of the history that Kansas has made among the states of the Union and has supreme faith in her great future. By an upright, industrious and useful life he has won and enjoys the confidence and respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

Abraham James Holderman, president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Eldorado, an ex-mayor of the city, and one of the most prominent men in Butler county, was born in Morris, Grundy county, Illinois, May 17, 1854. He is a son of Abram Holderman, Jr., and Mary (Hoge) Holderman, the former of whom was born in Ross county, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1822. The Holderman family are descended from Pennsylvania Dutch ancestors. Abram Holderman, Sr., the grandfather of Abraham J., was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, but removed to Ross county, Ohio, where he became an extensive farmer and stock raiser and drove cattle to the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. In 1831, he removed to Illinois, located land and settled in what is now known as Holderman's Grove, near Newark in Kendall county. There he continued to reside until his death. He passed through all the experiences incident to the pioneer life of that time and place, became an extensive stock raiser and grew quite wealthy. His son, Abram, Jr., the father of Abraham J., began farming for himself when twenty-three years of age and became a great stock raiser and a very wealthy man. His land holdings in Grundy county aggregated 7,000 acres and his estate was valued at \$600,000. He was a stanch Republican and was a prominent man in the public affairs of his community. He served twenty years as supervisor of Grundy county, was a school director twenty-five years, and was road commissioner twenty years. He was a famous hunter and was known throughout Illinois as "Abe" Holderman.

On May 6, 1847, he married Mary, a daughter of William Hoge, who settled in Grundy county, Illinois, in 1829, and was the first white settler in the county. The Hoge family was founded in America by William Hoge, who came from Scotland in the Seventeenth century and settled in Pennsylvania. He married Barbara Hume, a relative of the historian Hume. Their son, William, was the first Quaker in the family and removed from Pennsylvania to Virginia in 1854. His son, Solomon, born in High Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1729, died in Loudoun county, Virginia, March 7, 1811. Joshua, the son of Solomon, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, Feb. 8, 1779, and died April 5, 1854. He married Mary Poole and acquired large farming interests near Washington, D. C. William Hoge, their son, born in Loudoun county, Virginia, July 5, 1801, was the maternal grandfather of our subject and was the first settler in Grundy county, Illinois, as stated before. He became a prominent man in Grundy county and was one of its largest land owners. Though a Quaker, he was a stanch Union man and an active supporter of its cause during the Civil war. In 1835, he erected at his own

expense the first school house in Grundy county, which is still standing on the old home place. He also in other kindred ways contributed to the progress and development of Grundy county. Abraham Holderman, Jr., died Nov. 28, 1887, and is survived by his wife, who now resides at Morris, Ill., and by five children, namely: Abraham J., the eldest living; Albert Henry, a farmer and stock raiser at Morris, Ill.; Martha, the wife of M. D. Wilson, a farmer residing near Morris, Ill.; Landy S., a farmer residing near Paxton, Ill; and Samuel, who resides on the old home farm in Grundy county and is a prominent citizen of the community.

Abraham James Holderman was educated in the public schools of Grundy county, Illinois, and at the Morris (Ill.) Classical and Scientific Institute. His earlier years were spent on the home farm where under his father's direction he gained a practical knowledge of the great basic industry of agriculture. In 1876, he began to farm independently and also engaged in stock raising, both with great success. He came to Butler county, Kansas, in the spring of 1885 and bought 640 acres of the finest land in the county, at Chelsea, on the Walnut river. The land is principally devoted to crops though he feeds some cattle, usually a herd of about 500. The farm now comprises 1,400 acres and is one of the fertile and scientifically conducted farms in the state. The farm, which is now under the management of Mr. Holderman's son, Theodore W., is in Chelsea township and occupies the old town site of Chelsea, once the county seat of Butler county. Mr. Holderman has bought at different times all the old buildings of the town such as the old school house and the church, which still stands well preserved, with the verdant fields of the Holderman farm as their background. Mr. Holderman also owns another fine farm which adjoins Eldorado on the west. On this farm he has constructed one of the largest artificial lakes in the state. It is well stocked with bass and croppie and affords much pleasure to the owner and his friends. He has resided in Eldorado since 1886 and has taken an active and influential part in the city's affairs. He is a Republican in his political allegiance. He was elected mayor of Eldorado in 1903, was reelected in 1905 and left the record of a clean progressive administration. During his terms in that office the sewerage system was established, the waterworks plant was bought by the city, the concrete dam was built in the Walnut river, the stand pipe rebuilt, and other improvements made at a total cost of about \$50,000. In 1898 he became a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants National Bank at Eldorado and was elected a director of the bank, serving as such until May, 1909, when he was elected president to succeed R. H. Hazlett. It was organized in 1894 and is the oldest bank in Eldorado. It has a capital of \$50,000, a surplus of \$50,000, and deposits aggregating \$500,000, the largest of any bank in the county. During the late '80s, he with W. T. Clancy conducted the Bank of Eldorado, a private institution, which they later liquidated. He, with R. H. Hazelett, organized the Butler County Telephone Company, of which he is president. The company

covers the entire county and has exchanges in all the towns except Potwin and Whitewater. Mr. Holderman is a successful man of broad and progressive views, one whose genial personality wins and holds him many friends.

On March 6, 1877, Mr. Holderman married Miss J. Virginia, daughter of Robert Hume Bashaw, of Warrington, Va. To Mr. and Mrs. Holderman have been born the following children: Mary Virginia, born March 28, 1878, who is the wife of Robert H. Ramsey, of Marlow, Okla., a son of the late A. C. Ramsey, a prominent pioneer of Butler county; Theodore W. born Sept. 29, 1888, who manages the home farm in Chelsea township; Grace Pearl, born January 3, 1890, completed a five-years' course in the Mt. Carmel School at Wichita; Abraham, Jr., born in 1895, and Curtis Malcolm, born in 1900, both of whom are students in the public schools. Mr. Holderman has a charming family. His wife is a lady of grace and culture, and their home, one of the handsomest in Butler county, is known for its hospitality, a hospitality that is administered with a geniality and liberality that both gain and give pleasure.

Karl Marshall Geddes, of Eldorado, at the present time county attorney of Butler county, was born at Fountain Green, Hancock county, Illinois, April 13, 1882, a son of Cyrus M. and Lissa (Marshall) Geddes.

The Geddes family is of Scotch origin and was founded in America by James Geddes, who came with his wife and three sons to America about 1752, settling at Derry Church, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Karl M. Geddes, our subject, is descended from James Geddes through the following persons: William Geddes, son of James, born in Ireland, in 1735, died in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, 1789; Paul Geddes, son of William, born near Carlisle, Pa., June 9, 1768, died Oct. 22, 1832—his brother, James, was a prominent man in Onandaga county, New York, a district judge, member of Congress, and one of the promoters of the Erie canal, called Geddes's canal at the inception of construction; Thomas Geddes, son of Paul, born at Path Valley, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1805, removed to Fountain Green, Hancock county, Illinois, was commissioned colonel of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Militia and served during the Mormon troubles; Cyrus M. Geddes, son of Colonel Thomas, was born at Fountain Green, Ill., Feb. 26, 1842, and is the father of Karl M. Geddes.

Cyrus M. Geddes spent his earlier career in his native state. He came to Kansas in 1900, and settled in Butler county where he has lived retired from active business cares since 1906. He gave loyal services to the Union during the Civil war as a member of Company A, One Hundred Eighteenth Illinois infantry. Companies A, B, C, E, and H were all formed from Hancock county volunteers and responded to the president's call of July 2, 1862. The regiment was mustered into the United States service for three years in November, 1862. Alexander Geddes, a brother of Cyrus M., was commissioned captain of Company A and served with his regiment until killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss. On the request of Cyrus M. to his colonel for permission to send

his dead brother's sword home to his parents, he was told, "You can carry it until the end of the war," and was promoted to the captaincy of the company. This regiment saw much hard and active service. One of the most serious engagements in which it participated was the siege of Vicksburg and it was at Champion's Hill during that siege that Alexander Geddes lost his life. The regiment was mustered out of service Oct. 1, 1865, and Mr. Geddes received his honorable discharge as captain. Karl Marshall Geddes was educated in the public schools of Hancock county, Illinois, and at the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia. From 1900 to 1904, inclusive, he taught school and in the meantime read law in the office of Hon. G. P. Aikman and E. B. Brumback of Eldorado. Upon his admission to the bar at Topeka in 1905, he formed a partnership with his roommate and fellow student, R. B. Ralston, under the firm style of Ralston & Geddes, and opened a law office at Eldorado. In 1908, both were nominated to office by the Republican party. Mr. Ralston was nominated for probate judge and Mr. Geddes for county attorney and both were elected by flattering majorities. They are the youngest men in the state holding similar offices. In 1910 they were renominated and reelected without opposition, an exceedingly high commendation for men so young, as to their efficiency and conduct during their previous term. On Jan. 1, 1910, Mr. Geddes formed a partnership with Judge C. A. Leland. (See sketch). Leland & Geddes is recognized as one of the leading law firms of Southern Kansas and commands a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Geddes is a member of the Kansas State Bar Association and of the Kansas County Attorneys' Association. He served as secretary of the Butler County Republican Central Committee from 1906 to 1908, and was a delegate to the Republican Congregational Convention at Wichita in 1906. He is vice-president of the Kansas Day Club in the Eighth Congressional district. He affiliates fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On Dec. 24, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Geddes and Miss Gertrude Blankinship, the daughter of Asbury A. Blankinship of Eldorado.

George Theis, Jr.—In the development of the State of Kansas, from the raw prairies of the early '50s to one of the greatest agricultural commonwealths of the Union, many men have achieved distinction and success, and of those personal successes the greatest have been attained from the smallest beginnings. Among those citizens who have been of potential influence in various phases of her growth, few have realized a more substantial success than George Theis, Jr. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1, 1862, son of George and Anna (Kaburick) Theis. The father was born in Prussia, July 12, 1830. He came to America in 1850, and located in St. Louis, Mo., where he secured employment in a flour mill, an occupation which he followed until 1858, when he established a general store. This business he sold, in 1866, and removed



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to Tipton, Mo., where for two years he conducted a hotel. In 1869 he took up his residence in Kansas, locating in Columbus, Cherokee county, where he purchased land, which he farmed successfully and also resumed his commercial activities, establishing a general store and operating a flour mill. In 1884 he removed to Clark county, where he took up Government land. Two years later he was one of the active influences in the organization of Morton county. In 1890 he returned to St. Louis, reëngaged in the mercantile life of that city, and retired in 1900. His death occurred in St. Louis, Feb. 9, 1903. He was a consistent advocate of the principles of the Republican party and a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Theis married, in 1856, Miss Anna Kaburick, a native of Bohemia, Austria, born Aug. 17, 1833, who came to St. Louis, Mo., with her parents, in 1852. She is a communicant of the Catholic church, and with the following children survives her husband: Amelia, born July 21, 1859, is the wife of John L. McReynolds, of Longton, Kan.; George, Jr., is the second in order of birth; Clara, born Aug. 31, 1863, is the wife of W. L. Tilton, superintendent of the Railway Mail Service at Ft. Scott, Kan.; Charles, born Aug. 31, 1865, is a prominent business man of Spokane, Wash.; and Albert, born Nov. 26, 1872, is a shoe manufacturer at St. Louis, Mo. Katie, born Feb. 3, 1868, died May 21, 1898, at Ft. Steele, British Columbia. She was the wife of Richard Hirtz. Anna, born July 26, 1870, died April 17, 1902, at Knoxville, Tenn. She was the wife of M. L. Haun.

George Theis, Jr., secured his educational discipline in the public schools of Columbus, Kan., supplemented by a four-months course, which he completed in 1877, in the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan. His early years were spent in assisting his father in carrying on his farm. A breakdown in the health of the latter necessitated a change of climate and, in the spring of 1879, with his son George he went to Colorado, where they engaged in freighting in the mountains, returning to Columbus late in that year. In 1880, George Theis, Jr., initiated his commercial career. He secured a clerkship in a drug store at Columbus, with the intention of becoming a pharmacist. His salary was \$8 per month and board, and his aptitude for the business was evidenced by a raise to \$60 per month within his first year. The law of the state, relating to the sale of liquors by retail druggists, was in conflict with his convictions and resulted in his securing other employment. He first secured a position as clerk in a general store and, in 1882, he secured a position as bookkeeper in the Ritter & Doubleday bank, at Columbus, where he remained until 1883, when he purchased an interest in the general store where he had formerly been employed and formed the firm of Murray, Theis & Foster. He disposed of this interest, in 1884, and removed to Ashland, at that time in the first stage of settlement. There he purchased two business sites and, in the spring of 1885, with John W. Ayers and Isaac P. West, he organized the Clark County Bank, the first financial institution to be established in that section of the state. The following year the business, which had been

highly successful, justified its owners in taking out a national bank charter, and the First National Bank of Ashland was established, in 1886, with Mr. Theis as cashier and controlling executive. In 1887, he was elected president, and possessed the distinction of being the youngest chief executive of a national bank; and Harry C. Barroll, then but twenty-one years of age, who succeeded him as cashier, enjoyed a like distinction as regarded a national bank cashiership. Mr. Theis continued as president of the institution until 1902, when he retired to take active charge of his extensive personal interests. In the organization, development, and administration of the business of this institution Mr. Theis was, during his connection, the dominant executive, and to his progressiveness, energy, and resourcefulness was due the strength and high reputation of the organization. He became known to the banking fraternity of Kansas as an able and discriminating financier and as one who had brought the administrative policy of his bank up to the point of highest efficiency. From the time of his entrance in the field of finance he engaged in buying securities in western Kansas and Oklahoma, and his activities in this line were extensive and uniformly successful. His faith in the agricultural development of Kansas caused him to become a buyer of large tracts of raw land, until his holdings are among the largest within the state. He is the owner of four stock ranches, in Clark and Meade counties, aggregating 30,000 acres, which have the best that can be purchased in the way of improvements. He is known as one of the most extensive stockmen of the state, marketing an average of \$200,000 in cattle each year, and is a large raiser of wheat, alfalfa, Kafir-corn and cane. Mr. Theis has important capitalistic interests in numerous financial, manufacturing, and mercantile enterprises in Kansas, and is an officer and director in several of them. In 1909, with O. A. Boyle and others, he organized the Arkansas Valley Inter-Urban Railway Company, of which he is vice-president. He is also a director in the Farmers' and Bankers' Life Insurance Company, of Wichita, of which he was one of the organizers. He is president of the Midland Water, Light & Ice Company, of Dodge City, and a director of the Geuda Springs Townsite & Municipal Water Company, which is now developing Kansas' one health resort, and he is also a director of the Union Stock Yards Company, of Wichita. Since 1905 he has been a resident of the city of Wichita and has been since that time one of the most active factors in her commercial and civic betterment. Mr. Theis has been a lifelong Republican. Essentially a business man, he has had neither time nor inclination for public office, though often importuned to accept nomination. He has been closely identified with educational and charitable work, his donations in support of various institutions have been generous, and he has also given liberally of his time, serving as trustee of several.

Mr. Theis has been twice married. On May 23, 1883, he married Miss Alice Haseltine. Of this union five children were born: Otto Palmer, born at Columbus, Kan., March 28, 1885, a graduate of the Ashland

(Kan.) High School and Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., completed a two-years course in Kansas University, in 1907, and is general manager of the Midland Water, Light & Ice Company, at Dodge City, of which he and his father are owners; Esther Inez, born at Ashland, Kan., Sept. 20, 1886, is a graduate of Mt. Carmel College, Wichita, and completed a one year course at Kansas University; Anna Marie, born at Ashland, Kan., May 7, 1889, died Jan. 6, 1891; Lillian Elena, born at Ashland, Kan., Sept. 21, 1891, is a graduate of the Kansas City (Kan.) High School and became the wife of David W. Graham, editor and publisher of the "Norborne (Mo.) Leader," June 3, 1911; and Gertrude Marie, born at Ashland, Kan., Nov. 24, 1895, is a student in the Wichita High School. On Nov. 15, 1904, Mr. Theis married for his second wife, Miss Jennie E., daughter of William and Lydia K. (Long) Michael. She was born at Milo, Warren county, Iowa, July 20, 1874, removed to Clark county, Kansas, with her parents, in 1887, and at the time of her marriage was a teacher in the Clark county schools. She is a lady of broad culture and refinement and is popular in the social circles of Wichita.

Mr. Theis is in all respects a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his various duties and commercial affairs, and conscientious in all things. He has realized a large and substantial success in the commercial world, through his own well directed efforts and by methods which have been clean, capable, and honest. He is an ambitious and tireless worker and his business integrity is unquestioned. He has accumulated one of the large estates of Kansas, an estate which represents the brain, pluck, and energy of one man, who, with his peculiar natural tact, has always seen the propitious moment and availed himself of it.

Manley Lee Arnold, who is the present county clerk of Butler county and one of its native sons, ranks among the most alert and progressive young men of affairs in Kansas. He was born in Spring township, Butler county, March 20, 1878, a son of Benjamin Franklin and Kate (Ditmars) Arnold, the former of whom was born in North Carolina in 1840. Benjamin F. Arnold came to Kansas in 1871 and took up a homestead of 160 acres in Spring township where he has since resided. He has had a very prosperous career as a farmer and is recognized as one of the most prominent men and worthy citizens of his community. He is a Republican in his political views, and interested in party work, but has never held office. For the state's defense he served in the Missouri state militia during the Civil war, his regiment being officered by United States army men.

Manley Lee Arnold received his education in the public schools of Butler county. He began his active career as a teacher and taught his first term in a district school in 1896. Later he attended school in Eldorado, and from 1901 to 1806, inclusive, he was principal of the grades at Augusta. He, too, is a Republican in politics and his political career began in 1908, when at the age of thirty he was elected to the office of

county clerk. In that same campaign R. B. Ralston was elected probate judge and K. M. Geddes was elected county attorney, both young men under thirty years of age. In 1910 all three young men were reelected to their respective offices without opposition, an incident which is probably without a parallel in Kansas political history. Few young men in Kansas have made a more creditable showing in official life than Mr. Arnold and he is held in the highest esteem by the citizens of the county. He is a keen student and possesses executive talent of a high order, and the beginning he has made forecasts a promising future. He was elected president of the County Clerks' Association of Kansas in 1911. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order, as a member of Patmos Lodge No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Eldorado. He is a member of the Christian church at Eldorado and is assistant superintendent of the Sunday school of that church.

On Aug. 12, 1903, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Arnold and Miss Bessie M. Holmes, the daughter of George F. Holmes, a retired farmer of Augusta, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have two children: Phoebe Lucile, born June 29, 1904, and Marion Holmes, born July 16, 1906.

Leon Dallas McMurray, postmaster at McPherson, Kan., was born in Washington county, Iowa, Sept. 25, 1873, a son of Loren Clark and Evangeline (Scott) McMurray. His grandfather, Joseph McMurray, came to Iowa at an early day. In 1849 he took the perilous trip across the great plains and mountains to California, to mine gold, but his hand was blown off by a premature blast and he returned to Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1880. Accompanied by his family he then came to Kansas and located in Hayes township, McPherson county, where his son-in-law, Holden E. Day, had settled. He engaged in agricultural pursuits there until 1883, when he retired from active life and moved to the city of McPherson, where he passed away in 1888. Loren Clark McMurray received his education in the public schools of Iowa, then entered the state normal school at Iowa City to prepare himself as a teacher. After graduating from that institution he taught in the State of Iowa for a time and in 1879 came to Kansas, locating in McPherson county, where he took up land, engaged in farming and at the same time taught school. In 1883 he removed to the city of McPherson to accept a clerical position in the office of Milliken, York & Barber, attorneys. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1890. While working in McPherson the desire had grown with Mr. McMurray to own a business of his own, and in 1886 he formed the firm of McMurray & Holt, abstractors, which continued until 1888, when he was elected clerk of the district court. He filled this office with such marked ability that he was reelected for eight successive terms, serving until 1906. For years he had been a staunch supporter and active worker in the interests of the Republican party and in June, 1906, was appointed postmaster at McPherson by President Roosevelt, serving until his death, July 8, 1910. He was a man of exceptional ability, a student all his life, one of the broad, kind-hearted men who

was very popular with the citizens of the county, who stood for honesty, upright and clean living. During his office as district clerk he had a fine record, but was ill during all of his term as postmaster. Early in life Mr. McMurray lost a leg below the knee, which was much of a handicap where business was concerned. For years he was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee and was elected a delegate to the state and Congressional conventions a number of times. Fraternally he was associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and in faith was a Presbyterian.

In 1872 Mr. McMurray married Evangeline, the daughter of Winfield Scott, of Washington county, Iowa, a native of Scotland, who emigrated from the old country and became a farmer in Iowa. Mrs. McMurray died in 1879, leaving the following children: Leon Dallas; Ruhama Edna, the wife of Edward Funk, who is associated with the "Topeka Daily Capital," Topeka, Kan.; and Mary Elizabeth, who lives in McPherson. In 1881 Mr. McMurray was married a second time to Louise Caroline DeBrie, of Johnson county, Iowa. Mrs. McMurray and the following children survive: Minnie Myrtle, the wife of Albert E. Hapgood, of McPherson; Glenn Wilson, who is associated with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, at Newton; and Frederick Lindon, of McPherson.

Leon Dallas McMurray accompanied his parents when they came to Kansas and received his education in the public schools of McPherson. In 1883 he became assistant clerk of the district court under his father and filled that office until 1893. The same year he took a course in shorthand at Conway Springs, Kan., and became the secretary of Chester I. Long, member of Congress from the Seventh district of Kansas, and served in that capacity until the adjournment of Congress in 1897. While filling this position he rendered valuable service during the thick of two Congressional campaigns, in which the redoubtable Jerry Simpson was Mr. Long's opponent, Simpson winning in 1896 and Long in 1898. He was clerk in Mr. Long's law office for the two years, 1897-98, but resigned in the latter year to become assistant postmaster at McPherson under Benjamin A. Allison, and held that position until appointed acting postmaster by President Taft, July 9, 1910. On Sept. 30 of the same year he was given a recess appointment as postmaster by President Taft, and was reappointed and confirmed in December, 1910. Mr. McMurray has demonstrated his ability and qualifications for the office he holds and the postal officials refer to his office as one of the models in Kansas. He is a man of strong character, decided views, well read, broad minded and liberal, who is progressive in methods and has a record that may be pointed to with pride. His experience while with Mr. Long at Washington gave him an opportunity to study men, their motives and to watch the working of one of the greatest parliamentary bodies at close range. Mr. McMurray stands high in the community where he lives, is a man of force and

will make a mark in the public life of the future. He is honest, forceful, a man who makes friends and keeps them; has many staunch supporters in McPherson county, where the people have the utmost confidence in him and his ideas which are for clean politics, upright living and good government. Mr. McMurray is a member of the Kansas Postmasters' Association, the Southwestern Postal Association, the McPherson Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Chapter Royal Arch Mason, and is a master of his lodge.

On Sept. 30, 1896, Mr. McMurray was united in marriage with Mary Gertrude, the daughter of Isaac B. De Groat, and the following children have been born to them: Loren Dallas, born Sept. 21, 1897; and Bonnie Dee, born Nov. 27, 1908. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. McMurray belongs to the Friends and Council of McPherson. Mr. McMurray is a musician of note and a saxophone expert. He finds this one of his favorite means of relaxation. The family is one of the most prominent in the town where they have many friends.

Cyrus Austin Leland, of Eldorado, a successful lawyer and one of Butler county's most prominent men of affairs, was born at Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, Aug. 11, 1843, a son of Hon. Lorenzo and Margaret Harrington (Holbrook) Leland. The Leland family dates its founding in America, from the early settlement of the Massachusetts colony, when Henry Leland, a native of England, came to the colonies and eventually settled in what is now Grafton, Mass. Hon. Cyrus Austin is of the eighth generation descended from Henry Leland, the line of descent being as follows: Ebenezer, the son of Henry, had a son named Henry, who was born at Grafton, Mass., in 1687 and died there in 1768; his son Phineas, born in Grafton in 1730, died there in 1773; Eleazer, the son of Phineas, was born in Grafton in 1755 and died there in 1827; Cyrus, the son of Eleazer, was born in Grafton in 1810 and died there in 1831; his son Lorenzo, was the father of Cyrus Austin, and was born in Grafton, Sept. 27, 1813. It will thus be seen that the Leland family have maintained their residence in Grafton, Mass., for over two hundred years.

Lorenzo Leland was a teacher in early life and also studied law. He came to Peoria, Ill., in the fall of 1834, where he completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He located for practice at Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, associating himself with his cousin, the late Judge Edwin Leland of Ottawa. He also had as associates in practice T. Lyle Dickey and M. H. Swift. In 1842 he was appointed clerk of the circuit court of LaSalle county by Governor Ford, and served until 1848, when he was elected clerk of the supreme court for the third Northern Grand Division of Illinois, to which office he was reelected for two succeeding terms, serving eighteen years in all. He also served for a time as county treasurer and as county superintendent of schools of LaSalle county. He was recognized as one of the best lawyers of the state and was a notable man in its public affairs. He, to

gether with M. H. Swift, organized the First National Bank of Ottawa, of which Mr. Swift became president and Mr. Leland vice-president. He served in that capacity until his death. His son Lorenzo succeeded him in the bank and became president of that institution. As a lawyer, financier and citizen he was one of the strongest and ablest men LaSalle county ever produced. He was thrice married. His first wife, Martha Holbrook, bore him two sons: Cyrus Austin, and Lorenzo Leland, who is president of the First National Bank of Ottawa, Ill., and one of La Salle county's most prominent men. His second marriage was to Mrs. Marcia Hoes and to their union was born a daughter, Marcia, who is the wife of Dr. C. H. Davies of Kansas City, Kan. His third wife was Mrs. Flora Thompson, whose daughter, Nellie A. Thompson, became the wife of Hon. Cyrus A. Leland.

Cyrus Austin Leland was educated in the public schools of Ottawa, Ill., at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and at Yale University and graduated at the last named institution in the class of 1865 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was prepared for law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Ill., in 1867. From 1867 to 1877, he practiced law in Ottawa with E. E. Lewis, Thomas McKinley and Judge P. K. Leland as associates. In 1877 he came to Eldorado, Kan. with his brother Lorenzo Leland, Jr., and together established themselves in practice under the firm style of Leland & Leland. Lorenzo returned to Ottawa in 1879, and from that time until 1888, our subject practiced alone. In the latter year he was elected on the Democratic ticket to be District Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District and served in that capacity from 1888 to 1891, inclusive. He had previously served as city attorney and during Governor Glick's administration he was appointed a regent of the Kansas State Agricultural College. In 1892 he formed a partnership with Hon. C. L. Harris under the firm title, Leland & Harris. That partnership existed nearly eighteen years, or until dissolved in December, 1909. In January, 1910, the present firm of Leland & Geddes was organized with Judge Leland as senior member and K. M. Geddes as junior member. This is one of the leading law firms in Southern Kansas, where Judge Leland is well known as a strong and successful lawyer and as one of the most prominent and influential men of Butler county. He is a charter member of the Kansas State Bar Association and is a director of and attorney for the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank at Eldorado. Though nearing seventy years of age, he is still hale and hearty and indulges in outdoor sports of which he has always been an enthusiastic lover. He still finds great enjoyment and pleasure at the tennis court, and is a director and an active member of the Sterry Hunting and Fishing Club which has its grounds near Creede, Col. He is the acknowledged chess champion of Eldorado.

He was married in December, 1870, as mentioned, to Nellie A. Thompson, the daughter of Aaron Thompson, whose widow married Judge Leland's father. To Mr. and Mrs. Leland have been born five children.

of whom three survive. Two daughters, Flora and Cecil, are well known in art circles and maintain a water color studio in Kansas City, Mo. Miss Cecil Leland was graduated in the literary department of Kansas University and her sister concluded a five-year course at the Art Institute in Chicago and is now a member of the Chase class at Florence, Italy. They have spent some time in foreign travel and study; Cyrus A. Leland, Jr., graduated from the electrical engineering department of the University of Kansas with the class of 1910; Percy S. Leland, also a graduate of the University of Kansas and an attorney, died in Eldorado in February, 1909; one daughter died in childhood.

In the Leland home is one of the most complete private libraries in the state and there Mrs. Leland, a woman of rare personal qualities of friendship and of culture, presides with charming grace and hospitality and extends to the family's many friends the entertainment and pleasure of one of the most beautiful and delightful homes in Eldorado.

James R. Mead, deceased, of Wichita, was a noted Kansas pioneer, whose life, if written in detail, would show a career replete, not only with thrilling experiences as a plainsman, but also as a distinguished leader in the progress and development of the great commonwealth of Kansas. He was a direct descendant of Maj.-Gen. Ebenezer Mead, of Revolutionary war fame, and a son of the Rev. Enoch Mead, a graduate of Yale University and the founder of the Presbyterian church in Davenport, Iowa. He was born in New Haven, Vt., May 3, 1836, and when three years old accompanied his parents, the Rev. Enoch and Mary Mead, to Davenport, Iowa. There he was reared and educated, and early in life began to evince a marked preference for out-door life. His skill as a hunter and marksman was often attested by supplying his mother's table with choice venison and other game meats from the territory surrounding his home. During his school days he became greatly interested in the geography of the Southwest, especially that portion of it southwest of the Missouri river, at that time familiarly known as the "Great American Desert." Therefore, in 1859, when twenty-three years of age, he first realized his youthful ambition to become a plainsman, and for the following four years traded with various Indian tribes in Kansas. Soon after his arrival at Burlingame, Kan., in the fall of 1859, he secured the coöperation of several others to join him in a great buffalo hunt. They followed the trail to the big bend of the Smoky Hill river, where they came upon the buffalo in great numbers and spent several weeks in securing hides, tallow, and meat. It was while on that buffalo hunt that Mr. Mead became enraptured with the country, and then and there resolved to establish a trading post on the Salina river, about twenty miles above its mouth. There he remained several years, during which time he built up an extensive trade with the various Indian tribes located in that territory, and had the honor of naming the following creeks: Beaver, Spillman, Twelve-Mile, Wolf, and Paradise creek, all tributaries to the Salina river and each still bearing the name given it by Mr. Mead.



Very truly
L. R. Mead.

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Mr. Mead's first marriage occurred in December, 1861, when he chose as his wife, Miss Agnes Barcome, of Burlingame, Kan. They began housekeeping at the trading post, where they resided until 1862, when the Indians became restless and their depredations warned Mr. Mead to remove to Salina, which was then a small village, and where they resided in safety until 1863. Then he decided to go farther west, and established a trading post at a place called Towanda, on the Whitewater river, near a large spring which had been frequented by the Indians ever since their first coming to the country. It was while residing in Towanda, in 1863, that Mr. Mead, with some of his neighbors, organized another great buffalo hunt, which took place near the mouth of the Little Arkansas river, in the vicinity of what is now the city of Wichita, Kan. After an absence of three weeks the hunting party returned to Towanda with the spoils of the hunt, which included 330 buffalo hides, 3,500 pounds of tallow, and a few elk and antelope skins, worth, even in those days, several hundred dollars. Mr. Mead returned from that hunt delighted with the country at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, and he at once established a branch trading post just above the mouth of that river. His fame as an honest and upright trader had preceded him and he was not long in extending his trade, not only into southwestern Kansas but also far into the Indian Territory. While very little actual money was used in those early days, still his annual business amounted to thousands of dollars, the trading for the most part being carried on by exchanging skins and furs for his various commodities.

When the great Civil war came on, the Wichita Indians, who occupied the Wichita mountains southwest of Wichita, remained loyal to the Union cause, and being persecuted and driven away from their homes by the Confederates, they located in the vicinity of the Little Arkansas river. When the "Treaty of the Little Arkansas," between the United States government and the various Indian tribes of that portion of the country, was made, Mr. Mead represented the Wichita Indians, and there for the first time he met the famous scout and hunter, Kit Carson. While Mr. Mead was a loyal Unionist, whose sympathies and support was always at the command of the government, and one who longed to enlist in the defense of the Union, still it was thought by the governor of the state, as well as by the government officials, that his large acquaintance and influence with the Indians enabled him to be of far greater value and service to his country as a private citizen than to be on the firing line at the front.

In 1864 he was elected by a handsome majority to the state legislature, to represent Butler county, and, in 1868, was elected to the state senate from the district comprising the four counties of Morris, Chase, Marion and Butler, together with all of the unorganized territory west of the state line, which has since been organized into about thirty-five counties of the state. In 1868, with Governor Crawford and others, he incorporated the town of Wichita, which he had the honor of naming, by insisting that as the Wichita Indians had occupied the town-site for

several years prior to the incorporation they had virtually named the place. After the death of his wife, in 1869, Mr. Mead disposed of his trading post at Towanda and removed to a claim he had previously taken, adjoining Wichita, and which at the present time is a valuable part of that city. He had no sooner located in Wichita ere he began an active career in the upbuilding of the city. In 1871 he organized a company to construct the Wichita & Southwestern railroad, and having been made president of the company he resolved to give Wichita its first railroad at the earliest date possible. Therefore, within six months, he had the road completed and in operation, thus giving Wichita the start and precedence which have since made it the metropolis of southwestern Kansas. When the panic of 1873 came on Mr. Mead had a large credit extended to him by the First National Bank of Wichita, which had failed, and in order to secure the depositors of the bank against loss he turned over to them substantially all of his property, which today is worth many thousands of dollars. For several years after locating in Wichita he conducted an extensive trade with the Indians, his trading post being located between the Little Arkansas and Big Arkansas rivers and a short distance above the mouth of the former.

In 1873 he contracted a second marriage, when Miss Lucy A. Inman, of Wichita, became his wife. She died in 1894. In 1896 Mr. Mead was united in marriage with Miss Fern F. Hoover, of Perry, Okla., and of this union two children were born: Ignace Fern, born in 1902, and Loreta, born in 1904. While Mr. Mead was practically retired from active business during his later years, still he took an active interest in commercial affairs and retained his official relations with several institutions. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Mead Cycle Company, of Chicago, Ill., which he and his son, James L. Mead, organized in 1895. He was an ardent student of biology and ethnology and for thirty years prior to his death was an active member of the Kansas Academy of Science, in which he was honored with a life membership. He took a deep interest in the efforts of the Kansas State Historical Society to preserve the pioneer annals of the state, and had not only been honored with a life membership in the society but had also served as its president. His picture may now be seen among those of other noted Kansans in the rooms of the State Historical Society. By birth-right he was entitled to membership in the Society of Cincinnati, and during his whole life he was a liberal contributor to all public enterprises and assisted in building several churches and school houses, by donating the lots upon which the buildings were erected. He was a frequent and entertaining contributor to the leading periodicals of the day, and his many articles, written for the Kansas State Historical Society and for the Kansas Academy of Science, are models of their kind and well worth a place in the annals of the state. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Wichita, remaining to the day of his death true to the faith his father had instilled in him and in which the father had come to Iowa as a missionary. He was blessed with one son and four daughters:

James L., born in 1863, is president of the Mead Cycle Company, of Chicago; Lizzie Agnes is the wife of J. A. Caldwell, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mary E. is the wife of I. B. Lee, of Iowa City, Iowa; and Ignace Fern and Loreta reside with their mother in their pleasant home in Wichita.

Mr. Mead spent much time during his later years in study and historical research and was considered an authority on Kansas pioneer history. He was an active participant in reclaiming the great State of Kansas to civilization and his name will forever be associated with the distinguished pioneers and plainsmen of his day. He inherited a sturdiness of character and rugged honesty characteristic that manifested themselves in every phase of his long and honorable career. In the early spring of 1910 he contracted a severe cold which rapidly developed into pneumonia, that baffled the skill of his physicians, and on March 31 he died at his home in Wichita. Just before his death his family had been summoned to his bedside, and in the presence of those nearest and dearest to him he passed to his eternal reward. Thus ended the life of this honored pioneer, a life replete with noble acts and the attainment of high ideals, a life well worth emulating not only by his descendants, but by all Kansans who are proud of his achievements.

Lafayette James, late a successful farmer and prominent citizen of Lyon county, Kansas, was born in Paris, Ill., May 30, 1834. He lost his parents at an early age and thus thrown upon his own resources he began the battle of life for himself. Under the circumstances his opportunities for acquiring an education were limited, but through his own efforts he gained a practical fund of knowledge that contributed to his success later in life. In 1857 he decided to seek his fortune in Kansas. Passing the more populous districts of the eastern part of the state he saw that the brightest prospects for the new beginner were in the fertile valleys to the west and located on government land near the present town of Americus, in Lyon county. Mr. James was an ardent adherent of the Republican party and went back to his home in Illinois in 1860 for the purpose of voting for Lincoln. While there he married his first wife, Margaret Hadley, the daughter of a Christian minister. Before he was ready to return to Kansas the Civil war broke out and Mr. James enlisted as a member of Company A, Seventh Illinois cavalry. At the close of the war Mr. and Mrs. James made the trip from Illinois to their home in Kansas in a wagon drawn by an ox team. Here he was so successful that in a few years he had gained a small fortune and in 1882 retired from his farm and lived the rest of his life in Americus, the last ten years of which were spent in complete retirement from active business of any sort. His wife died in 1903, leaving no children.

On Sept. 29, 1907, Mr. James married Josephine Williams, nee Fowler, of Emporia, Kan., a daughter of Luman A. and Eliza (Cochrane) Fowler, who were Indiana pioneers. Mr. James died at Americus on April 29, 1909. He was a charter member of the Americus Lodge of the Masonic fraternity. His widow lives at Emporia.

Mrs. Josephine James was born at Crown Point, Ind., Feb. 16, 1848. Her parents were born and reared in New York State. In 1832 her father went to Indiana and located in Lake county, taking up 160 acres of government land in a region where there were very few white people, most of the land at that time being occupied by the Indians. He built a log cabin on the homestead which he had preëmpted and in two years returned to New York and married Eliza Cochrane at Syracuse. Almost immediately after the wedding they started for Mr. Fowler's home in the wilderness. Nine children were born to them: Harriet Ann, Roland D., Arnold Emmet, Josephine J., Luman A., William S., Mary Jane, Alta Estella and May Belle. The eldest, Harriet Ann, was the first white child born in Lake county. Mr. Fowler was a prominent farmer, belonged to the Republican party and took an active part in the politics of the county, having been elected to the office of sheriff for eight consecutive terms, and served one term in the state senate. Mr. Fowler was a successful farmer and business man. He died in 1870, his widow surviving him nine years. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Josephine was educated in the public schools of Lake and Porter counties, Indiana, and on Nov. 14, 1866, married Ralph P. Williams, a veterinary surgeon of Valparaiso, Ind. He was a native of New York State and during the Civil war served in Company D, Twentieth Indiana infantry. At the close of the war he went to Chicago, Ill., where he served on the city detective force for sixteen years. On account of poor health he decided to come west and located at Emporia, Kan., in May, 1880, opened an office and began to practice his profession. He continued in active work until his death, which occurred Oct. 3, 1883. Mr. Williams was a Mason. Mrs. Williams remained a widow until her marriage to Mr. James.

Frederick C. Flory, of Howard, editor and owner of the "weekly Citizen" at that place, publishes one of the strong Democratic weeklies of the state and is a worthy representative of the journalistic profession in Kansas. Mr. Flory was born in Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 22, 1858, a son of Francisco and Phœbe (Martin) Flory, the former of whom was a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and the latter of Newark, Ohio. The father was a butcher by trade and ran the first refrigerator car in the world from Chicago to Ottawa, Ill. He had come westward to Illinois when a young man and there at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the Union army. He died in Clinton, Miss., while in active service. He was a Democrat in politics and was a strong adherent of Stephen A. Douglas. George Flory, the grandfather of Frederick C., was a native of Germany, but left the Fatherland at the time of a threatened rebellion in that country and immigrated to America, locating at Buffalo, N. Y., where he resided until his death.

Frederick C. Flory, grew up without a father's care and encouragement and in 1871, at the age of thirteen, began to assume the responsibility for his own career when he entered a printing office at Longton, Kan., to learn the printer's trade. There he thoroughly mastered every

detail essential to the printing business. Though of limited education so far as schools are concerned, he is alert, energetic and progressive, and with his practical knowledge of printing, something of a natural talent for journalism and with a live interest in all that pertains to human progress and civilization he has in the subsequent years made a distinct success of newspaper work. After mastering the printer's trade he continued to be employed in that line at Longton for a number of years and later had editorial control of a paper in Iowa, one year. In 1894 he bought the "Weekly Citizen" at Howard, Kan., which he made a strong supporter of Democratic party policies, always along the lines of progress. He is a member of the Kansas State Editorial Association and took the second prize in the editorial contest at Emporia in 1908, and again at Wichita in 1910. Through industry, intrepid endeavor and good business management he has prospered. Besides his publishing business he owns a fine farm and takes a great interest in agricultural pursuits. In 1884 Miss Alida White became the wife of Mr. Flory. Mrs. Flory is the daughter of Capt. Charles White, a Kansas pioneer of prominence, who was a captain in the Union army during the Civil war and was an early settler in Montgomery county, where he served as the first sheriff of that county and built the first two-story residence in Independence. He had the distinction of having served in two state legislatures, that of Wisconsin and of Kansas. Captain White passed away at Longton, Kan., in June, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Flory have seven children: Thomas W., who for some time was connected with the Samuel Dodsworth Book Co., of Leavenworth, Kan., but is now associated with his father in the publication of the "Weekly Citizen"; Floyd C., who also has taken up newspaper work, is editor of the "Grenola Leader" at Grenola, Kan.; Mabel, who is now engaged in the profession of teaching; Ruth, a high school graduate who is at home; Alan; Ebbert; and Frank, all of whom are students in the public schools of Howard. Mr. Flory is a staunch Democrat and for years has been an energetic and influential leader in the practical work of the Democratic party in Elk county. He was a presidential elector in 1908. Fraternally he is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic order. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

John Knox McMullen, of Ellinwood, editor and owner of the "Ellinwood Leader," is a native Kansan and a young man of energy and ability who is a worthy representative of the progressive younger generation of the state. He was born at Great Bend, July 21, 1881. His parents, Joseph McMullen and Jane McClellan, were both natives of Colraine, Ireland, where the former was born June 28, 1828 and the latter on Feb. 18, 1836. They were married in their native land on Jan. 4, 1860, and became the parents of seven children: Robert, born March 27, 1862; Ellen, born March 24, 1865; Elizabeth, born Jan. 26, 1867; Mary, born Nov. 30, 1868; Joseph Erwin, born Feb. 18, 1875; Jennie, born May 5, 1879; and John Knox, born July 21, 1881. Upon emigrating to America, these parents located in Kansas where they resided until their

respective deaths, the father having passed away on Aug. 27, 1883, and the mother on Jan. 5, 1907. John Knox McMullen, the youngest son of this family, was reared in Kansas and obtained his education at Great Bend. Before and after school hours in 1897 his spare time was spent in the office of the "Barton County Democrat," where he learned the printer's trade. He has followed that line of endeavor continuously since then, having taken charge of the "Ellinwood Leader" on his own account on Jan. 1, 1911. This is a Democratic weekly paper and under his able management has taken its place among the strong publications of Barton county.

In 1903, at Great Bend, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McMullen and Miss Mabel De Motte, the daughter of Emory and Martha De Motte. Four children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. McMullen: Lola, born June 10, 1904, and died May 17, 1906; Ruth, born Oct. 5, 1906; Lloyd, born Sept. 17, 1908; and D. Duayne, born Aug. 21, 1910.

Grant Lippincott, of Pawnee Rock, editor and proprietor of the "Pawnee Rock Herald" and of the "Albert Star," is a young man and native Kansan of enterprise, energy and ability who has entered actively into a professional and business career and is demonstrating that opportunities for success in Kansas did not pass with the pioneer days. He was born Feb. 7, 1884, at Lancaster, Atchison county, Kansas, to which place his parents, James H. and Mary E. (Bowkett) Lippincott, removed from New Jersey in 1869. Both the father and mother were natives of New Jersey, where the former was born March 4, 1842, and the latter on Jan. 10, 1848. They were married in the state of their nativity in 1865 and became the parents of eight children: Mrs. Julia Creeley, who now resides in New Jersey; Mrs. Ella M. Manshardt, now of Topeka; Elizabeth, Sarah and Benjamin, all of whom died in infancy; Eugene B., born May 4, 1881, who resides in Wichita, Kan.; Ledyard, born July 26, 1877, now a resident of Topeka; and Grant. James H. Lippincott, the father, was a blacksmith by trade and followed that occupation at Lancaster for some time, but later opened a general store there which he conducted eighteen years, or until burned out in 1893. At that time he was also postmaster at Lancaster. He then removed to Oklahoma, where the wife and mother died on June 11, 1907, near Perry. She was a consistent member of the Baptist church. The father now resides at Murray, Ky., is a Republican in politics, and affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order. He is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served as a member of a New Jersey regiment.

Grant Lippincott received his education in the public schools and in 1901 entered the office of the "News" at Hutchinson to learn the printer's trade. In 1904 he established at Pawnee Rock the "Herald," which he continues to own and publish, together with the "Star," which he established at Albert in 1910. It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Lippincott, who started the movement to preserve the historic landmark of Pawnee Rock, mention of which appears elsewhere in this

work, that its purchase was made by the Woman's Kansas Day Club and it was taken over for preservation.

On Sept. 2, 1908, Mr. Lippincott was married to Miss Myrtle L. Woelk, who was born April 8, 1885, on a farm seven miles southeast of Pawnee Rock. Her parents, William and Alinda Woelk, are both natives of Germany and are pioneer farmer residents of Pawnee county; they have three daughters and three sons, all born in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Lippincott have twin sons, Virgil Alvus and Wilber Alfred, born Aug. 25, 1910. Mr. Lippincott takes a prominent and active part in the public life of his community. He is now a member of the Pawnee Rock city council and has served as city clerk five years and as justice of the peace two years. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

Bert Fancher, the popular postmaster at Claflin, and well known to the citizens of Barton county as the editor and owner of the "Claflin Clarion," is a young man of energy and push who has entered actively and prominently into the business and public life of the community since his residence in Claflin. He is a native of Illinois, where he was born on a farm in Winnebago county, Nov. 17, 1874. He is a son of Charles Fancher, who was born Jan. 25, 1836, in New York state, and with his family removed to Kansas in 1876, locating on a farm near the city of Wichita. He was married in Illinois in 1862 to Miss Julia A. Wakeman, the daughter of Zelma and Elvira (Thornton) Wakeman, of Rockford, Ill. The mother died Aug. 18, 1908, at Newton; the father still survives and now lives retired at Claflin. They became the parents of three children: Belle L., born April 24, 1864, in Ogle county, Illinois, and is the wife of William Keefe, a farmer in Meade county; Jessie, born March 14, 1870, is the wife of W. H. Hatch, a contractor at Herbert, Ill.; and Bert.

Bert Fancher received his education in the public schools of Halstead and at the age of thirteen entered a printing office at Halstead to learn the trade. After mastering it he was employed at his trade in different offices in Kansas until May, 1907, when he purchased the "Claflin Clarion," which was established in 1889 and of which he is now the editor and owner. It is Republican in its political nature and is devoted to the interests of the Republican party. He was appointed postmaster at Claflin in 1907 and is still holding that position. The office at the time of his appointment was one of the fourth class, but became an office of the third class in 1909.

On April 25, 1900, at Newton, Mr. Fancher was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Sanner, the daughter of James and Hattie Sanner, the former of whom was a pioneer merchant of Newton. To Mr. and Mrs. Fancher two children have been born: Gladys, born in Hutchinson April 19, 1904, and Gerald B., born in Great Bend Jan. 21, 1906. Mr. Fancher associates fraternally as a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Henry W. Jacobs, of Topeka, Kan., assistant superintendent of motive power for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, is recognized as one of that great system's most efficient officers. He comes of staunch old German ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, and was born in Atchison, Kan., Sept. 28, 1874, to Henry and Teresa (Schmeling) Jacobs, natives of Germany. The father immigrated to America in 1861 and in 1870 located at Atchison, Kan., where, in 1873, he was married to Teresa Schmeling, and they have made that city their home since the date of their marriage. Henry W. Jacobs was reared and educated in Atchison, and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade. After mastering the trade he worked as a machinist, a moulder, and as a structural iron worker, with the Seaton foundry at Atchison, Kan. He was then a machinist with the United States gun shop at Washington, D. C.; with the United States government marine service, testing engines on trial runs, etc.; an erecting machinist, with the Sprague Electric Company, the R. Hoe & Company, and with Crocker & Wheeler; manager, in 1899, of the Vulcan Engineering Company, engaged in repairs and building of stationary and marine machinery; and in 1900 he took up railway work as erecting machinist for the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Central Branch railway. He served as tool-room foreman on the Burlington railroad; as general shop demonstrator of the Union Pacific railroad, as well as engineer of methods for one of the largest railway systems in the western United States; and in 1906 was made assistant superintendent of motive power of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, the position he now holds.

This is a remarkable record for so young a man to have achieved and would justify the prediction that ere many years he will have attained still greater honors and become especially distinguished in the railway world. On Dec. 5, 1896, he was married to Miss Marie Metta Schutte, of New York City, and this union is blessed with six living children—Elsie, Bertha, Harrington Emerson, Albert, Gertrude, and Stanley.

While Mr. Jacobs has been devoting his time and attention assiduously to his chosen vocation, he has, through observation and practical experience, gleaned a fund of valuable information, pertaining to mechanical engineering and general mechanics, which has justified him in embodying his views, not only in articles which have appeared in various mechanical journals throughout the United States, but also on two books—one entitled "Betterment Briefs," a volume of 262 pages, published in 1909 by John Wiley & Sons, of New York City, and one entitled "Standard Shop Efficiency Schedules," a volume of 614 pages, published in 1910 by Crane & Company, of Topeka. Mr. Jacobs has had some twenty-eight patents granted him by the United States patent office, covering his inventions, the most notable among them being the non-explosive firebox, the railway gasoline track car, and locomotive super-heaters.

Mr. Jacobs is a member of the Topeka Club and of the Elks Club, and keeps in touch with the most advanced thought of the day along



H. H. Jacobs

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his lines of endeavor by holding membership in the following societies and associations: The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the National Geographical Society, the Railway Master Mechanics' Association, the International Railway Fuel Association, the Railway Storekeepers' Association, and the Western Aero Association, of which he is president.

George Groenmiller & Son, registered stock breeders located near Centropolis, own and breed the finest strain of Percheron horses and Red Polled cattle to be found in eastern Kansas. George Groenmiller, the founder of this great breeding farm, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born in 1841. He accompanied his parents to America, locating on a farm in Allegany county, Maryland. There he grew to manhood and as the family was poor he was compelled to work out, securing two dollars for his first month's work. He worked hard and saved his money so that about the time he arrived at his majority he decided to get married and chose Miss Margaret Kaub, a native of Allegany county, Maryland, to be his wife. In 1864 he came with her and one child, George L., to Kansas and located on the very site where his present fine residence now stands. He engaged in farming and stock raising, which he has successfully followed ever since. He continued to add to his first purchase until the homestead now comprises 800 acres of fine farm and grazing land. He and his wife became the parents of four children: George L., deceased; Catharine, wife of E. B. Little, a Franklin county farmer; Mahlon, associated with his father in business; and Sadie, the wife of A. J. Burger, of Franklin county.

As Mr. Groenmiller owned a farm well adapted to the raising of fine stock, as his only living son, Mahlon, grew to manhood and could become his partner in the business, he decided to turn his attention to handling a fine strain of Red Polled cattle and today they own one of the finest breeding herds in the state. Their first herd bull of note was "Champion" No. 3833, which won many championship premiums. His greatest son, "Protection" No. 12095, won second prize at the St. Louis world's fair and first prize at the state fairs of Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. Their other noted herd bulls were "Admiral Dewey" No. 5968, "Young Arch" No. 99081, "St. Patrick of Coburn" No. 12219, and their present fine herd bull, "Dewey" No. 18760. The herd numbers about eighty head, of various ages, and also contains some very fine cows. In 1903 they decided to include the breeding of Percheron horses and their first sire was "Victor Second" No. 29452, imported by Ellwood & Elkins, of De Kalb, Ill., and now owned by W. G. Scott, of Centerville. Their present sire is "Milo" No. 54772, three years old and weighing 2,150 pounds. He won the reserve championship premium at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City in 1909, and has won first wherever shown at local fairs. He is the son of "Prince Dictator" No. 23573, a famous sire, and his dam was "Mina" No. 31721, that won the championship prize at the St. Louis World's Fair. Their breeding barn at present contains forty fine brood mares and many fine

colts. It is a treat for all lovers of fine horses and cattle to visit the finely equipped stock farm of George Groenmiller & Son, who have made a success of the breeding of fine stock. Their mail reaches them daily via Pomona, Rural Route No. 1, and being supplied with the telephone and other modern conveniences, life on their thoroughly modern farm today is not what it was when George Groenmiller and his good wife settled there forty-six years ago.

Fort Scott Public Library was established by Eugene Ware with money procured by the sale of land belonging to the Opdyke estate. The property had been left for this purpose with the understanding that Mr. Ware should act as sole trustee. He purchased the books, and as there was no library building, Mr. Ware placed them in his office and selected Miss Mary L. Barlow as librarian. The library was opened in March, 1891, and was conducted by Mr. Ware as trustee until 1892 and then closed until the winter of 1893, pending negotiation for the city to provide funds for its maintenance, which was done. The library was moved to the Redfield block; it was regularly chartered as the Fort Scott Public Library and the city council guaranteed it a regular income. In 1901 Andrew Carnegie donated \$18,000 to the city for a library, providing the city would appropriate \$1,800 a year for its maintenance. Fort Scott gave the land on which the library is located, at the southeast corner of Second street and National avenue, and ground was broken for the new building in 1901. Owing to various delays the structure was not ready for occupancy until 1904, and the books were moved in February of that year. The main room of the library is fifty-one by forty-one feet and the reading room and store room each twenty by sixteen feet. The open shelf system is in use at Fort Scott so that readers may go among the stacks and become familiar with all the books. In 1911 there were about 6,200 books catalogued, principally history, biography and scientific works, although a good class of fiction is also provided. Twenty-three of the leading periodicals are kept in the reading room and the complete sets of thirteen are bound and ready for reference. Miss Barlow, the efficient librarian, has served in that capacity since 1891. The officers of the library board in 1911 were Charles Nelson, president; Charles E. Hulitt, vice-president, and Prof. J. B. Stokesbury, secretary. The library building is one of the beauties of Fort Scott; the architecture is Italian Renaissance, and the material buff brick, finished with native limestone.

Alfred Pratt, of Syracuse, an early settler in Kansas, one of the organizers of Hamilton county and a former state representative from that county, has not only borne an active part in the development of this great commonwealth, but was also one of the brave defenders of our Union and by his useful life and patriotic services well deserves recognition in a work of this kind.

Alfred Pratt was born Jan. 30, 1839, near Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky. His father, James M. Pratt, also was a native of the same county and state, where he was born Aug. 14, 1808. His mother, Susan

W. Adams, was born in England and immigrated to the United States while very young, her parents settling first in Virginia, where she was educated in the common schools, but later removing to Kentucky while she was still in her girlhood. James M. Pratt and Susan W. Adams were married in Kentucky in 1831 and of the three children born to them Alfred was the youngest. He was educated at Georgetown College, where he was graduated in 1858. For the following three years he engaged in teaching and then went to Indiana and enlisted in the Union army as a private in Company B, Seventy-eighth Indiana volunteer infantry.

On Feb. 25, 1864, Mr. Pratt wedded Miss Mary L. McMurry, of Putnam county, Indiana. Choosing farming and stock raising for his occupation he has made a life business of it. In 1876 he removed to Shawnee county, where he resided until 1885, when he took up his residence in what is now Hamilton county. It was then unorganized and shortly after Mr. Pratt's removal there Governor Martin appointed him enumerator of the county preparatory to its organization, which was accomplished on Jan. 30, 1886, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the state's admission to the Union. Mr. Pratt represented Hamilton county in the state legislature from 1891 to 1897, in which body his service was both of credit to himself and of great usefulness to his constituency. Mrs. Pratt was born in Putnam county, Indiana, Dec. 26, 1843, a daughter of James McMurry and Lavonia Darnall, who were both natives of Kentucky and who were married in 1842. To Mr. and Mrs. Pratt were born five children—four sons and one daughter—four of whom are still living, the third child having died in infancy. The eldest son, C. D. Pratt, is a prominent business man in Dallas, Tex. Malvina E., the second in order of birth, was married in September, 1888, to E. B. Welch, who has been prominent in the business circles of El Paso, Tex., for the past twelve years. T. H. Pratt, the third son, is a fruit grower in Los Angeles county, California, and also conducts a feed and fuel business in Pasadena. The youngest son, J. B. Pratt, is a resident of Hamilton county, Kansas, and at the present time (1911) is treasurer of the county. Mary L. Pratt, after a useful and well spent life, died at the home of her daughter in El Paso, Tex., on Sept. 29, 1902, and was interred by the side of her father and mother in Crown Hill cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.

Joseph P. Emery, of Cimarron, a prominent business man, stockman and farmer of Gray county and one of the substantial men of southwestern Kansas, is an Ohioan by birth, born at the city of Zanesville on April 28, 1861. He was reared and educated to the age of sixteen in his native city and then learned the baker's trade, at which he continued to be employed there until his marriage, Aug. 8, 1882, to Miss Alice Young, of Zanesville. For two years after his marriage he was a salesman in a grocery, but in April, 1886, deciding there were broader and better opportunities in the West for a young man beginning a business career, he, with his wife and infant daughter, removed to Kansas and located

at Cimarron, where he opened a bakery. He successfully followed that business eight years, also conducting a general store three years, and in the meantime bought town property and took up a homestead of 160 acres. To that modest beginning he has gradually added until today he is one of the large land owners of Southwestern Kansas, his holdings including a number of fine and improved farms in both Gray and Edwards counties. Of wheat alone he raises an average of 1,000 acres per year and he also deals extensively in cattle and horses, having been quite as successful a stockman as farmer. He is thoroughly imbued with the loyal and enterprising spirit of the progressive men of Southwestern Kansas and is an active worker in securing the further development of that section of the state.

In 1892, as a Republican, he was elected clerk of the district court of Gray county, which office he held for eight years in succession. He has also been a member of the Cimarron city council at different times and withal is one of the most popular and public spirited citizens of his city.

The parents of Mr. Emery were William and Mary (Beatty) Emery, both natives of Ireland, where the father was born June 20, 1803. They were married in the Emerald Isle on Aug. 8, 1840, and in 1841 immigrated to the United States, locating at Zanesville, Ohio, where he became a coal dealer. The father died at New Concord, Ohio, July 30, 1900, his wife having preceded him in death on Nov. 26, 1894. They were the parents of ten children: James F., born Nov. 8, 1842, died Oct. 2, 1911, at Medina, Ohio; Margaret Jane, born Sept. 6, 1844, married William F. Wilson, she died in 1907 and he in 1909 leaving nine children—William S., John, James, Mary, Anna, Elizabeth, Elsie, George and Alice; William J., born Nov. 22, 1846, is a farmer in Reno county; Mary N., born May 2, 1849, is the wife of Jesse W. Wilson, a salesman at New Concord, Ohio; Rachel E., born Sept. 2, 1851, died Sept. 17, 1854; Zenas J., born June 13, 1854, is a salesman at Columbus, Ohio; George R. and John T., twins, born May 18, 1856, both of whom are deceased, the latter having passed away June 5, 1884; Walter R., born May 17, 1859, is an accountant with the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, Mo.; and Joseph P., the youngest.

Mrs. Emery was born April 19, 1862, at Blue Rock, Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Amelia Young, both natives of Ohio and residents of Zanesville at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Emery have four children: Ethel May, born March 22, 1884, at Zanesville, Ohio, is a graduate of Baker University and taught four years in Gray county prior to her marriage on March 11, 1908, to D. Clarence Davis, a native of Nebraska, and they have two children—Elsie Fern, born Jan. 24, 1909, and Margaret Adelhite, born Sept. 4, 1911; Ilo Estelle, born Dec. 15, 1887, also a graduate of Baker University, married William F. Rinehart, a native of Ohio, on Nov. 18, 1908, and they have one child—Wilma Elizabeth; Elsie Leoti, born May 7, 1892, is a student at Baker University; and Joseph Fulton, born Sept. 22, 1898, is still at the parental home.

Mr. Emery is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He and his family reside in one of the most modern homes in Western Kansas.

Sylvester M. Corey, of Council Grove, a pioneer of Morris county and one of its most prominent and respected citizens, was born on a farm in Erie county, New York, Feb. 29, 1840. His parents were Rufus B. and Susan (Myers) Corey, the former of whom was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1812, to parents that were natives of England. Rufus B. Corey was an iron molder during his earlier career, but later became a farmer and throughout the remainder of his life gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. While a resident of Erie county, New York, he took a prominent part in public life and filled different county offices. In 1860 he removed to Hillsdale county, Michigan, where he engaged in farming until 1878, when he became a resident of Morris county, Kansas, where he bought land. He retired from the farm in 1885, however, and died at Council Grove in 1891. To Rufus B. and Susan Corey were born six children: Chloe, Daniel, Sylvester M., Hiram, Amos (deceased), and Phoebe. The mother was a native of New York state and died at Parkerville, Kan., in 1887. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Sylvester M. Corey was educated in the public schools of Erie county, New York, and at Aurora Academy. After school days he worked with his father on a dairy farm in Erie county, until 1860, when he accompanied his parents to Reading, Hillsdale county, Michigan. There he was engaged in the shoe and grocery business on his own account until 1870, at which time he removed to Morris county, Kansas. Taking up a homestead in Elm Creek township, he there engaged in farming and stock raising until 1873. He participated in the organization of Elm Creek township and was its first justice of the peace. In 1873 he removed to Council Grove to secure his children better educational facilities and there conducted a hotel until 1890. Possessed of shrewd business judgment, he made judicious purchases of farm and ranch lands from time to time, which he disposed of to an advantage, and today he is one of the large property owners of Council Grove, besides holding other valuable property interests.

Mr. Corey has been married three times. His first wife was Miranda E. Bartholomew, who died in 1866, leaving two children: Arthur O., who died in 1899, and Fred G., born March 10, 1863, who is a graduate of the Morris County High School, the Emporia Business College and of the Kansas City Dental College, and is a member of the faculty of the Topeka Dental College and an active practitioner of his profession at Council Grove. The second union of Mr. Corey was to Mary E. Hancock, of Reading, Mich., who died in 1891, at Council Grove, Kan. Mr. Corey's third marriage was on June 20, 1894, to Mrs. Effie Swetnam (nee Greene), a daughter of N. Greene, the fourth governor of Kansas. She was born at Manhattan, Kan., on June 12, 1865, and was there reared and educated, being a graduate of the Manhattan High School.

On May 25, 1886, she was married to Dr. W. B. Swetnam, who died Feb. 25, 1892, at Parkerville, and who was a Mason. To their union was born, on April 5, 1890, a daughter, Alice, who died Sept. 16, 1892. In political affairs Mr. Corey is an active Republican. He has now retired from active business life and spends much of his time in travel.

Robert P. McCulloch.—The McCulloch family is of Scotch origin and is mentioned in the early annals of Scotland and in the writings of Sir Walter Scott. It is identified with the early history of the Virginia colony, with the American war of Revolution, with the Indian wars, succeeding the revolution, with the history of the territory of Ohio—a member of the family being the first white child born in that territory—and with the early history of the State of Ohio.

Robert P. McCulloch was born at Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, and is a son of William McCulloch and Nancy (Robb) McCulloch, both now deceased. The father was, during his lifetime, a merchant, and was one of the first of the merchants of Bellefontaine. He held many positions of trust and honor in the city and county and was for many years, and until his death, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church of Bellefontaine. He was educated in the schools of the town, graduated from the high school and continued his studies at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, where he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He read law in the office of McLaughlin & Dow, at Bellefontaine, and having passed the examinations before the committee of the supreme court of the state, was offered and accepted a partnership in that firm. One of his preceptors was the Hon. Duncan Dow, author of the Dow liquor law of Ohio, and a man eminent in his profession. While reading law he was elected a clerk of Bellefontaine and served in that capacity two terms.

In June, 1887, Mr. McCulloch removed from Ohio to Anthony, Harper county, Kansas. There he practiced his profession and was very successful, doing a large business and appearing in many of the important cases tried in the district court of Harper county and having business in sixty-five of the other judicial districts of the state and in the courts of appeal and the supreme court of the state. His residence has been at Anthony continuously, except for two years in Wichita, where he was editor and part owner of the "Wichita Star." In 1896 Mr. McCulloch was the Republican presidential elector for the Seventh Congressional district, Kansas. In 1898 he was elected county attorney of Harper county, and held that office for two terms, being the only Republican in office in the county for a greater part of that time. He has always been an active worker in the Republican party. Before reaching his majority he was making speeches, in Ohio, under the direction of the state Republican committee, and since locating in Kansas has taken an active part in the speaking campaigns in the county and state. Since coming to Kansas he has delivered an address on Decoration Day at some point in the state, every year, except five. He is regarded as one of the best of the Kansas orators and is in demand for addresses on Decoration Day, at

high school and college commencements, and other occasions. During all the time that he has practiced law in Ohio and in Kansas, Mr. McCulloch has been a contributor to the local press and to many of the Eastern and Middle West dailies, besides writing for some of the periodicals and magazines of the East and West. So strong was the desire to enter the field of journalism that he finally determined to give more of his time to that and less to the practice of the law. Since 1907 he has been associated with the "Anthony Bulletin." In September, 1909, he purchased a half interest in the Bulletin Printing House, owned then by W. L. Hutchinson, and he and Mr. Hutchinson now carry on the job printing business and publish the "Anthony Bulletin," under the firm name of "The Bulletin Printing House." Mr. McCulloch recently erected a brick and stone building in the center of the business section of the city of Anthony for the exclusive use of the printing plant.

Mr. McCulloch is happily married, his wife being a graduate of Glendale College, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. McCulloch's father was the late James Walker, many years mayor of Bellefontaine, Ohio, United States district collector of revenue under Abraham Lincoln, a lawyer of marked ability, a partner for more than forty years, and until his death, of Judge William H. West, "the blind man eloquent," of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch have one son, James Walker, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and is employed by that institution as an instructor, and also as an assistant in the department of entomology.

George K. Mackie, banker and coal mine operator, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Dec. 3, 1868. He is a son of the late David Mackie and Elizabeth (Kerr) Mackie. He was but a child when brought to this country, and fifteen years of age when his parents established a home in Scammon. He obtained a common school education, and at the age of fourteen became an office boy in the employ of the Diamond Coal Company, at Braidwood, Ill. When his parents came to Kansas he accepted a like position with the Keith & Perry Coal Company, which company was later succeeded by the Central Coal & Coke Company, for which latter company Mr. Mackie became assistant engineer and then superintendent, remaining with the company until June, 1900, when Mr. Mackie embarked in the coal business for himself, organizing the Mackie Fuel Company, now the George K. Mackie Fuel Company, of which he became president, still holding the position. He is also president of the Scammon Fuel Company. The two companies operate coal mines in Cherokee county. Mr. Mackie is also president of the Mackie-McDonald Lumber Company, of Scammon, and of the Mineral Cities Lumber Company, and is proprietor of the George K. Mackie undertaking establishment and the Mackie Mercantile concern of Scammon. Soon after the death of his father, in August, 1910, Mr. Mackie was elected to succeed his father as president of the Scammon State Bank. He is a Republican in politics, and has served two terms with credit as mayor of Scammon. He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason,

a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1890 Mr. Mackie married Elizabeth Reinhard, who died soon after their marriage. In 1894 he married Flora E. Bush, and five children grace the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mackie: Elizabeth, Martha, David, George and Thomas.

George D. Boon, deceased, was born at Fredericksburg, Ohio, and was a veteran of the Union army in the Civil war, a member of the Fourth Iowa battery. He completed his literary education at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., and then took up the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Michigan, in which he graduated in 1868. In the fall of 1870 he located at Chetopa, Kan., then a new town. There he spent the rest of his days in the practice of medicine and surgery. He rose to high rank in his profession, and was for many years a member of the United States board of pension examiners and surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. He was a prominent leader in the Republican party and in the Grand Army of the Republic. As a citizen he was public spirited, progressive, and universally respected. He died at Chetopa, in 1906, at the age of fifty-nine years, and on the day of his funeral all business houses and public offices were closed out of respect to his memory. His funeral was largely attended, and in loving remembrance, long will be held his kindly deeds, his tender care and skill as a family physician, and his well performed duty to neighbor, friend, patient, family, and country. When a student at Monmouth College he met and formed acquaintance with Miss Martha J. Danley, then also a student in the same college. She became his wife, and as a young married couple they came west and to Chetopa to establish a home, and the husband, then but recently a graduate in medicine, entered upon what in after years proved to be a successful professional career. Mrs. Boon survives her husband and resides in Chetopa, where she is held in the highest esteem, being a prominent member of the United Presbyterian church and active in the missionary societies. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, educated in Monmouth College, at Monmouth, Ill., and taught school several years. She is a direct descendant of Thomas Brownlee, of Torfoot, Scotland.

George T. Boon, postmaster at Chetopa, is a son of the late Dr. George D. Boon, who was born at Fredericksburg, Ohio, and who was a veteran of the Union army in the Civil war, a member of the Fourth Iowa battery. Dr. George D. Boon completed his literary education at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., and then took up the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Michigan, in which he graduated in 1868. In the fall of 1870 he located at Chetopa, Kan., then a new town. There he spent the rest of his days in the practice of medicine and surgery. He rose to high rank in his profession and was for many years a member of the United States board of pension examiners and surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. He was a prominent leader in the Republican party and in the



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From early manhood George T. Boon has been an active worker in the Republican party and was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago when Roosevelt was nominated for president. For more than ten years he has served as a member of the Congressional Republican central committee, and he has been a member of the Republican state central committee, and was on the resolutions committee at the last state convention. Fraternally he is prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Parsons, Kan., and as a citizen he is held in highest esteem. In personal deportment he is unassuming, genial and considerate, because of which his friends are numerous.

In 1898 Mr. Boon married Miss Mattie C. Bedell, daughter of the late E. W. Bedell, who was a prominent and successful hardware and implement merchant at Chetopa, of which city* he was at one time mayor.

Curtis Lynn Daughters, editor and owner of the "Council Grove Republican," is a native Kansan, born on "Kansas Day," Jan. 29, 1886, at Lincoln. He is a descendant of Colonial ancestry, the Daughters family in America having been established by William Daughters, who immigrated to this country from the North of Ireland about the year 1700, and settled in what is now the State of Delaware. Rev. Gill Daughters,

of the fifth generation descended from the emigrant William, was a Baptist minister and emigrated from Sussex county, Delaware, in 1825, spending the remainder of his life in missionary work in Ohio and Indiana. His eldest son, Calvin, also devoted his life to the Baptist ministry. Rev. Calvin Daughters married Lucretia Stevens and removed to New Boston, Lee county, Iowa, where their son, Curtis Benjamin Daughters, the father of Curtis Lynn Daughters, was born, March 20, 1848. He began his schooling at Charleston at the age of five, but as his father shortly afterward removed to Van Buren county, where no schools were organized, he did not enter school again until thirteen years of age. His winter evenings in the meantime, however, were spent in study, and with such diligence and intelligence, that when he reentered school he was given advanced standing and was acknowledged the champion speller. The removal of the family to Scotland county, Missouri, in 1863, brought the youth to the field of some of the most stirring events of the civil warfare in Missouri during the rebellion, and though but fifteen years of age at that time, he was often employed to carry messages from one militia camp to another. In November, 1865, he entered a private academy at Troy, Iowa, where he remained a student nearly three years. After teaching a few years he entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., and there completed a four-years course in three years, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1873, and the degree of Master of Arts two years later. After receiving his Bachelor's degree he served two years as principal of the schools at Hiawatha, Kan., and after receiving his Master's degree and upon examination he was granted a life certificate to teach in Missouri. In September, 1875, he became a student in the law and liberal arts departments of the University of Michigan and in 1877 resumed the profession of teaching as the principal of the Troy, Kan., schools. There he was admitted to the bar and after his marriage in July of that year to Carrie M. Herbert, of Hiawatha, he at once removed to Eldorado to practice his profession. In 1885 he removed to Lincoln, Kan., where he established the "Lincoln Republican," which he conducted two years. He then resumed the practice of law at Lincoln and in subsequent years has become eminently successful in that profession. He is a large land owner and stock raiser and since 1892 has been connected with the banking business, first as president of the First National Bank of Lincoln, later as president of the Lincoln State Bank, and at the present time is a director of the Manhattan State Bank. He took up his residence in the city of Manhattan in 1902 and is now city attorney there. Politically he is a Republican and an ardent worker in behalf of his party. He was a delegate from Butler county in 1882 to the Congressional and state conventions, has represented Lincoln county in the state conventions a number of times, and has been a member of the state executive committee of the Republican party. He was appointed a regent of the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1895 by Governor Morrill and was appointed its treasurer the following year. His has

been a useful and successful career and he well deserves the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

Curtis Lynn Daughters is the only son of Curtis Benjamin and Carrie M. (Herbert) Daughters, and has followed the precedent of his paternal ancestors for three generations in taking up professional work as his life's endeavor. His mother's people, the Herberts, have also been well represented in the professions, especially in that of journalism. In this connection the following paragraph from the "Kansas City Journal" will be of interest:

"There is one bunch of relatives in Kansas that sure has the newspaper habit. Drew McLaughlin runs the 'Sabetha Herald'; his uncle, Ewing Herbert, runs the 'Hiawatha World'; his brother-in-law, Will Back, runs the 'Holton Recorder'; Charles H. Browne, a cousin, runs the 'Horton Headlight'; and another cousin, Curtis Lynn Daughters, has just bought the 'Council Grove Republican.' And the remarkable thing is that this particular bunch of editors get out some of the best papers in the state."

Mr. Daughters, after completing the usual common and high school courses at Lincoln, Kan., entered the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan and was graduated from that well known school in 1909. While a student there he also learned the printer's trade in the college printing office. After his graduation he was city editor of the "Daily Mercury" at Manhattan one year and then accepted a position on the editorial staff of "The Packer," at Kansas City, Mo. On Sept. 1, 1911, he bought the "Council Grove Republican," which was established in 1872 and is the pioneer newspaper of Morris county. Mr. Daughters has already begun to prove his merits and will no doubt soon take rank among the strongest newspaper men of the state. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Tau Omega Sigma college fraternity, and is a member of the board of directors of the Morris County Fair Association.

John B. Brickell, M. D., of Americus, was born Sept. 5, 1863, at Miser, Tenn., a son of William M. and Jane (Ballinger) Brickell. The father was a native of South Carolina, where he was born on Sept. 12, 1817. During his earlier career he followed the tanner's trade. For twenty years prior to 1883, he was chairman of the county court of Blount county, Tennessee, and was a member of the Tennessee state legislature in 1878, having been elected to that body as a Democrat and receiving a majority of four votes in a county that was strongly Republican. He died Dec. 3, 1899, at Miser, Tenn. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order and his church affiliations were as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Hicks, whom he married in 1837. She died in 1857, leaving one son, George W. Brickell, who was born May 30, 1839, and who is a retired farmer of Chase county, Kansas. The second marriage of William M. Brickell was to Jane Ballinger, whom he wedded in 1863. She was born in 1832, at Miser, Tenn., and died July 9, 1890. Six children

were the issue of this union. John B., the eldest, Sarah V., born June 9, 1866, is the wife of J. C. Stanfield, of Watunga, Okla.; William Oliver, born Dec. 25, 1898, is a practicing physician at Kizer, Tenn.; Margaret E., born Jan. 18, 1871, is the wife of D. B. Johnson, of Miser, Tenn.; Josephine W., born April 17, 1874, died Oct. 15, 1870; and Joseph T., born Aug. 12, 1877, is a railroad station agent at Terrell, Okla.

Dr. John B. Brickell was educated in the public schools of Blount county, Tennessee, and at the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, graduating in the medical department of that institution at Nashville, with the class of 1893. For two years following his graduation he practiced his profession at Friesville, Tenn., then he removed to Dunlap, Kan., where he practiced two years. In 1897 he removed to Americus, where he has since been an active and successful practitioner, with a large and paying practice. His professional interest and progress are shown by his membership in the different medical societies, being a member, and its vice-president, of the Lyons County Medical Society, a member of the Kansas State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and was Worshipful Master of American Lodge, No. 109, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in 1897. Dr. Brickell earned his own way through college by teaching during the vacations, and the same force and energy have characterized his professional career and made him successful. He is popular both as a physician and as a citizen and enjoys the highest esteem of his community.

On Nov. 16, 1895, Dr. Brickell wedded Miss Effie B. Moore, a daughter of W. M. and Ann Moore, pioneer farmer residents of Chase county, who came to Kansas in 1872. Mrs. Brickell was born July 26, 1871, at Erbeus, Mo. Her father was a native of Ohio and her mother of Iowa. Mrs. Brickell was a teacher in Chase county for several years prior to her marriage. To Dr. and Mrs. Brickell have been born two children: Kathleen, born March 18, 1897, died Nov. 26, 1899, and Helen, born July 27, 1902.

Allen H. Bushey, the superintendent of the Pittsburg, Kan., public schools, and a well known educator, was born at Keokuk, Iowa, March 2, 1858. His parents were Jacob and Angeline (Hopkins) Bushey. Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was his mother's grandfather. Mr. Bushey's father was a native of Pennsylvania, while his mother was born in Boston, Mass. His parents were married at Philadelphia, where the father was employed as a clerk. After their marriage the parents moved to Keokuk, Iowa, about 1853, and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, which Mr. Bushey carried on until his death. In 1861 he became captain of a militia company at Keokuk, but because of his strong anti-slavery views, he was shot and instantly killed by a pro-slavery man. After settling up the business the family returned to Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1872, when Mrs. Bushey and her four children came to Kansas and settled in Morris county, on a homestead, which remained

the family home until the mother's death. The Bushey home was located on the old Santa Fe Trail and while a boy Mr. Bushey, with some neighbors, went to the western part of the state one winter and hunted buffalo in the vicinity of what is now Medicine Lodge. They killed over 1,000 buffaloes for their hides; salted and smoked over ten tons of buffalo meat, which was sent east and sold.

Allen H. Bushey was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, where he lived with his grandfather for a time. He also attended the common school of Morris county, passed the county teachers' examination, and taught two terms of country school. In the fall of 1883 he entered the state normal school at Emporia and graduated in the English course in 1886. He was then elected county superintendent of Morris county and served in that capacity for two terms. In 1890 Mr. Bushey returned to the normal school for a year, taking the Latin course, and the next year became principal of the Waverly schools, Coffey county. During the summer vacations he attended the normal and finished the degree course in that manner. Leaving Waverly he became the superintendent of the Medicine Lodge and Lyons schools, and later went to Peabody, where he remained eight years. In 1903 he was selected for superintendent of the Pittsburg public schools, and has served in that capacity ever since. Since coming to Pittsburg Mr. Bushey has completed the course in the normal school at Emporia, and has received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution. In 1900 he spent one quarter at the University of Chicago, taking a special teacher's course in American history and psychology. Since accepting the superintendency of the Pittsburg schools, Mr. Bushey has developed them more fully, especially the manual training department. Nearly 3,500 pupils are enrolled in the schools, which are considered among the finest in Kansas. The high school course has been raised from three and a half years to four years and the equipment improved and enlarged. When Mr. Bushey came to Pittsburg it was a city of the second class; the limit of assessment being fifteen mills and the city was \$20,000 in debt for current school expenses. He went before the state legislature and was instrumental in having a special act, referring to Pittsburg, passed, by which the tax was raised to twenty mills for general purposes, and later had another special bill passed raising the tax three mills more for erecting and repairing school buildings and to take up the outstanding indebtedness. The indebtedness of the city has all been paid and in 1909 there was \$10,000 in the treasury, although the salaries of all the teachers have been increased each year during his administration. Mr. Bushey is a member of the State Teachers' Association and has missed only one meeting since he joined, in 1886. He was president of the organization in 1905. He belongs to the Southeastern Kansas Teachers' Association and was twice chairman of the executive committee; was also a member of the Central Kansas Teachers' Association, which he served as president, in 1901 and 1902. Mr. Bushey has served on the legislative committee of the State Teachers' Association five times,

twice as chairman. He served on the state board of education for four years, from 1899 to 1903. He is a prominent and active member of the Republican party, and served as delegate to the state Republican convention, twice from Marion county and once from Crawford county. He was one of the directors of the Kansas Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair, at St. Louis, and helped arrange it. In the State Teachers' Association he has been a member of the resolutions committee twice and served as chairman once; has also served on the nominating committee. Mr. Bushey has been twice appointed a regent of the state normal schools, serving two years as president, and is now serving his eighth year and second term as secretary.

In the fall of 1883 Mr. Bushey married Belle Ray, of Vermilion county, Illinois. Three children were born to this union: Vida Alice, Willard Albert, and Ray Allen. Mrs. Bushey died in 1899, and in July, 1908, Mr. Bushey married Clifford A. Mitchell, who has been the superintendent of the public schools of Iola for a number of years. She first went there as principal of the high school. Mrs. Bushey received her education at Carlyle, Ohio. She was one of the prominent women teachers of Kansas. One child has been born to this union—Mitchell Hopkins. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, though Mrs. Bushey formerly belonged to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Bushey is a Knight Templar Mason.

Dudley C. Congdon, tinner and cornice manufacturer, one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Fort Scott, and an ex-mayor of that thriving city, is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born at Marietta, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1855. He is a son of George and Dean (Flemming) Congdon, the father a native of New York state and the mother of Ohio. As a boy and a young man George Congdon was employed in various capacities on the steamboats plying on the Ohio river, but after his marriage he was engaged in farming near Marietta, Ohio, until in 1857, when he removed with his family to La Crosse, Wis., where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives.

Dudley C. Congdon attended the La Crosse public schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he left home and went to Mason City, Iowa, where he found employment in driving a team on railroad construction work, attending school during one winter season. While at Mason City, he served a three-years apprenticeship with a cornice maker, mastering in that time every detail of the business. In 1872 he went to Chicago, Ill., and followed his trade in that city until 1879, when he was sent by his employers to Denver, Col., to work on the union railway station then being erected in that city. After the station was finished he remained at Denver, in the employ of the Chicago firm, until 1886. He then went to Hutchinson, Kan., where he remained for about three years, then located in Fort Scott and engaged in the business for himself. Hence, for more than twenty years he has been identified with the industrial and commercial life of Fort Scott, and his cornice factory and tin-working establishment has become almost a land-mark

in the city. His business is not confined to Fort Scott and the immediate vicinity, much of his work being shipped to other points. He has achieved a reputation for punctuality and good workmanship that places him in the front rank of those engaged in the same line of activity, and renders him practically independent of his competitors. From the time he attained to his majority, Mr. Congdon has been identified with the Republican party, and has never been afraid to declare his views on any question of public policy, especially those relating to local affairs. In 1904 he was elected mayor of Fort Scott, and it is intended as no reflection on his predecessors, when it is said that during his administration more public improvements were made, or at least commenced, than under any other mayor the city ever had. Among these improvements may be mentioned: Street paving (with the exception of Main street), which work has been continued to the present time, until Fort Scott now has more paved streets than any city of its size in the state. Good roads outside the city, seven thoroughfares leading to the city having been improved by the city to the township line, seventy-two per cent. of the cost having been borne by the city. This work is also being continued, and the result is that Bourbon county has perhaps the best roads in Kansas. The present fire company's building, which was erected from the fire fund, without cost to the city; the securing of \$5,000 for a natural gas franchise, the money being used to build a new city prison; and the purchase of the waterworks plant at a cost of \$139,000. It is such actions as these that have marked Mr. Congdon as an enterprising and patriotic citizen, and he always stands ready to lend hand, heart and brain to any movement for the betterment of Fort Scott's moral and material conditions. Mr. Congdon is a familiar figure in fraternal circles, being a Thirty-second degree Mason; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a past grand; belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and several other benevolent societies.

In 1877 Mr. Congdon married Miss Eliza Smith, of Winterset, Iowa, and to this union has been born one son—Albert C.—now a mechanic in the employ of the Frisco railroad. Albert married Miss Elizabeth Rogers and they make their home with his parents in Fort Scott.

Leroy Powell, who has been superintendent of delivery in the post-office at Topeka for eighteen years and is a prominent member of the civil service, was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, July 3, 1865, and has been a resident of Kansas since 1869, when he was brought to Topeka by his widowed mother. He is a son of Joseph and Louisa Powell, natives of Kentucky. After the death of Joseph Powell in 1869, his widow and her son accompanied her parents—Thomas and Hannah Howard—to Topeka, and there, in the same year (1869), she died, leaving her four-year-old son to the care of his grandparents. In their home he was reared, and he received his education in the public schools of his adopted city. His first venture in the business world was as mercantile clerk, and for seven years he held a position in a grocery store. On June 1, 1888, he began his service at the Topeka postoffice as a let-

ter carrier and has been in the employ of the postoffice continuously since that date—a period of twenty-three years—a competent and popular official. In 1893 he was promoted to the position of superintendent of delivery and for eighteen years has served in this capacity. Under his able management the free delivery service of Topeka has become one of the best organized and most efficient of any city of its size in the country. He has been the secretary of the civil service examining board for the past sixteen years and has honorably discharged the duties of both these offices in a highly satisfactory manner to the government authorities, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is president of the local branch, No. 52, of the National Association of Supervisory Postoffice Employees. Mr. Powell was married Jan. 2, 1906, to Miss Mary Judith Hagan. Mrs. Powell is a native of Monroe county, Missouri, and the daughter of a former lawyer, Basil Hagan, of Pottawatomie county, Kansas.

James Dew Joseph, banker and financier, of Whitewater, was born at Centerville, Tyler county, West Virginia, Dec. 15, 1863, a son of James and Nancy (Conaway) Joseph. Among his early American ancestors was Thomas Conaway, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, who served as a soldier under General Braddock in the French and Indian war, and later took part in the Revolution which resulted in the independence of the United States. One of his descendants, Rev. Charles Conaway, resides at Fairmount, W. Va. Waitman F. Joseph, the grandfather of James D., was a Kansas pioneer. He married Sarah Cox, a member of the famous Cox family, to which Attorney-General Cox, of West Virginia, and the late Dudley Evans, of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the Wells Fargo Express Company, belonged. (See sketch of William I. Joseph.)

James D. Joseph was reared on his father's farm until seventeen years of age, when he taught his first school. Soon after that he entered the normal school at Fairmount, W. Va., where he graduated with the highest honors of his class. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course in geology and astronomy. After completing the course in the normal school he taught school, raised tobacco, and worked at other occupations until he had paid off his father's debts, and in 1885 he came to Kansas. Here he taught school and farmed until 1892, when he engaged in the banking business at Whitewater, in which he has since continued. The bank which he started with a capital of about \$6,000 has grown until, exclusive of real estate, it is the third largest bank in Butler county. He drafted the first bank guaranty bill ever introduced in the Kansas legislature, and was the first banker in the United States to issue denominational cashier's checks in the panic of 1907. In 1910 he was nominated for state senator by the Democrats of Butler county, and in a speech accepting the nomination said: "Away back, fourteen years ago, I wrote the first guaranty bill ever before the Kansas legislature. I had struggled for years to get it that far along. When once in the house the truths it contained, the principle upon which it was founded, helped to fight its



J. D. Joseph

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battles. I have lived to see the principles of that law engrafted upon the statute books of Kansas. . . . The state guaranty law of Kansas is my sweetheart, and I am for it—and when I am for it I am for you, and if you vote for it you will vote for me. That is the philosophy of the situation, and that is why I am here.”

In 1903 Mr. Joseph organized the Whitewater Telephone Company, with a paid up capital of about \$60,000, for the benefit of the farmers and villagers of Butler county, and he has stood by the institution, giving of his time and money to make it useful to his fellow citizens. As vice-president of the Eighth district, Kansas State Bankers' Association, he wrote and published a pamphlet entitled "Monetary Reform," in opposition to the central bank plan as proposed by Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. Referring again to the denominational checks issued by Mr. Joseph, it is worthy to note that he ordered from his correspondent, the First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., this form of credit, and received the following letter, dated Oct. 29, 1907:

“Dear Mr. Joseph: We wish to thank you for your letter of the 28th inst. You are entitled to be called 'A Captain of Finance,' and your head is working all right. We are sending you tonight cashier's checks, issued to bearer, as many as we can prepare, equal in amounts to \$5,000, and will send you the balance tomorrow. Again thanking you for the suggestion, we remain, yours truly, C. G. Hutchinson.”

This letter shows the estimation placed by other bankers on his judgment and his ability to grasp situations when emergencies arise. It is due to this judgment and ability, as well as to his energy and systematic manner of conducting business, that Mr. Joseph owes his success in financial matters. In addition to the banking interests at Whitewater, he is the owner of valuable farm lands in Harvey county. On March 3, 1892, Mr. Joseph married Miss Mary Nieman and they have two children—Donald and Marion. The son graduated in the Whitewater high school as a member of the class of 1911, and is now a student in the Kansas University. The daughter is a student in the Whitewater high school. She is of a literary turn of mind, and though only thirteen years of age has written several sketches and poems, one of which was published recently in the St. Nicholas Magazine.

David Mackie, deceased, was one of those sturdy Scotchmen who have come to the United States, and from an humble station in life forged their way to the front rank among men of affairs. Mr. Mackie was born near Kilburnie, Ayrshire, Scotland, Jan. 1, 1836, and died at Scammon, Aug. 9, 1910. His parents, David and Janet (Barclay) Mackie, lived and died in Ayrshire, Scotland. Mr. Mackie's school days were limited, but he was a close student of affairs, a keen observer, and through the avenues of a wide and extended business career and the school of experience, he became a well informed man on subjects of general interest. He was especially capable in mathematics, in which he often outstripped the college educated.

Mr. Mackie began the battle of life for himself when only nine years

of age, becoming then a trapper in a coal mine in Scotland, from which position he earned promotion after promotion until, at the age of twenty-five years, we find him filling the responsible position of superintending engineer for the Barkip Coal & Ironstone Works, in Scotland. This position Mr. Mackie resigned and in 1869, then a married man, came to the United States. On reaching this country he proceeded to Hartland, Wis., where lived an uncle of his wife. The uncle was engaged in farming, and for awhile Mr. Mackie engaged in farming, but that occupation was not to his liking, and securing a position as a machinist, through the influence of his brother, William, he was in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad for a short time. This field of activity he liked no better than farming. To coal mining, the occupation of his youth and early manhood, he determined to return. In 1871 he accepted a position with the coal mining firm of Bennett & Turner, for whom he installed machinery in mines near Braidwood, Ill. He then became mine foreman, and later superintendent. Here he remained until 1883, when he came to Kansas to accept a position with the Keith & Perry Coal Company, with whom, and their successors, he remained many years, as superintendent of mines. In 1892 Mr. Mackie accepted the position of general superintendent of the mines of the Central Coal & Coke Company, which firm succeeded the Keith & Perry Coal Company, and which also absorbed the business of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, embracing coal mines in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Wyoming. He held this position until Jan. 1, 1906, when he resigned to retire from active business. His resignation was accepted on the conditions that he remain the consulting engineer of the company, to which he agreed.

In 1883 Mr. Mackie established a home in Scammon, of which town he was a founder and builder. Here he aided in organizing the Scammon State Bank, in 1901, and he became the first president of the bank, and held the position until his death. He was a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and in church faith a Presbyterian. He was an organizer of the Presbyterian church at Scammon, of which he was a trustee. He was a friend of education, of church, of everything that tended toward the public welfare. His life was a success in the business world, and none the less a success as a citizen, for he was anything else than a selfish man, and he sought to serve his fellowmen. He lived true to the teachings of his fraternity, Masonry, of which he was for years a most prominent member, and he lived equally true to the teachings of his church. As a neighbor, husband and father he was highly esteemed and beloved.

Oct. 19, 1860, Mr. Mackie married Elizabeth Kerr, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Pringle) Kerr. Her father was a prosperous farmer at David's Hill, near Dalry, Scotland. She survives him. Unto their marriage were born the following children: David, Thomas, Janet, George K., Jane, and John W. Janet married Charles M. Swenney, and is deceased.

Clinton Howard Oman, superintendent of the Garnett schools, is a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, where he was born, March 19, 1868. His parents were Levi and Ann (Morgan) Oman, the former a native of Hancock county, Ohio, where he was born, April 28, 1839, a son of Isaac and Mary Oman, the former a native of Pennsylvania and a son of a German who, while serving his term of enlistment in the German army, refused to black the officer's boots as a part of his military duties and escaped to a port, where he secured passage in a ship bound for America. His coming was prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he fought for American independence for seven years with that portion of the patriot army known as the Pennsylvania Line. The Omans have participated in all of our wars since the American Revolution. When Levi Oman was three years old his father died, and his mother then removed to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He was apprenticed early in life to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he responded to Lincoln's first call for troops by enlisting as a private in Company G, Second Ohio infantry, to serve three months. The regiment was organized at Columbus, Ohio, April 18, 1861, and left for Washington on April 19, whence it had been ordered for the defense of that city. The regiment was detained several days en route and was mustered into service on April 29, 1861, at Lancaster, Pa., and arrived in Washington early in May. Levi Oman first saw service in the famous battle of Bull Run, on July 21, 1861, and was mustered out of service with his regiment, on July 31, 1861. He returned home and in September, 1861, reënlisted for three years' service in Company E, Forty-third Ohio infantry. In February, 1862, he accompanied his regiment to the Mississippi district and in March was under fire at New Madrid, Mo., and aided in its capture. He took part in the battle of Corinth, Miss., where in a few minutes' fighting, the Forty-third Ohio saved the day, but lost about one-fourth of its number in killed and wounded. He took part in the campaign against Vicksburg and was with Sherman in his Atlanta campaign and fought at Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, and the battle of Atlanta. He then accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea and through the Carolinas and took part in the grand review at Washington, after the close of the war, being mustered out on July 13, 1865. On May 16, 1865, he was commissioned as first lieutenant. Although participating in many hard fought battles he never was wounded, and returned to his home, where he resumed his trade. On March 26, 1866, he was married to Ann Morgan, daughter of Samuel and Electa Morgan, the former of Welsh descent and a native of Virginia, while the latter was of English descent and a native of New York. To that union were born five children: Clinton H., Edwin C., Mamie E., Milton A. and Anna L., who died in infancy, while the others are all living in Kansas (1912). On Dec. 12, 1878, Ann Oman, the mother, died and Levi Oman married Augusta Krueger, a native of Germany, on Jan. 24, 1884. To them were born the following children:

Grace R., Iva D., and Carl L. Levi Oman came to Kansas in 1871 and located on a farm five miles southeast of Garnett, where he resided until his death, on March 6, 1909. He was a lifelong Republican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Clinton H. Oman was but three years old when he accompanied his parents to Anderson county, Kansas, therefore, he was reared and educated in that county. He took a course at the Kansas Normal College, at Fort Scott, from which he was graduated in 1896. He taught two terms in the district schools, however, and had been principal of the Welda schools one year, and of the Kincaid schools three years, all prior to his graduation. After graduating he took up special work in the University of Kansas, and in 1897 he accepted the position of principal of the Garnett High School, which position he held five years, after which he was promoted to the superintendency and has held that position for the past ten years.

On Aug. 30, 1899, he was united in marriage with Miss Leah B. Hedges, daughter of Henry and Jennie (Butler) Hedges, both natives of Adams county, Illinois, but who came to Kansas in 1882. Mrs. Oman was born in Missouri, on Nov. 4, 1869, but was educated in the Garnett schools. She later attended the State Normal School at Emporia, and taught school for about ten years, the last seven of which she had charge of the primary department in the Garnett schools. Prof. and Mrs. Oman take an active part in the church, social and literary life of Garnett, as both are members of the Christian church, and of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, and of the Anderson County Teachers' Association. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Masonic order, while Mrs. Oman is an active member and worker in the Women's Social Science Club of Garnett.

Joseph M. Musil, cashier of the Cleburne Bank, is a native of Moravia, born in that country in 1867. He is a son of Frank Musil and his wife, whose maiden name was Josephina Mazourek, both of whom were born in Moravia in 1833, and were reared and married in their native country. Both the Musil and Mazourek families were weavers by trade, though the father of Frank Musil also engaged in farming, and reared his son to both occupations. Frank Musil remained at the parental home until he had attained his majority, and after his marriage continued his vocation in his native land until 1874, when he and his family immigrated to America and came directly to Riley county, Kansas, where he secured an eighty-acre homestead and began at once to cultivate and improve the farm. In 1882 he sold that farm and purchased another in Marshall county of 160 acres, which has remained the family homestead. He still lives on the old homestead, but the mother passed away in 1908. They were the parents of three children, all of whom were born in Moravia and are now married and have families. They are: Frank, a farmer residing in Marshall county, Kansas; Joseph M., and Anton, the latter of whom resides with his father on the old homestead.

Joseph M. Musil was seven years old when his family came to America, was reared on the farm in Riley county and the homestead in Marshall county, and received a common school education. In 1891 he was united in marriage to Miss Ann K. Pishny, daughter of John Pishny, of Riley county, Kansas, who also was a native of Moravia and immigrated to America with his family in 1869. They resided with Mr. Pishny until the spring of 1892, when Mr. Musil entered the mercantile business at Cleburne, and was thus successfully engaged eleven years, during the last three years and a half of which he served as postmaster. In 1902 he organized the Cleburne State Bank, with a paid-up capital of \$5,000. Under his conservative, yet energetic, management, a profitable financial system was established and safe investments were made, so that in 1904 the bank's capital had increased to \$12,000. In 1905 a permanent home for the bank was secured by erecting a fine stone building valued at \$5,000, and in 1908 the capital of the bank had increased to \$20,000. Mr. Musil as cashier of the bank, has conducted the business ever since its opening, and under his safe management the bank has gained the unqualified confidence of its depositors and patrons.

Mr. and Mrs. Musil have five children: Joseph, eighteen years of age, is associated with his father in the bank; and Adelka, William, Frederick and Anna are at home and are students in the Cleburne schools.

Mr. Musil, who is a Republican in politics, received his appointment as postmaster under McKinley, but he has never been an aspirant for political honors, preferring to devote his time and attention to his growing business interests. Mr. and Mrs. Musil are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Musil is a member of the Western Bohemian Brethren Union.

Jesse E. Stewart.—Among the names familiar to the older residents of Wabaunsee and Pottawatomie counties is that of Jesse E. Stewart, who has been identified with the pioneer struggles of the state and at present is honorably filling the position of mayor of Wamego. He is an Indiana man, born in Rush county in 1862, and received his early education there. His father, R. A. Stewart, was also born in Indiana, where he received a good common school education and engaged in farming; and his mother, Margaret Williams, met and married her husband in the Hoosier State. In 1871 they moved to Kansas and located in Lincoln county on a 160-acre farm, which Mr. Stewart soon improved and had in such shape that he sold it and bought more land in Wabaunsee county, where he lived for thirty years before he retired from active life and went to Wamego to live. He died there in 1909, but Mrs. Stewart still resides and makes her home with her son. Jesse E. Stewart was ten years of age when his parents came to Kansas, and he helped his father break the virgin soil of the two farms, herded cattle, plowed corn when the drought or grasshoppers left any to cultivate, and attended the district schools of the frontier. After finishing his education he engaged in farming by himself and followed that vocation for twenty-four years.

While living in the country he married Anna, daughter of D. W. Johnson, of Wabaunsee county, and three children were born to them: Ina G. is a student in Baker University, and Harold E. and Glenn are at home. After his marriage Mr. Stewart rented a farm, but he was thrifty, practical and a hard worker, and soon had made money enough to buy thirty acres of land. Shortly he added to this first farm until he had 120 acres, and this he improved and sold for a good price, but immediately purchased a still larger farm of over 330 acres. During the flood this was rather badly cut up and he determined to carry out an idea that he had been considering for some time, that of moving into Wamego and engaging in some commercial enterprise. He sold his land, built a home in Wamego, and opened a furniture store. This business has grown so in the fifteen years since it was established that more lines have been added, and recently a fine new building was erected to house the larger stock of goods. Mr. Stewart has natural business ability and this, combined with his genial personality, has caused his store to become one of the popular business houses of Wamego. He has always taken an active part in city affairs since moving to Wamego, became one of the leaders of the Republican party and was elected mayor of the city on that ticket. He is a well known figure in church circles, and it has been largely due to his influence and help that the beautiful Methodist church was erected. For some years he has been a member of the city council and the board of education, where he has served with great credit and to the entire satisfaction of the people who elected him. Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, American Order of United Workmen and of the Eastern Star.

George S. Linscott, president of the Linscott State Bank, of Holton, Kan., was born in Washington county, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1868, son of S. K. and Josephine (Mallett) Linscott. His father was born in Chesterville, Me., descendant of fine old Scotch-English ancestry. When only sixteen years of age he left his native state and located in Illinois and engaged in farming, but soon realized that an education was one of the essential equipments for a man to succeed in the world, and went to New York, where he entered Hamilton College. There he met and married Miss Myra Simmons. They came west and for some years engaged in farming on an eighty-acre farm in Washington county, Iowa, raising corn and selling it at ten cents a bushel, and fat hogs at \$1.50 per 100 pounds. During the Civil war Mrs. Linscott died, leaving a daughter, and Mr. Linscott enlisted in the Ninth Illinois cavalry and served in Alabama and Mississippi until the close of the war. After leaving the army Mr. Linscott returned to Iowa and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1866 he married Miss Josephine Mallett, whose ancestors were Connecticut Yankees of Norman and English descent, and some of whose relatives went to the Sandwich Islands as missionaries in 1820. Of this union were born seven sons, six of whom grew to manhood. In 1872 the father sold his interests in Iowa and came to Jackson county,

Kansas,—before the railroads were built. Immediately he was offered and accepted the position of cashier of the first banking house started in the county. The ambition grew to have a bank of his own, and in 1874 he sold his interest in the Holton Exchange Bank and started the banking house of S. K. Linscott. For thirty-two years he was the able executive of the bank and never gave up work, being actively engaged until his death, Dec. 11, 1906. Mr. Linscott had great business ability and foresaw the bright future of Kansas. He dealt largely in lands, bought, farmed and sold many farms, principally buying the wild prairie tracts in large quantities and breaking the sod and improving it, and selling in small tracts. Always a pioneer—to Illinois in 1853, to Iowa in 1858, and to Kansas in 1872—in 1896 Mr. Linscott went to southern Mexico and bought some 50,000 acres of land on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Besides being a pioneer, he was a progressive farmer, being one of the first men to introduce thoroughbred Poland China hogs, Shorthorn and Jersey cattle and standard bred horses into Jackson county. He loved horses and owned a number of good ones, among them being King Sprague, 2:12; Dandy O., 2:11, and Otto W., 2:13¼. He was also one of the first to introduce the growing of tame grasses in the county and was among the first to plant alfalfa and demonstrate that it was a paying crop. It produced for him ten and one-quarter tons per acre in one season, and he was among the very first to use a silo, building one on "Hickory Hill" farm in 1887. We always look up to the men who accomplish things in this world, and Mr. Linscott always was building up and improving. He was a self-made man, having achieved success by his own efforts; was self-educated, but never felt that the education was finished, for he was a scholar to the end of his life, a reader and a thinker, and was remarkably well posted. Holton owes much to this great-hearted, generous man, as many of its best buildings were built by him or through his efforts, and he always encouraged all civic improvements and was a liberal contributor to them. In addition to the battle he fought for his own success, he assumed all the indebtedness of his father, who lost heavily in the panic of 1837, and did not rest until every cent was paid, which was nine years after his father's death.

George S. Linscott accompanied his parents to Kansas when a young child, coming into Holton on the first passenger train to reach that place, and was reared and educated in Holton, graduating at Campbell University in 1886. After leaving school he entered the bank with his father, and having a natural inclination to business soon learned business methods, and he was advanced from time to time from one position of trust to another, serving as errand boy, assistant cashier, cashier, vice-president, and after the death of his father was chosen president by the board of directors, which position he is filling with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of all the stockholders.

Mr. Linscott is interested in farming, having spent five of his younger years on a farm, and is proprietor of the Linscott Ranch of 800 acres

near Kansas City, and 2,900 acres in Texas, besides lands in Missouri and Oklahoma. On Dec. 31, 1891, at Farmington, Me., he was married to Miss Minnie B. Linscott, a native of that city, and daughter of Dr. J. J. and Rena C. (Hemenway) Linscott. Her father, besides being a practicing physician, was Democratic state senator, and her grandfather, the late Joseph A. Linscott, was cashier of the Sandy River National Bank, then auditor and for many years treasurer of the Maine Central railroad, and a member of the Governor's Council. He and the late S. K. Linscott were cousins. To Mrs. Minnie B. Linscott belongs the honor of having organized the Samuel Linscott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with the largest charter membership and the largest number of descendants of one person belonging to any one chapter ever organized anywhere,—this one having twenty-three descendants of Samuel Linscott among its charter members. To her also belongs the honor of being descended from sixteen Revolutionary soldiers.

George S. and Minnie B. Linscott have two children—Orena J. and John S., both students in the high school. The family are Methodists and Mr. Linscott is a member of the board of trustees of that church, having also served as president of the building committee when the new \$25,000 church was built. He is also president of the board of education of the city of Holton, treasurer and member of the board of trustees of Campbell College, trustee of the Knights of Pythias lodge and also of the Odd Fellows' lodge; chief of the Holton volunteer fire company, and trustee of the Firemen's Relief Association. He was one of the incorporators and directors of the Bonner Portland Cement Company, and later was a member of the stockholders' reorganization committee; and he was secretary of the Jackson County Building & Loan Association. He is a director of the Kansas State Historical Society, a member of the National Geographical Society, and also of the Sons of the American Revolution.

George P. Neiman.—Success in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity, but represents the result of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired ends. Mr. Neiman has realized a large and substantial success in the business world, and his career has well exemplified the truth of the foregoing statement. He occupies a prominent place among the citizens of southern Kansas, is the controlling force in one of the best known banks of Butler county, and is the father of the thriving town of Whitewater, which he promoted and which is situated upon a portion of his original homestead, on which he filed in 1869.

George P. Neiman is a native of Pennsylvania, born in New Berlin, Union county, Jan. 24, 1842, son of Isaac and Eliza (Swartz) Neiman. The family was founded in America previous to the war of the Revolution. Carl Neiman, the great-grandfather of George P. and the first of whom authentic information has been obtained, was a resident of



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Berks county, Pennsylvania. His son, Peter, was a farmer and miller near Boyertown, Pa. Isaac, son of Peter and father of George P., was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1813. He learned the trade of harness maker. In 1854 he removed to Iowa and settled near Tipton, Cedar county. Here he engaged in farming and died Sept. 17, 1862. George P. Neiman received his education in the schools of Tipton, Iowa, and became a country school teacher, as well as assisting on his father's farm. In 1864 he went overland to California and spent some three years in seeking his fortune in the gold districts of that state. He returned by way of Panama and engaged in farming in eastern Iowa. In 1869, with his brother, Isaac H., he came to Kansas. Isaac H. located on a homestead in Harvey county, in which county he was the first actual settler. George P. located on the Whitewater, in Butler county, and was one of the first settlers in that district. As a farmer and stockman he became one of the successful men of his section and with his brother controls some 5,000 acres of the choicest land in southern Kansas. In 1887, on completion of the Rock Island railway, the Golden Belt Land Company located a number of town sites along this line. Mr. Neiman sold to them a portion of his original homestead, on which was platted the town of Whitewater and in which he retained an undivided half interest. On collapse of the land company, a few years later, he became the sole owner of the town site and organized the Whitewater Town Company, of which he was made president. A visit to the bustling town of which he is the founder, is convincing proof of his town-promoting ability, for it is known to the traveling public as one of the best trading points, population considered, in the state. In 1891 he organized the Bank of Whitewater and was elected cashier. The history of this institution is the history of Mr. Neiman's identification with the banking life of Kansas. Established in 1891, with a capital of \$6,000, its business has been of sound and continuous growth. Its present capital is \$12,000, it has an earned surplus of \$48,000, deposits of \$200,000, and it has always paid satisfactory dividends to its owners. It is the second oldest bank in Butler county. In the organization, development and administration of the business of this institution Mr. Neiman has been the dominant executive, and to his progressiveness, energy and resourcefulness is due the strength and high reputation of the organization. He is known to the banking fraternity as an able and discriminating financier and one who has brought the administrative policy of his bank up to the point of highest efficiency. Essentially a business man, he has neither the time nor inclination for public office, though he never neglects in the least his civic duties and obligations. A Democrat, he has taken an active and influential part in the councils of his party. He has served as a member of the Butler county and state central committees a number of times and was honored with election as alternate delegate to the Democratic National convention in Denver in 1908. He was appointed a member of the board of county commissioners in 1880, and was elected a member of that board in 1884. Mr. Neiman has never married and

resides with his sister, Mary M., the wife of James D. Joseph (see sketch). The following brothers of Mr. Neiman reside in Whitewater: Isaac H., president of the Bank of Whitewater and a wealthy farmer and stockman; Arthur L., farmer; Charles A., retired farmer; Samuel R., retired farmer, and Jerome D., owner of an extensive retail hardware business and president of the Whitewater Lumber Company. A sister, Sarah A., married the late E. B. Brainerd, founder of the town of Brainerd, Butler county. She died Oct. 24, 1902, leaving three sons—William P., George F., and Howard—all of whom reside in the county and are engaged in farming.

To do justice to the many phases of the career of Mr. Neiman within the limit of an article of this order would be impossible, but in even touching the more salient points there may come objective lessons and incentives, and thus a tribute of appreciation. As a man among men, bearing his due share in connection with practical activities and responsibilities of a work-a-day world, he has been successful over all and above all, and has gained a deep knowledge of the well springs from which emerges the stream of human motive and action. He has gained a clear apprehension of what life means, its dominating influences and its possibilities, and is ever ready to impart to his fellowmen the fruits of his investigations, contemplation and matured wisdom.

Hiram Alfonso Kingsley, manager of the Kaw Paving Company and formerly special examiner for the United States Pension Bureau, at Topeka, was born at Sycamore, DeKalb county, Illinois, July 22, 1857, son of Silas H. Kingsley, a native of New York state, who, throughout most of his life was a farmer, but was a brick and stone mason by trade. The mother of Mr. Kingsley was Eleanor Jane Demarest, born in Brooklyn, N. Y. Both parents are dead. They were the parents of seven children: Albert F., of New York City; Charles A., of Boise City, Idaho; Henry M., of Chicago, Ill.; Erwin L., of Madison, S. D.; Bertie F., of Toledo, Ore.; Eldora Lewella, who is the wife of George W. Appel, of Shell Rock, Iowa, and Hiram A. It will be seen that these seven children reside in seven different states.

In 1862, when Hiram A. Kingsley was five years old, his parents removed from Sycamore, Ill., to Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, where he grew to manhood on a farm. He attended the public schools of his locality and the Waverly High School, and was graduated in the latter at the age of nineteen. He remained at the parental home until he had reached the age of twenty-one, when he went out into the world to build up his own fortune, taking with him not only his parents' blessings, but also their example and precept for a life of probity and integrity. He first went to Nebraska, where for a few months he was employed as a feeder of a threshing machine, and while thus engaged gained the distinction of being the champion feeder of the locality. In May, 1879, he went to Washington, D. C., where his eldest brother, Albert F., resided at the time and held the position of chief of a division in the United States Pension Bureau. Shortly after his arrival at Washington he was

appointed to a clerkship in the Indian Bureau. On July 3, 1879, he was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Pension Bureau and was in the constant service of that bureau until Aug. 1, 1910, a period of thirty-one years. He was employed in the pension bureau at Washington until Nov. 22, 1882, when he became a special examiner and held that position continuously until he severed his connection with the department, on Aug. 1, 1910. For twenty-eight years he was a special examiner, and at different times was located as such at La Crosse and Madison, Wis.; Portsmouth, Ohio; Hastings, Neb.; and Topeka, Kan. He was special examiner at Topeka from February, 1894, more than sixteen years. Meanwhile he had studied law, and in 1891 received a diploma from the National Law School, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Kingsley was married Nov. 1, 1883, to Miss Cora B. Webster, of Washington, D. C., and they have four children—two sons and two daughters—Ethel Frances, born July 25, 1886; Hiram Webster, born Aug. 1, 1888; Mabel Eleanor, born Dec. 8, 1891; and Ralph Demarest, born Feb. 7, 1894.

Mr. Kingsley is vice-president and general manager of the Kaw Paving Company of Topeka. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. The following letter which Mr. Kingsley received explains itself:

“Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions.

“Washington, D. C., July 21, 1902.

“Mr. H. A. Kingsley, Special Examiner,

“Topeka, Kan.

“My Dear Sir:—In looking over your record for the year ended July 1, 1901, I find that you are borne on the rolls as ‘Excellent.’ This is the highest order of merit in the Bureau. I have no doubt of your continued good service.

Very respectfully,

“E. F. WARE, Commissioner.”

The above letter is only one of many testimonials Mr. Kingsley has received from his superiors, testifying to the high character of his services during the long period he was in the government employ. The following is a letter written him at the time he offered his resignation of his position in the pension service:

“Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions.

“Office of the Commissioner. Washington, Oct. 13, 1910.

“Mr. Hiram A. Kingsley, 1410 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kan.

“My Dear Mr. Kingsley:—Your resignation came to hand just now and will go forward to the secretary for acceptance. I was in hopes the other day when I wrote you that you would not resign, although I could see no other way to help you out, if you had to have a year’s leave. I don’t think that anyone ever resigned from the Pension Bureau leaving behind a better record than yours. You take with you from this

service the best wishes of a host of friends for your success in your new undertaking. For myself, I assure you you have my kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

"J. L. DAVENPORT, Commissioner."

Jacob B. Ehram.—One day, forty years ago, or, correctly speaking, in 1872, a machinist who had been operating a sawmill and general store at Enterprise, Dickinson county, Kansas, conceived the idea of establishing at that point a plant for the manufacture of flour-mill machinery. That machinist was Jacob B. Ehram, and he had confidence in the future and faith in himself, in his ability to meet the needs of the day and to market his products, otherwise why build a factory 200 miles from any manufacturing center. He built the factory and founded what has grown to be one of the important manufacturing enterprises of the state. From the small beginning of 1872 has grown the business of the J. B. Ehram & Sons Manufacturing Company, whose products are marketed, not only in every state in the Union, but also have a large sale in foreign countries.

Jacob B. Ehram is a native of Switzerland and was born near the city of Berne, March 25, 1841, son of John and Anna (Rickle) Ehram. John Ehram brought his family to America in 1867. He remained for a short time in Lawrence, Kansas, and then located on railroad land in Geary county, where he engaged in farming. He died there in 1871, and the death of his wife occurred in Topeka in 1887. They were the parents of three children: John, born in 1839, became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and died at Wichita in 1902; Mary married Rev. Charles Buchtel, a Methodist clergyman, and died in Wichita in 1910; and Jacob is the youngest.

Jacob B. Ehram was educated in the schools of his native land and was apprenticed to the machinist's trade. On reaching the age of twenty he entered the army of the Swiss republic and attained the rank of first lieutenant, serving until the immigration of his parents to America in 1867, when he secured his discharge and accompanied them. He located in Geary county, Kansas, and was for a time engaged in farming. He resumed his trade of machinist and in 1868 secured the contract to erect a flour mill for Christian Hoffman at Loudon's Mills, now Enterprise, Dickinson county. This was the first flour mill to be built west of Manhattan. Mr. Ehram was also employed in the erection of mills in several towns in central Kansas. In 1870 he located at Enterprise and operated a sawmill and general store. In 1873, with his brothers-in-law—Christian Hoffman and M. Senn—he built at Enterprise a woolen mill, which they operated for six years. In 1872 he built and equipped a factory for the manufacture of flour mill machinery and established a business under the style of J. B. Ehram. In a sparsely settled country, 200 miles from any important commercial center, and but lately infested with Indians and buffalo, was born the business of the J. B. Ehram & Sons Manufacturing Company, em-

ploying 100 skilled mechanics, whose output of flour-mill machinery, grain elevators and cement plaster mills have attained a reputation for quality second to none and are marketed throughout the United States, Canada and all countries of continental Europe. Associated with Mr. Ehram are his sons—William J., a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute and an expert mechanical engineer, and Arnold W., also a mechanical expert. Since the founding of the business Mr. Ehram has devoted the greater part of his time to the manufacturing end of the business and has always insisted that his employees do the best thing they could today. That sort of work makes reputation. The reputation spread, the business continued to grow and the plant was enlarged and modernized as needed. This success has been obtained only through the hardest kind of effort,—against seven competitors, and during the early years of business with extremely poor shipping facilities. It has required pluck, energy and technical ability of the highest order, combined with the ability to secure and hold intact a skilled force of operatives. Mr. Ehram is known for his fairness to his employees, many of whom are the sons of men who composed his initial force. He has made them feel they are integral parts of the plant and they have responded with loyalty and zeal and hold him in affectionate esteem. Mr. Ehram is a director in the Dickinson County State Bank of Enterprise and was one of its founders. Essentially a business man, he had neither time nor inclination for public office, though he never neglected in the least his civic duties or obligations. He is a consistent advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of American institutions, a true lover of Kansas and a firm believer in her greater development.

In 1870 Mr. Ehram married Mrs. Barbara Senn, nee Hilty. They are the parents of the following children: William, John and Arnold W., who are interested principals in the J. B. Ehram & Sons Manufacturing Company; Julia, Elizabeth and Lovernia. A son, Herbert J., died in 1896. Mr. Ehram and family are members of the Reformed church and give generously to its support.

Mr. Ehram has enjoyed a large and substantial success in the business world, and by methods clean, able and honest. He possesses the esteem and confidence of the community, and has been of potential influence in the social and religious life of Enterprise. He is thoroughly posted on the topics and questions of the day and his reminiscences of pioneer days are delightful word pictures enjoyed by his many friends and acquaintances.

Roy Cornelius, editor and owner of the "Hoisington Dispatch," is a native Kansan and a young man of ability, who is evincing the same spirit and energy characteristic of the earliest citizens of Kansas and is doing his part toward carrying forward the work they began in the development of this great commonwealth. He was born March 31, 1883, on a farm in Groveland township, McPherson county, a son of John T. and Minnie W. C. (Voss) Cornelius. John T. Cornelius is a

native of Quebec, Canada, born Sept. 14, 1847. He came to the United States early in life, and to Kansas in 1878, locating on a farm in McPherson county. He remained there until 1900, when he removed to Blackwell, Okla., and lived a retired life there until 1909, when he removed to Long Beach, Cal., where he now resides. He was married, in 1868, in Franklin county, Iowa, to Miss Wilhelminnie Voss, a native of Berlin, Germany, born Feb. 13, 1849, and who came to America with her parents when three years of age. To the parents of Mr. Cornelius were born nine children, of whom two daughters and one son died in infancy. The other children are: John P., born at Keokuk, Iowa, May 31, 1870, who is a farmer in Oklahoma and is married and has five children; Charles N., born Jan. 10, 1872, at Keokuk, Iowa, is a farmer in Oklahoma; Laura V., born in Keokuk, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1874, is the wife of J. T. Eakin, a farmer in Oklahoma; Sadie Rose, born in Keokuk, Iowa, Jan. 17, 1876, is single and lives at Los Angeles, Cal.; Walter A., born June 27, 1881, in McPherson county, Kansas, is editor and publisher of the "News," at Newport Beach, Cal.; and Roy is next in order of birth.

Roy Cornelius was educated in the public schools of McPherson county and at the Central Normal College, at Great Bend, Kan. He was graduated at the latter institution in 1900, and immediately afterward became connected with the editorial department of the "Barton County Beacon," with which he remained identified one year. Later he was city editor of the "Great Bend Daily Item." In 1902 he bought the "Hoisington Dispatch," a paper established in 1888, and which, under the able management of Mr. Cornelius, has become one of the most modern weeklies in the state and a profitable business venture. Upon becoming owner of the paper he installed a modern plant, with standard linotype machines, presses and other appointments essential to a complete equipment. In 1908 he was elected county printer, as provided by law, and in 1910 was reelected to that position. Politically he is a Democrat and is a staunch supporter of his party's interests in both county and state politics. He has served as a delegate to different of the Democratic state conventions. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knights Templars degree.

On June 9, 1907, at Hoisington, Kan., Mr. Cornelius was married to Miss Racey Helfert, daughter of Alois Helfert, a railroad employe. Mrs. Cornelius was born in Germany, May 14, 1885, her parents being natives of the Fatherland. She is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius have two daughters—Helen, born Nov. 27, 1909, and Esther, born April 11, 1911.

Calvin W. Floyd, a prominent farmer and stockman of Sedan, is a native of Chautauqua county, born in a log house on a claim five miles southwest of Sedan, Aug. 11, 1872. His parents—M. V. and Nancy (Steel) Floyd—were born in Bond county, Illinois, moved to Kansas, in 1869, and thus are pioneers of this great commonwealth. They first settled in Wilson county, but in 1871 moved to Chautauqua county,

where they preëmpted the farm which they still own. They reared a family of eleven children—six boys and five girls—all of whom are living. The parents lived on the farm until 1900, when they retired from active life and moved to Sedan, where they are now living.

M. V. Floyd, the father, is a well known citizen of Chautauqua county and is a veteran of the Civil war, his services during that conflict having been in the Twenty-sixth Illinois infantry. This regiment saw hard and active service. It intercepted the flying enemy from Island No. 10; took part in the siege and battle of Corinth; was transferred to Eastern Tennessee, in the fall of 1863, and there took an active part in the battle of Missionary Ridge. This regiment, which accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea, was actively engaged in all the marches, skirmishes and battles which finally resulted in the capture of Atlanta; and was engaged in the action at Griswoldville, siege of Savannah and capture of Fort McAllister. It was among the first regiments that entered Columbia, S. C., and was hotly engaged at Bentonville, N. C. Ordered to carry the bridge that spanned Mill Creek, near Bentonville, it did so in a magnificent charge, in which it lost a number of men. It participated in the Grand Review at Washington, from whence it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and was there mustered out, July 20, 1865, and started to Springfield, Ill., for final discharge.

Calvin W. Floyd knows something of the early life and pioneer days in Kansas. Being the oldest boy, he left home at the age of thirteen years and began working by the month for neighboring farmers and giving his wages to help the family at home. He kept this up for seven years, working on the farm in summer and doing chores to pay his board while attending school in the winter. He graduated in the Sedan High School, in 1892, and began his independent career as a cattleman; and he has since continued in that line of business. He is considered one of the most practical and experienced cattlemen of his county and is thoroughly informed in every detail of the stock business. He and his partner, S. C. Tucker, buy, graze and ship more cattle than any other firm in Chautauqua county. They handle from 10,000 to 15,000 head of cattle each year, and own between 7,000 and 8,000 acres of farm and grazing land. Through the able management of their farming and stock interests these partners have made money, and Mr. Floyd ranks as one of the substantial men of his locality. He is also a director in the Sedan Bank, one of the leading banks of Chautauqua county.

In 1896 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Floyd and Miss Alma Lewis, a daughter of Joseph E. Lewis. Mr. Lewis was a native of Ohio who cast his fortunes with Kansas in an early day of its history and died in this state. He was engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd began their married life living on a Chautauqua county farm, where they resided until 1907, when they moved to Sedan. They have four children—two boys and two girls—

who are now attending the public schools of Sedan. Mrs. Floyd is a native of Kansas, born in Montgomery county, Oct. 30, 1872. She moved with her parents to Sedan, in 1875. She graduated in the Sedan High School, in 1889, and from that time until her marriage was one of the leading teachers in the public schools of Chautauqua county. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, while Mr. Floyd affiliates with the Baptist denomination.

Fraternally Mr. Floyd is a Mason, being a past master of Vesper Lodge, No. 136, of Sedan. He has attained the Thirty-second degree in Masonry, being a member of Wichita Consistory. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

James C. Hopper, of Ness City, a prominent banker, farmer and stockman of Ness county, cast his fortunes with Kansas in 1886, and in the quarter of a century since then has acquired a handsome competence as the result of his careful and successful management of his business interests. He comes of staunch Revolutionary ancestry and was born Dec. 26, 1862, at Brownstown, Ind. His father, William R. Hopper, was born in Claiborne county, Tennessee, June 19, 1843, and his great-grandfather, William Hopper, was a patriot in the Revolutionary army and was with Washington at Valley Forge. William R. Hopper, a farmer by occupation, removed to Mercer county, Missouri, in 1868, and to Osborne county, Kansas, in 1871. He left Kansas in 1873, however, and removed to Holt county, Missouri, where he now resides. With the patriotic instincts of his ancestry, he tendered his services to the Union at the time of the Civil war and served as a private in General Sherman's army. On Nov. 2, 1861, he married Miss Permelia Goin, a native of Claiborne county, Tennessee, born Oct. 17, 1843, to parents that were natives of Virginia. Fourteen children were born of their union, nine of whom are still living—James C., Jeremiah, Melvin S., Leora, Edward, William, Jr., George S., Sarah, and Otis.

James C. Hopper was educated in the public schools of Holt county, Missouri, at the Missouri Northwest State Normal School, at Kirksville, and at Chapman's Business College, at St. Joseph, Mo. He began teaching in 1881, and for the following four years taught during the winters and farmed during the summers, in Missouri. In April, 1886, he removed to Ness county, Kansas, where he turned his attention wholly to farming and stock raising and has been very successful. Progressive methods characterize the management of both his farming and stock interests and he has given a great deal of attention to the raising of fine-blooded horses and cattle. He is an ardent advocate of dry farming as the only salvation for the arid section of Kansas and his own experiments in that direction well support his theories. In 1892 he was elected county clerk of Ness county and served in that office four years. He is a Democrat in his political views, but was elected to office on the People's ticket. In 1907 he was appointed receiver for the Ness County Bank and, in 1898, organized the Citizens' State Bank, which in 1906



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became the Citizens' National Bank of Ness City, of which Mr. Hopper is president. The bank occupies a handsome building of native stone which, in its appointments, is one of the most modern bank buildings in the state. He has other banking interests besides those already mentioned, being a director of the Citizens' State Bank of Utica, of the Bazine State Bank at Bazine, and of the Citizens' State Bank at McCracken, Kan. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree. While pursuing and achieving an individual success, Mr. Hopper has at the same time thereby materially assisted in the progress and development of Ness county, through which, as a component part of the state, he has therefore helped to advance the prestige of the whole commonwealth and has contributed to its marvelous accomplishment in the first half century of its statehood. It is the efforts of such men as he that have made it the great state it is.

On Nov. 21, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hopper and Miss Martha J. Terhune, of Mound City, Neb., who was born March 7, 1868, to George and Fannie (Belt) Terhune. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper have one son, Earl B., born Aug. 21, 1889, in Hodgeman county, Kansas. He is a graduate of the Ness county high school and is now a senior at Baker University, where he will graduate with the class of 1912.

Joseph Benson Prose, of Hoisington, Kan., a leading member of the Barton county bar, is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry and was reared amid the influences of professional life. He was born Feb. 8, 1856, at Patriot, Ohio, son of Rev. John R. Prose and his wife, Clara E. Johnson. Rev. John R. Prose was a native of Patriot, Ohio, born Sept. 10, 1821. He was a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and was engaged in the Methodist Episcopal ministry, in Ohio, seventy years, his service having been continuous and having extended to within ten days of his death, Sept. 21, 1909, when eighty-eight years of age. He passed away in a serene and beautiful old age, one of the best known and best loved ministers of the Methodist denomination in Ohio, and one who was zealously devoted to promoting the welfare of God's people and who left to his children a rich inheritance in the memory of his life of spotless integrity and of useful service to mankind. Reverend Prose was an active Mason and was a Masonic lecturer. Clara E. Johnson, the mother of John B. Prose, was a daughter of Judge David Johnson, who for twenty-eight years was an associate judge of the circuit court in Ohio, under the old constitution, prior to 1852, and who died Jan. 15, 1870. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Mr. Prose were veterans of the war of 1812, the latter having served as a colonel under William Henry Harrison, later president of the United States. Two great-grandfathers of Mr. Prose gave patriotic service in the war of the Revolution. Four children were born to Rev. John R. Prose and his wife: Harriet A., born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1851, is the wife of William A. Griffith, a

farmer resident of Vinton county, Ohio; Benjamin H., born in September, 1853, is a prominent farmer and stockman in Vinton county, Ohio; Joseph Benson is the next in order of birth; and Ottomar, born in 1866, is a live-stockman at Circleville, Ohio.

Joseph Benson Prose was educated at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. Deciding to make the legal profession his line of endeavor he began to read law in 1882. In 1885 he came to Kansas and located first at Great Bend. He had earned his own way through the university by teaching and continued in that profession six years after coming to Kansas. He was admitted to the bar at Larned, Kan., in 1887, and in 1891 took up the active practice of law at Hoisington, Kan., at which time he entered upon a career of intrepid endeavor which has been well rewarded with success. The same strength of determination and force of character which enabled him persistently to pursue the desired education and to fit himself for the profession of his choice, in spite of untoward circumstances, have also been valuable concomitants of his subsequent legal career. He has been admitted to practice in all the courts, both state and federal.

Politically Mr. Prose is a progressive Republican and takes an active interest in the work of his party, though he has never sought official honors. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Oxidental.

On Sept. 2, 1896, Mr. Prose married Miss Olive Linder, born at Mattoon, Ill., April 30, 1865. In 1876 she accompanied her parents—Daniel W. Linder and wife—to Barton county, Kansas, where they located on government land and where they still reside, prominent and respected pioneers of the county. Daniel W. Linder is a native of Mattoon, Ill., and his wife was born in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Prose have two children: Helen H., born July 10, 1897, and Bessie, born Oct. 10, 1898.

Mr. Prose has enjoyed both a professional and financial success, and during his twenty-seven years' residence in Kansas has acquired valuable real estate and other property holdings. He has served as city attorney of Hoisington at different times and was local attorney for the Missouri Pacific railroad until three years ago, when he severed his connection with it. He is a man of public spirit, and every project which promises the advancement of Hoisington receives his prompt and cordial support.

Thomas L. Lindley, of Medicine' Lodge, a pioneer citizen and a successful business man of that city, came to Barber county, in 1876, at a time when the county was but newly organized and there were but few white settlers in that section of Kansas. He is a descendant of English ancestry on the paternal and Scotch-Irish on the maternal side, and is of the sixth generation descended from Francis Lindley, who immigrated to America from England, in 1649, and founded that branch of the Lindley family to which Thomas L. belongs. His son, John, who was born in 1668, and died in 1769, had a son John, born in 1693,

who died in 1750. Levi Lindley, son of John Lindley II, was born in 1731, and was the great-grandfather of Thomas L.; he died in 1788. Benjamin Lindley, son of Levi, was born July 28, 1779, and died in September, 1869; his son, Cephas, was the father of Thomas L. Cephas Lindley was born March 28, 1826, and died March 19, 1898. On March 15, 1840, he married Anna Hanna, who died Jan. 31, 1859, when her son, Thomas L., was a lad but eight years old. The Hanna family dates back to the Thirteenth Century, when Patrick Hanna, a resident of the southwest coast of Scotland, built and occupied a castle, since known as "Castle Sorby." Both the Lindley and Hanna families in America were among the first settlers in Western Pennsylvania and located there when that section was almost wholly virgin forest land.

Thomas L. Lindley was born a few miles south of Washington, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, Aug. 25, 1850. He was reared in Pennsylvania and, after completing the usual common school course, attended the normal school at Claysville, Pa. Later he attended the college at Waynesburg, Pa., and also took a commercial course at Duff's College, in Pittsburgh. He removed directly from Pennsylvania to Barber county, Kansas, in 1876, and for the first ten years was there engaged in the raising of live stock. He then engaged in banking and in the farm loan business for a few years and later took up the abstract and real estate business, in which he is still engaged. In the meantime he has continued to be interested in farming and cattle feeding and has been successful in his various lines of endeavor. In 1880 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Barber county and served one term. He has also served six years as mayor of Medicine Lodge and has been a member of the board of education there twenty years.

Early in 1880 Mr. Lindley married Miss Emma E. Blanton, a daughter of Capt. N. B. Blanton, of Kiowa, Kan. She died early in 1889, leaving three children: Esme Nell, the eldest, married Walter Scott of Detroit, Mich., who died in 1909, and his widow now resides in Medicine Lodge; Herbert R., the eldest son, is a druggist at Chattanooga, Okla.; and Frank B. is a traveling salesman for the Morton Simmons Hardware Company of Wichita. Late in 1890 Mr. Lindley married, as his second wife, Miss Laura A. Wadsworth, a daughter of Jasen Wadsworth of Medicine Lodge. Of the children of this second union four are living: Clifford B. graduated in the Medicine Lodge High School, in 1911, and is now attending the Kansas University at Lawrence; Glen E., a junior, and Gordon W., a sophomore, are in the high school; and Robert G. is a student in the grades.

Cloyce W. Hamilton.—The little city of Enterprise has as one of its able and successful representatives of the newspaper profession Mr. Hamilton, who has been established here in newspaper work since March, 1911. He was born at Le Roy, Kan., Sept. 13, 1884, and is the second son of John P. and Emeret (Elliott) Hamilton. The father was born at Findlay, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1849, and always followed farming as an occupation. He came to Kansas, in 1870, locating in Coffey county,

on a farm near Le Roy, and he married Miss Emeret Elliott, in 1879, at Gridley, Kan. She is a daughter of a farmer, A. Elliott, and wife, both of whom are deceased. Of this union of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were born six children: Cloyce W.; Blanche, who resides at the parental home; Earl, Grace, wife of William Fields of LeRoy; Goldie, wife of Fred Ashenbust, who is a salesman at Wichita; and Glenn. Cloyce W. Hamilton secured his earlier educational training in the public schools of Le Roy, and at the age of sixteen entered the office of the "Le Roy Reporter" as an apprentice. He worked as a printer until 1908, when he became the publisher and editor of the "La Harpe Journal," which he conducted one year. Then selling this paper he purchased the "Blue Mound Sun," which he published one year, and on March 1, 1911, purchased the "Enterprise Push," of which he is the present editor and owner. So it may be seen that his fortification for the work of his profession is especially excellent, through the diversity and completeness of his technical training. His success has been pronounced from the start and he controls a large and representative patronage, his paper being recognized as one of the leading publications in Dickinson county.

On Dec. 31, 1907, Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Grace Gwin, daughter of B. M. Gwin, retired, of La Harpe, and they have one son, Cloyce, Jr., who was born June 29, 1910.

E. Thompson Allen, for many years one of the most representative and respected citizens of Wichita, was born on a farm in Indiana, May 8, 1850, and died at Wichita, Dec. 13, 1911, after a long life of uprightness and kindness, that may well be an example to all who knew him. Those who remember Mr. Allen ever speak of his many lovable attributes, but the greatest of them was kindness. Not only did he display this characteristic to the little children on the street where he lived, but also to his business associates and all with whom he came in contact. In the heat of political strife and the everyday battle of life, passing up and down the streets of the city he loved so well, he is ever remembered for his great gentleness and thought of others. Mr. Allen was always ready to give bountifully, not only of money but also of his services for the uplift of his city and of its people. Every request met with a spontaneous generosity that was remarkable. He had a kind word for everyone, and when he could not speak well of a fellow man he remained silent. Thompson Allen came of old Kentucky stock, his father being one of those tall, stern, hardy pioneers who crossed into Indiana at an early date and began raising highbred stock, sending to Scotland for many of his finest cattle. It was on a beautiful stock farm in Indiana that Mr. Allen first saw the light of day. During the Civil war he rode to town every day to get the mail, the "Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette," and all the news that he could gather to take back to his neighborhood. He grew up in this healthy environment and, after completing his elementary education, attended DePauw University. After leaving college Mr. Allen married Maria Hutchings and set out

for the West, at that time the land of promise. Soon after arriving in Kansas he located in Chanute, but he and his wife were called back to Indiana within the year and they did not return until 1884. At that time he located in Wichita, and from then until his death was one of the energetic and progressive men of the city. He was a born politician and never missed a political caucus and very few meetings of the same character. At different times he was chairman of the Republican county committee and the city committee, and was always a delegate from his ward in the days of conventions. For some years he acted as street commissioner of Wichita. He loved all dumb creatures, and the most spirited horses would grow gentle under his kindness and loving care. Mr. Allen traveled widely, visiting the cities of the East, but the little fields in the Eastern states seemed agriculturally impossible after the broad rolling prairies of Kansas; the restrictions of the East, the regulation of traffic in cities, and the inelastic conditions of trade were things upon which he made open war, as being unnatural after the freedom of the West. Kansas to him was free and Wichita was the finest spot in Kansas, the quintessence of all that was desirable. Everyone who came in contact with this kind man felt that life had been made better and brighter by his smile and kind words. He was one of the few who, for sixty years, passed through life making the pathway of others easier. Mrs. Allen died about two years ago. There were two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen—Dr. William H., of Fort Smith, Ark., and Pearl, the wife of Victor Murdock of Wichita. During his life Mr. Allen was surrounded by a large circle of friends who have the kindest recollections of him. For some years he was associated with M. C. Cook, in the real estate business. Mr. Allen was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Wichita Real Estate Dealers' Association.

Henry W. Loy.—Among the most important and latest discovered natural resources that have contributed to make Kansas the great state it is are the great deposits of gas and oil that have been found in the southern part of the state, and it was to engage as an operator in these fields that Mr. Loy came to Kansas, in 1902. When twenty-one years of age, in 1892, he left the parental home, in Indiana, and went to Southwestern Missouri, where he engaged as a miner and prospector. He there obtained an interest in zinc mines, in which he made some money. He continued there until 1902, in which year he came to Kansas and, with the financial start he had secured in Missouri, was enabled to enter the Kansas oil and gas fields as an operator. He located at Chanute and at once began to drill for gas and oil, in which business he is still engaged. He now has 2,700 acres of gas land under lease in Kansas, besides a great deal in Oklahoma, and he sells gas to the Cement Works at Chanute and to the Kansas Natural Gas Company. is an enthusiastic supporter of every movement for the greater development of his adopted city, where he stands high in the estimation of its citizens.

Henry W. Loy was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, July 16, 1871, and is a son of Henry and Barbara (Harkins) Loy. The father was born in Ohio and came to Indiana when a young man. He was a farmer, but retired from active work, in 1908, and removed to Southwestern Missouri, where he died in 1909. In political views he was a Democrat and in church faith and membership both parents were Presbyterians of the old school. John Loy, the grandfather of Henry W., was born in Pennsylvania and removed from that state to Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. He, too, was a farmer. Daniel Harkins, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Loy, was of Irish descent and had been a resident of Indiana many years prior to his death.

Mr. Loy was reared to manhood in Indiana and received his education in the common schools of that state. He began his independent career at the age of twenty-one and, in a comparatively short period, through his own efforts, he has won financial success. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party and he has served as a member of the city council two years.

In September, 1898, Mr. Loy married Miss Ella Wilson, daughter of John Wilson and his wife, early settlers in Kansas, but who now reside in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Loy have four children living: Helen, Catherine and Louise, who are in school; and Henry W., Jr. Mr. Loy has a new residence in course of erection (1911) which, when completed, will be one of the finest homes in Chanute. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Frank E. Mossman, A. M., D. D., president of Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan., was born in Urbana, Benton county Iowa, Aug. 26, 1873. He is a son of David C. Mossman and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Cross. The former was born in Illinois, but removed to Iowa, in 1860, and has there since followed the occupation of farmer, carpenter and contractor. He is now a resident of Sioux City, Iowa, where he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In political views he is a Republican. William Mossman, the father of David C. and the grandfather of Frank E., was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to Illinois and from there to Iowa, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He passed away, at Vinton, Iowa, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He was a son of James Mossman, an emigrant from Ireland who settled in Pennsylvania and lived and died there. The mother of Dr. Mossman, Mary Elizabeth Cross—born in Indiana and died at Sioux City, Iowa, July 10, 1910—was a daughter of Solomon Cross, who was born in Indiana and moved from there to Iowa, where he spent many years in the ministry of the Christian church and was a well known citizen of that state. He now resides at Hobart, Okla., and has reached the age of eighty-eight years.

Dr. Mossman taught in the public schools of Northwest Iowa, from

1893 until 1900, and then began his collegiate education at Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, in which he was graduated, in 1903, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The year 1903-04 he acted as financial agent for Morningside College, and the year 1904-05 was spent at the University of Chicago. Morningside College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts, in 1905, and in the same year he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Upper Iowa University. He was ordained an elder in the Methodist Episcopal church and served several pastorates in Northwest Iowa, prior to becoming president of Southwestern College, to which responsible position he was elected Aug. 10, 1905.

On March 27, 1895, in Larchwood, Iowa, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Mossman and Miss Zoa H. Foster, daughter of B. F. Foster. Mr. Foster, whose occupation is that of farming, served in the Civil war four years as a member of the Eighteenth (Union) Kentucky regiment. He now resides in Winfield, Kan. Dr. and Mrs. Mossman have three children—two daughters and a son: Mereb Ethna, aged five years; Nina Benita, aged three years; and Hobart Foster, the baby son. Dr. Mossman is a Republican in his political views and fraternally is a Master Mason, being a member of Winfield Lodge, No. 110.

Southwestern College was established, in 1886, and is the second largest of the three colleges belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, in Kansas. Dr. Mossman has associated with him a faculty comprising thirty-five instructors and teachers. His ability, indefatigable labor and general fitness for the position of college president has gained for Southwestern College exceptional success and growth during his administration.

Charles Lewis Haucke, banker, was born Jan. 11, 1878, in Morris county, Kansas, on a farm about four miles southwest of Council Grove. He was the first son of August and Mary T. (Streit) Haucke. His father was born in Germany, Jan. 21, 1849, and received his education in that country. He served in the army of the Fatherland during the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870 and 1871, and in 1873 he came to the United States and located on government land in Morris county, where he worked on the railroad as section hand and also herded cattle. The 160 acres which he homesteaded adjoined the Kaw Indian agency land, which he afterwards bought and now owns. In 1876 Mr. Haucke married Mary T. Streit, daughter of John and Theresia Streit, at Council Grove. They were also from Germany, the two families having emigrated from the Fatherland together. Of the children born to August and Mary Haucke, Charles is the eldest; Hugo Oscar is managing his father's original homestead of about 3,000 acres; Bertha Mary is the wife of G. B. Suplee, a farmer of Morris county; Emma Lena is at home; Frank is at school, and three children died in infancy. Charles was educated in the public schools of Morris county and then went to Topeka, where he took a course in a business college. After leaving school he returned to the farm and worked for his father about three years,

but he liked commercial life and entered a bank at Council Grove, where he worked as bookkeeper for three years and then engaged in the real estate business at Council Grove. He was markedly successful in this business, but gave it up to become a director and the cashier of the Peoples' State Bank, at Parkerville, which position he still occupies. Mr. Haucke owns several fine farms in Morris county, is one of the progressive and prosperous citizens of Parkerville and an enthusiastic Kansan, having great faith in the future of the Sunflower State. In politics he is a Republican and has served as secretary of the Republican central committee of Morris county. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Council Grove Lodge, No. 30. He is also an Odd Fellow, belonging at Parkerville.

Frank M. Arnold.—The name of Mr. Arnold is inseparably linked with the history of Clark county and the town of Ashland through his connection with the organization of Ashland, the county seat, and a period of over twenty years of energetic industrial and commercial activity, an activity that has contributed largely to the progress and development of Clark county and of that section of Kansas.

Mr. Arnold is a native of Virginia, born on a farm in Lee county, May 4, 1859, son of Alexander T. and Sirilda (Thompson) Arnold. The father was born in North Carolina, in 1837, and was a farmer by occupation. During the great internecine conflict of 1861-65 his sympathies were with the Southland, in defense of which he served in the Confederate army as a lieutenant under Gen. Robert E. Lee. He died at Anthony, Kan., in 1887, whither he had removed with his family in 1879. His mother, Sirilda Thompson, was a native of Virginia and a granddaughter of Elizabeth Starr, who was kidnaped in London, brought over to Jamestown, sold to a planter for a wife, and became the mother of one of the early families of Virginia. Sirilda (Thompson) Arnold resides at Anthony, Kan., at the age of 85. To her and her husband were born nine children—six daughters and three sons—of whom five survive: Andrew Jackson is a merchant at Hinton, Okla.; Polly is the wife of Jefferson Collins, a farmer residing near Winfield, Kan.; America, of Ontario, Ore., is the widow of Crocker Johnson; Bettie is the wife of F. M. Coggins, a railroad office man at Hutchinson, Kan.; and Frank M. Mr. Arnold acquired his education in the public schools of Saline county, Missouri, and accompanied his parents to Kansas when nineteen years of age. He was engaged in farming and stock-raising, in Harper county, Kansas, until December, 1884, when, with others, he laid out the town of Ashland, in Clark county. He was also one of the organizers and directors of the second bank started in Clark county. On the opening of the new town he engaged in the real estate business, in which he dealt on a large scale and in connection with which he loaned money to settlers. From the start he was successful to an unusual degree, and in the intervening years has built up an extensive and profitable business. In 1893 he went into the cattle business on a large scale, buying and shipping from 5,000 to 10,000 head of western cattle



F. M. Arnold

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David Rettiger

each year, grazing them on his own land in Clark county. He is also interested in the cattle business in Texas. In 1910 he sold 10,000 acres of his holdings in Clark county and still retains about 12,000 acres, some of which is improved farm lands. In numerous ways Mr. Arnold has done much to develop his county and town and thereby has added to the progress of the whole state. In 1905, with others, he organized the Clark County Telephone Company, of which he is general manager, and which has rural lines all over the county. He is a stockholder in the Commercial National Bank, of Kansas City, Kan., and financially is interested in various other enterprises. He retired from active business in 1906, however, and with his family spends much time in travel.

On June 17, 1888, Mr. Arnold married Miss Ifie M., daughter of George W. Espey, a druggist at Ashland and a veteran of the Civil war who served as a lieutenant of Company E, Fifty-ninth Ohio infantry. Mrs. Arnold was born Feb. 17, 1870, at Bushnell, Ill. Her father was a native of Ohio and her mother, who bore the maiden name of Martha Patterson, was born in Indiana and died May 8, 1870, when her daughter was but a few months old. Mrs. Arnold received the usual common school education and also attended Hull Institute, at Hull, Iowa. She entered the teaching profession at the unusual age of thirteen and earned the funds to defray her expenses at college. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have two sons and two daughters: Lucile M., born March 15, 1889, graduated at Cottey College, Nevada, Mo., in 1907, subsequently was a student at Washburn College, Topeka, two years, and will graduate at the University of Kansas with the class of 1912; Francis H., born Aug. 13, 1895; Marion Espey, born Oct. 4, 1897; and Iras May, born Aug. 14, 1902.

David Rettiger, for a number of years a prominent business man and an influential citizen of Strong City, Kan., was born in Germany, Nov. 9, 1849, son of Nicholas Rettiger, also a native of the Fatherland, who brought his family to America, in 1853, and to Kansas, in 1873. Nicholas Rettiger, who died in 1886, and his nine children, were all communicants of the Roman Catholic church. David Rettiger inherited those German characteristics of thrift and industry and was a man of unusual business intelligence. After coming to Kansas, in Chase county, he acquired large and valuable tracts of land, on which were found valuable deposits of building stone. He invented a stone cutting machine and engaged in stone contracting on a large scale. He built many of the stone buildings at Cottonwood Falls, Strong City, and numerous other, Kansas towns, and among his largest contracts were those for furnishing building stone for the Santa Fe Railway Company.

In 1886, at Strong City, David Rettiger and Rose L. Harvey were united in marriage. She was born in Scotland, in 1869, and came to America early in her life, with her parents—Hugh Harvey and his wife—who settled in Morris county, Kansas, but later removed to Chase county and located at Strong City, where Mr. Harvey was a successful druggist and business man.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rettiger were born four children—Hubert E., Charles D., Ervin J., and Esther Mary—all of whom are the subjects of Mrs. Rettiger's special love and care, and to whom she is giving excellent educational advantages.

Upon the death of Mr. Rettiger, Sept. 22, 1899, Mrs. Rettiger assumed the management of his large estate and has proved to be the possessor of unusual executive ability and business discernment. She has added to the estate left to her charge, largely by additional land purchases, and the realty now in her possession, in Chase county, is valued at approximately \$200,000.

Lloyd Stanley, train master of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad at Emporia, Kan., was born in Iowa, near the town of Williamsburg, Jan. 7, 1875. He is a son of Enos Stanley and his wife, whose maiden name was Harriett Hayes, the former a native of Illinois. Enos Stanley removed from Illinois to Iowa when a young man, and has there devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He has large real estate holdings in Kansas, but resides in Des Moines, Iowa, where he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Lloyd Stanley received his literary education in Bageley, Iowa, after completing which he learned telegraphy and began as an operator. His ability and earnest attention to duty soon won recognition for him, for he was rapidly promoted to his present responsible position as train master at Emporia. In 1900 he came to Topeka, where for three years he held the position of night chief train dispatcher, and from there was transferred to his present position, the division now in his charge being 550 miles in length.

In 1898 Mr. Stanley married Miss Mayme Maxwell, daughter of John Maxwell, a native of Ohio but a subsequent resident of Iowa, where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley have two children—Dorothy and Vivian—both of whom are attending school. Mr. Stanley is a member of the Masonic order, his membership being with Emporia Lodge, No. 12, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

Stephen Hicks Brandon.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have risen to prominence and prosperity through their own well directed efforts and who have been of material value in furthering the advancement and development of the commonwealth. Mr. Brandon is best known to the citizens of Kansas through his valued services as a member of the lower house of the legislature, in which he served with honor and distinction, and to the citizens of Butler county as a successful banker.

Stephen Hicks Brandon is a native of Tennessee and was born Nov. 20, 1851, in the Seventeenth district of Greene county, son of Thomas M. and Dicie (Hicks) Brandon. The family was founded in America in early colonial days, by Thomas Brandon, a native of Ireland who became a resident of Jamestown, Va. His son, Thomas, Jr., became a farmer in Tennessee and was the father of Thomas M. Brandon and

grandfather of Stephen H. He died at the age of ninety-six. Thomas M. Brandon was also a farmer, a native of Greene county, Tennessee, born in 1802, and died in 1888, his wife preceding him in death, in 1858. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom are married.

Stephen Hicks Brandon secured his education in the public schools of his native county and at Tusculum College, at Greeneville, Tenn. Until 1875, he remained on the home farm with his father. He initiated his commercial career, in 1875, accepting employment with G. M. Lorraine, a stockman, and engaged in buying horses, mules, and cattle. He came to Kansas in 1878, and located in Douglass, Butler county, and was employed as clerk by Pierson & Snell and D. P. Blood, general merchants. In 1881 he secured an appointment, through the late Senator Plumb, to the railway mail service, and was employed on lines in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. He was made superintendent of carriers of the Leavenworth, Kan., postoffice, in 1884, a position he resigned, in 1885, and returned to Douglass, where for a second time he entered the employ of D. P. Blood. In September, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison, postmaster at Douglass and served until 1893, when he was elected register of deeds of Butler county, to which position he was reelected in 1895. His incumbency of these public offices was to the satisfaction of the citizens of Douglass and Butler county, and he demonstrated the possession of executive ability of a high order. On conclusion of his second term as register of deeds he returned to Douglass and devoted his energies to his valuable farm interests. In 1899, with D. P. Blood, Edward Wilkinson, and W. E. Brown, he organized the Exchange State Bank, of Douglass, and was elected cashier of the institution. In 1908, he purchased the holdings of D. P. Blood, and, with Edward Wilkinson, reorganized the bank. The capital was increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000, and he was elected president, with Mr. Wilkinson as cashier. In February, 1910, he disposed of his holdings and retired from the institution, since which time he has been engaged in the management of a general loan business. A lifelong Republican, he has been an active and influential worker in his party's affairs. He has been elected a representative to the state legislature three times—first in 1902, and reelected in 1904 and again in 1906. He was a member of the committee on congressional apportionment in the session of 1906, and was the author of and introduced the bill covering the new Eighth district. During this session, he, with Hon. C. B. Kirkland, of Salina, secured the enactment of a rule preventing the appointment of the representative of a state institution to a place on a committee. He also gave valuable service in securing the passage of an act, by which the state receives interest earnings on all securities held by the state and which had previously gone to the state treasurer. In the term of 1906-1908 he served as chairman of the committee on banks and banking. Mr. Brandon has attained to the Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry, was a member of the dedicatory class of 529 at Wichita Consistory, in 1908, and has filled all the chairs of his local lodge. He mar-

ried, July 2, 1871, Miss Mary Baskett, daughter of William Baskett, of Greene county, Tennessee. To do justice to the many phases of the career of Mr. Brandon within the limit of an article of this nature would be impossible, but even in touching the more salient points there may come objective lesson and incentive, and thus a tribute of appreciation. As a man among men, bearing his due share in connection with practical activities and responsibilities of a work-a-day world, he has been successful, but over all and above all, he has gained a deep knowledge of the well springs from which emerge the streams of human motive and action. He has gained a clear apprehension of what life means, what are its dominating influences, and its possibilities, and is ever ready to impart to his fellow men the fruits of his investigation, contemplation, and mature wisdom.

Cyrus R. Rice, one of the early missionaries and first preachers of Kansas, was born near Lebanon, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1833, son of James Porter and Casandra (Hearne) Rice. His father was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, May 6, 1811, and was educated in the subscription schools and at Lebanon Academy. Upon completing his literary education he graduated in the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pa. After receiving his degree he returned to his old home to engage in the practice of his profession and remained there until 1867, when he opened an office at Patterson, Mo., where he was actively engaged until his death in 1868. Casandra Hearne was born in North Carolina, in 1816, and was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. She died in Tennessee, in 1858. Cyrus R. Rice was educated at Hickory Grove Academy, near Lebanon, and subsequently studied medicine at the Shelby Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., but never followed that profession. Like his mother, he was a devout Christian and, in 1853, left Tennessee for Missouri, where he united with the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The next year he was licensed to preach and was appointed to the Thomasville circuit, filling twenty-one appointments every three weeks in Oregon county. In September, 1855, he was sent to Kansas as missionary for the church, located at Osawatomic, and organized societies in counties on the frontier. He returned to Patterson, Mo., and married Lucy Ann, daughter of W. S. and Rebecca McCormick, March 9, 1856. They made the return trip to Kansas on horseback. Soon after this Mr. Rice was assigned the work of organizing societies all along the Neosho river, from Cofachique, which was near the present town of Iola, to Council Grove. In the fall of 1856 he went to Fort Scott, then a military post, and organized a congregation. Leaving the post he went to Tecumseh, Shawnee county, then the seat of justice, and, during the two years he had charge, built the first church, since used as a school building. In 1859 he was assigned to old Shawneetown, where he ministered for two years. During the Civil war the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, withdrew from Kansas, and Mr. Rice was without regular appointment until March, 1865, when he united with the Kansas

conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and was given charge of the congregations at Centropolis and Prairie City for a year. In 1866 he returned to Fort Scott and organized the first Methodist Episcopal church there. The next year, 1867, he removed to Lyon county and organized the District of Emporia, which at that time comprised the territory from Burlingame to Wichita and from Council Grove to Chetopa. His headquarters were at Burlington. He was the first presiding elder of the Emporia district and organized churches at Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta, Douglass, Marion, Wichita, Chetopa, Oswego, Independence, and other smaller places. After working as presiding elder four years, Mr. Rice was appointed pastor of the Sixth Street Methodist Church at Leavenworth; he was there one year, at Ottawa two years, and at Parsons one year, in the same capacity, and then became associate editor of the "Emporia News," with Jacob Stotler. This paper was founded by the late Preston B. Plumb, United States senator from Kansas. Severing his connection with the paper, Mr. Rice preached at Humboldt a year, at Burlington three years, and at Emporia one year. In 1880 he was again appointed presiding elder of the Emporia district and served four years. In 1884 he was sent as pastor to Eureka, Independence, Cherryvale, Baldwin, Oswego, Hartford, Americus, and Pleasanton successively. In 1904 he preached his semi-centennial sermon at Baldwin, before the annual conference, and retired from active work. He now lives at his comfortable home, in Hartford. Mr. Rice has four sons: Charles H. is a civil engineer with the New York Central railroad; Edwin T. is pastor of the Methodist church at Hartford; Merton is pastor of the First Methodist Church at Duluth, Minn., and Cyrus O. is professor of music in the high school at Spokane, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. Rice celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Hartford, March 9, 1906. They are both hale and hearty, and enjoy their home, "Rice's Rest."

Edward T. Pendleton, M. D., has given but ten years to the practice of his profession, but those years have been very successful ones, a result of most careful preparation for the profession when a student, followed by continued study, keen observation, and painstaking care in his practice, at Wellsville, Kan. Dr. Pendleton was born in Burlington, Kan., Nov. 17, 1873, and was reared in the atmosphere of a refined and cultured home. His father, Samuel E. Pendleton, was born in Logan county, Illinois, and was educated principally at Monmouth University, Monmouth, Ill. He served the cause of the Union during the Civil war as a soldier in the Seventieth Illinois infantry, and after the close of the war entered the Methodist ministry in Illinois. About 1870 he removed to Kansas and accepted the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Independence, where he remained several years, and was then elected presiding elder, serving in the different districts of Topeka, Atchison, and Independence, for fourteen years. This service was followed by his retirement to a farm he had bought, near Baldwin, Kan., where he lived until his death, in 1904. He was a Ma-

son. Prestin Pendleton, father of Samuel E., was a native of Kentucky, but in 1827 moved to Illinois, where he engaged in farming and there he died. George A. Pendleton, a former United States minister to England, was a cousin of Prestin Pendleton. Sarah (Kline) Pendleton, mother of Dr. Pendleton, resides in Kansas City, Kan., and her father went to the gold fields of California, in 1848, and died there. J. D. Botkin, who ran for governor of Kansas, in 1908, is her half brother, as is also J. T. Botkin, assistant secretary of state.

Dr. Pendleton received his education in the common and high schools of Topeka and continued his literary education in Baker University, in which he was graduated in 1896. After one year at Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., he began his professional training at the University Medical College, Kansas City, and graduated in 1899. He then began practice, at Ottawa, Kan., but after one year there went to Wellsville, where he has since practiced very successfully and where he is esteemed not only for his professional attainments but as a public spirited and worthy citizen. He owns valuable property in Kansas City and also owns valuable land in Missouri and in Oregon. In the line of his profession Dr. Pendleton is connected with the county, state, and American medical associations, and thus keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession. He affiliates fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled all the chairs in the last named order. Politically, he gives allegiance to the Republican party.

Ralph Bruce Ralston is numbered among the leading attorneys-at-law of Eldorado, and when elected to his present position of probate judge of Butler county was the senior member of the law firm of Ralston & Geddes, which was formed in 1906. Mr. Ralston was born on his father's farm, near the pleasant little village of Towanda, Butler county, Feb. 22, 1883, a son of Andrew J. and Mary Lavina (Stewart) Ralston, the former born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. The father was a farmer by occupation during his active career, but is now living retired at Towanda. During the Civil war he served as a private in Company I, Fifth Illinois infantry, and was with Sherman in the campaign of Atlanta and the march to the sea. While a boy he removed with his parents from Ohio to Monmouth, Ill., and there followed farming until he came to Butler county, Kan., in January, 1868, being one of the pioneers of that section, and settled on a homestead near Towanda. He was very successful in his endeavors and became prominent in public affairs and active in the Republican party organization of the county, but has never held public office. Ralph B. Ralston was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Butler county and graduated in the Eldorado High School with the class of 1903. He then read law in the office of Hon. G. P. Aikman, of Eldorado, and also with E. P. Brumback, and was admitted to the bar, June 22, 1905. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Eldorado alone, until 1906, when he formed a partnership with K. M. Geddes, his fellow room-mate and

student, the firm name being Ralston & Geddes, and this association continued until Jan. 11, 1909, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Ralston having been elected to the office of probate judge of Butler county, and his associate, Mr. Geddes, to that of county attorney. Judge Ralston was but twenty-five years of age when he took the oath of office and is the youngest man ever elected to that office in the State of Kansas. That he is successful as the incumbent of that position and is giving a fine administration of the office is attested by the fact that he was reelected, in the fall of 1910, without opposition, and is now serving his second term. Mr. Geddes, his former partner, was also reelected without opposition as county attorney. Mr. Ralston is a Master Mason, a Republican in his political adherency—having been a party worker since he was twenty-one years old—is a member of the State Bar Association, and he and his wife are both zealous members of the Christian church. Previous to becoming probate judge he was an influential and active worker in church affairs, being for a time president of the local Christian Endeavor at Towanda, and president of the county organization, in 1906. He served as president of the State Society of the Christian Endeavor of the Christian church, in 1908, and for two terms, 1906-07, was president of the Presbyterian Christian Endeavor, at Eldorado. June 29, 1910, witnessed the marriage of Judge Ralston to Miss Bertha Ann Wallingsford, daughter of John K. Wallingsford, a contractor, of Peabody, Kan. Mrs. Ralston, previous to her marriage, was one of the most popular and efficient teachers in the Eldorado schools. She is a favorite in the social circles of her home city. Judge Ralston is one of the young men of whom Butler county is justly proud, a native son, and his future is assured.

Nate E. Reece, proprietor and editor of the "Stafford Courier" at Stafford, though not a Kansan by birth, has spent practically his whole life in this state and is numbered among the representative and most progressive young men of Western Kansas. He was born, at Marion, Ind., Hay 14, 1876. His father, Joel Reece, was born in Henry county, Indiana, May 24, 1840, and spent almost the whole of his active career in the printing and newspaper business. His first newspaper venture was at Marion, Ind. From there he came to Kansas in 1879, bringing with him his newspaper outfit and his family. In June, 1879, he began to issue the "Stafford Herald," the first newspaper published in that town. At that time the nearest railroad station was Sterling, Rice county. He continued to publish the "Herald" two years, later engaging in the mercantile business at Leesburg, in Stafford county, from which place he moved to a homestead in the southern part of the county. The family lived in sod houses eight years, five years of that time in a sod house on the homestead. In 1890 he bought the "St. John Rustler," a weekly paper at St. John, Stafford county, which publication was discontinued, however, after a few months. He then went to Pratt county, where he established the "Pratt Union," a Populist paper which he continued to publish about six years. In 1900 he returned to

Stafford and bought the "Stafford Leader," which plant was destroyed by fire shortly afterward. He then returned to Pratt, where he died on Nov. 27, 1901. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in church faith and membership was a Presbyterian.

He married Miss Myra C. Seward, who bore him seven children, as follows: Frederick A., a farm implement manufacturer at Stafford, Kan.; Sue H., the wife of F. H. Pike of New York City; Josephine, deceased; Nate E.; Waldo, deceased; Arthur P., a banker at Minneola; and Louise, deceased.

Nate E. Reece received his education in the public schools of Stafford and of Pratt counties, the first one he attended having been in a sod school house. He began when fourteen years of age to learn the printing business in his father's printing office at Pratt and followed his trade until Dec. 18, 1902, when he established the "Stafford Courier," a weekly paper, which he has continued to publish and of which he is the owner and editor. It is an independent Democratic paper and one of the most influential in the county. Mr. Reece's plant is modern in every respect and occupies a stone building which was erected in 1907 expressly for his newspaper office and which he owns. He is a young man of energy, determination and good business judgment and his efforts for success have been well rewarded. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order.

On Dec. 28, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Reece and Miss Callie L. Voiers of Stafford, a daughter of Robert J. Voiers of Campbellsburg, Ky. To their union have been born two children: Nate E., Jr., born Dec. 18, 1906, and Robert Joel, born Dec. 15, 1908, and died Jan. 2, 1909.

Christian Hoffman.—To have accomplished so notable a work as has Christian Hoffman, in connection with the milling industry of Kansas, would prove sufficient to give precedence and reputation to any man, were this to represent the sum total of his efforts; but Mr. Hoffman is a man of broad mental ken, strong initiative, and distinct individuality, who has made a lasting impression in the field of enterprise mentioned and has been a most potent factor in the commercial, religious, and social life of Dickinson county, where he took up his residence in 1860. He is the founder of the thriving little city of Enterprise, which has grown up around the industries which he fostered, and chief of which is the extensive flour mills of C. Hoffman & Son, the original plant being the first built west of Manhattan, and of which Mr. Hoffman has been the controlling owner since its establishment in 1869.

Christian Hoffman was born in the canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland, Aug. 1, 1826, son of Lenard and Agatha (Rohrer) Hoffman. He acquired his education in the schools of his native land, became an apprentice at fifteen, learning first the baker's and later the milling trades. In February, 1855, he came to the United States, locating at West Bend, Washington county, Wisconsin. He secured employment as a carpenter's helper, learned this trade and assisted in the building of several sawmills.



G. Hoffman

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In 1857 he came to Kansas and continued to follow the carpenter trade, residing in Leavenworth. In 1860 he was joined by his father and family, which included his mother, brother and a sister, who had migrated from Switzerland to Washington county, Wisconsin, in 1857. The entire family left Lawrence and journeyed up the Kaw river in search of a suitable location for farming, and finally selected and took up homesteads nine miles south of Abilene. They were among the first settlers of Dickinson county, and the township in which their homesteads were located was named by Mr. Hoffman, New Berne, in honor of the capital city of his native land. Lenard Hoffman died in 1874, his wife having preceded him, in 1861. They were the parents of the following children: Matthew, born in 1824, a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.; Christian is the second in order of birth; Lenard, Jr., born in 1834, formerly of Dickinson county and now residing in Switzerland; Michael, born in 1837, who died in 1908; and Appolonia, the wife of Christian Rohrer, banker and capitalist of Lawrence, Kan.

Christian Hoffman initiated his commercial career in 1868, when he purchased the water power rights at Loudon Falls, on the Smoky river. There he built the first flour mill erected west of Manhattan, and began its operation in 1869. Its capacity was sixty barrels per day and the river furnished power. This venture, at that time one of considerable magnitude, required nerve and a comprehensive knowledge of milling, the former of which Mr. Hoffman possessed, as proven by the undertaking, and the latter he had acquired while an apprentice in the baker's and milling trades. In choosing a name for the town which was to grow about his mill, Mr. Hoffman selected the name of Enterprise, which had been suggested by one of the workmen as typifying the spirit of the founder. During the forty years in which the name Hoffman has appeared on Kansas flour the capacity of the mill has grown from sixty to 1,200 barrels per day and its products have been marketed in every state of the Union. The business has been operated under the firm name of C. Hoffman, C. Hoffman & Son, and the C. Hoffman & Son Milling Company. In 1904 the Hoffman Elevator Company was formed and operated—in connection with the mill—thirty-two elevators, with a combined capacity of 500,000 bushels, and was situated along the Kansas lines of the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railways. During 1911 a merger of several of the largest and best known mills of Kansas was promoted. It had in view a saving in the buying, operating and selling costs of the business, the standardizing of brands, and a combined capacity which would permit of a successful export business. The plan was received with favor by Mr. Hoffman and the properties of the C. Hoffman & Son Milling Company and the Hoffman Elevator Company became a part of the Kansas Flour Mills Company, incorporated Dec. 4, 1911, with a capital of \$9,000,000, and of which the grandsons of Christian Hoffman are officers—E. V. Hoffman is second vice-president in charge of sales; Ralph W. Hoffman is a vice-president in charge of maintenance; and Thad L. Hoffman is assistant to Vice-

President J. B. Hupp, in charge of the grain department, and he is also manager of the Hoffman mill and elevators. Mr. Hoffman is president of the Dickinson County Bank, of Enterprise, and was one of the organizers, in 1894. He is the owner of choice farm lands and has extensive mining interests. He is a director in the Arizona & Southwestern Mining Company, of Kingman, Ariz., controlled by Kansas capital. Mr. Hoffman is a true lover of Kansas and American institutions. He has always taken an active interest in the questions of the day and has been a consistent advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He was elected treasurer of Dickinson county in 1865, and reelected in 1867. In 1872 he was elected to the legislature and served one term, refusing to become a candidate for renomination. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, has served as trustee for many years, and has been a generous contributor to its support.

On April 30, 1850, Mr. Hoffman married Miss Elsbeth Seun, who died in 1868, leaving a son, Christian B., who is associated with his father, and for many years was office manager of the Hoffman enterprises. He is now living in Kansas City, Kan. On Nov. 3, 1886, Mr. Hoffman married Miss Anna C. Herman, born in Switzerland. They are the parents of five children: Walter L., born in 1888, is a student in the liberal arts department of Kansas University; John C., born in 1889, is a student in the law department of Kansas University; Elsbeth U., born in 1891, is a student in the domestic science department of the Kansas State Agricultural College; and Arthur H., born in 1892, and Alma D., born in 1895, are students in the Enterprise high school. Mrs. Hoffman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in its affairs and charities.

Mr. Hoffman has been an ambitious and tireless worker, conservative in his business methods, and of unswerving integrity. He has accumulated one of the large estates of Kansas, an estate which represents the brain, pluck, and energy of one man, who, with his peculiar natural tact, has been able to see the propitious moment and avail himself of it. Few men attain the age of Mr. Hoffman, that of eighty-five, and retain practically unimpaired their mental and physical powers. He is one of the grand old men of Kansas, one whose life work has met to a great extent the fullness of his ambition. He is rich in the possession of a well-earned popularity, in the esteem which comes from honorable living, and in the affection which slowly develops only from unselfish works.

Morton Albaugh, clerk of the United States district court, at Topeka, was reared a farmer boy in Martin county, Indiana, where he was born, Feb. 10, 1862, and is a namesake of Indiana's great war governor, Oliver P. Morton. He is a son of Samuel Albaugh and wife, Leah Slates, both of whom were natives of Carroll county, Ohio, and were married there in 1852, removing from there to Martin county, Indiana, in 1853, where the father is still living and has resided for nearly sixty years; the mother having died in February, 1910, aged seventy-nine

years. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living and reside in Martin county, Indiana, except Morton, and a sister, Emma, who resides in Colorado. Named in order of birth they are: John Perry, a general merchant at Shoals; Jane, who is Mrs. Jacob Ruggless of Shoals; William C.; Oscar; Morton; Martha, who is Mrs. Charles Dowell; Emma, who is Mrs. George Truax of Breckenridge, Col.; and Mary, who is Mrs. James Williams.

Morton Albaugh was educated in the district schools of Martin county and in the Southwestern Normal College, at Mitchell, Ind. In early manhood he taught five terms of school, beginning that vocation at the age of sixteen. When nineteen years of age he became principal of the schools at Amo, Ind., and served as such two years, after which, in 1883, when twenty-one years of age, he came to Kansas and for one year was principal of the public schools at Kingman, Kan. He then turned his attention to newspaper work, having purchased the "Saratoga Sun," and continued to publish that paper at Saratoga, Kan., for nearly three years, or until the town had practically ceased to be. He then returned to Kingman and purchased the "Kingman Leader." A year later he purchased the "Courier," of the same place, and consolidated the two papers into the "Leader-Courier," of which paper he was the owner and editor until January, 1909, and of which he still retains an interest. Mr. Albaugh took a lively interest in politics as a Republican from the time he came to Kansas and is recognized as one of the most able and astute politicians in the state. He became a member of the Republican state central committee in 1890, and continued to be a member of it continuously until 1908, being its chairman six years. In 1904 he was one of the active supporters of E. N. Morrill for governor, and after the latter's election Mr. Albaugh was made president of the State Board of Charities, serving as such two years. In 1898 he had charge of W. E. Stanley's race for governor and was made the chairman of the state Republican committee that year; he was reelected chairman of that committee in 1900 and had charge of W. J. Bailey's canvass for governor in 1902, which resulted in the election of the latter. Later Mr. Albaugh for the third time was made chairman of the state Republican committee, the only time that any man has thus been honored in this state. In 1900 he was appointed bank examiner by Governor Stanley and served in that capacity nearly four years, resigning in 1904 to accept his present position, which is that of clerk of the United States district court, having been appointed to that office by Judge John C. Pollard.

On Sept. 28, 1890, occurred the marriage of Mr. Albaugh and Miss Eula L. Houghton of Loogootee, Ind. Mr. Albaugh and his wife have two children: Houghton, aged eighteen, and Kathryn, aged sixteen. Mr. Albaugh is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Joseph Charles Gafford, state accountant and well known banker of Kansas, was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, June 25, 1854. His father was James Albert Gafford, a native of Indiana, who was engaged in the furniture business during the greater part of his life. He came to Kansas in 1858, when his son, Joseph, was but four years of age and located on a farm near Winchester, in Jefferson county. Two years later, in 1860, a severe drought was experienced in that locality which caused the loss of practically all the crops of the season, and James Gafford returned with his family to Mahaska county, Iowa. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army and served as a corporal in Company I, Thirty-third Iowa regiment, until 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of ill health which he had contracted while serving with his regiment in the Yazoo district of Mississippi. Soon after this he returned to his farm in Jefferson county, Kansas, and continued to make his residence in different counties of the state until his death, in 1904. In 1865 he removed with his family from Jefferson county to Sabetha, Nemaha county, where they resided for two years and then made their home in White Cloud, Doniphan county, and in 1874 located at Concordia, Cloud county. His wife was Mary Ann Carpenter, a native of Ohio, whose death occurred in 1886. They had two children: Joseph C. and a daughter, who is Mrs. B. F. Bracken of Beloit, Kan. Joseph C. Gafford received his education in the public schools of Kansas and in his early manhood taught school for one year. At the age of twenty-two he entered into partnership with his father, who was at that time a furniture merchant at Concordia, and for the next eight years was profitably engaged in this business. During his residence at Concordia he served for two years as county commissioner of Cloud county. In 1885 he removed to Glasco in the same county and established the Glasco State Bank, of which he became president and his brother-in-law, B. F. Bracken, cashier. In June, 1887, he founded the Minneapolis National Bank at Minneapolis, Ottawa county, and was accompanied in this enterprise by Mr. Bracken, who accepted the position of cashier. Mr. Gafford served as president of this financial institution for four or five years, when, Mr. Bracken's health having failed, an exchange of positions was made, Mr. Gafford becoming cashier and Mr. Bracken president, in order that the latter might be relieved of the confining duties of his former office. Since that time Mr. Gafford has held the position of cashier in the bank and has continued to make his home at Minneapolis. For the past five years he has divided his attention between the duties of this position and those of the office of state accountant of Kansas, his responsibilities as a banker being assumed in his absence by his son, R. C. Gafford, who is the assistant cashier of the Minneapolis National Bank. In 1906 Mr. Gafford organized the Oak Hill State Bank at Oak Hill, Clay county, of which he is president and his younger son, Earl R. Gafford, cashier. He received his first appointment as state accountant from Gov. E. W. Hoch, June 1, 1905. He was reappointed by the same governor in

1907. In 1909 he was reappointed by Gov. W. R. Stubbs and is now serving his fourth term in this office, having been again reappointed by Governor Stubbs in 1911. He has also been honored with public offices as a citizen of Minneapolis, serving for seven years as mayor of that city and for ten years was chairman of the Republican county central committee of Ottawa county. Mr. Gafford is a member of the Presbyterian church and is a prominent Mason, having attained to the degree of Knight Templar. He is a past master and past high priest in the order.

His marriage to Miss Elizabeth E. Morden of Nebraska City, Neb., occurred Jan. 6, 1876. Mrs. Gafford died Jan. 31, 1910, leaving three children: Roy C., Earl R., and Edna May. R. C., a graduate of a business college, married Stella Cole, and they have two children—a son and daughter; Earl R. was a student in the University of Kansas, and married Alice Rankin; Edna May graduated at the University of Kansas, June, 1910, and on Oct. 24, 1911, became the wife of George A. Porter of Kansas City, Mo.

George W. Fisher, register of the United States land office at Topeka, is a native of Ohio, born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Jan. 21, 1847. His father, John J. Fisher, who served for a term in the same office which his son, George W., now holds, was a native of Reading, Pa., the son of John and Barbara (Meyers) Fisher, of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and was a blacksmith by trade. In 1866 he came to Kansas and located at Topeka, where he was engaged in the real estate business for a number of years. He was appointed register of United States lands at Topeka by President Arthur, in 1882, and served in that office for four years. His death occurred in Topeka, July 18, 1897, at the age of seventy-nine. His wife was Sarah A. McFarland, a native of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Edimer) McFarland. She died Sept. 18, 1901, aged eighty-five years and five days. George Fisher was reared in Indiana, his parents having removed from Ohio to Peru, Miami county, Indiana, when he was but eighteen months old. Sixteen years of age at the time the Civil war broke out, he enlisted as a private in the Union army and served throughout the war. For a while he was in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana infantry, and later in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana infantry. He took part in the battle at Franklin, Tenn., one of the most fiercely contested and bloodiest in history, where he was fortunate enough to escape wounds. He was mustered out September, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and returned to his home in Indiana, entering the old Asbury University, at Greencastle, for a course of study. On Jan. 7, 1867, he came to Topeka, where his father had located the year previous and there with him engaged in the real estate business. He followed this occupation until 1882, when he became a clerk in the United States land office under his father, and since that date has, with the exception of a few years, been employed in that office. For over nine years he acted as clerk, serving through

Cleveland's first administration. In 1897 he received the appointment of register of the United States land office from President McKinley and served for four years. In 1905 he was again appointed to the same position by President Roosevelt, this time to fill a vacancy, and after serving out the unexpired term, he was reappointed by the president for the full term of four years. His present term of office, to which he was appointed by President Taft in January, 1910, does not expire until April 1, 1914. During the years of his occupancy of this position Mr. Fisher has given competent and satisfactory service to the government as a public official and has won the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens of Topeka. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Thorp Buttolph Jennings, director of the United States Weather Bureau for the State of Kansas, with offices in Topeka, was born on a farm in Fleming county, Kentucky, Sept. 16, 1848, and is a son of Rev. Charles P. Jennings and his wife, whose maiden name was Gertrude G. Burnet. The father, who was an Episcopal minister, was born in the State of New Jersey. Dr. William Burnet, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Jennings, served in the Colonial Congress from the New Jersey colony prior to the establishing of American independence, and during the Revolutionary war he maintained a hospital for wounded soldiers of the Continental army. He served both as a physician and surgeon-general in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war.

Thorp Buttolph Jennings was reared chiefly on a farm in Sangamon county, Illinois, and received his earliest education in a private school. He later pursued his studies in the University of Missouri, where he was a college mate and room mate of Eugene Field, the well known journalist and poet, and still later he studied in Hobart College, of Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Jennings came to Kansas in 1866, and in the spring of 1867 he took charge of a mercantile business at Ohio City, Franklin county, a town that no longer exists. He studied law during his spare moments and was admitted to the bar at Independence, Kan., in 1870. In the preceding year he had removed to Independence and had become one of the organizers of the place which today is one of the progressive cities of Kansas. After his admission to the bar he practiced law in Independence a short time, but sickness caused him to abandon his practice within a few months, and upon recovery, he went to Washington, D. C., where he passed a successful examination for admission to the United States Signal Service. He passed that examination in 1871, and since that time has been in the constant service of the United States Government in one department or another for the past forty years. Even before 1871, however, he was in the government employ, for in 1867 he was made postmaster at Ohio City and served as such while a resident of the place. He began in the signal service in 1871 and continued in that department until 1890, when the weather bureau was attached to the Department of Agriculture. In 1886 he was

sent to Topeka for the purpose of establishing a weather service there by the United States Government, so it may be said, therefore, that Mr. Jennings is practically the father of the present excellent weather service at Topeka, for he not only established the bureau at Topeka, in 1886, but has been in charge of it since that time as a dispenser of information on the weather in the State of Kansas. Mr. Jennings has made an enviable reputation for the accuracy of his predictions and for the incalculable good that they have borne to the people of the state.

Mr. Jennings was married Nov. 7, 1872, to Miss Eliza Virginia Hacker, of Shelbyville, Ind., and to them have been born four children—three sons and one daughter: Charles William Burnet, born July 29, 1876; Mary Gertrude, born Jan. 2, 1883; Francis Hacker, born Nov. 22, 1885; and Dana Thorp, born Nov. 7, 1887. The three younger children are married. Mary Gertrude is the wife of F. A. Rehkopf, of Topeka, and they have two children—Charles Frederick and Mary Virginia; Francis Hacker married Edna M. Dunfield, and they have a son, Harlan Frank; Dana Thorp married Mary Moyer Close, and they have a daughter, Dorothy Louise. Charles William Burnet, the eldest son, is an electrical engineer in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. In 1878 Mr. Jennings had charge of the American Signal Service exhibit at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Jennings has attained a very prominent place in Masonic circles, being a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight Templar.

William Thomas Courtwright, of Sedan, Kan., the leading physician of that enterprising city, is a native of Ohio, born at Roscoe, Coshocton county, July 21, 1865. He is a son of Richard and Elizabeth A. (Edwards) Courtwright, both born in Coshocton, Ohio. When a young man, the father responded to Lincoln's call for troops, in 1861, by enlisting in the Thirty-second Ohio infantry, with which he served until his death, in a skirmish in 1865. Just six months before his death he had wedded Miss Elizabeth A. Edwards, who was a teacher and who bravely took up the burden of rearing and educating her son who, since his student days, has reciprocated with filial tenderness her early devotion to his welfare, and has made her an honored and loved member of his household. Mrs. Courtwright taught for years and thus provided the means for her son's education. After graduating in the high school at Coshocton, Ohio, in 1882, he entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and completed a medical course in that excellent institution, in 1886. He located for practice, first at Homeville, Ohio, from where he removed to Arkansas City, Kan., and from there to Sedan, in 1891. There, for over twenty years, Dr. Courtwright has been an active practitioner of medicine and has won a reputation as the leading physician of Chautauqua county. His practice has been extensive and remunerative and he has acquired valuable property in Kansas, Missouri and Ohio. His interest in his profession and its advancement is indicated by his membership in the different medical associations, being a member of the Chautauqua County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical

Society, and the American Medical Association. He has been health officer of Chautauqua county for nearly twenty years, and is also a pension examiner and district surgeon for the Missouri Pacific railroad.

In 1886 Dr. Courtwright was united in marriage to Miss Edith Belle, daughter of Edwin Ewing. Mr. Ewing was a native of Ohio and a farmer, a son of Capt. John Ewing, of Ohio fame. Mrs. Courtwright was a student at Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Courtwright have three sons living: Edwin C., a graduate of the Sedan High School, has determined on the profession of his father as his life's line of endeavor and is now reading medicine; William Wayne is a student in the Sedan High School; and Gale E. is not yet of school age. Dr. Courtwright is a Republican and takes an active interest in the work of his party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. Vessey Mitchell, wholesale produce merchant of Ottawa, Kan., was born at Damascus, Wayne county, Pa., Nov. 2, 1859. Mr. Mitchell is descended from sturdy English ancestry and from one of the oldest families of America. The progenitor of the family in America was Matthew Mitchell, who was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, in 1590, and emigrated to America in 1635, in the ship "James," in company with an armed vessel named "Angel Gabriel," landing at Boston. He settled at Stamford, Conn., where he died in 1635. He had two sons and two daughters. David Mitchell was one of the sons, and he was the father of Abraham Mitchell, who was the father of Nathan Mitchell. Nathan Mitchell married Hannah Hely and became the father of Nathan Mitchell, who married Betsy Ross, and became the father of Joseph Mitchell. Joseph Mitchell married Abigail Tyler, and became the father of John Mitchell, who married Almira Wheeler, and became the father of Harvey Wheeler Mitchell, the father of the subject of this personal sketch. Harvey Wheeler Mitchell was born at Damascus, Pa., July 28, 1828, and died there August 21, 1867. He was well educated and devoted his life to the profession of teaching. He married Mary E. Avery, who was born at Cohecton, N. Y., and who in years subsequent to her husband's death came to Kansas, in which state she afterwards lived and died. She came of New England stock, of a typical and esteemed Yankee family of Connecticut, dating back to Christopher Avery, born in England in 1590, a weaver by trade, and the father of James Avery, born in England in 1620, they coming to America in 1631. She bore her husband the following children, all of whom are still living: J. Vessey Mitchell, Sadie E. Mitchell and Judson W. Mitchell.

J. Vessey Mitchell received a fair common school education, which was supplemented by a course in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He became a country merchant at Tyler Hill, Pa., and came to Kansas in 1887, locating at Wilsey, Morris county, where he operated a general store for a short time. He afterward operated a like store at Americus, then at Council Grove, coming to



J. W. Mitchell

Ottawa in 1900, where he has since been engaged in the wholesale produce business. As a merchant he has been successful. He began his business career on limited capital, but by reason of exceptionally good business ability and of closely attending to business, Mr. Mitchell prospered, and deserves much commendation for having forged his own way to success in the business world. He is the patentee of the Mitchell Poultry Coop, which he has been manufacturing since he patented it in 1902, and which has had an extensive sale.

Mr. Mitchell is a progressive man in business and in public affairs, and since coming to Ottawa has borne an active part in the city's public affairs. He has served as councilman, and in politics is a Democrat. In church and educational affairs he has taken an active part. He is a member of the Baptist church at Ottawa, and has been treasurer of the church for the past eight years. For five years now he has been treasurer of Ottawa University. For the last three years Mr. Mitchell has been president of the Occidental Benefit Association, a fraternal beneficiary association, with headquarters at Salina, Kan.

At Milanville, Pa., Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage in 1886, to Miss Louisa C. Skinner, a native of Pennsylvania, and she has indeed been a helpmeet to him. Their home has been blessed by the birth of three children, as follows: Mary Agnes, Ruel Wheeler, and Harlan Yale Mitchell. The family is one of the most respected of Ottawa. Mr. Mitchell has always manifested strictest regard for honesty in business transactions, and in his personal relations he is always kind to and considerate of others; therefore he is popular among his fellowmen.

Alexander Melvin Campbell.—A publication of this nature exercises its most important functions when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of those citizens who have risen to prominence and prosperity through their own well directed efforts and who have been of material value in furthering the advancement and development of the commonwealth. The late Mr. Campbell was best known to the citizens of Northwestern Kansas as one of the founders of the city of Salina, her first merchant, her first postmaster, and her first settler. Alexander Melvin Campbell was born in Lonend, Paisley, Scotland, Aug. 12, 1834, a son of Patrick and Margaret (Melvin) Campbell, natives of Paisley. He acquired his education in the schools of his native town and, in 1847, came to America, locating near Sparta, Randolph county, Illinois. There he engaged in farming until 1855, when he removed to Westport, Kan., and later to Lawrence, where he was employed in clerical work, taking the census of Lawrence being one of his experiences. In 1857 he was one of the organizers of the Salina Town Company, and was elected treasurer, his brother-in-law, the late Col. William A. Phillips, being president. With James Muir, later a resident of McPherson county, also a member of the town company, he erected a temporary building for office purposes on the David Phillips claim, now a part of the city of Salina. This was the first building erected there. They

later erected a permanent building, at what is now Fifth and Iron streets. A stock of merchandise was bought by Colonel Phillips and Mr. Campbell was placed in charge. A hotel business was also conducted and the postoffice was located in the building, Mr. Campbell being appointed postmaster. An extensive trade was built up with the Indians, and pelts were plentiful. Mr. Campbell's time was mostly occupied in carrying the mails between Salina and Junction City and in freighting merchandise and conveying skins bought from Indians and trappers. In a great measure the actual conduct of the store and postoffice was placed in the hands of his wife, who proved an admirable business woman and a true helpmeet to her husband. Mrs. Campbell was the first white woman to reside in Salina and has been continuously a resident since the city consisted of one building. The mercantile business, established in 1857, was of rapid and continuous growth, and Mr. Campbell became the sole owner in the middle '60s. The pioneer merchant of this section of the state, he became widely and favorably known, and his business enterprise was the most important of its kind in this section. He remained in active business until 1900 and was postmaster nearly forty years. He died in Salina, Feb. 15, 1907. During the Indian troubles he was commissioned a sergeant by Governor Robinson, June 4, 1861, and afterward saw service in the Indian Territory with the command of Col. W. A. Phillips, his brother-in-law. He was a staunch Republican and an active and influential factor in the affairs of his party and was twice elected to the office of register of deeds of Saline county.

He married, Nov. 6, 1858, at Riley City, Kan., Miss Christina Addison Phillips, a daughter of John and Christina (Addison) Phillips, natives of Scotland. Mr. Campbell is survived by his widow and the following children: Christina Addison, the wife of Nelson H. Loomis of Omaha, Neb.; Margaret, the wife of George M. Hull, postmaster of Salina; and Alexander Melvin; a daughter, Mary McQualter, was the wife of Nelson H. Loomis. She died, June 12, 1888; and a son, William Phillips Campbell, died Jan. 15, 1906.

To do justice to the many phases of the career of Mr. Campbell within the limits of an article of this nature would be impossible. As a man among men, bearing his due share in connection with the development and settlement of a new country, enduring the hardships and privation incident to that time, he was successful; but over all and above all he gained a deep knowledge of the well-springs from which emerge the streams of human motive and action. He gained a clear apprehension of what life meant, its possibilities and dominating influences and was ever ready to impart to his fellow men the fruits of his investigation, contemplation and wisdom. The tributes of respect, and in many cases of affection, called forth by the death of Mr. Campbell have seldom been equalled in the passing away of a citizen. What may be termed his lifework was finished; it met to a great extent the fullness of his ambition. But infinitely more precious and of personal conse-

quence to him was the fact that he died rich in the possession of a well earned popularity, in the esteem which comes from honorable living, and in the affection that slowly develops only from unselfish works. He was a leader and a teacher in whatever he undertook. His predominant characteristic was his fatherliness and his great foresight in caring for his own; and his tender sympathy with them was conspicuous in his life. He was a home builder and believer in the family and the fireside. In his business life he was the embodiment of honor, as he was in his social and domestic life the perfection of love and gentleness.

John H. Edwards.—The career of this prominent and successful merchant, like those of many of the prominent men of Kansas herein depicted, illustrates vividly that Kansas has been and is a state of opportunity to him who is seeking success, if he be a man of ability, of energy, and of industry. The Edwards family is of Welsh descent and was first established in this country by three brothers of that name who emigrated from Wales and settled in the eastern states. Many of their descendants were in the advance guard of civilization toward the West, and among these was Samuel Edwards, grandfather of John H. Samuel Edwards was something of a rover and, after leaving his Virginia home, spent the most of his life in Texas and Missouri, his death occurring in the latter state. His son, John W. Edwards, father of John H., was born in Missouri, and there wedded Lucy Eastham, a native of that state. They became farmer residents of their native state and still reside at Lamonte, Mo. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. John W. Edwards espoused the Union cause during the Civil war and served as a member of the Missouri state militia. In politics he is a Democrat and in his business career has been successful, being the owner of a good farm and town property. Claburn Eastham, maternal grandfather of John H. Edwards, was a Virginia by birth, but in an early day removed to Missouri, where he engaged in farming, and there he died.

John H. Edwards was born in Pettis county, Missouri, March 2, 1866, and remained on the parental farm until his majority. His education was acquired in the common schools of Missouri. In 1887 he entered the Southwestern Railway Telegraph School, at St. Louis, and after mastering telegraphy was sent, in 1888, to La Harpe, Kan., where he remained in charge of the station three years. From there he was transferred to Fredonia, where he remained six years. He then decided to enter a more active business life and, with a capital of \$1,000, opened a racket store at Sedan. This modest beginning has developed into the largest mercantile establishment in Chautauqua county. His store carries complete lines of boots and shoes, ready-to-wear clothing, dry-goods, and other general lines essential to a fully equipped and well stocked general store, and his patronage covers a wide territory. The prominent position which Mr. Edwards holds in the business circles of Sedan has come to him as the result of his excellent business judgment,

his perseverance, determination, and tireless energy; and through his efficiency as a business man he has not only promoted his own success but also the prosperity of his city as well. Besides his mercantile interests he owns a fine farm in Chautauqua county, has valuable business and residence property in Sedan, and holds an interest in gas and oil leases and in the cigar factory at Sedan, being a half owner of the last named concern.

On Oct. 22, 1889, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Edwards and Miss Nannie E. Wyckoff, of Moran, Kan. She is a daughter of William and Celeste (Heinerich) Wyckoff, both born near Columbus, Ohio. They came to Kansas in 1879 and settled on a farm near Moran, where they still reside. To Mr. and Mrs. Edwards four children have been born: Celeste is a graduate of the Sedan High School, and has spent one year in the University of Kansas; Vera N. is a high school student; Pina Irene is a student in the grades at Sedan; and Edward Dana is now (1911) four years of age. Mr. Edwards and his family are communicants of the Episcopal church. In the Masonic order he has taken the Royal Arch, the Knights Templar, and the Consistory degrees, and is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is high priest of his chapter at Sedan. He takes an active interest in the public life of his city and has served as a member of the city council two years. As a merchant he has been eminently successful and as a citizen none of his community stands in higher esteem.

William H. Sproul, of Sedan, Kan., who leads at the Chautauqua county bar, is the senior member of the law firm of Sproul & Ferrell, and is not only the most prominent of his profession in Chautauqua county, but also is a worthy representative of the legal talent of the state. Mr. Sproul is a native of Tennessee, and in him are combined the vigor and progressiveness of the North and the dignity and courtesy of the South. Born in Overton county in that southern state, Oct. 14, 1867, he is a son of John Quincy Adams Sproul and Lee Ann Roberts, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee. The father had accompanied his parents to Tennessee when a boy and remained a resident of that state until 1884, when he removed to Kansas and bought a farm in Cherokee county, where he resided until his death, in 1907. Though a southerner by birth and rearing, he saw the Union cause as right and served three and a half years on the Union side during the Civil war. He was a Republican in his political views until a few years before his death, when he became a Socialist. He at one time served as a county clerk in Tennessee. John Q. A. Sproul was a son of James Sproul, a Virginian by birth and a farmer, who removed to Tennessee in an early day and died there. The mother, who died in 1889, was a Miss Lee Ann Roberts prior to her marriage, and was a daughter of Jesse Roberts, who was a native Tennessean and the largest slave holder in his country prior to the Civil war. Jesse Roberts died about 1866. Both parents of Mr. Sproul were members of the Christian church.

William H. Sproul was reared in Tennessee and received his earlier

education in the public schools of that state, also attending Alpine Academy, in Overton county. After his parents' removal to Kansas he attended the high school at Columbus, and the normal school at Fort Scott. He then engaged in teaching for several years, the last of which was as a principal in the city schools of Columbus, Kan. In 1892 he entered the Kansas University, at Lawrence, and graduated from the law department of that institution in 1894. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1894, and at once located at Sedan for the practice of his profession. Well endowed with those talents essential to a legal career, from the first he was successful and today ranks as the leader at the Chautauqua county bar. He has practiced alone most of the time, but is now associated with J. A. Ferrell, under the firm name of Sproul & Ferrell. Mr. Sproul is admitted to practice in all the courts, both state and Federal, and at the present time has a number of cases in the Supreme Court of Kansas. His large practice has been a lucrative one and he has prospered in a business sense. He has valuable farm lands and owns one of the most beautiful homes in Sedan. He started without capital, save the endowments of keen mental faculties, an unusual spirit of energy, and a good education, and his success represents the result of his own efforts.

In 1894 Mr. Sproul was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Maynard, of Troy, Kan. Of their union have been born three children: Pauline is a junior in the Sedan High School, and William and Lee are students in the grades. Mrs. Sproul is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Sproul is a Republican and has served as prosecuting attorney of Chautauqua county two terms, or four years, dating from 1896. He was once a candidate for Congress, but did not receive the nomination. As a lawyer and as a citizen he stands high in his community and well deserves the universal respect which he commands.

John Appley Ferrell, of Sedan, Kan., is a capable and successful lawyer who, in the short period of five years, has risen rapidly at the bar and has won a foremost place among the legal talent of his city. However, he was reared in the atmosphere of professional life, his father and his grandfather both having been ministers, and he largely inherited those mental endowments and that natural ability which made for success in the professions. Prior to taking up the practice of law he had spent nearly twenty years in educational work, and in that field of endeavor had won a very high standing. Mr. Ferrell was born in Maries county, Missouri, Sept. 23, 1865, a son of Rev. John M. Ferrell. The father was a native of Jackson county, Indiana. In 1849 he removed to Missouri, where he remained until 1893, when he took up his residence in Sedan, Kan., and continued there until his death. He was a Christian minister and also had engaged in farming. In political views he was a Republican. Rev. Enoch Ferrell, a Baptist minister, the father of Rev. John M. Ferrell, was a Kentuckian by birth and in an early day removed to Indiana and from thence to Missouri, where he died. In

the last named state was solemnized the marriage of Rev. John M. Ferrell and Miss Elvira Fitzgerald, the latter a native of St. Louis county, Missouri. She was a daughter of John Fitzgerald, a farmer, who was a native of Kentucky, but became an early settler in Indiana, from whence he removed to Missouri, where he died. These parents were excellent people, of strong minds and good character, and their son grew to manhood under excellent influences. Gifted by nature with energy, ability and keen perceptive faculties, and inheriting from his parents strong probity of character and the inclination for a busy and useful life, he was well prepared to enter upon an active career.

Mr. Ferrell was educated at the Valparaiso Normal and Business Institute, at Valparaiso, Ind., where he graduated in the commercial course in 1885, in the teacher's course in 1886, received his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1887, and degree of Civil Engineer in 1897. He then became a teacher and taught for several years in the public schools of Missouri, and later in the Steelville Normal School, at Steelville, Mo. From that state he came to Kansas and for four years was superintendent of the public schools at Sedan. Following his service there he was a member of the Kansas Normal College faculty, at Fort Scott, Kan., one year, following which he returned and superintended the Sedan schools again five years, after which he became superintendent of schools in Chautauqua county. He shortly resigned that office, however, to take the chair of mathematics in the Southwestern Territorial Normal School, at Weatherford, Okla., where he remained three years. In the meantime, while superintendent of the schools at Sedan, he had taken up the study of law and had been admitted to the bar in 1896. He began the active practice of law in 1906 and, in February, 1909, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Kansas. He was first associated in practice with Hon. Charles D. Shukers, now a member of the Board of Control of Kansas, and later with H. E. Sadler, with whom he continued until February, 1911, when a partnership was formed with W. H. Sproul. Both Mr. Ferrell and Mr. Sproul are strong attorneys, and command a large clientage. They are the legal representatives of different banks of Chautauqua county. Well qualified educationally and with strong powers for analytical and logical reasoning, Mr. Ferrell has made rapid strides in his standing as a practitioner of law and already has an enviable standing at the bar.

In 1887 Mr. Ferrell was united in marriage to Miss Emma Lugabill. She is a daughter of Christian Lugabill, who was born in Allen county, Ohio, and still resides in that state. Mr. Lugabill was head bridge carpenter for the Lake Erie & Western railroad many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Ferrell three children have been born: A daughter, Ray, the wife of Edgar Meacham, is a junior in the University of Oklahoma, at Norman; a daughter, Pauline, died when about three years old; and a son, Enoch B., is a sophomore in the Sedan High School. Mr. Ferrell is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained a prominent standing. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member

of Wichita Consistory, No. 2, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. At the present time (1911) he is a Grand Marshal of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kansas.

Clyde H. Knox, of Sedan, Kan., a young man of fine ability and character, has taken up journalism as his life work and has already demonstrated that he has more than ordinary talents in that direction. With a keen sense of the power of the press to educate and direct public opinion he has adopted that attitude toward his profession which makes his paper, the "Sedan Times-Star," a potent influence for good in his community. His progressive spirit has brought him into prominence among the men of his profession in Kansas, his standing in the newspaper fraternity being indicated by his position as vice-president of the Kansas State Editorial Association, and as a former president of the Republican Editorial Association of the Third district. Mr. Knox, furthermore, is a native Kansan and a representative of that energetic younger generation of the state which is ably replacing those men who were the helmsmen of affairs during the first half century of Kansas statehood.

Mr. Knox was born at Baldwin, Douglas county, Kansas, April 19, 1878, son of Hiram W. and Amelia M. (Knox) Knox. Both parents were natives of New York state and came to Kansas in an early day, locating at Baldwin in 1876. There the father died, in 1878, the year of his son's birth. He was a cabinet maker and a carpenter by trade. Responding to Lincoln's call for troops to preserve the Union, in 1861, Hiram W. Knox promptly tendered his services and enlisted in Company F, Seventeenth New York infantry. This regiment, known as the "Westchester Chasseurs," was mustered into the United States service at New York City, May 28, 1861 for a two-years term. During that period its principal engagements were the first and second battle of Bull Run, the sieges of Yorktown and Fredericksburg, and the battle at Chancellorsville. A large proportion of the members of the regiment reënlisted immediately after being mustered out at New York and with the addition of recruits again took the field in October, 1863. During the second period of service it participated in the Mississippi campaign, the Hood campaign, and Sherman's march to the sea. At the close of the war it participated in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., and was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., July 13, 1865. Hiram W. Knox was a loyal Republican in his political views.

Clyde H. Knox was an infant at the time of his father's death and early had to commence the struggle of life for himself. Born and reared in Baldwin, the seat of Baker University, by persistent effort he managed to complete three years' work of the university course, but the necessity of assuming life's responsibilities at that time precluded his further study in the university. He learned the printer's trade in the "Baldwin Ledger" office, under William C. Markham, of Baldwin, and worked several hours each day in that office for three years, while attending college. He was business manager of the "Baker Orange,"

the college paper, for a year. From there he went to Kansas City, Kan., where he was employed on the "Kansas City (Kan.) Tribune." In January, 1898, he accepted employment as editor of the "Coffeyville Journal," at Coffeyville, Kan., and remained there until Aug. 1, 1902, when he bought the "Times-Star," at Sedan, Kan. He conducted that paper until Sept. 1, 1906, when he sold the plant and returned to Coffeyville, where he bought an interest in the "Journal." He disposed of his stock in that paper, Dec. 1, 1908, and on March 1, 1909, bought the "Sedan Lance," which he consolidated with the "Times-Star" on Oct. 18, following. This paper, now known as the "Sedan Times-Star," is a weekly paper of merit and reflects the editor's political views, those of the Republican party. Mr. Knox has prospered in his business ventures and, besides his newspaper plant, has acquired some good property. In Masonry he has attained the Consistory degrees and, in 1910, was secretary of the Blue Lodge at Sedan. That city numbers Mr. Knox among its most worthy and representative young men.

George Jerome Barker is a leader of the Lawrence bar as well as of public thought and action in the city of his residence. For many years he has been regarded as a foremost citizen of Douglas county. He is a native of Massachusetts, born twelve miles from Springfield, Nov. 6, 1842. His parents were Siras G. and Eliza (King) Barker. His father was a native of Connecticut and his mother was born in Massachusetts. Both came of sturdy New England stock, of English lineage. When their son was a boy of seven years they removed to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Rock county, where Mr. Barker was reared. At Allen's Grove Academy he was prepared for college and then went to Chicago, where he began the study of law in the Chicago Law School, in which he graduated in 1864. In 1867 he located at Lawrence and embarked at once in the practice of his profession. He soon rose to prominence in his profession and was not long in taking an influential place in the community. He became actively identified with the Republican party and, after serving as city attorney and as county attorney, was elected to the state senate, which position he held for two terms at a time when there was an opportunity to be peculiarly useful to the city of his home. His ability met early recognition in the senate and he became a strong factor in legislation. Later, he was three times elected to the lower house of the legislature. During this service, which was marked by characteristic ability and aggressiveness, he served as speaker of the house. For four years he was postmaster at Lawrence, and on two occasions was elected mayor of that municipality. His administrations as mayor marked an epoch of improvement in the history of the city. His last term expired in May, 1909, when he was succeeded by Hon. S. D. Bishop. Mr. Barker is a man of fine civic spirit, and the city of Lawrence owes him much for the results that have come from his faithful and intelligent leadership.

In 1867 Mr. Barker married Miss Lucena Allen, of Allen's Grove, Wis., who died, leaving three children—Mrs. Charles B. Spencer, Mrs.



Geo. J. Barker

Luther N. Lewis, and Mrs. Hugh Means. For a second wife he married Miss Emily Branscomb, who died, leaving one child, Bernice. His present wife was Mrs. Emma Dinsmore.

Fraternally Mr. Barker is a Knight Templar Mason and also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is well known among the able lawyers of the state, and in his home county no man stands higher in the confidence and esteem of the people than he. In all relations of life he has manifested a spirit of fairness toward all men, and this, together with his unassuming manner of deportment, has made him popular among those who have known him.

Frederick S. Bennett.—Duty, affection, and contentment retain many boys upon the farm all their lives, while temperament and natural powers send others forth to play a stirring part upon the battlefield of life. Of alert mind, capable and energetic, Mr. Bennett early entered upon an active business career and, judged as men are in this practical age, by what they have accomplished, he may well be termed one of the successful men of this state. He is a Kansan by nativity, born in Anderson county, April 29, 1864. His parents, Zarr Bennett and Sarah J. Hinman, were natives respectively of New York and Connecticut. They came to Kansas City, Mo., and from thence to Anderson county, Kansas, in 1857, being among the earliest settlers of that county. The father was a farmer. He was a strong anti-slavery man and witnessed many of the stirring events that occurred on Kansas soil during the Civil war, in which he participated by assisting in repelling the advance of Price in his raid through Kansas. He died in 1898, when ninety-four years of age. The mother was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Bennett was educated in the common schools of Anderson county, and was a worker on the paternal farm until seventeen years of age. He initiated his independent career by engaging in the hay business. Later he became immigration agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, with headquarters at Galesburg, Ill., and was thus employed from 1889 to 1894. After three years' residence at Westphalia, Kan., he located at Iola and was there engaged in the real estate business until 1905. In the meantime he had begun developing oil lands in southern Kansas, and was one of the first to discover and to open up the treasures of that section. In 1905 he built, at an expense of \$100,000, a large oil refinery at Longton, Kan. This plant, which he recently sold, has been removed to Caney, Kan. Mr. Bennett gives his whole attention to the real estate business, in which he is extensively engaged and of which he has made a success. He buys his land outright and his operations in that line of business extend all over southeastern Kansas. Personally, he is a large land owner and has one of the fine ranches of the state, 200 acres of which is given to the raising of alfalfa. He also raises a great number of mules. Mr. Bennett has won a fortune, not by wafting of a magic wand, but by shrewd business ability and intrepid endeavor, for he began his business career without capital, save good

mental endowments and a large capacity for hard work. His attainments are the more marked by the fact that he is still a comparatively young man.

In 1905 Mr. Bennett wedded Miss Lazie A. Callison, daughter of James Black, who came to Kansas from Iowa. Mr. Bennett, by a former marriage, has a son, Webster, who is associated with his father in the real estate business. Mrs. Bennett is a member of the Presbyterian church. Their residence is one of the most modern and finely appointed homes in Elk county and is presided over by a genial host and a gracious hostess. Fraternally, Mr. Bennett is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He has been secretary of the last named order for a number of years. In political affairs he is a Democrat and is at the present time mayor of Longton.

Herbert R. Ellsworth.—Among the many Eastern men who have become helmsmen of affairs along industrial and commercial lines in Kansas, and through their energy and ability have contributed so largely to the marvelous development of this great commonwealth, is Mr. Ellsworth, vice-president of the Moline National Bank and one of the sound and capable business men of Elk county. Born in Franklin county, New York, April 16, 1841, he is a son of Ralph D. Ellsworth and Evaline Ryan, both born in Fort Covington, N. Y., the former in 1812 and the latter in 1818. The parents remained residents of New York state throughout their entire lives. Ralph D. Ellsworth was a well educated man for his day and was a wide and intelligent reader. Earlier in his career he was a lumberman and floated lumber rafts down the St. Lawrence river. Later he took up farming, to which he thereafter gave his attention until his death, in 1866. The mother died in 1884. Sullivan Ellsworth, the grandfather, was born in Charlestown, N. H. In 1810 he removed to New York and settled in a section where there were a great many Indians, this necessitating the building of a fort for the protection of his family. He served in the war of 1812 and participated in the battle at Plattsburg, N. Y. The Ellsworth family is of English extraction and was established in this country by emigrants who left the Mother Country and came to America during the early Colonial period. William Ryan, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Ellsworth, was a large contractor in New York. His people came from Ireland.

Herbert R. Ellsworth was reared in the state of his birth and was educated at Fort Covington Academy, Fort Covington, N. Y. After his student days he went to Springfield, Mass., where he was employed in a gun shop, and during the Civil war was kept busily engaged in straightening guns for the United States government. From there he went to Providence, R. I., where he was employed in a United States lock shop two years. At the expiration of that period he returned to New York and there made all preparations for a voyage to Japan, but the death of his father at that time caused him to abandon his plans in that direction. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Brashen

Falls, N. Y., where he remained thirteen years and conducted a very profitable business. In 1879 he went to Leadville, Colo., as a foreman for the Eagle Mining Company, of New York, and was employed in that capacity two summers. In 1884 he came to Kansas, of which state he has now been a resident over a quarter of a century. He and his brother bought 1,400 acres of land in Elk county and continued in possession of it until 1904, when they sold it. He dealt extensively in cattle and also engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years. He was one of the organizers and later president of the Moline State Bank, which is now the Moline National Bank, of which he is vice-president. Aside from his bank duties, he is also a director of the Moline Lime, Stone & Cement Company, of Moline. This concern does an extensive and very profitable business in the production of lime and concrete, and crushed stone for concrete and macadamizing purposes and for railroad ballast. The plant has an average output of twenty-five or thirty-five car loads per day, and employs a working force of 115 men. It was organized in 1907, with a capital of \$150,000, and is incorporated under the laws of Ohio. Its corps of officers are: H. Ackerman, of Marion, Ohio, president; William Carlisle, of Toledo, Ohio, vice-president; S. M. Hall, of Moline, Kan., general manager; L. V. Uncapher, of Marion, Ohio, secretary; and J. W. Thew, of Marion, Ohio, treasurer. Mr. Ellsworth is interested in the company as a stockholder and as a director. He is also interested in the development of the natural gas field of southern Kansas and, in 1907, opened the largest well that Kansas has yet produced in that section.

In 1870 Mr. Ellsworth was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Isaac Tilden, who was a native and life-long resident of New York state, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-two. Mr. Ellsworth and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, he is a Republican and fraternally he sustains membership in the Masonic order and the Modern Woodmen of America. Elk county numbers Mr. Ellsworth as one of its strongest and influential men.

Owen S. Myers, president of the First National Bank at Moline, Kan., and one of the prominent citizens and substantial business men in Elk county, was born in Scott county, Iowa, Jan. 2, 1871. He is a son of Smith E. Myers and wife, *nee* Emma J. Merrill, the former born in New York state and the latter was a Virginian by birth. Smith E. Myers came to Iowa when a young man and there accumulated wealth, his principal commercial activities being as a stockman and money lender. In 1885 he removed to Kansas and located at Moline, where he resided until his death. He was a Republican in his political views.

Owen S. Myers spent his early youth in Iowa and received his education in the public schools of Princeton, that state, and at the Fort Scott Normal, at Fort Scott, Kan., where he graduated in 1889. He then began life on his own responsibility, by engaging in railroad work, his first employment being as a baggage man. Later he learned telegraphy

and still later became a brakeman on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, in which capacity he was employed twenty-two months. For some time afterward he was engaged in the stock business, and in the meantime turned his attention to law. After diligent reading under J. J. Glascock, of Moline, Kan., he was admitted to the bar, May 22, 1903, and for several years was an active practitioner in the courts of Elk and Chautauqua counties. He is now president of the First National Bank of Moline, of which institution he was one of the organizers, and to which he gives the most of his attention in directing its business affairs. Though wealth came to him largely by inheritance, he has fully measured up to his responsibility and has proved a careful, judicious, and energetic financier, guiding the business of the bank in safe and profitable channels and accomplishing for his institution a steady and substantial growth in its financial standing. The First National Bank has a capital of \$25,000, a surplus of \$15,000 and undivided profits of \$2,400. Besides his banking interests, Mr. Myers has extensive holdings of farm lands and town property and is one of the wealthiest men of Elk county. He is also interested in the development of the natural gas fields surrounding Moline.

In 1894 Mr. Myers was united in marriage to Miss Alice Thompson, of Lebanon, Ky., and of their union one daughter has been born, Jessie E., a student in the public schools of Moline. Mrs. Myers is a devout communicant of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Myers has extensive and prominent fraternal affiliations. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken the Knights Templar and Consistory degrees, and is a Past Master Mason. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has passed all the "chairs" of the Modern Woodmen of America; is a Past Master Workman in the Ancient Order of United Workmen; is a Past Chancellor Commander in the Knights of Pythias, and is a Past Sachem in the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically he is a Democrat and served as mayor of Moline two terms—in 1903-4 and again in 1908-9. As a financier and as a citizen he is progressive and lends his support and influence to all movements that have as their aim the advancement of his community and of the great commonwealth of Kansas.

Edward A. Chaffin.—The successful record which Mr. Chaffin has made thus far upon life's journey is one of many illustrations in Kansas history of what a young man may accomplish in this progressive state, if he has the faculty to recognize and grasp opportunity when it presents itself—if he has ability and undaunted resolution, and is industrious. In the career of Mr. Chaffin, as in that of most self-made men, privation has proved a hostage rather than a foe to fortune. His ancestry dates back to two old Virginia families—the Chaffins and the Loftis family—the former of which originally came from England and was

planted on American soil early in the Colonial period. Both families were represented among the pioneers of Tennessee.

Edward A. Chaffin was born near Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1872. His parents, Francis M. Chaffin and Sarah Elizabeth Loftis, were natives of Tennessee, where they were married. They subsequently removed to Kentucky, thence to Missouri, and from there to Kansas, in 1882. In each instance their journey was made in a covered wagon, in true pioneer fashion. Francis M. Chaffin bought an unimproved farm in Elk county, which he proceeded to develop and on which he resided until 1910, when he sold his farm and removed to Moline. He is a staunch Democrat, and in the great conflict of 1861-65, in which the Southland had his sympathy, he served a short time in the Confederate army, participating in Morgan's raid through Kentucky, southern Ohio, and Indiana. He is a devoted member of the Christian church, with which he has been identified sixty years. Abner Chaffin, father of Francis M. and grandfather of Edward A., was a Virginian by birth and an early settler in Tennessee, where his whole career was devoted to agricultural pursuits. The family's removal from Virginia to Tennessee was accomplished by means of a pack mule, and they built their first bed for the new home out of a hollow log. Such was pioneer life. William H. Loftis, maternal grandfather of Edward A. Chaffin, also was a native of Virginia and a pioneer of Tennessee. He gave patriotic service in the war of 1812 and fought under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, where Pakenham was decisively defeated in his attempt to capture that city.

Edward A. Chaffin was ten years of age at the time of the family's removal to Kansas, and therefore acquired his education principally in this state. He supplemented his common school course by two years' work in the Kansas State Normal School, at Emporia, during 1897 and 1898. He then became a teacher and was thus engaged nine years, four years of that time as an instructor in the Moline High School. His endeavors in the educational field were marked by the same thoroughness and progressiveness that have characterized his subsequent business activities. His entrance to commercial life was made when he became bookkeeper and assistant cashier of the Moline State Bank, in 1901. In 1902 the capital was increased and the bank was reorganized as the Moline National Bank. Mr. Chaffin was at that time made cashier of the bank and has continued to hold that responsible position to the present time. In the last decade the bank has enjoyed marked prosperity, much of it being due to the able and successful management of Mr. Chaffin. Its capital, now \$50,000, has been increased several times since its organization; it has accrued a surplus and undivided profits of \$20,000 and has \$150,000 to \$250,000 in deposits. It does the largest business of any bank in Elk county and is recognized as one of the sound financial institutions of that section of the state. In every branch of industrial activity and commercialism men of energy, ability, and integrity rapidly forge to the front, and it has been through those traits of character that Mr. Chaffin has attained his success and won a prominent place among the

substantial men of Elk county. While making his own way he has at the same time materially assisted other members of his family. Besides his banking interests he and his only brother, David, as partners, own about 2,000 acres of land, and are extensively engaged in buying, feeding, and shipping cattle, also in breeding cattle of the Hereford strain.

In 1898 Mr. Chaffin wedded Miss Cora M. Dennis, of Springfield, Mo. She died in 1901, leaving an infant daughter, Hazel, who is in school. In 1907 Mr. Chaffin was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle, daughter of John Taylor, a farmer who resides near Howard, Kan. Of his second union have been born two daughters—Laura and Letha. Fraternally, Mr. Chaffin affiliates with the Masonic order and is a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a trustee and a past grand of his lodge at Moline. He and his family are members of the Christian church. Politically he is of the faith of his father and is a loyal Democrat. In 1902 he was a candidate for county superintendent of instruction, but was defeated by 44 votes, a very creditable race in consideration of the fact that Elk county is normally Republican and gave the Republican candidate for governor a majority of over 400 votes. In his township Mr. Chaffin received a majority of 100 votes, while the Republican candidate for governor carried it by 67 votes. Mr. Chaffin has proved himself a man of worth, and deserves and enjoys a high standing among his fellow citizens.

Ananias Cullison, of Howard, Kan., judge of the probate court in Elk county, and one of the best known citizens of that community, is a pioneer of Kansas, who for many years has occupied a prominent place in the Methodist ministry of this state and has made his life count for good in all its relations. On the paternal side he comes from an old Maryland family, while from his mother he is descended from sturdy Irish stock. He was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, March 14, 1843, a son of Joseph W. and Elizabeth (Lynch) Cullison. Both parents were natives of Maryland, but removed to Ohio in an early day and from thence, in 1848, to Greene county, Indiana, where the father became a well known and prominent farmer citizen, and where he died. Both were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Joseph W. Cullison had been a Democrat up to the time of Lincoln's nomination, but thenceforward gave his allegiance to the Republican party. He was a son of Elijah Cullison, who also was born in Maryland, from whence he removed to Ohio and later to Indiana, where he died. Barnard Lynch, the maternal grandfather of Judge Cullison, was a native of Ireland, and a weaver by trade, but after immigrating to this country he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and resided on his farm in Ohio until his death.

Judge Cullison received excellent educational advantages. After completing the usual common school course he attended Asbury College, now DePauw University, at Greencastle, Ind., and later became a student at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. He was prepared for

the profession of medicine at the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, where he graduated, March 1, 1872. His student days were not continuous, however, for in May, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Indiana infantry, for service in defense of the Union. It was originally a one-year regiment, but volunteered for three years on the call for three-years troops, being the first Indiana regiment mustered in for that term. It was mustered in, June 7, at Terre Haute, Ind., and left the state on July 5, proceeding to Clarksburg, W. Va., and marching from thence to Rich Mountain, where it was in reserve at the battle. It was stationed at Cheat Mountain, Va., from July 16 to Oct. 8, and was engaged at that point on Sept. 12, and at Green Brier River, Oct. 3. On March 4, 1862, it joined Shields' division and proceeded to Winchester, where it engaged in battle. On May 15, 1862, it began its march to Fredericksburg, leaving on the 24th for Front Royal, where, June 1, it assisted in driving out the enemy. It was in various movements until July 2, 1862, reaching Turkey Bend just as the Army of the Potomac was in retreat, the Fourteenth engaging in severe fighting with the pursuing enemy and checking his advance. As a part of the Second corps, the Fourteenth Indiana was put on outpost duty, being in constant action with the enemy for nearly three weeks, and then moved to Centerville, Va., where it assisted in covering the retreat of the Union forces. At South Mountain, Md., a preliminary engagement to the greater battle of Antietam, this regiment was in reserve, but at the battle of Antietam proper its division was the only one that never gave way during the battle, its brigade winning the title of the "Gibraltar." In that action the Fourteenth fought four hours within sixty yards of the enemy's line. During May 1-2, 1863, it was in reserve at Chancellorsville; on May 3 its brigade charged and drove the enemy from the ground lost by the Eleventh corps the previous day, but was forced back by an overwhelming force. It participated at the battle of Gettysburg, where it charged the enemy's advance, saved Ricketts' battery, drove the enemy down the hill, and captured all the field officers, the colors, and most of the men of the Twenty-first North Carolina infantry, on the evening of the second day's battle. The third day its division bore the brunt of the desperate attack on the left of the cemetery. The Fourteenth Indiana took part in the Mine Run campaign in the latter part of 1863, and early in 1864, moved with the army on the Wilderness campaign, as part of Hancock's corps, bearing the brunt of most of the fighting in the numerous engagements of that movement. Having received his honorable discharge, young Cullison again entered the service as a member of Company C, One Hundred Forty-seventh Indiana infantry, and was mustered in March 13, 1864, the day before attaining his majority. This regiment left the state for Harper's Ferry, Va., where it was attached to one of the provisional divisions of the Army of the Shenandoah. It was engaged principally in guard and garrison duty and was mustered out Aug. 4, 1865. Young Cullison then returned to his home in Indiana, where he engaged in teaching for a time and

also completed his education. As previously stated, he had prepared for the profession of medicine and practiced seven years prior to entering another profession, that of the ministry. He came to Kansas in 1873. His first charge was at Greeley, Anderson county, and from that time to the present, a period of nearly forty years, he has continued to be identified with the Methodist ministry of Kansas. He was presiding elder of the Independence district from 1882 to 1886. In political views he is a Republican, and in 1910 was elected as his party's candidate to the office of probate judge of Elk county. He was postmaster at Park, Ind., while practicing medicine there.

In December, 1869, Judge Cullison wedded Miss Aehsah Leah, daughter of Milton Louder, a native Indiana farmer, whose father was a North Carolinian by birth and removed to Indiana in a very early day of that state's history. John Storm, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Cullison, rendered patriotic service in the Revolution. Judge and Mrs. Cullison have four children: Ethelbert H. is a lawyer at Delaware, Okla.; Cecil B. is an employe of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, at Kansas City, Mo.; Winifred is a graduate of Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan., and is engaged in teaching; and Lenore, a high school graduate, has taken two terms of music at the State Normal School at Emporia. Judge Cullison united fraternally with the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic.

John Bunyan Adams.—To the citizens of the State of Kansas Mr. Adams is favorably known, through his service in connection with the work of its legislature, of which, for six years, he was a member; as a prominent and influential member of the Republican party, chairman of its State Convention, in 1904, and acclaimed by many as of Congressional timber. To the banking fraternity he is known as one of the most progressive, capable, and successful men in the Kansas field of finance, and to the residents of Butler county he is known as one of her native sons, who, through well directed effort, untiring energy, honesty and cleanliness in his business, political, and social relations, has achieved well deserved honor and position as well as great personal popularity.

John Bunyan Adams was born on his father's farm, near Potwin, Butler county, Kansas, March 25, 1873, son of Amos and Nancy M. (Cain) Adams, member of old and honored American families. The Adams family was founded in America by Joshua Adams, who immigrated to Massachusetts colony from England, in 1660, and settled in Braintree. The family has been representative of the best in citizenship, and its sons fought in the French and Indian, the Revolutionary and the Civil wars, and have been active factors in the growth and development from a pioneer standpoint of Massachusetts, Maryland, Vermont, Illinois and Kansas. William Adams, the grandfather of John B. Adams, was a native of Hagerstown, Md., who came as a pioneer to Fulton county, Illinois, in 1835, and there became a successful farmer and a citizen of influence. His brother, Joseph Adams,



J. B. Adams.

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came to Kansas, in 1859, and settled three miles north of Potwin, Butler county, where he was a pioneer and achieved success in his pursuits. Amos Adams, son of William Adams and father of John B., was born in Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois, Feb. 25, 1843. He served as a soldier in the Civil war, being a member of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois infantry. This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and was mustered into the United States service, Feb. 23, 1865, for one year. It was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., Feb. 8, 1866. Shortly after his discharge Mr. Adams came to Butler county, Kansas, where his uncle, Joseph Adams, had resided since 1859. He took up a homestead, near Potwin, and engaged in farming. During a residence of forty years in Butler county, Mr. Adams was a potent factor in many phases of her growth and development. He acquired extensive holdings in choice farm land, banking interests of value, improved business and residence property, both in Potwin and Eldorado, was an influential Republican, but would never accept public office. He was actively identified with the Christian church and extended to it generous support. With the late N. F. Frazier, he was one of the organizers of the State Bank of Eldorado and was for several years its vice-president. Mr. Adams married, on April 18, 1866, Nancy M., daughter of Jesse Cain, M. D., of Fulton county, Illinois, one of the prominent physicians of that section of Illinois. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom, with Mrs. Adams, survive the father, who died April 26, 1904. John Bunyan is the eldest; Myrtle E. is the wife of Milo E. Ball, of Potwin, Kan.; Fern resides with her mother in El Dorado, Kan.; Olive is the wife of Clarence King, of Eldorado, and Rectina L. also is a member of her mother's household. Two girls died in early childhood.

John Bunyan Adams secured his early education in the schools of Butler county and subsequently entered the Kansas State Normal, at Salina, where he graduated with the class of 1893. He taught school in Butler county during the school years of 1890-91 and 1893-94. In May, 1894, he founded the "Leon Press," at Leon, which he conducted there until January, 1895, and then removed his plant to Augusta and changed the name of the paper to "Augusta Press." He sold this newspaper in September, 1896, and removed to Eldorado, where he accepted the position of teller in the Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank. In July, 1899, in company with the late Nathan F. Frazier, he founded the Citizens' State Bank, of Eldorado, and was made cashier of the same. On the death of Mr. Frazier, in 1907, he became the active manager of the bank and continued as such until 1909, when he disposed of his interest in the institution. He immediately organized the Butler County State Bank, with a capital of \$25,000, which at this writing, 1911, has surplus and profits of \$3,200, deposits of \$150,000, and it has paid, during its two years of business life, satisfactory dividends to its owner. Mr. Adams is the cashier, managing executive and its controlling stockholder. He is also a stockholder and vice-president

of the State Bank of Douglas, Kan., and a stockholder in the Prudential Trust Company and the Osage Fire Insurance Company, of Topeka. In 1903 he served as vice-president, and in 1904 as president, of the Kansas State Bankers' Association. These honors came to Mr. Adams in the eight years of his banking career; an exceeding high compliment to his value as a bank executive and as an active and influential factor in the state organization.

As chairman and as a member of the Committee on Banks and Banking in the lower house of the state legislature, sessions of 1899, 1901, and 1903, he was successful in securing the passage of several amendments, of which he was the author, to the banking laws. A member of the Republican party, he was elected to the legislature, first in 1898, and reelected in 1900 and again in 1902, serving in all six years. During the session of 1901 he served as chairman of the Committee on Penal Institutions, and during the session of 1903 was chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking and a member of this committee during his three terms of service. He was also a member of the Judiciary Committee. In 1904 he was nominated for the office of state senator, but, with his party, was defeated at the ensuing election. In this year he served as chairman of the Republican State convention. He has been urged by his friends to contest for the nomination for Congress in the Eighth Kansas district, a position wherein his unquestioned ability and energy would prove of value to the party. During his banking life he has found time to study law and was admitted to the bar in 1899, but has never entered upon the practice of that profession, his object in qualifying himself for the bar being to assist him in his banking enterprises.

Mr. Adams is the owner of several tracts of valuable farming land in Kansas and Oklahoma, and manages, for his wife, a 1,000-acre farm situated twenty-five miles south of Kansas City, and which is one of the beautiful places of northwestern Missouri. Mr. Adams has attained to the Knights Templar and Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry and is affiliated with Midian Temple Shrine of Wichita.

On Nov. 29, 1905, Mr. Adams wedded Miss Edna Frazier, only daughter of the late Nathan F. Frazier, of Eldorado (see sketch), and they have two children: Frank Frazier, born Oct. 10, 1907, and John Bunyan, Jr., born Jan. 20, 1911. Mrs. Adams is a lady of culture, a great favorite in social circles, of which she is a leader, and their home on Walnut Hill, Eldorado, is the scene of many gracious hospitalities.

Henry W. West, an able and successful physician of Yates Center, Kan., has been a practitioner in that city for over thirty years, and is well fitted by natural gifts and education for the profession in which he has so long and honorably been engaged. He was born in Lancaster, Ky., Aug. 27, 1856, to Tyra H. and Elizabeth F. (Beaumont) West, native Kentuckians. The father was a farmer by occupation, and spent his entire life in his native state, where he died in 1905. He was a Republican in politics and a staunch Union man during the Civil war, having

served as a member of the Kentucky Home Guards during that conflict. His father was an early settler in Kentucky, as was Dr. West's maternal grandfather, Wesley Beaumont, who also was a farmer and spent the remainder of his life in Kentucky.

Dr. Henry W. West was reared in Kentucky and received a common school education in that state. He early decided upon the profession of medicine as his life's line of endeavor. Though his parents were worthy and reputable people, they did not possess the means to provide for their son's professional training, and with that strength of determination and force of character which have marked his subsequent career, he set about to earn the funds for his medical training, which he did by teaching school. In 1878 he entered the Louisville Medical College, in which institution he graduated in 1880. A desire to practice his profession in a field not overcrowded led him to Kansas that same year. He located at Yates Center, where he established himself as a general practitioner, and for two years was associated with Dr. E. W. Harradon. Since then he has been alone and has built up a large and lucrative practice. He has remained a diligent student and investigator and aims to keep fully abreast with the advance in his profession. He is president of the Woodson County Medical Society, and also sustains membership in the Kansas State Medical Society and in the American Medical Association.

In 1883 Dr. West married Mary E. Schuler, a daughter of A. J. Bair, of Warsaw, Ind., who was a prominent merchant in that city for a number of years and died there. Dr. and Mrs. West have three children: Bessie is a teacher in the public schools of Yates Center; Cora is a graduate of the Yates Center High School; and Harry A. has spent two years at the University of Kansas, preparing for the profession of medicine. Dr. West is a progressive and energetic man in business, as well as in professional life, and has acquired considerable property, consisting of valuable farm lands and city real estate. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, in which order he has filled all the offices. He and his family are members of the Christian church and are regarded as a family of exceptionally high character.

Emerson K. Kellenberger, one of the most popular physicians of Yates Center, Kan., came to that city in 1883, and during the quarter of a century and more that has passed since then has won a high standing, both professionally and as a citizen. He was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, July 28, 1850. His father was George J. Kellenberger, and his mother was a Miss Kate Gladden prior to her marriage. George J. Kellenberger was a native of Ohio and in an early day removed to Indiana, where he was engaged in the milling business, at Dayton, Tippecanoe county, for a number of years. He removed to Kansas in 1890, and near Yates Center bought a farm, which he traded later for a mill in that city. He sold his mill property, however, a short time before his death, in 1907. In politics he was first a Republican and later

a Populist, and had served as county commissioner of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, prior to his removal to Kansas.

Dr. Emerson K. Kellenberger was reared in Indiana and was educated in the common and high schools at Dayton and at a private school at Frankfort, Ind. He began the study of medicine in 1868, and concluded his professional training in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1871. He began his practice in his home town of Dayton, but shortly afterward became a partner of Dr. John T. Rice of Attica, Ind. The West, however, offered a newer and a less crowded field for one of his profession, and in that same year of 1871 he came to Kansas, locating first at Ottawa, where he remained until 1880, and where he served one term as coroner of Franklin county. He then removed to Eureka Springs, Ark., where he practiced until 1882, and during that time served as secretary of the first board of medical examiners of his judicial district of Arkansas, taking in several counties. In February, 1882, he and his brother, Melvin, conducted a cattle ranch seven miles southwest of Yates Center, and in June, 1883, he located at Yates Center. He was first in partnership with Dr. O. J. Skinner and since that time has been in continuous practice, being now one of the oldest practicing physicians in the county in number of years. He has extensive practice and gives considerable attention to surgery, in which branch of medicine he leads in Woodson county. His professional interest and standing are further indicated by his identification with the different medical associations, being secretary and treasurer of the Woodson County Medical Society, and a member of the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has been local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company twenty years. In politics he is a Democrat and, while not a political worker, takes a keen interest in the issues of the day. Yates Center numbers Dr. Kellenberger as one of its most worthy and respected citizens.

Sumner C. Holcomb of Yates Center, Kan., an able lawyer of that city, who is now serving his fourth term as county attorney of Woodson county, is an Ohio man by birth and comes of early Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors. The first of the family in America was Thomas Holcomb, an English immigrant who came to this country with the Puritans in 1630. Sumner C. Holcomb was born in Gallia county, Jan. 7, 1857, a son of John E. and Mary (Mathews) Holcomb, natives of Ohio. John E. Holcomb was a merchant at Vinton, Ohio, a number of years, but removed with his family to Missouri in 1868 and died there, Aug. 30, 1889. He was a Republican in politics and served as a provost marshal in Ohio during the Civil war. Samuel R. Holcomb, grandfather of Sumner C., was born in Spencerstown, Columbia county, New York, Feb. 28, 1777, and died Jan. 6, 1867. He was a son of Zephaniah Holcomb, who served in the Revolutionary war as a private in Capt. Abner Hawley's company, Eighth regiment of the New York militia, which regiment was from Albany county and was commanded by Col. Robert Van Rensselaer. Phineas Mathews, maternal grand-

father of Sumner C. Holcomb and a Virginian by birth, was a captain in the war of 1812 and a very prominent man of his day. He was born in 1770 and removed from Virginia to Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and where he died in 1854. His wife was a Miss Abigail Nobles, born in 1793 and died in 1836.

Sumner C. Holcomb completed his earlier education in the schools of Butler, Mo. Later he attended Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan., one year. His professional training was received in Butler, Mo., in the law office of his brother, Phineas H. Holcomb, with whom he practiced eight years after his admission to the bar, in 1880. He then removed to Kansas and located at Toronto, where he practiced his profession until 1899, when he became county attorney of Woodson county. He has been reëlected to that office three times as a Democrat in a county that is strongly Republican, which fact of itself is an eloquent testimony of the confidence and esteem Mr. Holcomb commands in Woodson county. He also enjoys a very large and lucrative private practice.

In 1892 Mr. Holcomb was united in marriage to Miss Margaret, daughter of John Trueman, a West Virginian by birth who came to Kansas, about 1875, and was a merchant for a number of years at Toronto, where he resides retired. During the Civil war he served in the Sixth regiment of the West Virginia infantry in defense of the Union. To Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb two children have been born: Lydia G. is a student in the Yates Center High School, and Sumner C., Jr., is also in school.

Mr. Holcomb affiliates fraternally with the Modern Woodmen of America and with the Woodmen of the World. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church at Yates Center and stand high in the esteem of their community.

George R. Stephenson, a prominent and successful attorney of Yates Center, Kan., is a descendant on the paternal side of an old New York family, while his mother's people, the Nortons, originally came from England. Mr. Stephenson has a complete record of the direct line of his descent in that family back to 1500 A. D. He was born Jan. 26, 1851, in Geauga county, Ohio, a son of James E. Stephenson and Lavinia Norton. The father was born on Staten Island, N. Y., in 1819, and accompanied his parents to Ohio when a lad. Earlier in his career he was a clerk in a store and engaged in general merchandise business later, and was also engaged in farming some time, but later took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1864, when forty-five years of age. He devoted the remainder of his life to the legal profession. In earlier years he was a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and remained a staunch supporter of its policies. During the Civil war he was in the government service as an enlisting officer and as a drafting commissioner. He died in Ohio, in 1906, when eighty-seven years of age; his wife, who was born in Geauga county, Ohio, April 9, 1819, preceded him in death, her

demise having occurred at Chardon, Ohio, April 27, 1891. Both were active and consistent members of the Baptist church and the father was frequently a representative in the Baptist associations. He was a personal friend of John D. Rockefeller. The grandparents of George R. Stephenson were Thomas B. and Hannah Stephenson, the former of whom was born on Staten Island, N. Y., and became one of the early settlers of Geauga county, Ohio. He was a Baptist minister and had been sent to Geauga county by his denomination as a missionary. He died in 1861. Lebbeus Norton, maternal grandfather of George R. Stephenson, was born in Killingworth, Middlesex county, Connecticut, Dec. 1, 1788, and died at Chester, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1873, at the age of eighty-five years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and removed to Ohio in a very early day. He was a son of Aaron Norton, born July 5, 1751, and died at Hartwick, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1813, and from whom the ancestry of the Norton family can be traced back directly to 1500 A. D.

George R. Stephenson was reared in Ohio and received his elementary education in the common schools of that state. Later he attended the Geauga Seminary, the school where James A. Garfield, who later became President of the United States, began his education. Previous to taking up the profession he has made his life work Mr. Stephenson clerked in a store for some time and also taught school a few years. His preparation for law was made while he was a teacher, pursuing his legal studies during the summers and teaching school during the winters. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1878 and began the practice of his profession as an associate of his father. In 1879, seeking a newer and broader field in which to carve a career, he came to Kansas and located in Yates Center, where he has been engaged in the practice of law continuously for thirty-two years, and is one of the best known member of the Woodson county bar. He was associated with W. E. Hogueland eight years, but since the dissolution of the firm he has practiced alone. He is admitted to practice in all the courts of the state and in the Federal courts.

In 1878 Mr. Stephenson wedded Miss Mariah L., daughter of Edward Peter of Guadenhutten, Ohio, a locksmith by trade and also a farmer, who died there. Of this union three children were born: Bertha S. married George R. Major and resides in Colorado; James E. is associated with the General Railway Signal Company and is located at Rochester, N. Y.; and Oliver H. resides in Duluth, Minn. The mother of these children died in 1887; she was a member of the Moravian church.

In 1888 Mr. Stephenson married Mrs. Laura A. Carpenter, widow of George D. Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter was a well known and prominent citizen of Woodson county, where he served six years as clerk of the court and was president of the Woodson National Bank. He died in 1885, leaving to his widow a large estate. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have a son, George E., who resides with his parents. Mrs. Stephenson is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Stephenson is a Republican

in politics. He served as county attorney of Woodson county from 1885 to 1889, and was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Glick. Thirty-two years of an upright and useful life have made Mr. Stephenson one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Yates Center.

Giles H. Lamb, of Yates Center, Kan., a lawyer of pronounced ability and a leader at the Woodson county bar, has attained wide prominence, both as a legal advocate and as an ardent worker in the Republican political affairs of the state. Mr. Lamb is a native of Indiana, born in Fountain county, that state, Feb. 22, 1858. His father was William Lamb and his mother was a Miss Lucinda Dailey; the former was born near Richmond, Ind., and the latter was a native of Tennessee. William Lamb was a farmer by occupation. He served the Union during the Civil war as a member of Company D, Eighty-sixth Indiana infantry, and was killed at the battle of Stone's River, when only twenty-seven years of age. Barnabas Lamb, grandfather of Giles H., was a native of North Carolina and was one of a large number of Friends who, being hostile to slavery, left their native state and came north, many of them settling in Wayne county, Indiana, the birthplace of William Lamb.

Giles H. Lamb, whom the great struggle of 1861 deprived of a father's care, was thrown practically upon his own resources at the age of ten years. Working his own way he acquired a common school education in Warren county, Indiana, and throughout the remainder of his career the success he has attained is the result of his ambition and unaided efforts. He taught school fourteen years, the latter part of that period in Kansas, to which state he removed in 1883. He became principal of the high school at Toronto, Kan., where, in 1887, he took up the study of law and was admitted to the Woodson county bar in 1889. With the same pluck and undaunted courage with which he had thus far made his way in life, he began the practice of his profession at Toronto and was successful from the start. In 1892 he was elected county attorney of Woodson county and was reelected to that office, serving in all four years. At the close of his second term he formed a law partnership with W. E. Hogueland, with whom he has since been associated in practice. This is one of the strong and successful legal firms of Southeastern Kansas, and it has a large representative and lucrative clientage, both in Woodson county and in the surrounding territory. Mr. Lamb is admitted to practice in all the state and Federal courts and stands high in the legal talent of that part of the state. He is a loyal Republican and occupies a prominent place in the councils of his party. In 1896 he was elected to the state senate and was the only Republican elected to that office from the southern part of the state that year. He has also served twice as a presidential elector, first in 1900 and again in 1908. He devotes all of his attention to his law practice and to the management of his property interests, for he has business ability as well as legal skill, and has succeeded along financial lines as well as in a professional way. His career is but another demonstration that

merit always wins recognition eventually and that perseverance and industry seldom fail of a due reward.

On March 6, 1881, Mr. Lamb was united in marriage to Miss Bessie S. Shipp. She is a daughter of J. M. Shipp, a native of Ohio who removed to Kansas and died in this state. She is a well educated, cultured lady and has been a true companion and helper in all of Mr. Lamb's struggles in life. She takes a deep interest in all matters that pertain to the betterment of home, church and society. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb have seven children: Arnott R. is a graduate of the University of Kansas and is a practicing attorney and judge of the city court at Coffeyville, Kan.; Maude is the wife of Dr. C. W. McLaughlin of Kansas City, Kan.; Grace is a graduate of Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan., and of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, and is supervisor of music in the public schools of Caney, Kan.; Errett E. graduated in the Yates Center High School with the class of 1911 and will prepare for the profession of medicine; Hester is a sophomore in the Yates Center High School; and Giles H., Jr., and Paul A. are students in the grades. Mr. Lamb and his family are members of the Christian church. Though never claiming the title of regular pastor he often fills the pulpit for churches needing his services and has for many years been an elder in the congregation at Yates Center. Fraternally he is a Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and a number of other lodges. He has held office in both the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order and is a member of the jurisprudence committee of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Kansas. In the Ancient Order of United Workmen he has been grand master workman of the Grand Lodge of Kansas two terms and is now supreme president of the Select Knights and Ladies.

Robert Harmon Hazlett.—Success in any occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity; but represents the result of the application of definite subjective forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve desired ends. Mr. Hazlett has realized a large and substantial success, not only as a banker, farmer and breeder of cattle of pedigree, but as a lawyer; and his career has well exemplified the truth of the foregoing statements. He occupies a prominent place in the financial circles of Kansas, is the controlling force in one of the leading banks of Butler county, owns and operates one of the largest agricultural enterprises in the state, and is one of the most prominent breeders of Hereford cattle in America. Progressive and energetic in the management of these varied affairs, loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, he holds a secure position in the confidence and esteem of the community and is recognized as one of the first citizens of southern Kansas.

Robert Harmon Hazlett was born on his father's farm in Christian county, Illinois, July 6, 1847, his paternal ancestry dating from colonial times, with residence in North Carolina. His grandfather, Robert Hazlett, was a native of Virginia who came to Illinois, in 1828, and



Robert Hazlett

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

located near Springfield, where he was one of the pioneer settlers, followed farming as an occupation and became a prominent and influential citizen. The parents of Robert H. Hazlett were William Phe and Zerelda (Haggard) Hazlett, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky. William Hazlett was a farmer. He was identified with the early development of Christian and Sangamon counties and realized a substantial success in his pursuits. He died at the advanced age of eighty-one.

Robert H. Hazlett was educated in the public schools of his native county, in the Springfield (Ill.) High School, and spent two years, 1868 and 1869, in the literary department of the University of Illinois, at Champaign. He then taught school two winters, in the meantime devoting his spare moments to the study of law and was graduated in the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1872. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Ill., in the same year, and practiced his profession in that city from 1874 to 1885, having previously served as deputy clerk of the supreme court of Illinois, in 1870-71. As a Democrat he was elected state's attorney of Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1876, and was reelected in 1880. While an incumbent of this office he prosecuted some miscreants who had desecrated the grave of Abraham Lincoln. As a result of this incident he was instrumental in securing the passage of a law making grave robbing a felony instead of a misdemeanor. During the early '80s, Mr. Hazlett had purchased lands in Kansas and Nebraska, and when his second term as state's attorney expired, in January, 1885, he came west and located in Eldorado, where he engaged extensively in the real estate business, buying and selling lands, and also practiced law. In 1887 he associated himself with the Hon. C. L. Harris, under the firm name of Hazlett & Harris, a partnership which continued until 1889, when he removed to Leadville, Col., where he had, with R. D. Lawrence, of Springfield, Ill., important mining interests. He took active charge of these properties, developed them successfully, and in the fall of 1892 sold them for a highly satisfactory figure. The year of 1893 he spent in travel. He returned to Eldorado in January, 1894, and began investing the comfortable fortune he had acquired from his Colorado mining properties in adding to his previous holdings in Butler county lands, and also made his initial banking investment. He purchased a large interest in the Merchants' State Bank, was elected president, and shortly afterwards converted it into a national institution, under the name of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Eldorado. He was elected president of the new organization and remained at its head, except for one year, until June, 1909, when he disposed of his holdings. On July 1, 1909, he was elected president of the Eldorado National Bank, of which he had purchased nearly all the stock, and under his management, in the past two years, it has grown to be one of the strong financial institutions of southern Kansas. At this writing, July, 1911, it has a capital of \$50,000, surplus and profits of \$16,500, and deposits of \$350,000, and it has paid satisfactory dividends to its

owners. Mr. Hazlett is known to the banking world as an able and discriminating financier and has brought the administrative policy of his bank up to the point of highest efficiency. He was the organizer and for several years was president of the Towanda State Bank. In April, 1911, he organized the Rosalia State Bank and is president of the same. He was the organizer of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Eldorado, and has served as its president for many years. As an owner of farm lands Mr. Hazlett ranks first in Butler county and among the leaders in the state. His Butler county holdings embrace over 10,000 acres, operated under his personal supervision, and on them he has built twelve tenant houses, besides the necessary buildings for crop storage, stock and implements. About 4,000 acres are given over to general farming, 5,000 to hay, 1,000 to pasture, and 300 to alfalfa. "Hazford Place," the summer residence of the family, is situated two miles north of Eldorado, surrounded by the home farm of 1,120 acres; and here he maintains the large breeding establishment devoted to registered Hereford cattle. A private water system furnishes water for all purposes; electric current is obtained by a private wire from Eldorado and is used for light and power, the residence, tenant houses, and barns being equipped with this light, and even a portable sawmill is included in the farm equipment. The lands lie along the Walnut river, and the hill slopes contain an abundance of limestone, which gives added strength to the natural grasses and the fertile bottom lands. The silt from the hillsides is not surpassed elsewhere, and doubtless much of the success in the development of the Herefords is due to the limestone grasses and the alfalfa. In 1898 Mr. Hazlett made his first purchase of pedigreed Herefords. A lover of fine stock, his purchase was from a desire to have, in a small way, a breeding establishment, where he could, during his spare hours, enjoy the pleasure of ownership and improve the strain of his herd. That he has succeeded beyond his expectation is in all probability true. Among those who should know he is credited with having the best herd of Hereford cattle in America. Beau Brummel 10th, No. 167719, is the sire of most of the females in the herd. Beau Beauty, No. 192235, and Caldo 2nd, No. 260440, have also added to the strain. The herd numbers some 200, only those animals being retained which show high class. Numerous championships and firsts have been awarded Mr. Hazlett at various shows. He is a strong advocate of and has endeavored to secure the enactment of a rule, by the various fair associations, prohibiting the showing of animals over thirty-six months of age. Breeders from Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, Missouri, and Kansas have drawn upon the farm for animals, a recognition of the superiority of this herd. Mr. Hazlett is a director of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, a member of the executive committee, and he served as president of the association, in 1908-09. He is also a director of the American Royal Live Stock Show, and he has done as much, if not more, to draw attention to Kansas cattle than any other breeder in the state.

Mr. Hazlett is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and while he has not been desirous of office, has been a strong political factor in Butler county and the State of Kansas. He has served as a member of the State Central Committee, was an alternate delegate to the national convention, in 1896, and delegate to the national convention, at Kansas City, in 1900.

On Jan. 7, 1884, Mr. Hazlett married Miss Isabella, daughter of Col. James Bradford, of Springfield, Ill., and a member of the Bradford family of Kentucky, members of which have been prominent in the commercial, political, social, and religious life of the state since its settlement. They have no children, but have reared a nephew of Mrs. Hazlett—Robert Hazlett Bradford (see sketch). Mrs. Hazlett is a lady of broad culture, is widely read, has traveled extensively, and is popular in the social circles of Butler county. The town house of the family is the most pretentious residence in the county. It was built of native limestone and is finished in hard woods, grown on the home farm, "Hazford Place."

Robert Hazlett Bradford, one of the most prominent young men of Butler county, and cashier of the well known financial institution known as the Eldorado National Bank, at Eldorado, was born at Alma, Neb., Oct. 8, 1880, a son of James and Frances (London) Bradford. As a boy he became a member of the family of his aunt, Mrs. Robert Harmon Hazlett, of Eldorado, and he secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of that place. He was then matriculated in the University of Kansas, where he completed the prescribed literary course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1901, receiving his degree from that excellent institution. He engaged in the manufacturing business at Kansas City, Mo., during the years 1902 and 1903, and in 1904 became the bookkeeper for the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank at Eldorado. In 1907 he was promoted to the position of cashier of that institution, but resigned in June, 1909, to accept a similar executive position with the Eldorado National Bank, of which he is also a director. His uncle, R. H. Hazlett, is the president of the institution, which has gained notable popularity and high reputation under their management. Mr. Bradford is a member of the Kansas State Bankers' Association, and aside from his banking interests is the president of the Eldorado Electric and Refrigerating Company. He is a Knight Templar Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is very fond of athletics and during the years 1907 to 1909 held the tennis championship for the State of Kansas, but did not defend the title in 1910. He is a close student of banking in all its various relations.

Willis Dana Storrs, a leading surgeon of Topeka, is a native Kansan, having been born on Feb. 14, 1870, in what was then the village of Quindaro, Wyandotte county, Kansas. The parents of Dr. Storrs were Sylvester Dana and Fannie Terry Storrs. (See sketch of Sylvester

Dana Storrs.) Dr. Storrs is not only a native of Kansas but that state has been his home ever since the day of his birth, having lived in Topeka since he was a lad seven years old. He received his first educational training in the Topeka schools, and his college education at Washburn College, in which institution he not only completed a literary course of five years' duration, but also completed a three years course in the medical department, graduating in 1895 and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once began the practice of medicine in Topeka, and was successful from the start. During his practice he has been a constant reader of the most advanced thought in his profession and has done much post-graduate work, it being his custom to take a course of this sort of from one to three months each year. In the past five years he has devoted practically all of his attention to surgery and he is regarded as one exceptionally skilled in that science.

On Dec. 30, 1902, Dr. Storrs was married to Miss Laura Elizabeth Weidling of Topeka, but a native of Iowa. Dr. Storrs is a member of the Shawnee County Medical Society, the Golden Belt Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, the Northeast Kansas Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the surgical staff of the St. Francis Hospital. He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Congregational church.

Francis M. Patterson, editor and owner of the "Weekly Advocate," at Yates Center, Kan., has been engaged in newspaper work but a few years, but being a man of excellent educational qualifications and good business ability he he has already achieved a success in that line of endeavor and publishes one of the strong weekly papers of the state. Mr. Patterson comes of Revolutionary ancestry and is a native of Missouri, born in St. Louis county, Nov. 8, 1855, to E. W. and Malissa (Fugate) Patterson, both born in Missouri. The father was a farmer by occupation and spent his whole life in his native state, where he died in 1902. In politics he was a Democrat, though he took no other than a voting interest in political affairs. He was a son of William and Assenth (Piggott) Patterson, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, but came to Missouri when a boy and spent the remainder of his life in that state. William Patterson was also a farmer and died in Missouri on the land that had been granted to his father by Spain. The parents of his wife, Assenth Piggott, were very early settlers in Missouri and her father owned the first ferry at St. Louis. James Fugate, maternal grandfather of Francis M. Patterson, was also an early settler in Missouri and was a carpenter. John Patterson, great-grandfather of Mr. Patterson, was a patriot in the Revolutionary war.

Francis M. Patterson was reared in Missouri and completed his education at the Kirksville Normal College, where he graduated in the teachers' course in 1885. From that time until 1908 he was engaged in the profession of teaching and attained a high standing as a successful and progressive educator. He was superintendent of the schools at Yates Center six years prior to taking up his newspaper work, in 1909.

The "Weekly Advocate" is a Democratic paper and is one of the leading and most successful publications in Woodson county.

In 1901 Mr. Patterson was united in marriage to Miss Minnie L. Crosswhite of Missouri. She is a daughter of Isaac Crosswhite, a prominent and well known stockman of Missouri and the owner of the famous horse "Montrose." Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have two children—Francis K. in school, and Lee Crosswhite, five years of age (1911). Mr. Patterson is a staunch Democrat and is an active worker in promoting his party's success. He devotes his whole attention to his newspaper work and has already demonstrated his ability in that line of professional work as well as in teaching. He is a member of the Masonic order and has attained the Knights Templar degree. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Richard H. Trueblood of Yates Center, Kan., editor and owner of the "Weekly News," has been identified with that publication for the past twenty-five years and is one of the best known newspaper men of Southeastern Kansas. Mr. Trueblood was born in Indiana, Jan. 15, 1863. His parents, Henry S. and Julia (Gowan) Trueblood, were also natives of Indiana, and his grandfather, Jesse Trueblood, was one of the earliest pioneers of that state and died there. Henry S. Trueblood and his family came to Kansas, in 1871, and located on a farm in Woodson county. In 1879 he was elected county clerk of Woodson county and that same year removed to Yates Center, the county seat, where he still resides. After serving two terms as county clerk he engaged in the mercantile business at Yates Center and is still one of the leading merchants of that city. He is a veteran of the Civil war and in his political views is a Republican. Both parents of our subject are devoted and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Richard H. Trueblood was educated in the common schools of Woodson county, Kansas. In early youth he entered a printing office to master the printing business and has been identified with that line of work ever since. In July, 1886, he bought the "Weekly News," a Republican paper, which he has since made one of the strongest and most influential weeklies of Kansas. Its pages are carefully edited and its editorials give strong support to all movements for the progress and development of Woodson county and of the state. The paper has a wide circulation and twenty-five years of successful management has made it a profitable business venture. It is the official paper of Woodson county. Mr. Trueblood is also a stockholder and a director of the Yates Center National Bank, but he devotes his attention exclusively to his newspaper work. Fraternally he affiliates with the time-honored Masonic order.

John W. McGuire of Neodesha, Kan., a representative of the medical profession of his city and a citizen to whom is accorded a full measure of popular confidence and esteem, has comparatively only entered upon his professional career but has already demonstrated an ability which bespeaks a very successful future for him in his chosen field of endeavor.

Kansas is Dr. McGuire's state by adoption. He was born at Mount Sterling, Ky., Jan. 20, 1880, a son of Lee C. and Elizabeth E. (Childers) McGuire. Both parents were Kentuckians by birth. They were married in their native state and resided there until 1884, when they removed to Linn county, Kansas. Later they took up their residence in Coffey county, but in 1905 removed to Neodesha, where they now live retired. The father gave the whole of his active career to agricultural pursuits. In political affairs he is a Republican. James H. McGuire, paternal grandfather of Dr. McGuire, was born in Kentucky and spent his whole life there as a farmer. The maternal grandfather, John W. Childers, also is a native of Kentucky and a farmer. He is still living at Maytown, that state, full of years, having reached the age of eighty-seven.

Dr. John W. McGuire graduated in the Yates Center (Kan.) High School in 1901 and soon afterward entered the University Medical College at Kansas City, Mo., in which institution he graduated in 1905. While pursuing his professional studies he served two years as an interne in the University Hospital, and while there met Miss Myrtle E., daughter of James F. Wright of Reading Kan., and a graduate nurse of the University Hospital, who in 1907 became his wife. Upon completing his medical course Dr. McGuire located at once at Neodesha, Kan., for the practice of his profession. Merit is the ladder upon which men of every calling climb to distinction. Well qualified with natural talents, and with training for his chosen work, as opportunity came to him he proved his ability and in six years' time has built up a very creditable and lucrative practice. His progressive professional spirit is indicated by his membership in the Wilson County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Dr. and Mrs. McGuire have one son, Robert W., who is now (1911) three years old. The Doctor and his wife both sustain church membership, he with the Christian denomination and Mrs. McGuire with the Methodists. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and in politics gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but in political affairs he takes only the voting interest of a progressive citizen.

Maclure Butcher, an enterprising and successful merchant of Neodesha, Kan., is a native of Lawrence county, Ohio, born Feb. 4, 1876, to Charles W. and Gertrude (Shelton) Butcher. The father, a civil and mining engineer by profession, was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., in 1854. In the course of his career he helped build the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, the Ohio River railroad, the Belt Line around Cleveland, and for a long time was in the employ of the Big Four Railroad Company. About 1891 he went to Montana as a mining engineer and was in different parts of the Northwest until 1901, when he came to Neodesha, Kan., and there engaged in the grocery business with his son, Maclure. Always public spirited and progressive and being a man of more than ordinary ability, he entered actively into the public life of Neodesha and in less than ten years probably did more towards that city's development than any other citizen had done in a similar period.

Elected a member of the city council he urged the securing of a system of waterworks for the city, and mainly through his efforts there was built a waterworks plant that is considered one of the best in the state. In political affairs he gave his allegiance to the Republican party. He died March 19, 1910. The mother of Maclure Butcher is living and resides in Ohio. Maclure L. Butcher, the grandfather, was also a native of West Virginia and came to Kansas in 1880. He bought a farm in Montgomery county and operated it for some time, but later removed to Neodesha and there engaged in the grocery business. He was very successful as a business man, and at the time of his death, in 1900, was in control of a very prosperous trade, and still owned his farm.

Maclure Butcher joined his grandfather in Kansas when thirteen years of age, in 1889, and completed his education in the public schools of Neodesha, where he graduated in the high school in 1893. He at once became associated with his grandfather in the grocery business, which has been his line of endeavor to the present time. A young man of sound business judgment, energetic and persevering, he has ably carried forward the business and has one of the most profitable commercial enterprises of his city.

In 1906 Mr. Butcher married Miss Nelle, daughter of DeLoss Snyder, who is a native of Ohio and formerly resided at Minneapolis, Kan., but is now a merchant in California. Mr. Butcher is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has held all the "chairs" of the Chapter and all of the Blue Lodge except that of worshipful master. Politically he is a Republican and as a citizen none of his city stands in higher repute.

Joseph R. Eson, the leading druggist of Neodesha, Kan., and one of the substantial and influential business men of that city, began his business career at the lowest rung of the ladder and with a fixedness of purpose has steadily advanced upward to a point of definite financial success. He comes of Pennsylvania German ancestry and has largely inherited the energy, thrift, and industry so characteristic of that people. Immediately after graduating in the Neodesha High School, in 1882, he became a clerk in Pierce Brothers' drug store at Neodesha. He is still there now, however, in the rôle of proprietor. He carefully saved his earnings and in 1900 bought an interest in the store. Upon the death of Mr. Pierce, in March, 1910, Mr. Eson bought the estate's remaining interest in the business and is now its owner. The store has always commanded a large and profitable trade and is managed along the most progressive lines. Besides this business Mr. Eson owns a drug store at Altoona, is a director in the V. V. Brick & Tile Company, and is vice-president of the Neodesha Building & Loan Company.

Born at Pana, Ill., Aug. 20, 1866, he is a son of Joseph Eson and his wife, nee Sarah Dennett. The father was a native of Spencer, Ind., and the mother was born in Lynchburg, Va. Coming to Illinois, in 1866, Joseph Eson there bought a farm on which he resided until

his removal to Neodesha, Kan., in 1873. He was thus among the early settlers of Wilson county and for twenty-five years, or until his death, in 1898, he was a worthy and respected citizen of Neodesha. He was a Democrat in politics and was a son of Alexander Eson, who was a farmer and also a native of Indiana. It is from the paternal side that our subject is decended from Pennsylvania German ancestors. The mother died in 1909. She was a daughter of John Dennett, a Virginian by birth and a cabinet maker by trade, who died in Indiana.

In 1910 Mr. Eson was united in marriage to Miss Pearl, daughter of Alexander Hunt of Fredonia, Kan. Mr. Hunt was a lieutenant in a New York regiment during the Civil war and was for years afterward superintendent of the Fort Division railway mail service. He now resides in Fredonia, retired. Mr. and Mrs. Eson are members of the Presbyterian church. He affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order, being a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, a Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and has held all the offices of the Blue Lodge. In politics Mr. Eson is an independent voter and supports those men and measures which in his opinion will best promote his country's welfare.

James Todd Small, of Scammon, has led a long, useful and successful life. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1836. His parents were John and Margaret K. (Betson) Small. His father was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, and was a son of Andrew Small, who was a Pennsylvanian by birth, a scion of Scotch parentage, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, after the close of which war he settled in Ohio. The mother of James Todd was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, and was a daughter of John Betson, a Frenchman. About ten years after their marriage John Small and wife obtained a Government patent to land in Miami county, Ohio, moved onto the land, developed it into a fine farm, and spent the rest of their days in that county. They had ten children, nine of whom grew to mature years, and three are now (1911) living.

James Todd Small was born and reared on his father's farm, in Miami county, and remained under the parental roof until twenty-one years of age. In the old primitive country schoolhouse he obtained his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a high school education, obtained at Piqua, Ohio. At the age of twenty-two years he began teaching in the country or district schools of Ohio. For ten years he taught in the schools of Miami and Montgomery counties, following farming during the summer seasons. Mr. Small was married Feb. 28, 1866, to Miss Hannah Wheatley, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1839, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Ellen (Lowry) Wheatley. Her father was born in Massachusetts and was a son of Richard Wheatley, an Englishman, who first settled in Massachusetts and thence removed to Ohio. Mrs. Small's mother was born in Maryland, not far from Washington City. She was of English descent. She bore her husband eight children, seven of whom grew



J J Small

to manhood and womanhood, and six of them are still living. The father was a farmer and also operated a sawmill. Their days were spent in Ohio after coming to that state. Mr. and Mrs. Small have had seven children, three of whom died in childhood. Those living are: Emma, the wife of David Mackie, Jr., of Scammon; Mabel, the wife of Thomas Pryor, who is associated with Mr. Small in business, at Scammon; Mary, the wife of Ernest Coontz, of Ft. Scott, Kan.; and Hubert Edwin, now studying music in Chicago.

In 1872 Mr. and Mrs. Small came to Kansas and settled on a farm at Pleasantview, about six miles east of Scammon. There they lived and farmed until 1890, in which year they left the farm and removed to the town of Scammon, where they have since resided, and where Mr. Small has since been successfully engaged in business. He has been and is now interested in the lumber business. He is also a hardware merchant, and is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. Beginning life as a school teacher and then farming on a limited capital, then coming to Kansas and farming here for eighteen years, his business career since he left the farm covering a period of over twenty-one years—he has been an active man, forging his way in the commercial or financial world from a poor to that of a moderately wealthy man. He well deserves the rest from active business which he is now enjoying. During all these years of perseverance and struggle his devoted and faithful wife has proven, indeed, a helpmate, brightening life's pathway for him. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, in the faith of which they have brought up their children. They were organizers of the Presbyterian church at Pleasantview, but are now members of the Scammon congregation. Since coming to Kansas Mr. Small has been a ruling elder in the church. He and his wife have led exemplary lives and merit the high esteem in which they are universally held by all who know them. In politics Mr. Small has always been a Republican, but he has never sought political honors, preferring to devote his time to his personal affairs; yet he has always manifested a becoming interest in the public welfare. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio National Guards and served 100 days in the defense of the Union. His life has been such as is deserving of emulation. He is a worthy citizen.

Paul Wiley of Neodesha, Kan., publisher of the "Neodesha Register," began at the bottom of the ladder in newspaper work over twenty-one years ago, as a printer's apprentice, and by steady and persistent effort has become the owner and editor of one of the most successful papers in Wilson county. Trained from boyhood in a rugged school his character was molded at an early age into firmness and determination, characteristics that have marked his whole subsequent career. At the age of fourteen years he quit school and at once entered the newspaper office of the "Citizen" at Fredonia, where he mastered the printer's trade and remained an employe of increasing ability and efficiency for sixteen years. He saw a good business opening in 1905 and availed him-

self of it when, on September 9 of that year, he purchased the "Neodesha Register." By energetic and able management he has built up a large circulation for his paper and has made it a very profitable business. In return his readers are supplied with an interesting and carefully edited news sheet, the pages of which are devoted to local interests and to the dissemination of matters of general interest and of measures for the public good.

Mr. Wiley was born at Fredonia, Kan., Jan. 21, 1876, his parents being James and Nancy J. (Brinkley) Wiley. James Wiley was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1810, and immigrated to the United States in 1822, settling in Newark, Ohio, where he was a liveryman. From there he came to Kansas, in 1874, and resided at Fredonia until his death, Feb. 14, 1890. He was a Republican in politics and was a justice of the peace at Fredonia for many years. His widow now resides in that city.

On Nov. 27, 1898, Paul Wiley married Miss Minnie Cutter, daughter of Mrs. Alice Cutter of Fall River, Kan. Mrs. Wiley died Oct. 14, 1906, leaving a daughter, Pauline, five years of age. She was a member of the Christian church.

On Oct. 1, 1911, Mr. Wiley and Miss Caroline McDaniel, daughter of Mrs. Mary McDaniel of Neodesha, were united in marriage. Miss McDaniel was employed in Mr. Wiley's office for four years preceding their marriage.

Mr. Wiley has prospered in his business and has acquired valuable town property. An ardent Republican he has always taken an active interest in the political work of his party and has been a delegate to all the leading conventions, county and state, and has served as a member of the Wilson county central committee. His fraternal membership is sustained in the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a past chancellor commander of his lodge, Knights of Pythias, and was its representative in the grand lodge of that order two years. Though a resident of Neodesha but six years he has already attained a high standing in the esteem of its people.

Orlan D. Sharpe.—In this practical age men are measured by their accomplishments, and efficiency in any calling always receives recognition sooner or later. The successful physician named above located in Neodesha sixteen years ago. Those were trying days at first and practice came slowly, but each opportunity that came to him firmly established his ability, and today he is recognized as one of the leading and most capable members of the medical fraternity of Wilson county. He is a native of Iowa, born Nov. 21, 1868, his parents being William and Sarah E. (McAninch) Sharpe. William Sharpe was a native of Hendricks county, Indiana, and was one of that state's brave defenders of the Union during the Civil war. He enlisted in Company C, Seventieth Indiana infantry, of which Benjamin Harrison was colonel, and was mustered in Aug. 12, 1862. From that time until the close of the war this regiment saw hard and active service and was in a number of the hard fought battles of that conflict. The Seventieth Indiana

joined General Sherman on his Georgia campaign, took part at Atlanta and at Resaca, and at the latter place captured a fort and four Napoleon guns, and continued with Sherman on his march to the sea. This regiment also participated in the Carolina campaign and then marched to Richmond, thence to Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 8, 1865. At the close of the war William Sharpe returned to Indiana, but two years later, in 1867, removed to Iowa and from there to Neosho county, Kansas, in 1870. For a short time after coming to Kansas he hauled ties for the construction of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad, at Chanute, but in 1871 took up a claim, proved it up and resided on it until his removal to Neodesha, in 1904. He continued to own the farm, however, until his death, in 1909. Ever a worthy and enterprising citizen he became well known in Wilson and Neosho counties and died rich in the esteem of his fellow men. In politics he was a stanch adherent of the tenets of the Republican party. His father, William Sharpe, was a native of East Tennessee and became an early settler in Indiana. Joseph McAninch, maternal grandfather of Dr. Sharpe, was born in Ohio, but removed in an early day to Indiana and from thence to Iowa, where he died in 1908, at the ripe old age of eighty-four; he, too, was a farmer.

Dr. Orlan D. Sharpe was educated at Lincoln Center, Kan., where he completed two years of the literary course at Lincoln College in 1890 and graduated in the business course there. After teaching three terms of school he entered the Kansas City Medical College, in 1892, and graduated in 1895. That same year he located at Neodesha for the practice of his profession. He had a long and hard struggle to get a start, but his success of subsequent years was most creditable and he is now firmly established as one of the ablest men of his profession in Wilson county. His practice, which is general in character, is both extensive and remunerative, and prosperity has rewarded his efforts, for he now owns considerable property of value. Dr. Sharpe was president of the Wilson County Medical Society, in 1909, and is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society.

In April, 1906, Dr. Sharpe was united in marriage to Miss Emma Williams of Nevada, Mo. Her father, Hugh Williams, was a native of Missouri and was a farmer and later a merchant in that state. Dr. and Mrs. Sharpe have three sons living—Emil W., Olin D., and Robert Q. Dr. Sharpe is president of the Neodesha school board and fraternally is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

William S. Pettit, a successful and well known lumber merchant of Neodesha, Kan., was born in that city, Nov. 21, 1878. George W. Pettit, his father, is a native of Virginia and is a Kansas pioneer, having come to this state in the early '70s. For some time he was an employe in the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, but in 1874 settled in Thayer, removing from thence to Wilson county in 1875. He is a miller by trade, but has given the most of his attention to agri-

culture and now resides on a farm east of Neodesha. His wife, Josephine, nee Pettit, died in June, 1889. As a Virginian George W. Pettit espoused the cause of the Southland during the Civil war and served for a short time in the Confederate army. In his personal political views he is a staunch Democrat, but takes no active part in political affairs.

William S. Pettit graduated in the Neodesha High School in 1898 and at once entered into business activity as yard manager for W. N. Certain, a wealthy lumberman of Neodesha. Upon the death of Mr. Certain, in 1900, Mr. Pettit assumed the management of the former's large lumber business and estate and has continued to the present time as the directive head of that business. Besides the large lumber yard at Neodesha the business of Mr. Certain included yards at Fredonia, Altoona, and Osawatimie, and these yards still continue under Mr. Pettit's management.

In 1900 Mr. Pettit married Miss Pearl, daughter of W. N. Certain, and of their union has been born one child, Geraldine, now (1911) eight years old. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pettit are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason, and is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has "passed all the chairs" of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order. In political affairs he is a Democrat and has served as a member of the Neodesha city council.

Mr. Pettit's only capital in beginning his business career was a large capacity for work, good business acumen, and real merit, which qualities Mr. Certain was quick to recognize and avail himself of. The large responsibilities entrusted to Mr. Pettit at Mr. Certain's death have been handled in the most judicious and profitable manner and the business of which he was placed in control has steadily grown in volume and in value under his able and successful management. He is well worthy of representation among the capable and progressive younger generation of Kansas business men, and as a citizen has so lived as to command the universal respect of all who know him.

Samuel T. Cantrell.—From the operator of the keys of the telegraph instrument to division superintendent of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway system is the brief epitome of the career of Mr. Cantrell, yet a young man and, furthermore, a native Kansan. In our country the horizon of every man's achievements is fixed by his own capabilities and the degree to which he possesses the quality of industry. Mr. Cantrell started life absolutely at the bottom of the ladder, and the rungs by which he has climbed to success and prominence were work, energy, integrity, and merit.

Mr. Cantrell was born on a farm near Fredonia, Kan., Jan. 12, 1876. His father was Miles T. Cantrell and his mother was Isabelle Martin prior to her marriage. Miles T. Cantrell was a native of Illinois and a man of good education, having been a teacher a number of years. In 1870 he removed from Illinois to a farm near Fredonia, Kan., where for ten years he gave his attention to agriculture; then, in 1880, he

engaged in the mercantile business at Fredonia and was also postmaster there a number of years, having been a Republican appointee. He was a veteran of the Civil war, and both he and his wife were devout and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the work of which they devoted a great deal of their time. The father passed away at Fredonia in 1907 and the mother in 1905.

Mr. Cantrell was educated in the schools of Fredonia and his first employment was in the store of his father, where he evinced the same spirit of industry that has marked his subsequent career. Later he learned telegraphy, and after one year's service as a relief agent was given a regular position at Oronogo, Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco line. After being transferred to different towns as agent he was made trainmaster at Fort Scott, on the northern division of that road, in 1906. He next became an assistant division superintendent, but his ability and merit soon won further recognition and, in 1909, he was made division superintendent of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, his present position, his territory being Kansas division. He is devoted to his work and familiar with the details of every question that arises. He maintains personally the closest supervision of the affairs of his division, and by his own industry has furnished an example which has impressed itself upon the whole service. Thoroughness is the secret of Mr. Cantrell's success.

In 1898 Mr. Cantrell was united in marriage to Miss Nita Earnest of Webb City, Mo. Three daughters have been born of this union: Helen, Ruth and Alice, of whom only Helen is as yet (1911) of school age. Mrs. Cantrell is a member of the Christian church. Fraternally Mr. Cantrell is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican.

This young man, at the age of thirty-six, has already made a record. His accomplishments speak more eloquently than words of the ability, energy and conscientious endeavor he has devoted to the interests of his employers, and they in turn have recognized his merit and have rewarded it. A man of sterling worth and a courteous gentleman, Kansas is proud to recognize him among its representative citizens, for such are the men who have made it the great state it is.

Frank E. Shoemaker, who has popularly and efficiently served the people of Neodesha, Kan., as their postmaster since 1902, was called to that position as a deserving, capable, and highly esteemed citizen, rather than through political influence, and he has fully measured up to the confidence reposed in him. He was born at Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio, April 11, 1866, a son of George W. and Harriette L. (Davenport) Shoemaker. The father was born in Ohio and was one of that state's loyal defenders of the Union during the Civil war. He served in the Twenty-first Ohio infantry four years and three months, a part of that time as foreman for building of the different quartermasters' buildings. This regiment participated at Stone's River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge; was with Sherman at the siege of Atlanta and moved with him

to the sea and then up through the Carolinas. It returned to Washington via Richmond, was present at the Grand Review, and then proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out July 25, 1865. After the war George W. Shoemaker returned to Ohio, but in 1866 came to Kansas and purchased a farm in Wilson county, on which he resided many years, and which he still owns. A resident of Kansas nearly half a century, none knows better than he the trials and discouragements of pioneer days nor more fully appreciates the accomplishments of this great commonwealth in that comparatively short period. He is a Republican in politics and at one time served as commissioner of Wilson county, but has never sought further official preferment.

Frank E. Shoemaker finished his education in the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio. For seven years following his graduation there he taught school in Ohio; then he came to Kansas and worked on his father's farm during the summer and taught school during the winter. In 1893 he began to work for Marion Corss as a clerk and also learned the tinner's trade, at which he continued to be employed nearly ten years. Well educated, energetic, and worthy, he proved a popular candidate for the position of postmaster of Neodesha, in 1902, and on July 22 received his commission as such. Courteous and obliging as an official and maintaining a high standard of service for his patrons, the people of Neodesha have been well satisfied with their choice and have retained him in that position to the present time, a period of ten years.

In 1890 Mr. Shoemaker wedded Miss Maude, daughter of Hassell Hamilton, a cooper by trade who was born in New York and now resides in Ohio. Of this marriage was born a son, Irwin H., now a high school student at Neodesha. Mr. Shoemaker lost his first wife by death, April 20, 1899, and on June 8, 1902, was married to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Vanderhoff, natives of Ohio. Of this second union have been born two sons—Floyd, who is a student in the grades at Neodesha, and Roy, now (1911) four years old. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker are members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and are active workers in their church, Mr. Shoemaker being superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school at Neodesha. Fraternally he unites with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Brotherhood of America. In the first named order he has taken all the degrees and is past grand of his lodge. In political affairs he is a Republican and as a citizen is one of the most respected and esteemed of his city.

John L. Moorhead, an able and successful physician of Neodesha, Kan., comes of sturdy Irish ancestry and was born to the professions. Dr. Moorhead's birthplace was Knox county, Missouri, and the date of his birth was March 16, 1870. His father, Rev. John Moorhead, was born in Ireland and came to the United States at the age of three years with his parents, who settled in Ohio. Entering the Methodist ministry

Reverend Moorhead gave fifty years of active service as a preacher of the Gospel and in the kindly ministrations of his calling, twenty-five years of that period having been spent in Missouri, where he was a presiding elder twelve years. He had been engaged in ministerial duties in Ohio prior to his removal to Missouri, and after coming to Kansas continued in the service of his church, preaching at various points but maintaining his residence at Baldwin, where he now resides retired. He is well known, not only as a minister but also as a newspaper man and successful business man. For fifteen years he published the "Baldwin Ledger" and had done editorial work in Missouri for a number of years. A strong Republican in his political views, he has always taken a keen interest in the work of his party. He served as chaplain of the lower house of the Kansas state legislature one term and was chaplain in the state penitentiary during the incumbency of Governor Morrill. By successful management he has accumulated a competency and now, in the fullness of years, is resting from a long career of useful activity. Reverend Moorhead married Elizabeth Hayward and of their four children Dr. John L. Moorhead is the third in order of birth. The grandfather, William Moorhead, a native of Ireland, after locating in Ohio became an importer of fine horses and in connection with that industry made nine trips across the Atlantic. He died in Ohio about 1876.

Dr. Moorhead was educated at Baldwin, in the Baker University, and took up the study of medicine in the Kansas Medical College, where he graduated in 1896. Following his graduation he entered the Indian service at Fort Sill, Okla., for one summer, and from there went to Topeka as a physician at the State Hospital for the Insane. In July, 1897, he located at Neodesha and has since been engaged there in the active practice of his profession. For the first six months he was associated with Dr. T. Blakslee, but after that he practiced alone until his present partnership with Dr. Frank T. Allen was formed, in 1902. Dr. Moorhead keeps fully abreast with the progressive thought of his profession and is a member of the Wilson County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is division surgeon for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company and is local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific.

In October, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Moorhead and Miss Georgia, daughter of Dr. Frank T. Allen of Neodesha. Of this union one son has been born, Frank L., now (1911) three years old. Dr. and Mrs. Moorhead are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he prominently affiliates with the Masonic order as a Knight Templar, Scottish Rite Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has "passed all the chairs" of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In political affairs Dr. Moorhead, a staunch Republican, has been an active worker in his party's interests and has been a delegate to the different Republican conventions a number of times. He has been a member of the Neodesha school board two years, and all that tends toward the upbuild-

ing of his city and state receives his warm interest and support. In various ways he has proved to be a man of public spirit and a citizen of sterling worth.

William D. Atkinson, a prominent lawyer of Parsons and a former justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, was born near Dubuque, Iowa, March 26, 1861, his parents being John and Permelia (Dodson) Atkinson. His father was a native of New Jersey and a son of John Atkinson, who removed from New Jersey to Ohio in an early day and settled in Hamilton county, which was the birthplace of Permelia Dodson. John Atkinson and his wife removed to Iowa, soon after their marriage, and settled on a farm in Dubuque county. They subsequently removed, in 1865, to Jones county, that state, where their son, William D., was reared on a farm. Their children, five in number, were: Edward L., Adelbert J. (deceased), William D., George L., and Alta P. In 1882 the parents came to Neosho county, Kansas, and there spent the rest of their days on a farm. These loved and honored parents were quiet and unpretentious, but highly respected by all who knew them. They were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1879 William D. Atkinson became a student at the Iowa State College, where he completed the prescribed course in 1882. At the age of seventeen he entered the teaching profession and thereafter alternately taught and attended school until he had completed his literary education and had prepared himself for the practice of law. While visiting his parents in Kansas, in 1884, he was induced to take charge of the schools at Galesburg. Later, he had charge of the public schools at Thayer, Kan. In the meantime he had begun the study of law. He had as an able preceptor, Hon. Walter L. Simons, then of Parsons, but now a resident of Fort Scott, Kan., who afterward served on the district court bench of Bourbon county twelve years. After Mr. Atkinson's admission to the bar, Dec. 6, 1886, he was for some time a law partner of Judge Simons. He has resided in Parsons since entering upon the practice of law and served as city attorney of Parsons ten years. On Jan. 1, 1904, he was appointed by Governor Bailey to fill a vacancy on the Kansas Supreme Court bench and served as a member of the Supreme Court one year. He then resumed his law practice at Parsons. Judge Atkinson has been very successful in his profession and has attained high rank in the state as a lawyer and jurist. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally, he affiliates with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree.

On Oct. 13, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Atkinson and Miss Fannie Cooper, of Parsons, a daughter of Newberry and Susan Day Cooper. These parents were pioneers in Labette county. They were born in Virginia, came to Missouri in an early day, and from there, in 1866, to Kansas, where they took a government land claim. Before her marriage, Mrs. Atkinson was a teacher in the Parsons schools, had studied law, and was admitted to the bar. While she has



W. S. Atkinson

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never actively practiced law, she has been of valuable assistance to her husband in his profession. She is well educated, of a literary turn of mind, and is a cultured and much appreciated woman in a large social circle in Parsons. She is president of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs.

Charles E. Cowdery, proprietor of the "Daily Sun" at Neodesha, Kan., is of the first rank of the influential business men of that city, and by his character, energy, and shrewdness has not only built up a profitable business for himself but also has been a potent factor in developing a spirit of enterprise and progress in his city. After completing his education in the public schools of Buffalo, Kan., Mr. Cowdery taught two years and then decided to take up newspaper work. He bought a small newspaper at Buffalo, which he published a number of years before his removal to Neodesha, in 1894. There he purchased the "Weekly Sun," which had been established in 1890, and in 1898 bought the "Daily Derrick," changing it to the "Daily Sun." This publication, which he has continued under the latter name, has a large circulation and has proved a profitable business venture. The prosperity which has attended the business career of Mr. Cowdery is the result of determination, industry, and a driving energy, for he has made his daily paper a success where the majority of men would have failed in a town the size of Neodesha. His pluck and success have won admiration and his integrity and worth as a citizen have won him the respect of all who are admitted to his acquaintance.

Mr. Cowdery was born in Iowa, Dec. 12, 1869, a son of Melancthon and Martha A. (Brooks) Cowdery. The father was a native of Ohio and served throughout the Civil war in the Second Ohio cavalry, first as first lieutenant of his company and later as captain. This regiment saw hard service and early in 1862 was sent westward to Missouri. There, in February, a scouting party of 120 men of this regiment was attacked in the streets of Independence by an equal force under Quantrill, but as the result of the regiment's "first fight" Quantrill was routed in less than a quarter of an hour. While on duty in Kentucky Mr. Cowdery was captured and sent to the infamous Libby prison, where he was held nine months before being released. After the war he returned to Ohio, but later removed to Wisconsin, thence to Iowa, and from there he came to Wilson county, Kansas, in 1871. He was a merchant at Buffalo, Wilson county, a number of years and also engaged in farming, but later removed to Oklahoma, where he conducted a livery stable and boarding house until his death, in 1895; his widow survived him until 1908. He was a Republican up to the time of the Populist movement and thereafter until his death gave his allegiance to the Populist party. Elijah Cowdery, grandfather of Charles E., was a native of Connecticut and a weaver by trade. He, too, responded to the call of the West and came to Kansas, where he resided until his death.

In 1897 Charles E. Cowdery and Elizabeth Longwell of Sedgwick

county, Kansas, were married. Two children—Laura and Louise—have been born to them. Mrs. Cowdery is a member of the Baptist church and both our subject and his wife are popular and highly respected citizens of their community.

Arthur L. Hill, vice-president of the First National Bank of Neodesha, Kan., has been connected with that institution for over thirty years and, like his father, Capt. William Hill, whose service in that bank has exceeded that of his son by ten years, is recognized as one of the leading business men of Wilson county. Mr. Hill is a native of Wisconsin, born May 25, 1866, and is descended from sturdy Scotch ancestors. Capt. William Hill, his father, was born in Scotland and, in 1839, came to the United States with his parents, who first located in Southern Ohio, but later removed to Wisconsin. He learned the printer's trade and accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, where he later married Ellen Maxwell, and where his son, Arthur L., was born. From there he came to Kansas, in 1873, and entered the Neodesha Savings Bank as cashier, which responsible position he has continued to fill for nearly forty years. It was made the First National Bank of Neodesha in 1903 and is one of the oldest banks in Wilson county. It is capitalized at \$30,000 and has a surplus and profits of \$30,000. Captain Hill is a veteran of the Civil war and served four years during that conflict, first as a member and later as captain of Company B, Eighth Missouri infantry. This regiment was organized in June and July, 1861, and in September had arrived at Paducah, Ky., where it remained until the following February, when it joined the forces moving against Forts Henry and Donelson. Fort Henry had surrendered before the regiment arrived, but at Donelson it proved its fighting qualities, assisting the command of Gen. Lew Wallace in repulsing the enemy's attempt to cut a way out. On the second day at Shiloh it was again under Wallace and was in some of the heaviest fighting of that battle. This regiment had acquitted itself with credit in numerous engagements up to the advance on Vicksburg, in which it was the first regiment to encounter and drive in the enemy's pickets. It took part in the assaults of the Vicksburg works and after the fall of that city was in the movement to drive General Johnston from Jackson. In November the Eighth Missouri accompanied Sherman to Chattanooga and was in the advance of the first assault on Missionary Ridge. After Bragg's defeat at Chattanooga it marched to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville. In the spring of 1864 it joined Sherman's army for the advance upon Atlanta, taking part in all the principal engagements of that historic campaign, until July, 1864, when it was ordered to St. Louis and there mustered out. Matthew Hill, the father of William and the grandfather of Arthur L., also was a native of Scotland and a miller by trade, and removed from Ohio to Wisconsin, where he died.

Arthur L. Hill completed his education in Neodesha, Kan., where he graduated in the high school in 1883. At the early age of fourteen he began to be employed at the bank, and through his business ability and

devotion to the interests of that institution has steadily advanced in his standing and is now its vice-president. He is also a member of the firm of Allred & Hill, lumber merchants of Neodesha, which firm does a very successful and profitable business.

In 1896 Mr. Hill married Miss Hattie Cross. She is a daughter of Marion Cross, who was born in New York, but removed from that state to Illinois and from there to Kansas. Later, Mr. Cross took up his residence in California and died there. The most of his active business career was spent as a hardware merchant and he, too, was a soldier of the Civil war, his service having been in the Second Kansas cavalry, which saw as much hard service and did as much fighting as any cavalry organization west of the Mississippi. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been born three children—Roy, Dorothea and Marion—all of whom are in school. Mrs. Hill is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Mr. Hill is a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason, is also affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and has held all the "chairs" of the Blue Lodge and Chapter. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an independent in political affairs and supports those men and measures which in his opinion will best conserve the public welfare. For twenty years he was clerk of Neodesha and as a citizen is held in the highest esteem.

Frank T. Allen.—A physician and surgeon of established reputation, Dr. Allen is one of the most prominent men of Wilson county, a standing gained both through the useful and kind offices of his calling and through more than thirty years of worthy and public spirited citizenship. He was born at Hillsboro, Ill., Aug. 22, 1849. His father was William Allen and his mother was a Miss Mary Killingsworth prior to her marriage. William Allen was a native of Knoxville, Tenn., and was a farmer by occupation. Removing to Illinois in an early day he there bought a farm on which he resided until his death, in 1861. In politics he was a Democrat and at one time served as sheriff of Montgomery county, Illinois. During the great struggle of 1861 to 1865 he loyally espoused the Union cause.

Dr. Allen was reared in Hillsboro and completed his literary education in the academy there. He began the study of medicine in 1869 and was graduated in the medical department of Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., in 1873. Locating for practice in Bond county, Illinois, he continued there until 1879, when he removed to Kansas and settled in Neodesha. From the first he commanded a good practice and in the succeeding years has become recognized as one of the leading physicians of Wilson county. Though not a specialist in that line he has done a great deal of successful surgery and has been local and district surgeon for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company since 1880. Upon his removal to Neodesha he at once built a home, besides which Dr. Allen owns a fine farm of 189 acres, to which he gives more and more of his attention, as he is gradually retiring from his medical practice, ably assumed by his partner, Dr. John L. Moorhead. Dr.

Allen has been successful both from a professional and business standpoint and ranks as one of the well-to-do citizens of his county. However, it is but a reward for years of hard, faithful, and conscientious effort, for Dr. Allen began his independent career wholly dependent upon his own resources.

In 1875 he wedded Ollie White, who was born at Vandalia, Ill., daughter of J. B. White, who was a native of Illinois and a miller by occupation. Dr. and Mrs. Allen have one child living, Georgia M., the wife of Dr. John L. Moorhead, partner of Dr. Allen. (See sketch.) Dr. Allen has always been a Democrat in politics but has never taken a decided interest in party work. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is a Royal Arch and a Knight Templar Mason. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Kansas State Medical Society, and the Wilson County Medical Society.

James M. Kennedy, of Fredonia, Kan., and able lawyer and a successful business man of that city, was born of Irish parents in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, Nov. 11, 1857. His father, Patrick Kennedy, was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, born in December, 1831. In 1851 he immigrated to the United States and in November of that year landed at New Orleans, from whence he came to Indiana, thence to Wisconsin, and in 1869 removed to Wilson county, Kansas, where he resided until his death. In the Civil war he gave patriotic service to the country of his adoption as a member of Company C, Eighth Illinois infantry, with which he participated in many of the hard fought battles of that conflict. This regiment was in the engagements at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion's Hill, and Vicksburg, being among the first troops to enter that town at its capture. In February, 1864, it moved with General Sherman to Meridian, Miss., and from that time until mustered out saw continued and active service.

James M. Kennedy, after receiving a common school education, became a teacher and for a number of years was engaged in that line of professional work, five years of that time as an instructor in county normal work. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1890. Twenty years of successful practice have put him to the fore at the Wilson county bar, and during that period he not only won professional success, but has evinced business ability of a high order. In connection with his law practice he has engaged extensively in the real estate business and has made a success of it. Besides large holdings of farm and other realty in Wilson county, he is one of five stockholders in the Excelsior Brick Company, which is now (1911) erecting kilns that will cost approximately \$45,000. Mr. Kennedy is a Democrat and was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Wilson county, a county that is strongly Republican.

In 1882 Mr. Kennedy married Mary E. Stivers, of Fredonia, Kan. She is a daughter of Judge Stivers, who came to Kansas from Tipton county, Indiana, and is deceased. Mrs. Kennedy's grandfather Stivers

served in the war of 1812. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy: William is a graduate of the University of Kansas and is a practicing attorney in Greenville, Mo.; Max J. (see sketch); and Madge is a graduate of the Kansas University and is the wife of Fred J. Cambern, of the Bank of Erie, at Erie, Kan.

Max J. Kennedy, of Fredonia, Kan., is a young man of exceptional business ability who has become well known throughout Kansas and other states through his connection with the Kennedy Printing Company, and through his interests in fine bred horses and English bloodhounds. He is a native of Wilson county, Kansas, born Dec. 27, 1883, to James M. and Mary E. (Stivers) Kennedy. After completing a common school education he entered active business life at the age of nineteen by engaging in the breeding of registered horses and has continued his interests in that direction to the present time. He now has fifteen standard bred horses, among them being Parolo 44353, colts from Baron Wilkes, Symbaleer, Silver Thorn, Askey, and many other noted horses. He is a dealer and also a breeder of English bloodhounds and sells more of them than any other fancier in the United States. He has made it a very profitable business. Many of the hounds are imported from England and at the present time he has fifty of them. He is a large advertiser in this line and owns two large farms near Fredonia, where in every way he is fully equipped to care successfully for both his horses and hounds. In 1902 Mr. Kennedy started a daily paper at Fredonia, known as the "Daily Herald." After publishing it four years he sold it, in 1906, and established the Kennedy Printing Company. This plant furnishes bank supplies and its products are sold in all parts of the United States. In five years' time it has developed a large trade, mostly a mail order business, and the plant requires from twenty to thirty men in its corps of employes. Besides the interests enumerated Mr. Kennedy has other property holdings of value. This is a remarkable record for a young man who is not yet thirty years of age and stamps him as a man of unusual energy, business acumen, and enterprise, one who knew the direction of his native ability and thus along unusual lines has already won a distinct success.

In 1905 Mr. Kennedy wedded Bessie F., daughter of John H. Wolever, a veteran of the Civil war, who now lives retired in Fredonia. Two sons—Kenneth and Conrad—have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America. In the Masonic order he has attained the Knights Templar degree. Politically he is a Republican and is aligned with the progressive branch of that party.

E. C. Duncan, an able representative of the medical profession of Fredonia, Kan., is a young man of ambition and energy whom his city values, not only for his professional abilities, but also for his public spirit as a citizen. He is a son of a physician and it is not strange, therefore, that Dr. Duncan selected therapeutics as the science to which

his life should be devoted. Born in Nashville, Ind., Sept. 3, 1875, he is a son of Dr. M. A. Duncan and his wife, *nee* Frances Kysor. Dr. M. A. Duncan is likewise a native of Indiana and was prepared for the profession of medicine at the Cincinnati Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. He began his practice at Nashville, Ind., but in 1885 removed to Kansas and is an active practitioner and city physician of Chanute. He is a member of the Christian church and in political affairs is a Democrat.

Dr. E. C. Duncan received his literary education in a private school in Helena, Mont., and in 1897 began the study of medicine, which he completed at the Beaumont Medical College at St. Louis, Mo., in 1901. He began his practice that same year at Fredonia, Kan., where he has since continued, and he has been very successful, now having charge of a large practice. He is ever a close student of the progressive thought of his profession, and through his membership in the different medical fraternities keeps fully abreast with medical advance. He is secretary of the Wilson County Medical Society and also sustains membership in the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In 1910 he was appointed health officer of Wilson county and in 1911 was reappointed to that office. He is also medical examiner for the Aetna Life, Union Central, Penn Mutual, as well as minor insurance companies.

In 1900 Dr. Duncan married Miss Ellen, a daughter of John L. Dooley, who is vice-president of the Holladay State Bank. Dr. Duncan is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. In the Masonic order he has attained the Knights Templar degree and is Past Eminent Commander of his commandery. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church. Dr. Duncan is a cultured gentleman, high minded and honorable, of a gracious and pleasing personality, and enjoys not only the confidence of those whom he serves in his extended practice, but also the universal respect of his fellow citizens.

James T. Cooper, of Fredonia, Kan., an able and well known member of the Wilson county bar, has built up a professional reputation and a large practice as a corporation lawyer, and in that capacity has charge of the legal affairs of a number of the largest business concerns of Wilson and adjoining counties. Born in Woodson county, Aug. 30, 1866, Mr. Cooper is a native Kansan, and through his useful activities is contributing to the prestige of his native state as one of the most progressive of the Union. On the paternal side he comes from an old North Carolina family, while his mother's people, the Wallers, were early settlers in Maryland. Albert J. Cooper, his father, was born in Tennessee, but removed to Missouri with his parents when a boy. From there he came to Kansas, in 1857, and settled in Woodson county, where he entered and proved up a homestead. In 1863 he enlisted in the service of the Union army as a member of the Ninth Kansas cavalry, and was mustered out in August, 1865. Returning to Kansas he resumed the occupation of farming and was thus engaged until his death, in Wilson county, in 1891. In politics he was a Republican, but took no

other than a voting interest in political affairs. He was a son of D. C. Cooper, who was born in North Carolina in 1806. Venson Cooper, great-grandfather of James T., was born in North Carolina in 1769 and lived there until his death. The mother of James T. Cooper was a Miss Caroline Waller prior to her marriage. She was the youngest child of William Waller, who was born near Baltimore, Md., and died in Kentucky.

James T. Cooper received a common school education in Wilson county, Kansas. After attending the normal school at Fort Scott a short period he entered Baker University and was a student there one year. He completed his literary education in the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, where he graduated in 1891. He had taught school one year before going to Emporia and also taught one year after his graduation. Elected a clerk of the district court, in 1892, he began the study of law during his spare time and was admitted to the bar in 1895, while in office. He began the practice of law under favorable circumstances and commanded a good professional business from the start. Early in his practice he made a specialty of corporation law, in which direction his ability was soon recognized. Some of the firms he represents in legal affairs are the Fredonia Gas Company, the Windom Glass Company, the Fredonia Brick Company, the Wilson County Bank, the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, the Portland Cement Company, and a number of smaller companies. He is admitted to practice in all the courts, both state and Federal. Successful alike in professional and business affairs, he has become the owner of large properties and is recognized as one of the substantial men of Wilson county. He is a stockholder in the Wilson County Bank and owns valuable land in Wilson county.

In 1895 Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Flora, daughter of C. B. Jackson, a pioneer farmer of Wilson county, Kansas. Mrs. Cooper was educated at Emporia and was a successful teacher a number of years before her marriage. Mr. Cooper was elected to his first office, that of clerk of the district court, as a Republican, but since that time has given his political allegiance to the Democratic party. He served four years as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, to which office he was elected to succeed W. J. Bailey. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and has "passed all the chairs" of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Knights Templar degree.

Alexander D. Crooks, president of the State Bank of Fredonia, and one of the prominent and influential citizens of Wilson county, was born in Chambers county, Alabama, Dec. 23, 1861, and accompanied his parents, James and Alvara (McCarley) Crooks, to Kansas in 1868. The father was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, in 1836, and came to America in 1848, when twelve years of age, in company with an uncle. Settling first in South Carolina, he removed from there to Indiana, thence to Illinois, and then, in 1868, came to Kansas, locating on a farm in Allen county. In 1873 he removed from Allen county to Wilson

county, where he has since resided and where he has become a large land owner. He started in life a poor boy, but by honest and persistent effort he has accumulated a creditable competency and become one of the well-to-do men of Wilson county. He is a Republican in his political adherency. The mother of Alexander D. Crooks was born in Alabama. Both parents are active and consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

Alexander D. Crooks was but seven years of age when his parents came to this state and thus he has been a Kansan from early childhood. After completing the usual common school course in Wilson county he entered the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, in 1882, and was graduated there in 1887. For the following six years he was engaged in teaching and was employed as an instructor at Oswego, Osage City, Wakeeney, and Fredonia. His service at Wakeeney was from 1890 to 1892, as principal of the schools there, and the following year he became superintendent of the schools at Fredonia. His entrance into active business life was made in 1893, when he became cashier of the State Bank of Fredonia. In 1909, after sixteen years of faithful and efficient service in the capacity of cashier, he was made president of the bank, in which position he has continued to the present time. His splendid business acumen and sound judgment have been evident in the successful conduct of the bank's affairs, that institution having enjoyed a steady and substantial growth. The State Bank of Fredonia was organized in 1885, and in 1894 was made a state bank. It has a capital of \$30,000, a surplus and undivided profits of \$35,000, and its deposits average about \$200,000.

In 1893, in New Mexico, Mr. Crooks was united in marriage to Miss Alma Root, who was born in Nebraska and was a teacher for a number of years prior to her marriage. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Crooks has been blessed with one son, Reed, now a senior in the Fredonia High School. In political affairs Mr. Crooks is a Republican and fraternally he is a Mason. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and are citizens of high standing in their community.

Thomas Watson Roach.—The semi-centenary of Kansas' statehood concludes an epoch in her history wherein were developed men who, from the standpoint of constructive, initiative, and executive talent, rank with the most forceful in the annals of her sister commonwealths. Among those who have realized a large and substantial success, there is one who for forty years has been intimately identified with her educational institutions and who is justly recognized as one of the foremost educators of his state. His name initiates this article.

Thomas Watson Roach, president of Kansas Wesleyan Business College and ex-president of Kansas Wesleyan University, is a native of Ohio and was born in Ross township, Jefferson county, Nov. 8, 1847, a son of James Potts and Martha (Wright) Roach, and is a lineal descendant of Israel Potts, of Revolutionary fame. He secured his early educational discipline in the district schools of his native county



Geo. W. Roach

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and initiated his career as an educator, in 1866, as a district school teacher. He was matriculated in Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, graduating therein with the degree of Bachelor of Science, a member of the class of 1870, having as classmates such men as Lyman C. Humphrey, afterward governor of Kansas, and Philander C. Knox, the present Secretary of State in President Taft's cabinet, and other men who have won distinction.

In March, 1871, Professor Roach came to Kansas, where he accepted the position of superintendent of the schools of Marysville. He moved to Padonia, Brown county, in 1873, and purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming, but continued teaching in the schools of Brown county. In 1881, he was made city superintendent of the schools of Clyde and remained in this capacity until 1885, when he was elected county superintendent of schools for Cloud county, and was reelected to that office in 1887. During his incumbency of that office he introduced the grading of the common schools, the first venture along that line in Kansas. He also secured the adoption of uniform text books by three counties, a forerunner of the law requiring state-wide uniformity of text books in the grades. He was the pioneer in the movement towards the consolidation of the district schools, being the first superintendent in Kansas to accomplish such a union of several schools in one. In 1887 he did effective work in securing the passage through the legislature and in the interest of public schools, several bills, one of which, increasing the salaries of county superintendents of schools, resulted in a much more competent class of men seeking the position. He was the originator of the plan for the regular annual meetings of county superintendents and for the annual meeting of the county school boards. Professor Roach was re-nominated superintendent of Cloud county schools by acclamation and had no opponent, a convincing testimony as to the public's estimate of his ability in that position. In 1890 he organized, in Denison, Tex., the National Business College and became president and superintendent of that institution. One of the handsomest and best arranged buildings ever devoted to a school of this kind was erected under his supervision, at a cost of \$105,000. In the fall of 1891 he resigned as president of the college and disposed of his interests there, in order to accept a call to establish a business college department for the Kansas Wesleyan University, at Salina. He was placed in charge of this school, with the title of general superintendent, and, in 1903, was elected president of the university, acting in the dual capacity until 1908, when the duties became too strenuous and he resigned the presidency of Kansas Wesleyan University. During his administration the institution attained an extremely satisfying growth, a ladies' dormitory was built at a value of \$30,000, an indebtedness of \$20,000 on the original building was paid off, an athletic field and grounds for a campus was purchased, and the old college building was extensively remodeled. Through the efforts of Professor Roach a donation of \$25,000 was secured from Andrew Carnegie for a science

hall, and he also secured a total of \$25,000 in endowment funds. He served during the five years as president of the university without salary, and contributed from his private funds nearly \$1,000, annually, in support of the institution. Upon tendering his resignation he presented the trustees with a new residence, valued at \$7,500, for a home for its future presidents. Since 1908 he has given close attention to the conduct of Kansas Wesleyan Business College, which is recognized as the leading school of its kind, not only in Kansas, but also throughout the country. As an educator Professor Roach ranks among the first in the state. He has always been a leader, as well as a teacher, possesses executive ability of a high order, and has brought the administrative policy of his schools up to the point of highest efficiency. Probably no teacher has left upon so large a per cent. of the youth of Kansas such an impress for right living, industry, and usefulness, as has Professor Roach, which fact is attested by the great number of men and women who have made successes since attending his schools. He was considered by the State Superintendent of Kansas and his co-workers, the ablest and most aggressive county superintendent that the state ever had. While he was superintendent, as an organizer, he had few superiors. For his work as an educator he was made a life member of the National Educational Association and has had several degrees of honor conferred upon him, the last being the Doctor's degree, conferred by the Iowa Wesleyan University.

Professor Roach has never been an "ambitious" man. In all the positions he has held, in the forty years of his Kansas life, he never applied for a position nor sought an office. His official positions have not been remunerative ones and were always thrust upon him. He accepted positions of trust as a matter of duty. He has led a strenuous life, working with a view of accomplishing something and doing some good. Many waste places has he transformed into beautiful farms or school grounds, making them models for the neighborhood. Many a careless or indifferent person has changed through Professor Roach's efforts into a thoughtful, careful man or woman. Professor Roach's name is in the red book, "Who is Who in America," among the noted persons of the United States. He has been successful in a financial way, has made extensive donations to the Kansas Wesleyan University and other enterprises which have been built up in Salina, and now owns several good business blocks in the city, the business college building and the Roach building being among the handsomest in the city. For more than ten years he has been vice-president of the Planters' State Bank, one of the most conservative and most prosperous banks in the state. He is also president of and director in several corporations organized in his home city. In the building up of Salina and making it the beautiful city that it is, he is an essential factor.

In politics he affiliates with the Republicans, but was elected mayor of the city of Salina, in 1900, on the Caucus Prohibition ticket. While the council and other officials strongly opposed the strict enforcement

of the prohibitory law, he succeeded in driving the gamblers and many of the joints out of the city. As mayor he lent the city's aid to the building of a vitrified brick plant, in which brick were manufactured for paving some fifty miles of sidewalk, and incidentally delivered a blow to the brick trust, which had made it almost impossible to have other than wood sidewalks until his inauguration. He had the city purchase, with a few hundred dollars, real estate for the future city buildings, and this tract, when needed, proved to be worth thousands, where it had only cost the city hundreds of dollars. He secured the passage of an ordinance for the splendid sewer system that now prevails in the city and was the first and only mayor of Salina who ever reduced the bonded debt of the city from a surplus of the general funds.

Professor Roach has attained to the Knights Templar and Scottish Rite Thirty-second degrees in Masonry. As a Methodist he has for many years been a trustee of the First Methodist Church, Salina, and served as a lay delegate in the General Conference, held in Los Angeles in 1904. He has been an active, influential member of the Salina Commercial Club and is recognized as one of the progressive, energetic, and able citizens, not only of Salina, but of northwestern Kansas.

On April 11, 1874, Professor Roach was joined in marriage to Miss Angelina Olevia Martin, daughter of Evi Martin, of Fairfield county, Ohio. Mrs. Roach is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and of the various church societies and is an active participant in the church and charitable work of Salina. She has been the close associate of her husband in all his educational work and business affairs. Since the founding of the Kansas Wesleyan Business College she has been intimately connected with the institution. The young ladies have received from her the personal and parental oversight of a mother in the matters of health, habits, and bodily comfort. The young men and young ladies always remember her, no matter how long they have been away or how far they go. "With kind regards to Mrs. Roach," ends many a letter to the school.

Edwin D. Mikesell, of Fredonia, Kan., a lawyer of intellectual vigor, of resourcefulness and of determination, is a young man whom Wilson county proudly recognizes as one of its representative citizens, because of his accomplishments and because he is a native son of that county. He was born Nov. 13, 1871, on a farm nine miles southeast of Fredonia, where his parents, Daniel L. and Mary J. (Lingel) Mikesell, settled in 1869, and where they resided for many years. The father is a native of Elkhart county, Indiana, but when seventeen years of age accompanied his parents to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he resided until his removal to Kansas, in 1858. Settling first in Woodson county, he there bought a claim, but in 1869 removed to Wilson county and preempted a claim which remained the family homestead nearly forty years. Being among the earliest settlers of Kansas, he saw it pass through the hazardous times just prior to and during the Civil war, and himself participated in the protection of the new state, as a member of the Six-

teenth Kansas cavalry. This regiment had its inspiration in the infamous Quantrill raid, in August, 1863, and for the most part did post and escort duty—guarding the defenseless homes of the citizens of Kansas on and near the border. However, it also saw active service and participated in the battle of the Big Blue, in the vicinity of Westport, Mo., and took part in the pursuit of the retreating Confederate General Price. It was also sent to the plains in pursuit of hostile Indians; its service extended from September, 1863, to Oct. 8, 1864. After the war Daniel L. Mikesell resumed farming and continued thus engaged until his retirement, in 1907, and his removal to Fredonia. The mother of Edwin D. Mikesell died in 1906. Her father was a native of Indiana and moved from that state to Iowa, where he died. Both parents were members of that branch of the Christian church known as the New Lights. David Mikesell, grandfather of Edwin D., was a native of Pennsylvania, from whence he removed to Ohio, thence to Indiana, and from there to Wilson county, Kansas, where he died when ninety-one years of age.

Edwin D. Mikesell was reared in Wilson county, Kansas, and obtained his earlier education in its public schools. Later he attended the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott. He then began teaching school and taught three years, though this was but an initial step to other professional labor, for he had determined on a career in law. He began his legal studies under S. S. Kirkpatrick, who later became a member of Congress, and after diligent preparation was admitted to the bar, May 31, 1897. A week later, on June 7, he opened a law office at Neodesha. He not only had no capital with which to survive that beginning period, which is the trial of every novice in professional life, but was \$150 in debt. With the resourcefulness which has characterized his subsequent career, he began to make business. This he did by soliciting all the business men of Neodesha for their collections. In less than two months he had all that he could do, and from that time to the present his success has been continuous. In 1900 he was elected county attorney of Wilson county, as the Republican candidate, and at that time removed to Fredonia, where he has since resided. He has advanced steadily in his profession and is recognized as one of the best lawyers of the Wilson county bar. His clientage has been representative in character and remunerative in reward, and he has had charge of more cases in the supreme court of the state than has any other practitioner in Wilson county. He is also admitted to practice in the Federal courts. He served as county attorney two terms and was considered the best official in that capacity that Wilson county ever had. On June 22, 1905, he was appointed assistant attorney-general under Governor Hoch and his achievements in that connection were of an important character. He soon demonstrated his ability to do things. Seven open saloons in Neodesha were closed, their bars confiscated, and a number of the keepers convicted. All the liquor business of the county was suppressed and during his appointment prohibition reigned in Wilson county. While devoted to his profession, he maintains a warm interest

in the affairs of his city and is now (1911) president of the Fredonia board of education. In political affairs he gives his allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally is a Royal Arch Mason.

In 1899 Mr. Mikesell wedded Miss Alice, daughter of V. L. Browning, of Cherokee county, Kansas. Mr. Browning is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served three years, and is a native of Illinois, from which state he removed to his farm in Cherokee county. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mikesell have been born four children: Ralph, Alma, and Edwin, all of whom are in school, and Helen, an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Mikesell are members of the Methodist church.

John R. Blackburn, of Fredonia, judge of the probate court of Wilson county, is a Kansas pioneer and is well known throughout the southeastern part of the state through twenty-five years of useful activity in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was born in what is now Noble county, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1844, to Zachariah and Margaret (Jordan) Blackburn. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, accompanied his parents to Ohio when four years old, in 1818, and there the family settled on the Flat Head reservation. In 1841 Zachariah Blackburn wedded Margaret Jordan, who traveled life's journey with him almost sixty-three years. In 1854 they removed from Ohio to Iowa, where they resided until their respective deaths, the father passing away in 1904, at the ripe old age of ninety years. He was first a Whig, but aligned himself with the Republican party upon its organization, and both parents were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The paternal grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania and was of Scotch-Irish descent, while the maternal grandfather of Judge Blackburn was a Virginian by birth. Both were farmers and very early settlers in Ohio, where they died.

Judge Blackburn acquired his education in the common schools of Iowa and until 1878 was engaged in farming in that state. He then removed to Kansas, and after a few years on the farm entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he continued twenty-five years. He is a Republican in political affairs and in 1908 was elected probate judge of Wilson county, to which office he was reelected in 1910. In each instance he received the largest majority of any Republican candidate for office in his county, which is an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held there. He owns a comfortable residence property in Fredonia and also owns a good farm in Wilson county.

In 1866 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Blackburn and Miss Lavina I., daughter of Robert Heath, who was a native of North Carolina, but for many years a resident of Iowa, where he died. Of the children born to Judge and Mrs. Blackburn nine are living: Fannie is the wife of W. B. Barton, of Garden City; William R. resides in Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas; Clifford J. is a resident of Kansas City, Mo.; Robert Z., of Cottonwood Falls, is now treasurer of Chase county; Chester A. is a dentist practicing at Altoona, Kan.; Mary is the wife of Earl Carver, of Altoona, Kan.; Grace married Webb Thompson, and

resides at Benedict, Kan., Herschel is located at Ottawa, Kan., and Elmore lives in Fredonia. As a minister Judge Blackburn made his every effort count for good and as a judge his sincerity of purpose and probity of character are unquestioned, which gives to him the full confidence and esteem of all who appear at his court. He and his wife command the universal love and esteem of their community.

Henry Jackson Waters, B. S. A., president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is a worthy scion of old English ancestors and has demonstrated that the transplanted stock thrives upon the soil of the New World. The Waters family came from Middleham, Yorkshire, England, the first American ancestors settling in Jamestown, Va., in 1608, and the descendants are still prominent in Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. The grandfather of President Waters was a member of Jackson's brigade in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of New Orleans. Shortly after the close of the war he removed to Pike county, Missouri, and later to Ralls county, in that state, where he later purchased a farm and established a home. He was a minister of the Christian church, and though a slave holder was a staunch Unionist to his death, voluntarily freeing his slaves some time before the Emancipation Proclamation. President Waters' father was educated as a civil engineer and was engaged in the survey of the State of Texas, just before the opening of the Civil war. This work was interrupted in 1861, and he engaged in farming in Missouri, becoming a well known breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. For over twenty years he was prominently identified with agricultural education, being an extensive writer upon agricultural topics and a welcome lecturer before the farmers' institutes of Missouri and the adjoining states. For some years he was the editor of the "St. Louis Journal of Agriculture." He died in 1908, and his death was a loss to all interested in agricultural pursuits.

President Waters was reared upon his father's farm, learned practical farming by work and observation during his boyhood, attended the public schools, and was fitted for college under the private tutelage of his father. He was graduated in the department of agriculture of the Missouri State University, in 1886, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science of Agriculture. He was a graduate student in agricultural chemistry and assistant secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture from 1886 to 1888, and was then made assistant in agriculture to the Missouri Experiment Station, which position he held two years, being placed in charge of the experimental work in crops and live stock. He was then elected professor of agriculture in the Pennsylvania State College, the first man specializing in agriculture to be called from the West to an Eastern institution. From 1892 to 1895 he was agriculturist at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, but in the fall of that year returned to his native state to become Dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Missouri Experiment Station. During the preparations for the World's Fair at St. Louis, Dean Waters, who was

director of the exhibit, one of the largest and most striking displays of agricultural products and resources ever made at any exposition in this country, was called upon to collect most of the exhibits, in addition to his other duties. In 1902 he was instructor in nutrition at the Graduate School of Agriculture, University of Ohio. At the close of the exhibition at St. Louis he was granted a leave of absence for a year and a half to study in Europe, the time being spent in studying nutrition at the Universities of Leipzig and Zurich. Upon his return he was instructor in animal nutrition at the Graduate School of Agriculture, University of Illinois, in 1906, and instructor in the Graduate School of the Iowa State Agricultural College in 1910. His position as Dean of the College of Agriculture in Missouri also made him a member of the State Board of Agriculture, of which he was president in 1908 and 1909. When President Waters went to the Missouri College of Agriculture it was not in touch with the farmers, having just passed through a struggle for separation from the State University. Every agricultural organization in the state had passed resolutions unfriendly to the institution, and no state appropriations, with the exception of minor ones, years before, had been made for its support. During his administration the number of students in agriculture increased to a larger proportion than in any other department of the university; practically all of the buildings that were given the university by the legislature while President Waters was there, were for the College of Agriculture, and with the exception of the dairy barn, every building of the agricultural department was built after he took charge of the college, in 1895. Shortly after he returned from Europe President Waters was elected Dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the experiment station at the University of California, at a considerable increase of salary, but he declined to ask his own college to release him from his contract. Shortly after this he was elected president of the Colorado Agricultural College, but again declined. For some twelve or fourteen years, while in Missouri, President Waters conducted elaborate experiments in feeding cattle and hogs, covering practically every phase of growing, wintering, and fattening these classes of live stock. He has made a survey of the methods and underlying principles employed by feeders in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys in fattening cattle for the market, and published the result of his studies in a handbook, which is now used as a text book in the agricultural colleges of the country. For some years, with the money provided by the Adams fund, he has been making research into how a beef animal grows, what conditions favor this and fattening, and the experiments have attracted attention all over the world. Dr. Zuntz, Professor of Physiology in the Royal Agricultural College of Berlin, when visiting America, traveled half-way across the continent to study President Waters' plan. Dr. Hoffman Bang, director of the Royal Experiment Station of Copenhagen, Denmark, made a similar trip to study the methods employed. President Waters' investigations and publications have taken wide range. While primarily a student of nutrition,

his determination of the influence of the width of tire upon the draft of wagons is considered the authority the country over on the subject. In 1909 he was elected and accepted the position of president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, where he has built up the college remarkably in the past three years. Since coming to the Sunflower State, President Waters has continued his studies in nutrition, with special reference to the Kansas products and food stuffs. His articles, published in the bulletins of the Agricultural College, are regarded by feeders and cattle raisers in this, one of the greatest cattle and agricultural states of the Union, as standard authority upon this important subject. President Waters is a member of the following honorary societies: Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Alpha Zeta.

In June, 1897, President Waters was married to Margaret Ward Watson, daughter of Dr. B. A. Watson, of Columbia, Mo., and they have one child, Henry Jackson, Jr., born June 3, 1900.

William R. Guild.—The standing of William R. Guild, cashier of the National Bank of Sabetha, as a private citizen and a man of affairs, is unimpeachable throughout that section of the Sunflower State which has been the scene of his activities, and where for so many years he has made his home. He is a native of Galva, Ill., born in February, 1869. He is a son of the Rev. R. B. and Susan (Bergen) Guild and the fourth in a family of four sons and three daughters: George A., cashier of the Central National Bank of Topeka; Harry L., cashier of the State Bank of Bern; William R.; Roy B., a Congregational minister and at present a leader in the great men and religion movement, with headquarters in New York city; Fanny G., the wife of the Rev. M. L. Laybourn, of Loveland, Col.; Susan M., dean of Carroll College at Waukesha, Wis.; and Jessie S., a student in the Pratt Art Institute in New York City. All are living.

William R. Guild was reared at Galva until the age of eight and had barely entered the public schools when his father, the Rev. R. B. Guild, decided to remove to Kansas and take charge of the Congregational church at Seneca. But after two years Reverend Guild decided to return to Illinois, where his children could be afforded better educational advantages, and remained in that state until 1881, when he again became a resident of Kansas, taking charge of the Congregational church at Sterling, where he continued as a minister until his death, Jan. 1, 1889. The mother was Susan Bergen, daughter of Mother Bergen, of Galesburg, Ill., where Susan was born and reared. She survived the Rev. R. B. Guild until August, 1908, when she passed away in Sabetha, Kan. William R. Guild received his preliminary education in the public schools of Sterling, Kan., until the age of nineteen, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the bank of which he is now cashier. He started in on a salary of \$10 per month, out of which he had to pay his board. He accepted that position in the fall of 1888 and remained with the bank until 1890, when he was tendered the position of bookkeeper in the Central National Bank of Topeka, accepted the position, and remained with that institution three years, until 1893.



W. P. Guise

He then became cashier of the State Bank of Bern, at Bern, Kan., where he remained thirteen years, during which time he not only placed the bank on a paying basis but also developed those qualities in a marked degree which are so essential to successful banking. In 1906 he removed to Sabetha and at once entered actively into the commercial life of the community. For about eighteen months after his location there he was actively engaged in the real estate, loan, and insurance business; then he accepted the position of cashier of the National Bank of Sabetha. He has since filled the position and, together with the other officials of the bank—A. J. Collins, president; John Lanning and C. L. Sherwood, vice-presidents; and G. R. Sewell, assistant cashier—has made it one of the safest, best managed, and most popular banks in northeastern Kansas. Besides being a stockholder and a director in the National Bank of Sabetha, he is also a director in the State Bank of Bern. While he is assiduous in his attention to and labors for the success of the bank, still he is an active member and president of the Sabetha Commercial Club, which has done and is doing great work toward encouraging every progressive movement which tends toward the upbuilding of Sabetha. The city is indebted to the Commercial Club for many of its modern public utilities, and no member of the Commercial Club has been a more zealous worker toward securing these modern improvements than Mr. Guild. He also takes an active interest in church and Sunday school work, having been a trustee and treasurer of the Congregational church for a number of years, as well as superintendent of the Sunday school. Politically he is a progressive Republican, and fraternally he is a Mason, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1892 Mr. Guild married Miss Augusta Holland, of Sabetha, and this union is blessed with a daughter, Helen, now a student in Washburn College, Topeka. The family are all members of the Congregational church.

Charles F. Little, M. D., one of the leading members of the medical fraternity of Manhattan, vice-president of the First National Bank, president of the Building, Loan & Savings Association, and president of the Carnegie Free Library Board of Manhattan, is a pioneer who has spent nearly fifty years in the state; and he is a typical Kansan, who has proved himself the worthy scion of fine old New England ancestors. He was born at Milford, N. H., Jan. 27, 1836, son of Caleb J. T. and Eliza Ann (Brooks) Little. His father was born at Goffstown, N. H., July 13, 1811, son of Abner B. and Nancy (Tenney) Little, who lived in the country, on a farm. Caleb Little was reared there, and after attending the country school learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1837 the family moved to Illinois, and there Abner Little died. Caleb J. T. Little never followed his trade in the West, but engaged in the mercantile business for some years and then became an auctioneer, which vocation he followed the last years of his life. He died in 1897, having reached the hale old age of eighty-six years. Eliza Ann Brooks was born at Groton,

Mass., in 1813, daughter of Capt. Leonard and Sarah (Hosely) Brooks, both descended from early New England settlers. She met Caleb J. T. Little and was married to him in 1834, a few years before they moved to their western home, in Illinois.

Charles F. Little was brought to Illinois by his mother when only two years of age. The family located in Henry county, where the boy was reared, and he attended the public schools of Wethersfield. While still a youth he determined to make his life work the study and practice of medicine, and with this end in view began to read in a local doctor's office. After several years spent in this manner he matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1860. For a year he practiced without having received his degree, but returned to the college and graduated in 1863. On Feb. 16, of that year, he was made assistant surgeon of the Nineteenth Illinois infantry and served in that capacity until mustered out of the service at Chicago, in July 1864. Soon after leaving the army he located at Princeton, Ill., and remained there until he came to Kansas, in 1866. He located at Manhattan, where he became one of the pioneer practitioners of that locality, and he remembers well many hardships and discouragements which confronted him during the early days of settlement. At that time he was frequently confronted with what seemed to be almost insurmountable difficulties, but viewed through the mellowing glass of time they now form the subject for many a laughing reminiscence by the older physicians. From 1870 to 1875 he was on a farm in Pottawatomie county, but returned to Manhattan and since then has had no interruption to his medical career. As the population has grown and the country has settled up, so in proportion has the Doctor's practice increased. He is loved by the old settlers, to whom he ministered in the hard years of drought, famine, and flood, while the younger generation relies upon him as a man of varied and wide experience. As a result he has a very large and paying practice; but though wedded to his chosen calling, he is public-spirited and has taken an active part in every movement to build up the city of his adoption, and he is an enthusiastic Kansan. He helped organize the First National Bank of Manhattan and has been a director since the foundation of that institution. About fifteen years ago he was elected vice-president of the bank, a position of trust and responsibility, which he has most ably filled. For over twenty-five years he has been a member of the Building, Loan & Savings Association and for fifteen years has served as its president. From his boyhood he has been a scholar, and it was but fitting that he should be chosen president of the Carnegie Library Board of Manhattan, one of the institutions, free to the public, which is of untold benefit to a city. In politics the Doctor is a progressive Republican and was chairman of the Republican committee for over fourteen years. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Kansas legislature, helped elect Haskell speaker, and was one of the members of that body who actively supported and aided in passing the bill, appropriating money for the sufferers from drought and grasshoppers. The government appointed him

local pension examiner more than a quarter of a century ago, and he has ever been willing to fill this office and advise any of the brave band of men who so loyally defended the Union.

Just before coming to Kansas, in 1866, Dr. Little married Charlotte, daughter of Capt. Samuel Swift, of Princeton, Ill. Five children were born to this union: Eliza Ada is the wife of E. J. MacEwan, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Nellie Perkins is the wife of C. J. Dobbs, an attorney of Seattle, Wash.; Blanche Alpine is deceased; Bessie Bell is a graduate physician of the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and has her office with Dr. Little; and Frederick Swift is deceased. Fraternally, the Doctor is associated with the Masonic fraternity. After rearing her family and seeing some of them mature into bright, energetic womanhood, Mrs. Little passed to her last rest, Aug. 24, 1909, leaving a sad and lonely family to mourn the mother, who had been a comforter for so many years.

William Oetinger, of Alma, Kan., is of German stock, a scion of people remarkable for their enterprise, stability of purpose, and loyalty to country. He was born in Germany, in 1868, son of Samuel and Magdalena (Zeller) Oetinger. His father was born in the Fatherland, in 1831, was reared, educated, and married in that country. The grandfather was a farmer, and upon attaining his growth Samuel Oetinger also became a tiller of the soil, one of the oldest and most honorable of occupations. But he had heard of the great farms in the New Country in the United States and determined to seek his opportunity in life there. In 1881 the family set sail for America and soon after reaching the shores of this country settled in Ohio, but a little over four years later immigrated to Kansas, bought a quarter-section of land in Clay county, and resided there until 1900, when Mr. Oetinger sold his old homestead and moved to Riley, in Riley county, where he invested in city property and retired from active life to enjoy the later years of his life in a well earned rest. Mrs. Oetinger passed from this life in 1902. There were five children in the Oetinger family, four of whom are still living: Henry is a blacksmith at Riley; Frederick is a farmer in Clay county; Louis is a carpenter and contractor in Oklahoma; William is the next in order of birth; and Charles is deceased. The father of the family never took any active part in politics, leaving that to those who devote their time to the subject, but he always voted the Democratic ticket.

William was thirteen years of age when his parents emigrated from the Old Country, where he had attended school and graduated in the academic course. After coming to this country he led the usual life of a boy on the farm; he herded cattle, broke prairie, plowed corn, and helped his father in every way until he was twenty-one. He learned to be a carpenter and worked at that trade for awhile after leaving the farm and locating in Riley. From that he became interested in a lumber yard and soon became manager, acting in that capacity from 1895 to 1902, when he went to Oklahoma to manage a lumber yard for the Walton Lumber Company, at Guthrie. But the ambition had grown

with Mr. Oetinger to own a lumber yard of his own, and he resigned to return to Riley county and purchase the yard of which he had been manager. In 1906 he disposed of this yard to some profit and came to Alma, where he opened a lumber yard, and also became interested in the Alma Light & Ice Company. He owns the largest lumber yard in the vicinity of Alma, and since he became interested in the electric light plant it has become very prosperous. Mr. Oetinger has always taken an interest in all local improvements and is a loyal supporter of the Democratic party, but has never sought office. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Wamego and his family belongs to the old German Lutheran church.

In January, 1891, Mr. Oetinger married Lydia M., daughter of Thomas Whitacre, of Riley, one of the oldest settlers, who emigrated from Ohio and settled here at an early day. One child was born to this union - Edna M., now nineteen years of age, and a graduate of the Alma High School and the Normal Training School.

Albert R. Strowig, cashier of the State Bank of Paxico, and the leading implement and hardware dealer of that town, is of sturdy German descent, his father being one of those who immigrated to America and cast his lot with Kansas to save the state and Nation to freedom. He has the honor of being a native son of the Sunflower State, born in Jackson county, Jan. 9, 1863, son of William and Wilhelmina (Michalis) Strowig. His father first saw the light of day near Berlin, in 1824, and his mother was born in Germany in 1827. William Strowig was reared in the old country, received the educational advantages afforded German boys of that period, and learned the carpenter's trade from his father, who had followed it all his life. In the early '50s he determined to take advantage of the opportunities offered in the New World, and set sail from the Fatherland, accompanied by his wife and father. Wisconsin was settling up with Germans about this time, and the Strowigs located near Sheboygan, that state, where William ran a farm and at the same time followed his trade, for there is always plenty for a carpenter to do in a new and rapidly settling country. Within a year he heard of the good land to be had as homesteads in Kansas, and, in 1856, located in Jackson county, where he preëmpted a quarter-section; later he homesteaded it and settled there for life. After clearing the original farm and making improvements, Mr. Strowig prospered by the thrifty habits he had learned in the Old Country and was soon able to buy more land, until he became the owner of about 400 acres. All this he cultivated and in time sold his highly improved land in order to engage in the milling business at Marion, Kan. He remained there four years and then moved back to Holton and retired from active life. He died there in 1900, having attained the advanced age of seventy-four years. Mr. Strowig was survived by his wife until 1903, when she passed away, at the age of seventy-four years. They reared a family of eight children, five of whom are still living: William is a farmer in Paxico; Robert is also a farmer near Paxico; Frank is a miller and contractor of Holton; Albert R.; and Alice is the wife of Ora Macumber, a carpenter of Holton.

Albert R. Strowig was reared in the country, led the healthy, happy, care-free life of the average country boy, working on the farm summers and attending the country school in the winter. He was nineteen when his father moved to Marion, and there he entered the mill and learned the practical side of that industry, working for a year and a half before he returned to Paxico and went into the milling business there. Five years later the Rock Island railroad was built some distance from the town and old Paxico became deserted, as the town moved to the railroad, and Mr. Strowig gave up his mill to conduct a lumber yard, in partnership with John Winkler. They put up the first building in the new town of Paxico, and soon added grain to their lumber business; but Mr. Strowig saw a good opening in the general mercantile business and opened a store, with Robert Guth as partner, and remained in the business three years before he sold out to open a general implement and hardware store, under the firm name of Thomson & Strowig. In 1898 Mr. Thomson sold out his interest to Mr. Strowig, who has carried on the store under the name of the A. R. Strowig Implement Company, which has proved very successful. A capable business man, it was but natural that he should desire to broaden his field of activities, and in 1907, in connection with some of the other prosperous business men of Paxico, he organized the State Bank of Paxico, of which he was at once elected cashier, a position he is filling to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders and patrons of the bank. He has taken an active part in politics, being a "stand-pat" Republican, but has never desired to hold office, though he has given of time and money to support the party, and for eight years has been chairman of the Republican County Committee. He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and took that degree in the 1906 class, which is the largest class Valley No. 1, of Topeka, has ever organized up to date (1911). He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, having joined that organization in Alma.

In 1884 Mr. Strowig married Mary, daughter of Peter Kaul, of Jackson county, Kansas, and seven children have been born to them: Warner H. has charge of his father's implement house; Harry M. is an electrician for the Rock Island railway; Edna W. assists her father as a bookkeeper in the bank; Olin R. is a member of the class of 1914, in the Paxico High School; Elmer is of the class of 1915, in the Paxico High School; and Mildred and Irene, also in school.

Jerry B. Fields.—The State of Kansas numbers among her inhabitants representatives of almost every nation on the globe, but perhaps no one of her citizens can claim a more varied ancestry than does Jerry B. Fields, of Alma, as his ancestors were of English and German birth. He was born in Ohio, in 1861, son of Joseph and Martha (Johnson) Fields. His father was born in the same state, in 1831, son of Jeremiah Fields, who came to Kansas in the early '60s. Martha Johnson is a daughter of James E. Johnson, who came to Wabaunsee county, in 1855, soon after the Territory was thrown open to white settlement, and lived there until his death, in 1895. In 1865 Joseph Fields emigrated

from Ohio and bought land in Wabaunsee county. His father had been a farmer in Ohio and there the boy was reared, educated, and learned the practical side of life in the country. Soon after the Civil war he joined that great army of settlers who poured into Kansas from the North and East. The first quarter-section he homesteaded was gradually added to, as he prospered, until he owned 1,600 acres of the finest arable land in the county. He was a remarkably shrewd business man, grasped each opportunity, and being thrifty and a hard worker amassed a considerable fortune. Sometime before his death he sold most of his land and retired to Topeka, to enjoy the sunset years in rest. He passed away on Feb. 21, 1906, and is survived by his wife.

Jerry B. Fields was reared on the farm in Wabaunsee county, attended the common schools, and grew to manhood in a healthy environment. His father was anxious that he should have the educational advantages of which he had been deprived, and sent the boy to Washburn College, Topeka, where he completed a five-years course with credit. After graduating he secured a position in the office of the county treasurer of Wabaunsee county. While in college he had conceived the idea of an independent business career, and in 1889 began to deal in real estate and insurance. He became a notary and has had considerable work to do in that line. Although he does not live in the country, he was reared there and has never given up his farm interests, and raises live stock upon an extensive scale. From year to year his business has broadened out, but it is conducted on the same general lines as at first. Mr. Fields has been county assessor, but has never cared to take an active part in political life, leaving it to practical politicians. He belongs to the progressive branch of the Republican party and is liberal in contributions during campaigns. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, having taken the degrees from the Blue Lodge to the Scottish Rite. He holds his Masonic membership in Alma Lodge, No. 161; Kaw Valley Chapter, No. 53, at Wamego, Kan.; Crypt of Zabud Council, No. 4, at Topeka, Kan., and Unity Chapter of Knights of Rose Croix, No. 1, at Topeka. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Maccabees, and the Eastern Star.

In 1891 Mr. Fields married Olive A., daughter of William T. De Armond, of Wabaunsee county. This family came to Kansas in 1864, located first in Riley county and later removed to Wabaunsee county, where Mr. and Mrs. Fields met and were married. In 1908 Mr. Fields invested in twenty acres of fine fruit and truck land at Fresno, Tex., eleven miles south of Houston. He at once set out orange and fig groves and his fig grove is now bearing. He visits his groves twice each year, and has encouraged about twenty-five others to locate there.

William C. A. Meseke.—Among the men of Wabaunsee county who are singled out for their fine attainments, ambitions, and sterling manhood, there is none more conspicuous than William C. A. Meseke, who is descended from sturdy German parents, which nationality makes such valuable citizens in a new country. His father was born in Ger-

many, but emigrated from the Fatherland at an early day, and within a few years after landing upon the shore of the United States came to Kansas and located on a farm in Wabaunsee county, during the last years of the Territorial era. He was in the midst of the border warfare that made life unsafe in the eastern counties, just previous to the Civil war. He married in Wabaunsee county and there reared his children in the fear of God to honest man and womanhood. Descended from such forbears, it is but natural that Mr. Meseke should be one of the leading and representative men of his county and the state. He first saw the light of day in Wabaunsee county, Jan. 20, 1868, son of Herman and Caroline (Wolgast) Meseke, the second of a family of nine children. He was reared on the farm and attended the common schools near his home and the schools of Templin, Kan., but upon the completion of his education returned to the old homestead. For a short time he was in Alma and then in Alta Vista. In 1900 the Alta Vista State Bank was organized and the next year Mr. Meseke was elected cashier, a position he has since filled with marked ability. He is naturally fitted for business, grasps a proposition quickly, and with keen foresight accepts or rejects it at once. He is a public spirited man, takes an interest in all local affairs, and has been a member of the city council ever since Alta Vista was incorporated. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and one of its most substantial supporters.

In 1892 Mr. Meseke married Mrs. A. M. Hunger, daughter of A. T. Simeral, of Eagle City, Okla. They have a beautiful home in Alta Vista, where their many friends are ever welcome. Two children have been born to them—William Cleo and Victor Harold. By a former marriage Mrs. Meseke has two children—Ethel and Audria Hunger, the latter of whom is a graduate of the State Normal School at Emporia and is now a teacher at White City, Kan. All the family are members of the Christian church.

James E. McManis, M. D., one of the leading practitioners of Havensville, Kan., who devotes much of his time to surgical work, was born in Ohio, Aug. 31, 1867. His parents were John and Mary (Edmiston) McManis, the former a descendant of a fine old Scotch family that immigrated to America at an early day. John McManis was born in Ohio, March 9, 1837; his father was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio when the state had few settlers. John McManis learned the carpenter's trade but never followed it, as he spent his life on a farm. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Ohio infantry and served in the Army of the Potomac, taking part in the battles of Green river; Shiloh, where he was wounded and rendered unfit for service for some time; Perryville; and Stone's River, where a bullet passed through his neck, and he was sent to a hospital and then home on furlough. As soon as he recovered he returned to duty with his regiment and was present at the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Nashville. At the close of the war he was mustered out at Columbus and returned to his home

in Ohio, but soon moved to Iowa and lived on a farm in Union county six years before coming to Mitchell county, Kansas. In this state he took up a half-section of land on a soldier's preëmption. It was unbroken prairie, but he had grit, was resourceful, and soon improved the land, built a home, and lived there eight years. Believing there was a good opening in Norton county he sold his farm and moved to one near Lenora, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1892.

James E. McManis was reared in the country and obtained his early education in the district schools of Mitchell and Norton counties. After finishing the grades he attended the high school at Lenora; but he desired more advanced work, and for that purpose went to Parkville, Mo., where he entered the academy. Recalled to Lenora by the death of his father he remained there until the family affairs were settled. While at school he had decided to dedicate his life to the study and practice of medicine, and with this end in view he entered the medical department of the University of Kansas, at Kansas City, Kan., where he graduated with the class of 1902. Immediately after receiving his degree Dr. McManis located at Havensville. He met with some of the usual discouragements at the beginning of his career, but has built up a satisfactory and lucrative practice that increases each year. The Doctor has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for some time and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In religious belief he is a Methodist. Politically he is a staunch adherent of the Republican party. In June, 1908, Dr. McManis married Jane V. Dunlap, a trained nurse of Leavenworth, Kan.

Thomas M. Walker, president of the Atchison Savings Bank, the oldest state bank in Kansas, is one of the leading financiers and bankers in the state and has gained the preëminent place he holds in the business world by his own efforts. He was born in Owen county, Kentucky, and spent his boyhood days in his native state, where he received a good common school education. His parents were Delville and Lucinda (Sarks) Walker, old residents of the Blue Grass State. Like so many young men who were born and reared in the West, Mr. Walker had the restless spirit that has made possible the rapid development of the great Mississippi valley, and when twenty-five years of age went to Colorado to seek fortune for himself. He left there, in 1876, and went to St. Louis, Mo., and three years later came to Kansas and located in Osborne county, where he took up land and was one of the first men to plant alfalfa in the western part of the state. Early in life he developed marked business tendencies and did not confine his energies to farming, as he was one of the pioneer merchants of Alton, Osborne county, and was president of the First National Bank of Osborne for over fifteen years. He had shrewd business foresight, saw that the "short grass country" of western Kansas was to become valuable, and invested heavily in land in Osborne, Rooks and Graham counties, being one of the largest landed proprietors in that section of the country. From first locating in the state he has had faith in her bright future, and recent events have proved



Thos M Walker

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that his faith was well founded, for today the "Great American Desert" of the early '70s blossoms like the rose and produces wheat and cattle that feed countless thousands. After spending nearly a quarter of a century in the western part of the state, Mr. Walker turned his face to the east, seeking a wider field for the activities. He had gained a wide reputation as a successful business man and banker and, in 1901, came to Atchison, where he bought the interest of Mr. Fox in the McPike & Fox Drug Company, one of the extensive wholesale drug houses, now located in Kansas City, and in which he holds the positions of secretary and treasurer. Within a short time Mr. Walker invested in other commercial enterprises, in Kansas and Missouri, and at the present time is president of the Globe Surety Company of Kansas City, and a director of the Thomas Trust Company, also of Kansas City. The Atchison Savings Bank is the oldest state bank in Kansas, as it was started by R. A. Park nearly a half-century ago, at a time when the state was starting in on its second decade as a member of the Union. In addition to his banking interests in Atchison, Mr. Walker holds considerable stock in other institutions of the same character. Starting in with little equipment for the battle of life, he has won fortune by his ability, honesty, hard work, and determination to succeed. Every man has had a square deal in all business transactions with Mr. Walker, and for this reason he is held in respect by his associates and loved by his friends for his kind heart and generosity. From the time he cast his first vote, Mr. Walker has been a staunch adherent of the Republican party and has worked in its interests, but is not tied by party allegiance in local elections, as he believes in putting the man with the best qualifications into office, regardless of party, and thus securing the best local government. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Walker married Carrie Nixon, of Chicago, Ill., and they have a daughter, Henrie. Since coming to Atchison the family has made many friends and Mr. Walker is regarded as one of the most prosperous, progressive, and substantial citizens of the city.

Carey E. Carroll, ex-county attorney of Wabaunsee county, and one of the most successful lawyers in the state, was born in Shelby county, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1868, son of James and Margaret (Hodge) Carroll. His grandfather, Lawrence Carroll, was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors. He was a farmer, but took up railroad contracting and helped to build the Hudson River railroad in the State of New York and the Big Four railroad in Ohio. For a time, in the early '40s, he lived in Toronto, Canada, but returned to the United States and located in Clark county, Ohio, and from there removed to Shelby county. During the Civil war he served in the hospital corps of the Union army, as hospital steward, and some years after the war was over the family moved to Nebraska, where Lawrence Carroll died, in 1886. James Carroll was born in Bellville, Canada, March 14, 1844. He moved with his parents to Clark county, Ohio, and when only thirteen years of age accom-

panied them to Shelby county, where he was reared, attended the public schools, and learned the practical side of farming on his father's homestead. Although only a boy at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company F, Forty-seventh Ohio infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. He took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga and in many engagements along the Mississippi. This regiment was transferred to General Sherman's command, which made the famous march from Atlanta to the sea. Mr. Carroll was taken prisoner, but was paroled and was discharged as a paroled prisoner at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1865. In August of that year he married Margaret Hodge, and within a few years began to read law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio, in July, 1871. For some time he carried on the active work of his profession in that state; but in 1880 he decided to move west and came to Alma, Kan., where he opened a law office and has since been actively engaged as a lawyer. He is one of the leading members of the insurgent branch of the Republican party and takes an active part in local affairs. Margaret Hodge is a daughter of John S. Hodge of Ohio. This family located in that state at a very early date. Margaret's grandfather was Eber Hodge, famed as a poet. Her father, John Hodge, was one of the "49-ers" who crossed the "Great American Desert" to California in a search for gold and lost his life there. He was the captain of a company of 100 prairie schooners that followed the California trail west from Leavenworth. Carey E. Carroll was only twelve years of age when his father came to Alma, but had already attended the public schools in Ohio, and as there was no high school in Alma at that time he was sent to the Spaulding Commercial College, at Kansas City, Mo., a year and three months, then returned to Alma and worked in his father's office, where he began to read law. On the creation of the Thirty-fifth Judicial district he was appointed district court reporter and filled that position about seven years, under Judge William Thomson, and then resigned to accept a similar position under Abijah Wells, in the appellate court for the northern division of the State of Kansas. Mr. Carroll was admitted to the bar in 1895 and opened an office, but still continued reporting. In 1898, while still with Judge Wells, he was elected county attorney and served in that office two years, when he was appointed United States deputy marshal, with headquarters at Wichita, Kan., and served from 1900 to 1902, but resigned to become court reporter at Salina, under Judge R. F. Thompson of Minneapolis, and remained there until he was offered and accepted the position of private secretary to Judge Cunningham of the supreme court of Kansas. Judge Graves reappointed him to the position and he retained it until he resigned to take the appointment of official reporter under Judge Holt of Kansas City, Kan., but a year later tendered his resignation, to return to Alma for the regular practice of his profession. During all the time he was a court reporter he maintained his home at Alma, with the exception of six months at Minneapolis. In 1908 he was again elected county attorney

of Wabaunsee county and served until January, 1911. His many friends have been surprised at the able way in which he filled the office of prosecuting attorney and at his broad knowledge of law. He filled this office with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of his supporters. Added to his legal ability Mr. Carroll is an excellent business man. He has made money and invested in farm lands. In politics he is a Republican and stands high in the party councils. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery, and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Maccabees. For some years he has been a member of the school board of Alma and has served as city councilman.

In 1893 he married Myrtle M., daughter of C. O. Kinne, the postmaster at Alma, and they have three children: Marguerite B., Edwin A. and Lilia M.

George W. B. Beverley, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Wabaunsee county, is comparatively a newcomer in Kansas, but within the short time he has been a resident of the Sunflower State he has gained the confidence of the people of the community in which he lives and built up a reputation that many an older Kansan may well envy. He was born in England, Aug. 27, 1872, son of Addison and Elizabeth (Bray) Beverley of Herefordshire. His paternal grandfather was a civil engineer who came to America, during that great era of railroad building across the continent, and helped to construct the Union Pacific railroad, although he maintained his home in England. His son, Addison, was born in Yorkshire, in 1849, received a good practical education and upon attaining his majority became a farmer. For years he took a special interest in high-bred cattle and was known for the high pedigree Hereford stock that he raised. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Bray of Hereford, who was also in the cattle business. Some years ago Mr. Beverley retired from active business and now lives in Somerset county, England. George W. B. Beverley spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attended an excellent school at Lucton, Herefordshire, and later attended the University of Bristol, where he divided his time between the study of medicine and hospital work. His father was very anxious that his son should have every advantage to make his professional career a success and sent him to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in London, where he graduated in medicine and surgery. A brother, Kenneth H. Beverley, is located in Chesterfield, Yorkshire, and is surgeon to the Chesterfield Hospital. At the age of twenty-six Dr. Beverley determined to come to the New World and learn what fortune had in store for him. Just before leaving England, in 1898, he married Agnes L., daughter of Thomas J. Gray, a lawyer who is now residing in South Africa, where he is practically retired from his profession. The bridal trip of Dr. Beverley and his wife was the journey to Montreal, Canada, and after remaining four months they came to Kansas City, Mo., where the Doctor took a course

in the University Medical College and began the practice of his profession in Kansas City, Mo., where he remained four years. Then wishing to locate in Kansas he took the Kansas State Board's examination and, in 1903, came to Alma, where he has met with marked success. At first he met with many of the discouragements and disappointments that every professional man encounters at the start of his career, but he soon made many friends, took an interest in the local life, entered with enthusiasm into all medical work, as no call seemed too distant to reach, and within a short time had built up a practice that increases each year. Reared in the Episcopal church in England Dr. Beverley has become a Congregationalist in America, and is now one of the supporters of that church. In politics he is a member of the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic order. Four children have been born to George W. B. and Agnes L. Beverley—Gertrude Addison, Dorothy Agnes, Jean Elizabeth, and Bertram Addison (deceased). Dr. Beverley and his wife are among the popular young people of Alma and their home is always open to friends, as is the custom in the Mother Country.

Olcott W. Little, one of the able representatives of the Kansas press, that omnipotent force that sways public opinion, is a native Kansan, born in Wabaunsee county, Jan. 31, 1867, and is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, being the son of William E. and Harriett Z. (Adams) Little. The Little family came to America from Scotland at a very early day and located in New England, and a number of this branch of the Little family served in the Revolutionary army that was recruited in Vermont. James Little was a captain of a company and commanded at the battle of Brandywine. He again bore arms against the Mother Country during the war of 1812 and took an active part in the battles with Proctor and his Indian allies. The Little family was collaterally related to General Torrey of Revolutionary war fame. Samuel Little, grandfather of Olcott W., was a carpenter by trade but never followed that calling, as he resided on a farm near Meadville, Pa., and there his son, William E., was born. Samuel died when William E. was young and the latter was given to an uncle to raise. He obtained but little schooling and at an early age started to work for farmers in the vicinity of his home. At one time he served an apprenticeship in a sash and door factory, but soon gave it up. He came west to seek his fortune, in 1858, at the time when Kansas was struggling to enter the Union, free from slavery. Realizing that a man with little education is handicapped, even in a new country, he attended school in Topeka for a time and then joined one of the pioneer exploring expeditions which went to the Rocky mountains to locate a good central route to the West. Upon his return from this trip he bought a land warrant for a quarter-section of land in Wabaunsee county. At the opening of the Civil war he returned to Pennsylvania and tried to enlist in the army, but found all the regiments filled. On his way west he stopped in Wisconsin and there enlisted in a cavalry regiment. He was in the army three years

and saw service in Tennessee and Kentucky, with the Army of the Cumberland, and was with General Sherman during that wonderful march from the city of Atlanta to the Atlantic ocean. Mr. Little received an honorable discharge in Georgia and at once was tendered a commission in the First Wisconsin cavalry, but had already reënlisted in Hancock's veteran corps, and served with it until the close of the war. After leaving the service Mr. Little returned to Wisconsin and was married in 1865. The following year he brought his bride to Kansas and settled on the farm he owned in Wabaunsee county. At different times he added to the original homestead and lived there until his death, on Thanksgiving evening, 1891. The mother continued to live on the farm of some 440 acres until she passed away, in 1907.

Olcott W. Little was reared on the homestead where he first saw the light of day. He led the normal life of a country boy, grew up strong and self-reliant, and his early education was acquired in the district school. His parents wished him to have every advantage in an educational way and sent him to Ottawa University. After leaving college he remained at home until 1888, when he went to Alma to reside, as he was holding the office of deputy county clerk. Upon completing his term in office he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for a year, but he had grown fond of journalism and while in Alma had decided in time to own a paper of his own. With this end in view he returned to Alma and, in 1891, bought a half interest in the "Enterprise," an influential Republican journal that has a wide circulation. He has taken a leading part in politics in Wabaunsee county for years, and, in 1892, was a delegate to the Republican national convention. Mr. Little is a Mason, having taken all the degrees from the Chapter to the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1905 he married Mrs. Theresa Horne, nee Schutter. He owns and edits his own paper and plays no small part in molding the opinions and ideas of the Wabaunsee population. The press of Kansas is known for its fearlessness in handling public questions and Mr. Little was one of the first to bring before the people of his county those things upon which all should be informed. He is the secretary of the Wabaunsee County Historical Society.

Jacob Mack, president of the State Bank, of Soldier, Kan., and one of the leading stock raisers of Jackson county, comes of fine old "Pennsylvania Dutch" ancestry and has made an enviable record thus far upon life's journey. This is a rapid age, but he has kept the pace and stands forth as one of the successful men of the state. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1857, son of Daniel and Matilda Mack, the former a native of Bucks county, where he was reared and received a good common school education, the only equipment for life that his parents were able to afford. After attaining his growth he began to farm in his native county, but removed to Northampton county and some years later returned to Bucks county and purchased a sixty-acre

farm, and continued to live there until his death, in 1908, his wife having died three years before. Jacob Mack was reared on his father's farm, helped with all the work, and learned the thrifty traits of the German farmer. His father sent him to the district school to give him a good foundation for his battle in life. Until his eighteenth year he remained in the country and then went to a place near Philadelphia, but he had heard of the chances open in the great New West for a young man and, in 1879, came to Kansas and located first in Atchison county, where he took up land and began to follow the vocation which he knew best. Six years later he moved to Jackson county and located on a 240-acre farm he had bought. He was a fine farmer, having learned in Pennsylvania how to make the soil produce and return many fold for the time and labor spent upon it. He introduced modern methods, made money, and laid it by until, with shrewd foresight, he realized that the western land was in time going to be valuable and invested out in the "short grass country" until he owns 2,400 acres that are each day increasing in value. Near his homestead Mr. Mack has leased a ranch of 1,947 acres for nineteen years and runs it in connection with his home farm. He has introduced fine high bred Durham cattle into Jackson county and is known throughout the eastern part of the state as one of its most prosperous cattle breeders. Although engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising he has not devoted his entire time to farming to the exclusion of all other business, for, in 1909, he moved to Soldier and is now recognized as one of the leading financiers. Some years ago he became interested in the bank at Soldier, and for the past three years has been its efficient president. He has taken an active part in the political life of the county for years, as a Republican, and stands high in the councils of the party. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, while he and his entire family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On Dec. 26, 1882, he married Mary, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Henney) Hershman, who were born and reared in Pennsylvania but immigrated to Kansas at an early day, being among its pioneer settlers. Two children have been born to Jacob and Mary Mack: Lovin J. is a student at the Kansas Wesleyan University, at Salina, and Sylva is at home. Since coming to Soldier Mr. Mack has become identified with every movement for the improvement and upbuilding of the town and is one of its representative and progressive citizens.

William F. Challis, widely known as editor of the "Signal," of Westmoreland, Kan., and also a lawyer at that place for the past twenty-four years, was born in Illinois, in 1857. He is a son of Henry G. and Prudence A. (Wright) Challis. Henry G. Challis was born in Hampshire, England, and was a son of a farmer at that place. He learned the blacksmith's trade in England and remained there until twenty-one years of age. He then came to America, locating first in New York. He only remained there one year, when he came west, settling first in Illinois and afterwards removing to Wamego, Kan. Wamego at that

time was only a very small settlement of pioneers. Mr. Challis worked at his trade there until 1881, when, with his family, he moved to Onaga. He continued at the blacksmith's trade for four or five years longer, when he retired and came to Westmoreland to live with his son, William F. His death occurred in Westmoreland, in 1907, and that of his wife occurred in Onaga, in 1886. William F. Challis was married, at the age of twenty-two, to Miss Elizabeth Riddell of Pottawatomie county. Mrs. Challis is a native of Illinois. Mr. Challis studied law under Mr. Hick, an uncle, and began practice in 1881, in Onaga, where he remained five years. He then located at Westmoreland, where he has since resided. He is editor of the "Signal," published there, and keeps up the study and practice of law. He has taken an active part in political affairs, as a Democrat, and has served one term as county attorney of Pottawatomie county. He is an extensive land owner, having a tract of 900 acres in Pottawatomie county, and in connection with his professional work carries on stock raising on an extensive scale. Mr. Challis' family consists of five sons and four daughters: Gail, Winifred and William and Wesley (twins), are at home; Leon is in Oklahoma; Rhea is married to Dr. Henry Lehnhoff of Lincoln, Neb.; Udell is the wife of W. F. Meagher of Muskogee, Okla.; Mary is employed as teacher in the public schools of Garrison, and Leonard manages his father's farm. The Challis family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Challis holds membership in four fraternal orders—the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Emile M. Brunner, county attorney of Pottawatomie county, has demonstrated that there is always room at the top in any profession for the young man who is willing to put forth effort and keep steadily working until he has attained the goal of his ambition. He is a native Kansan, born on his father's farm, near Onaga, in 1882, son of Rudolph and Elizabeth (Koentz) Brunner. His father was born in Switzerland, in 1832, and his mother in the same country, in 1848. They were reared and educated in the public schools of their native canton and also were married in Switzerland. In his native country Rudolph Brunner took an active part in political life and was elected a representative from the Canton of Zurich. He had been well educated, read about the many opportunities offered in the New World and, desiring a wider scope for his activities, came to the United States about 1864. For a time the family lived in Atchison, but Mr. Brunner had been a farmer in the old country and loved out-door life, so, within a short time he bought a quarter-section of land near Onaga, in Pottawatomie county. He was a good practical farmer, broke the sod, plowed corn, herded cattle, and was undismayed by the many hardships which the pioneers had to contend with during the early years of Kansas life. The drought burned his crops and the grasshoppers ate his growing grain and young orchards in the early '70s, but he had grit, believed in the future, and later events have proved that his faith was not misplaced. Ten chil-

dren were born to Rudolph and Elizabeth Brunner, and all grew to man and womanhood on the family homestead. Being a scholar himself the father encouraged his children to study. They were sent to the district school, near Onaga, and all have become well developed and broad-minded men and women.

Emile M. Brunner led a happy boyhood on the farm and grew up healthy and self-reliant. He attended the country school with his brothers and sisters, and after completing his elementary education graduated in the high school at Onaga. While still a boy it had become his one ambition to enter one of the learned professions, and he chose law. Knowing that a man is handicapped who is not thoroughly prepared by a college course he entered the University of Kansas, enrolled in the classical course, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1906. The following two years he devoted to the study of his chosen profession in the law department of the university and graduated in that department in the spring of 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Almost immediately he located at Westmoreland, in his native county, and opened an office. He was popular in the community, took an interest in all local affairs, and stood for the improvement and advancement of the city. Being energetic he was soon regarded as one of the leaders of the Democratic party and, in the fall of 1908, was elected county attorney on the Democratic ticket, which office he filled with such marked ability that he was reelected in the fall of 1910 and is now serving his second term. Many older lawyers are surprised at his knowledge of law and the efficient manner in which he is filling the position of prosecuting attorney. In February, 1911, he removed to Wamego, Kan., where he succeeded to the law practice of the late B. H. Tracy, and where he is meeting with deserved success.

On Oct. 21, 1909, Mr. Brunner was united in marriage with Helen I. Schilling, a classmate of his at the university, whose home was in Los Angeles, Cal. They both belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Schwartz, of Paola, capitalist and banker, is one of those sterling pioneers of Kansas who came here before it entered its statehood and has for half a century witnessed its phenomenal growth and development. In 1856, when seventeen years of age, he came to this country from Germany, a stranger without influence or friends, to push his way in a strange land. He was born in Selters, Dukedom of Nassau, Germany, May 4, 1837, and was educated in the excellent public schools of his native land until fourteen years of age, at which time he was apprenticed to learn the millwright trade, and at the same time attended a commercial school three nights each week. He spent two years learning his trade, during which time he received no compensation and had to pay \$50 to learn his trade. After having mastered his trade he continued with his employer one year as a journeyman millwright. In 1856 he came to America, crossing the water on the then new steamer "Constitution," plying between Havre, Belgium, and New York City. His capital, with which to begin life in the new world, consisted of the traits



W^m Schwartz

of thrift and industry proverbial of the German, a stout heart, and willing hands, and \$3.50 in money. He secured employment in a furniture factory at Port Carbon, Pa., and remained there one year, receiving in wages \$8 per month. In 1858 he came to Kansas. At that date Jefferson City was the nearest railroad point, and thence Mr. Schwartz came by rail, from there making the journey to Kansas City by boat. The last named place at that time was a village of shanties and log cabins. What is now Grand avenue was then a gulch, with a road dug in the bank and with wide places here and there for travelers to pass. His first employment was to rebuild for a Mr. Carkle a mill, three miles below Kansas City, near the Randolph bridge. He was thus engaged three years and successfully completed the mill. In 1858 he purchased forty acres of land in Wea township, Miami county, Kansas, paying \$2.50 per acre for land that is now worth \$125 per acre. That first forty acres of his homestead, now comprising 320 acres, was paid for by work. He resided on this place until 1901, when he removed to Paola. In 1860 a brother of Mr. Schwartz joined him in this country and engaged in the saw mill business in Kansas. Mr. Schwartz paid a visit to the Fatherland, in the summer of 1862, and on his return brought five more German immigrants with him. He was always a strong Union man, and as his interests were in that section where the border war was severest, he passed through many thrilling experiences. In the fall of 1862, with his cousin, Anthony Vose, he was captured one night by "bushwhackers," while asleep on his farm. They were not given time to put on their boots and were hurried toward Missouri, where it was intended to hang them. They received their timely rescue, however, at the hands of Union soldiers.

Mr. Schwartz was engaged in prairie breaking five or six years and averaged about \$10 a day at that employment. He had five yoke of oxen and their management, together with that of the plow, was far from light toil, but never in his whole career has he been one to shrink from labor. He broke all of his own land and planted much of it in wheat, which was especially profitable during the war and the period immediately following. The grass in those days was as high as his shoulders and gathered much dew. He gave almost his whole attention to agricultural pursuits until 1901, when he removed to Paola, and since then has given his time to his other interests. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' State Bank, of Paola, Sept. 11, 1903, and has served as its president since that time, with the exception of the first six months. He was also one of the organizers of the Bank of Louisburg, at Louisburg, Kan., in 1875, and has been its president the last fifteen years. He also owns \$55,000 worth of stock in the Inter-State Mercantile Company, of Louisburg, of which concern his son, William A. Schwartz, is manager. He owns the \$18,000 building occupied by the Miami County Mercantile Company, at Paola, and also has valuable realty holdings in Kansas City, Mo., where he built a factory in 1910, costing \$25,000. He was extensively interested in the Paola Brick and Tile Yard, which he operated himself five years, during which time he introduced important in-

provements in that business. All this represents the energy and accomplishment of a man who began his business career without capital, but through industry and perseverance has builded a fortune, of which he may justly be proud, and which has fully justified the faith he had in the ultimate future of Kansas when he decided to cast his permanent lot with this state. Mr. Schwartz has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss Anna Daugherty, whom he married in 1864. Of their union were born four children: Jacob A., died at the age of twenty-three, in California, where he had gone to seek health; William A., (see sketch); Dorothy M., is the wife of Michael Kelley, who resides on the old homestead of Mr. Schwartz and also owns a half-section of land of his own; and Thomas Edward, is cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of Paola. After the death of the first wife, Mr. Schwartz married Josephine M. Dorehammer, of Russell county, Kansas.

In politics Mr. Schwartz has always been an independent voter, but in principle is a Democrat. He is a devout communicant of the Roman Catholic church. Miami county numbers Mr. Schwartz among its most prominent and respected citizens, not alone for the distinctive success he has made of his life in a commercial sense, but also for his public spirit and interest in all that touches the welfare of his county and state. Mr. Schwartz, now in his seventy-fourth year, is the picture of health and strength. He was an exceptionally strong man physically, when in the prime of life, and afterward performed athletic feats which few were able to do.

William A. Schwartz, manager of the Inter-State Mercantile Company, of Louisburg, Kan., is of the very first rank of Miami county's influential business men. He is a native son of Miami county, born in Wea township, Dec. 22, 1868, a son of William and Anna (Doherty) Schwartz. He was reared on the farm and was educated in the public schools of his locality and at St. Mary's College. His business career began when he was about twenty years of age by his entering the employ of the Louisburg Mercantile & Manufacturing Company as a clerk. This was a mercantile corporation, in which his father was interested, and after proving his business ability through a little over a year's service as clerk, he was made manager of the business, to succeed the former manager, who resigned. At that time the firm handled hardware, implements, and seeds, and thus continued until 1903, when it bought the Inter-State Mercantile Company and the grocery stock of F. S. Goebel, combining the business of the three concerns and assuming the firm title, the Inter-State Mercantile Company. The present officers of the firm are: William Schwartz, Sr., president; La Fayette Lee, vice-president; and William A. Schwartz, manager and also secretary and treasurer. The business forms an almost complete department store, as its stock consists of dry goods, men's and women's ready-made clothing, and a complete line of hardware and groceries. The business has commodious quarters, occupying a two-story building, with a frontage of 110 feet, and 92 feet deep, besides which they have two ware-

houses. They employ a force of about fifteen people and their business territory includes not only the eastern part of Miami county, but also the adjoining territory in Missouri as well.

Few residents of Louisburg have been more closely identified with its business interests than has Mr. Schwartz, during the nearly a quarter of a century that he has been manager of the business with which he is still connected, during which time he has built up a mercantile establishment that is one of the most complete in Miami county and a credit to Louisburg. The responsibility of managing and carrying forward the business of this firm has rested largely with Mr. Schwartz, and to his business acumen and untiring energy is due in no small measure the splendid success of the business. The financial activities of Mr. Schwartz also embrace other projects, and he is one of the directors of the Bank of Louisburg and interested in other enterprises.

In 1893 Mr. Schwartz wedded Miss Clara Strausbaugh, of Paola, Kan., a daughter of Anthony Strausbaugh, an old and respected Kansas pioneer who came to this state from Tiffin, Ohio. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz enjoy the respect and esteem of all who know them.

Joseph M. St. John, cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Westmoreland, has a life story that is not much different from the story that might be written of many other successful men of Kansas, but it is one that should encourage the average boy who is possessed of industry and honest purpose. He believes that he has done nothing remarkable, and that statement is probably true, but he has done his best, and by integrity and persevering industry has attained a position that any youth may envy. He is a native of Indiana, born at Indianapolis, in 1865, son of James and Catharine (Lingerman) St. John, the former born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1821, and the latter was born in 1826. The father received a good common school education and, after finishing his schooling, learned the millwright's trade, but never followed it, for, being reared in Indiana on his father's farm, he preferred the out-door life to being confined in a mill. He became interested in the lumber business in Indianapolis and only gave it up when he came to Kansas, in 1868. Upon arriving in this state Mr. St. John bought a half-section of unimproved land in Pottawatomie county and lived on it eight years, when he sold the place with the improvements and bought a 400-acre farm near Louisville, where he lived until his death, Oct. 1, 1909. He was an excellent farmer and believing that all work upon land was returned many fold with bountiful crops he always kept his farm in a high state of cultivation. In politics he was a Republican and took an active part in local affairs. Mrs. St. John still resides at Louisville, Kan.

Joseph M. St. John spent the early years of his life on the Kansas homestead, as he was a child of three years when his parents emigrated from Indiana, and in the country district school he laid the foundation of the education which he continued to build up at the high school in Topeka and the Spalding Business College in Kansas City, Mo. At

eighteen years of age he began teaching and followed this vocation sixteen years. During this time he became well known as an educator; was county superintendent of Pottawatomie county four years; taught in Louisville and was principal of the Belvue schools seven years.

In 1890 he married Katie M., daughter of James Huey of Pottawatomie county, and four children have been born to them: James Lloyd is engaged in his father's store at Wamego, and Fred H., Clara and Joseph Edward are at home. Although devoted to his educational work Mr. St. John desired a larger field of activity, as he had natural business ability, and at the close of his service as county superintendent, in 1905, he was offered and accepted the position of cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Westmoreland. Considered from the standpoint of years he is still young in the banking business, but is making a name for himself among the members of different banking institutions; and his keen foresight and knowledge of men and affairs are helping him to shape the policy of the bank. His political relations are with the old-line Republicans, while fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The family are members of the Methodist church.

Franklin W. Davis, cashier of the State Bank of St. George, Kan., was born in the State of Indiana, in 1859, son of William F. and Lucy A. (Taylor) Davis, and is descended from a long line of sturdy Welsh ancestry. His great-great-grandfather came to America from Wales at an early day and his great uncle, John Davis of Massachusetts, was known as "Honest John Davis" throughout the Bay State. William F. Davis was born and spent his boyhood days in Ohio, but while still young settled in Illinois, when that state was still on the frontier. From there he turned east to Indiana, and then west to Iowa, where he opened up a prairie farm, but soon grew restless and removed to Wisconsin and took up another claim. At the time of the Civil war he was appointed a member of the secret service force of the government and was assigned to duty in Milwaukee. During the late '60s Kansas became the goal of many of the hardy frontiersmen, who felt crowded when the country began to get at all thickly populated, and with many sturdy pioneers Mr. Davis, accompanied by his family, made the long trip from Wisconsin to Kansas, with a team of horses and a covered wagon. They at once located on a homestead of eighty acres in Pottawatomie county, and the whole family helped to improve the new home. Subsequently William F. Davis moved to Wamego and purchased a newspaper, which he owned over two years, but he had lived too long in the country and found that he wanted the freedom of country life. He purchased a farm north of St. George and another east of the town, where he lived until he had secured a comfortable competency, when he retired to St. George to enjoy his declining years in ease and a cessation from toil. In the early '70s he served one term as sheriff of Pottawatomie county. Mrs. Davis was a native of Indiana, but most

of her married life has been passed in the West. Franklin W. Davis was reared on his father's farm, where he herded cattle, plowed corn, and attended the district school in the winter, until he was eighteen. He then was employed at various kinds of work for about one year and again engaged in agricultural pursuits for a while, but about this time his father purchased the "Kansas Reporter," at Wamego, and the son became its editor, which position he held about two years. He then once more returned to the farm, but becoming active in local politics and having become well and favorably known over Pottawatomie county, he was elected county clerk in the early '90s, filling the position with great credit for four years. Upon retiring from office he returned to his country home, but the ambition to engage in a commercial life prompted him to suggest to some of the substantial citizens of the county that a bank be organized and located at St. George. His plans met with approval and the outcome was the St. George State Bank, one of the most successful banking houses of Pottawatomie county. In 1906 he was offered and accepted the position of cashier of the bank, which position he is still most ably filling. Mr. Davis is a product of the West, sturdy, self-reliant, and self-made, for though he had but a common school education he has in reality taken a higher course, as he has been a student for years in the correspondence schools of the country. He is a great lover of books and, realizing the advantages of training, has taken correspondence courses in the regular college studies and in law, so that he is well prepared to be one of the guiding influences of a bank and to shape its policy. Politically he is a Progressive Republican, a member of the party that stands for clean government and the best man for the place.

In February, 1907, Mr. Davis married Miss Grace Dalton of St. George, Kan. By a previous marriage he has a son, Franklin Dane, a student in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan.

Eduard J. Fischer, one of the most prosperous and highly respected citizens of Pottawatomie county, a leading merchant of Wamego and the largest shipper of sweet potatoes in Kansas, was born in Staunton, Ill., Dec. 13, 1863, son of Christopher and Anna Fischer. His parents were born and reared in Germany; they were members of a party that emigrated from the Fatherland at an early day to seek what fortune held in store for them in the New World. Soon after arriving in the United States they were married and took up their residence in Illinois, when there were few settlers there and the country was wild, unbroken woods and prairie. When not actually working on his claim Christopher Fischer worked for as little as fifty cents a day, as money was very scarce in the new country. For a time he was employed as a flour packer, but his health failed and he engaged in the mercantile business and followed that line for nearly twenty years and then retired, and he died in 1903. Two of his sons purchased the business some twenty years prior to Mr. Fischer's death and they have the oldest store in Staunton, Ill. In the old country Mr. Fischer had learned to

be a basket maker, but never followed the trade in America to any great extent. Mrs. Fischer still lives in Illinois.

Eduard J. Fischer was reared in his native town and attended the German Lutheran parochial schools until his fourteenth year, when he decided to start in life for himself as a blacksmith's helper. Subsequently he entered a cooperage shop to learn that trade, and at the same time became familiar with general mercantile business. After finishing his apprenticeship he worked as a cooper five years and then went to St. Louis and became employed in a large tobacco warehouse, but returned to Staunton to be a partner of a brother in a store. A year later he came to Kansas and worked in a mill a year before he established his present grocery business, under the firm name of Fischer Brothers. Subsequently he bought his brother's interest and has since continued the business alone. Within a short time he began to ship sweet potatoes, which is one of the chief products of Pottawatomie county, and now has a trade in apples, Irish and sweet potatoes that reaches to Denver on the west, Wyoming on the north, and Chicago on the east, while a large part of his shipments each year are sent to jobbers in Kansas City, Mo., and St. Louis. Mr. Fischer is essentially a self-made man and he owes his present prosperous business and financial position to himself alone. He had little schooling, and has won his way to the top and gained a good practical education by dint of hard work, persistence, and the determination to win, and great credit is due him for the success he is making of life. He has always stood for progress in his own life and upholds it in civic, state and national politics, being a member of the insurgent branch of the Republican party, which stands for good government. Fraternally he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religious belief he is a Lutheran.

In May, 1888, Mr. Fischer married Sarah Anna Gibson of Topeka, and three children have been born to this union: Earl M. is a graduate of the University of Kansas, and is now a reporter on the "Daily Capital" of Topeka; Floyd E. is attending the University of Kansas at Lawrence; and Loran R. O. is at home.

Maurice Murphy, lawyer, is a scion of a long line of Irish patriots, and no better example of the self-made, independent, adopted American of today can be found in the State of Kansas. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1878, son of Maurice and Ellen Murphy. His father was at one time a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, but has been a farmer in the old country many years. Mrs. Murphy died while Maurice was an infant and it devolved upon the father to become a mother to the child, to give him tender care, and also to teach him the many manly attributes which we ever associate with the genial Irishman. The boy was reared in his native county, received the education afforded to Irish lads, and when fifteen years of age he emigrated from the old country to seek fortune in the New World alone, for his father remained in Ireland, where he still resides on his farm.

Hearing of the great New West and of the golden opportunities there Mr. Murphy came to Kansas. Before leaving his Irish home it had become his ambition to have a good education and to enter one of the learned professions. Within a short time after landing in the United States he came to Kansas and located at Lawrence, where he prepared for the entrance examinations to the University of Kansas, passed them with credit and, in 1900, graduated in the department of law. Immediately after receiving his degree he located at St. Marys and opened an office for the practice of his profession. But one interruption occurred in his college career, and that was in 1898, when, with all American youths, his heart was fired with patriotism and he enlisted in the army to serve his adopted country during the Spanish-American war. Mr. Murphy is devoted to his chosen calling and is regarded as one of the most brilliant members of the Pottawatomie county bar. His delightful personality has won him many friends and his ever ready wit has helped to win many a difficult case. Never disturbed, ever ready with the necessary legal answer to questions that come up in court he has built up a gratifying and lucrative practice, which extends over Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, Jackson, and Shawnee counties, where he is highly regarded as a man and loved as a companion. Brought up in the faith of the Roman Catholic church in the old country Mr. Murphy has remained true to its teachings in the new and is one of the active members of the congregation of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at St. Marys. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In politics he is a local leader of the Democratic party and stands high in its councils.

In 1902 he married Mary Elizabeth Beseau of St. Marys, and three children have come to bless the union—Francis, Mildred and Rosaline.

Edward Johnson, the well known president of the Brick, Tile & Cement Company of St. Marys, Kan., was born Oct. 26, 1852, in the city of Ekesjo, Sweden. He is a son of O. S. Johnson, a farmer, who managed a large estate in Sweden. Mr. Johnson's father was born, reared, married, and died in his native country. Edward Johnson left the old country, in 1869, at the age of seventeen, coming to Rockford, Ill., and from thence to Kansas. True to the spirit of his Fatherland he worked his way at chores and odd jobs, in the meantime spending his spare moments in studying telegraphy. Later he entered the field of railroad work and followed it thirty-three years. During this time he held various positions of responsibility, such as operator, agent, division clerk, train dispatcher, and chief dispatcher. The six years previous to the time he came to St. Marys, as agent, he spent in Colorado. While agent at St. Marys he became interested in the brick making business, and he has the distinction of having established the first oil burning brick plant in the State of Kansas. He went in as president of the concern he established and, under his excellent management and thrifty business principles, the plant has grown and increased until it is in a very flourishing condition, having a capacity of 30,000 brick, of the

stiff mud process, in a day. The brick are of an excellent quality, being used for paving, sidewalks and building. The yard is a model one and has attracted such favorable attention of parties interested in the brick business that they have copied from it.

Mr. Johnson was married, in 1892, to Mary P., daughter of A. T. Palmer, who has been for a number of years assistant superintendent of the Union Pacific railway at Kansas City. Of this union there are two children: Frederick P., eighteen years old, a student in the high school at St. Marys, and Olive E., fifteen years old, is also a student in the high school at that place. Mr. Johnson was reared a Lutheran and belongs to the fraternal order of Masons, being a Knight Templar of that order. Politically he is a staunch Republican and has served the people of the city of St. Marys as mayor two terms and as councilman several terms, besides having served as township clerk and as a member of the school board.

Roy T. Osborn, probate judge of Montgomery county, is a lawyer by profession. He was born in Atchison county, Missouri, Nov. 30, 1874. His parents are Hon. Stephen J. and Arabella T. (McCreary) Osborn. (See sketch of Stephen J. Osborn.) His father is one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of Kansas, to which state he came from Missouri in the spring of 1870, settling in the following fall at Wakeeney, Trego county. When his father located at Wakeeney, Roy T. Osborn was but five years of age. At Wakeeney he obtained his preliminary education, in the public schools, and was then for five years a student in the Kansas Wesleyan College, at Salina. In the fall of 1895 he entered the junior class of the University of Kansas, where he graduated in 1897, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Predilection led him to study law, and in the year 1899 he returned to the University of Kansas to take up the study of that profession, graduating in 1900 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after his graduation in law he located at Coffeyville, Kan., where for six months he was associated in the practice with Hon. Thomas E. Wagstaff. He then became a government employee, in the law department of the commission created by Congress to look after the interests of what was and is known as "the five civilized Indian tribes." This position he resigned in 1904 to practice law at Coffeyville, in association with his father, who had previously removed to that place. His former partner in the law, Hon. Thomas E. Wagstaff, was elected county attorney of Montgomery county, and under him Mr. Osborn served efficiently as assistant county attorney, from 1905 until 1907. He had become well and favorably known as a lawyer and as a Republican leader in politics, and in 1908 was made the nominee of his party for probate judge of Montgomery county. He was elected to this position at the fall election of that year, and was reelected in the fall of 1910, his present term expiring in January, 1913. To say that in the opinion of the people of Montgomery county he has rendered acceptable and satisfactory services as probate judge would be speaking in modest terms of his record in the office. Judge Osborn has long sustained prom-



Roy L. Osborn

inent fraternal relations. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Knights of Pythias order, and during his college days became a member of the Sigma Chi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. It is to the younger men that any state must look for future leaders in public affairs, and to Judge Roy T. Osborn, of Independence, the State of Kansas may well afford to look for one of those, who shall shape her future policies. In 1904, Judge Osborn married Mrs. Martha DeWitt, nee Turner.

George A. Gordon, president of the Kansas State Bank of Holton, who, while fortune has wrought no miracles for him, has been quick to recognize and grasp the opportunities offered and thus become a successful financier, was born in Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, in 1860. His parents were Andrew A. and Lydia A. (Galloway) Gordon, the former born on his father's farm, near Xenia, Ohio. He was reared in the country and, as his parents were not wealthy, all the equipment they could give him for his battle in life was a good common school education. Andrew A. Gordon remained with his parents until his majority and then became a painter, which vocation he followed in his native state several years. In 1858 he married, and soon took his bride to live on a farm in Champaign county, Ohio, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits twelve years. The same year (1858) he pre-empted 240 acres of land in Kansas, but did not come to the state to live until 1871, when the family moved west and settled on the new homestead in Jackson county. Mr. Gordon, a thrifty, practical farmer, immediately began to make improvements on his farm and lived there until 1893, when, having in that time accumulated a comfortable fortune, he retired from active business and enjoyed the sunset years in ease at his home, in Holton, where he passed from life, Jan. 28, 1905, joining his wife, who died in 1898.

George A. Gordon's early life was passed in Ohio, where he first attended school near his country home. When the parents removed to the Sunflower State he accompanied them and shared all the vicissitudes, discouragements, and hardships that the early settlers of Kansas suffered, from wintry blasts and scorching summer winds that frequently burned their grain and dried up the streams where their cattle drank. He attended the district schools of Jackson county and, after finishing his education, followed in his father's footsteps and became a tiller of the soil, one of the most honorable vocations and the one upon which the stability of the nation depends. Being practical he soon accumulated money and bought one of the finest farms in the vicinity of Holton, where he continued to reside and follow agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1909, when he determined to embark upon a new venture and, with other substantial citizens organized the Kansas State Bank at Holton and became its first vice-president and later its president, which position he is filling with marked ability. Although still in its infancy this banking house is regarded as one of the stable institutions of the state and has a bright future before it. For some years

Mr. Gordon has been dealing extensively in real estate, having bought several farms in Jackson county and in Nebraska, all of which are fine farm lands.

In 1886 he married Minnie E., daughter of John Nesbitt of Nebraska, and six children have been born of this union: Nona is the wife of R. G. Jackson of Holton; and Allan, Jane M., Lelia A., Harold F., and Elizabeth are at home with their parents. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics Mr. Gordon is a supporter of the Republican party.

David W. Slimmer, probate judge of Jackson county, illustrates what may be accomplished in the Sunflower State by one endowed with brains and genius for hard work. He was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1854, son of Peter and Susan (Immell) Slimmer. His father was born in Pennsylvania, descended from fine old "Pennsylvania Dutch" ancestry, and while still a young man immigrated to Ohio and engaged in business, first as shoemaker and grocer. Within a short time he bought land and opened a hotel, carrying on both lines for some years. But the West was calling him and, selling all his holdings in Ohio Mr. Slimmer removed to Iowa, where the first home was a rude log house, the best residence afforded by settlers in the new country. He engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1873. After the death of her husband Mrs. Slimmer remained on the old homestead, as no other place seemed so dear to her as the farm, which she had first seen as an unbroken prairie.

David W. Slimmer attended the public schools in Iowa, having accompanied his parents when they moved west, remained on the farm, helping his father clear the land, for a few years, and then decided that a man without an education is handicapped in the race for fortune. This led him to enter college at Fairfield, Iowa, for a higher educational training, and he made a mark as a brilliant student at Axeline Seminary and at Miss Atchison's Academy at Fairfield. During the summer vacation he returned home and worked on the farm, as he realized that no man can keep up with mental work who does not develop the physical side as well. After completing the course at the seminary he spent two years at the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., to prepare himself as a teacher, and then began to teach, spending two years in Iowa before he came to Kansas. For six years he followed that vocation in Jackson county, this state, but having the opportunity to get a good farm he resigned his position as a teacher to give his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. Within three years he had made considerable money and had opened a general mercantile store at Adrian, Kan., but he still continued the management of his farm. He acquired a knowledge of politics, and his opinions became valuable as a local leader of the Republican party, through the influence of which he was appointed postmaster at Adrian and filled the office with credit. In 1906, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he consented to have his name placed upon the ticket for the office of probate judge, to which

position he was elected by a flattering majority, and he has since filled the office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Having accumulated considerable money he determined to start a business which would be of benefit to Holton and, in 1910, opened one of the largest and best equipped drug houses in Eastern Kansas, and this is proving a most lucrative investment for the owner. Fraternally Mr. Slimmer is a member of the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights and Ladies of Security, and the National Life Insurance Company of Des Moines.

In September, 1883, Mr. Slimmer married Flora B., daughter of Alexander MacKenzie of Ohio, who emigrated from Scotland and located near Powhatan, Ohio, but later came to Jackson county, Kansas, where he resided until his death, in 1860. Mrs. MacKenzie later married Alexander Giffen and, in 1879, they removed to Jackson county, Kansas, where Mr. Giffen died, Nov. 22, 1903. The widow still survives, hale and hearty, at the age of eighty-three years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Slimmer are: Russell M., a student in the Holton High School; and Floyd W., who is a student in the Holton graded schools. The family are Presbyterians in belief and liberal supporters of that church.

Harlan F. Graham, one of the leading members of the Jackson county bar, was born near Washington Court House, Fayette county, Ohio, in 1859, son of Thomas J. and Sarah (Taylor) Graham. The first American ancestors of the Graham family emigrated from Scotland at an early day and located in Delaware and Pennsylvania, but Mr. Graham's grandfather removed to Fayette county, Ohio, when the state was little settled, and there his son, Thomas J., was born and reared. He led the ordinary life of a farm boy on the frontier, attended the schools afforded by the first settlers, which were usually primitive but thorough, and in Ohio met and married Sarah Taylor. After the Civil war Kansas became the land of promise to men who earned their living by tilling the soil and, in 1880, accompanied by his family, Mr. Graham came to this state and bought a partly improved quarter-section of land in Jackson county. He was an ambitious man, who desired to give his eight children every advantage, and by hard work soon had a fine farm, with all the improvements obtainable this far west. For ten years the parents lived on the homestead near Soldier creek, and the first break in the family circle came in 1890, when the father died. By this time, however, the boys were old enough to look after the property, and the mother continued to reside at the family home until her death, in 1910.

Harlan F. Graham was the first born of these parents. He received his early education in the public schools of Fayette county, Ohio, and, after finishing school, taught for six years before his parents left for the West. He had read much about Kansas and was interested in the new state, believing there were many opportunities open there for young men who were not afraid of work, and accompanied the family when

they came to Jackson county, in 1880. For two years he helped on the farm summers and taught country school in the winter, but he was ambitious and had conceived the idea of devoting his life to the law. With this end in view he entered the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, took the regular college course and, in 1886, was given the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Money was not plentiful in Kansas or in any of the states west of the Missouri river in the early '80s, and in the fall after graduating Mr. Graham began to teach, having been offered the position of principal of the Abilene High School, where he remained three years. He then went to Horton as superintendent of all of the public schools of that city, but as he had never given up the idea of becoming a lawyer during the five years he was teaching at Horton he also read law and in due time was admitted to the bar. In 1894 he returned to Jackson county and opened a law office at Holton, where he has since been engaged in legal work. He at once entered into the life of Holton and Jackson county, became a local leader of his party, and in 1898 was elected county attorney of Jackson county, serving in that capacity with great credit to himself until 1903. At all times he takes an interest in civic affairs, being a member of the board of education and at present is the city attorney of Holton, which position he is filling to the entire satisfaction of the citizens. Fraternally Mr. Graham is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the Royal Arch and the Knights Templar degrees. There are many men who achieve financial success in this world, but the man who, by his own efforts, gains one of the highest educational degrees conferred by one of the great universities of the country, and then adds business success to that, is rare. This Mr. Graham has done, for he holds a Master's degree from the university of this great state and has one of the most lucrative practices in Eastern Kansas.

William M. Hedge, president of the State Bank of Whiting and one of the leading merchants of that place, in partnership with W. E. Brown of Holton, in the lumber and grain business, was born in Bureau county, Illinois, Oct. 17, 1848. His parents were James and Bridget Hedge, who emigrated from Ireland at an early day and came to Illinois when it was comparatively an unbroken wilderness, with no railroads to the Mississippi river and settlements far apart. James Hedge was one of those brave pioneers who, being undaunted by work, entered 160 acres of land in Bureau county, cleared off the timber, built a comfortable log cabin, and within a few short years had a prosperous frontier farm. He died when William was young, and the struggle for existence in a wild country devolved upon the boy and his mother. The schools of that day in Illinois were few and the education the boy acquired was largely taught by experience, which may be a hard taskmaster but is a most thorough one, so that pupils thereof usually become men of mark in the world. It was the men, reared on the frontier, who ever pressed still further west, and this was true of Mr. Hedge, for, when twenty-one years of age, he came to Kansas to see what the goddess

of fortune held in store for him. Like most of the settlers in a new country, he bought 160 acres of wild land in Jackson county, and within five short years had a good farm, with many improvements. But, during all the years of his boyhood in the country, it had become his ambition to be a merchant. He had business ability, made money on his prairie farm and, in 1876, he and Dr. A. S. Hatch engaged in general merchandising in Whiting, until 1879, when the partnership was dissolved, and he became the partner of W. E. Brown, at Whiting, in a hardware store. Later he became interested in grain elevators. From time to time his interests have increased until he is now one of the leading merchants of Jackson county, has the controlling interest in six large elevators, and, not being satisfied with these commercial enterprises, has also engaged in banking. Since 1903 Mr. Hedge has been the able executive of the State Bank of Whiting, one of the soundest banking concerns in the eastern part of Kansas. It is the man who accomplishes things in this Twentieth Century that is admired and respected; and Mr. Hedge has accomplished much, for he has reached his present financial and social position by his own efforts, in the face of most adverse circumstances. With little education and little money he started at the bottom, and now has reached the top by hard work and unswerving determination to let nothing stand in the way of success. It has not been easy, but the struggle upward has taken nothing from the geniality of this charming Irishman, who started as a tiller of the soil. He is held in high respect by his business associates and is one of the substantial citizens of Whiting. Politically he is a Democrat, and while interested in politics has always been too busy to hold office, except to act as mayor of Whiting, at the earnest solicitation of his friends.

Mr. Hedge married Mary Elizabeth Brown, in 1879. She is a daughter of Michael and Catharine Brown of Jackson county, who came to Kansas from the State of New York, in 1871. Four children have come to brighten the Hedge home: Ernest B. lives on the old homestead south of Whiting; Charles W. is assistant cashier in the State Bank; and Gertrude and Helen are at home. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Frank E. Myers, president of the Farmers' State Bank of Whiting, Kan., and its oldest merchant in point of continuous business, is a native Kansan. He was born in Jackson county, Oct. 13, 1867, son of Luther M. and Anna (Reightlinger) Myers. His grandfather, who served in the war of 1812, in defense of Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, volunteered from Adams county, Pennsylvania. He was born in Gettysburg, and after the war removed to Virginia, where he followed his trade as a shoemaker, and there his son, Luther M., was born, in 1828. Luther M. Myers received a good education in the common schools, but believed there was more chance for a young man in the new western country, and when only twenty years of age left his home and located at Bentonsport, Iowa, where he at once began to teach

school. He remained at Bentonsport only a year, as gold was discovered in California about this time, and, responding to the lure of the precious metal, he joined a party of six men and took the long and hazardous trip over the mountains to California. For a year he engaged in mining but as this did not prove as successful as he desired Mr. Myers returned to his home in Virginia, by way of the Pacific ocean and the Isthmus of Panama. He remained in his native state two years and then came to Kansas, in 1856, filed on a claim at the Kickapoo land office, and walked from that place to his land in Jackson county. Nothing daunted by the fact that he was one of the first settlers in an almost unbroken wilderness Mr. Myers at once began to improve his quarter-section by erecting a home and fences, and ere long had a thriving farm. He entered actively into the life of the community and became an acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in Jackson county. In 1878 he was elected county treasurer by that party and removed his family to Holton. He was reelected to that office and filled the position very creditably for two terms. At the close of his two terms in office, in 1883, he removed to Whiting and became the pioneer banker of the town, as the residents of Whiting had been forced to do their banking at other towns until that year. For twenty-one years he remained at the head of this banking house, and finally retired from active business life in 1903. After two years of retirement he died—April 14, 1905. Mrs. Myers passed away in 1886.

Frank E. Myers was born on the old family homestead, where his parents began housekeeping. He led the happy, care-free life of the country boy, helping on the farm and attending the district school, until his father removed to Holton, when he entered the public schools of that city. Subsequently he accompanied his parents to Whiting, and there finished his schooling. He continued to live at home until 1890, when he married Helen, daughter of Dr. J. H. Woodul, of Whiting. While still young Mr. Myers showed marked business ability, and during the '80s he engaged in the wind mill and pump business, and later was employed by Shedd & Marshall for two years in general merchandising. But the young man had conceived the idea of having a commercial enterprise of his own, and in 1889 opened a general mercantile store in Whiting, where he has since continued in business. For five years, from 1890 to 1895, he very creditably filled the position of postmaster at Whiting, while at the same time continuing to look after his other interests. He has keen business insight and everything he undertakes proves successful. In 1908 he became one of the organizers and first president of the Farmers' State Bank, which position he is filling with such satisfaction to the stockholders that they congratulate themselves upon having chosen him for the head of the banking house. The bank is in a most prosperous condition and was moved recently into a fine new building expressly equipped for the business. The stockholders of the bank are all residents of the community. Mr. Myers has been a member of the school board for sixteen years; is treasurer of the board

of education; treasurer of the Spring Hill Cemetery Association; treasurer of Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 250; treasurer of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 214; clerk for sixteen years of Camp 2944, Modern Woodmen of America, and is a member of the Royal Neighbors. For years he has been a member of the Kansas State Historical Society and one of its working members. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, but has never had time to devote much time to party work, leaving that to the politicians. Six children have come to brighten the Myers home: Madge, Mildred, Frances, Charlotte, Louise, and one child that is deceased.

Peter Johnson, president of the Citizens' State Bank of Netawaka, came to Kansas in the fall of 1869 and settled in Jackson county. He was born in 1856 in Denmark and is a son of James and Sisa (Peterson) Johnson, the former a shoemaker who owned some land in Denmark. James Johnson's death occurred in passage as he was coming to the United States.

Peter Johnson is the oldest of three children—Peter, Martha (deceased), and Christena, now Mrs. Peter Oleson, of Whiting, Kan. He lived in Denmark until twelve years old, when he came to America, landing at Quebec, Canada. From there he came to St. Louis and thence to Kansas, where his mother bought eighty acres of land in Jackson county. In the fall of 1870 his mother married Andrew Brown, who had come to Kansas at the same time she did and owned land adjoining hers. They lived happily together until his death. She survived him until 1905, when she also passed to her reward. Mr. Johnson remained on his mother's farm until 1883, when he married Ann Barbara, a daughter of Joshua and Caroline (Johnson) Banks, natives of Ohio, but who were married in Canton, Ill., in 1850. They became the parents of sixteen children, all of whom grew to maturity, the venerable parents now (1911) residing in Whiting, Kan., aged eighty-one and eighty respectively.

After his marriage Peter Johnson left his mother's farm and bought an eighty-acre farm, upon which he remained until 1890. Then, on account of sickness, he removed to Whiting, but later returned to his farm and remained there until 1892. He then bought an interest in a store in Netawaka, and was also a partner with Mr. Lueck in the grain business under the firm name of Johnson & Lueck. During this time they built a grain elevator at Netawaka. They sold their interest in the store and bought the Citizens' State Bank of Netawaka and also a farm near there. Mr. Johnson remained on his farm until the fall of 1909, when he became a resident of Netawaka and engaged actively in the banking business, selling his farm and grain business so that he could give his entire time to the bank, which is now in a very prosperous condition. Much credit is due to Mr. Johnson for his rapid advancement in business lines, as he had only the benefit of a common school education and became self-educated after coming to the United States. Mr. Johnson is a member of the United Brethren church, and in 1900 was made a

Thirty-second degree Mason in Topeka Consistory No. 1. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children: Elmer E. is engaged in the mercantile business at Netawaka, and Flora E. is the wife of Joel Albright, residing near Wetmore, Kan., the mother of a daughter, Vivian Forestine.

William Thomas Watson.—Among the strong men of Kansas who have achieved success and prominence through the sheer force of their own industry and ambitions, is Mr. Watson, who is a member of the Kansas state legislature and assistant state bank commissioner. Mr. Watson is descended from English ancestors on the paternal side and his maternal descent is from Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. He was born in Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, Dec. 13, 1858, son of John Watson, a farmer, who died when William T. was one year old. His mother, who was Miss Margaret Hunter McMillen before her first marriage, after the death of John Watson, married James C. King, who proved to be a true father to the children who came under his care. He has since died, and his wife, the mother of William T. Watson, died Oct. 25, 1911, at South Pasadena, Cal. The early death of Mr. Watson's father has prevented him from securing much information concerning his paternal ancestry. His maternal grandfather, George McMillen, lived in Ohio and was once superintendent of the blind asylum at Columbus. Mr. Watson has no brothers but he has one sister, Luella, the wife of George W. Burt, of South Pasadena, Cal. Upon the death of his father his mother returned to the State of Ohio, the state of her birth and the home of her family. The early boyhood and youth of Mr. Watson was spent in Illinois, Ohio, and Louisiana. At the age of eighteen he went to live with his uncle, Hon. William L. McMillen, at the latter's plantation home, near Lake Providence, La. In the reconstruction period, this uncle was elected to the United States senate from Louisiana, but some question having arisen as to the validity of the election, he was not seated. Later he served as postmaster of New Orleans, receiving the appointment from President Hayes. In 1883 Mr. Watson left Louisiana and came to Kansas, locating first at Marion, where he was deputy register of deeds two years, and for two years thereafter was a clerk in the German Bank of Hillsboro, Marion county. In 1888 he went to Dodge City, Kan., where he spent five years and served as register of deeds during a portion of that time. For five years he was in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, with headquarters during that time at Hutchinson, Kan., his service with said company terminating in 1900. In that year he retired from the employ of the Santa Fe company and removed to Iola, Kan., where he resides. He first engaged as assistant cashier in the Iola State Bank, which position he held four years, until 1904, since when he has held his present position, that of assistant state bank commissioner. Mr. Watson is interested in the banking business, aside from his official position, being president of the Colony State Bank, at Colony, Anderson county, Kansas.



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In his earlier life he had studied law to some extent and while at Dodge City was admitted to the bar, but has never practiced his profession.

Mr. Watson has been twice married. His first marriage, in August, 1892, united him with Anna E. Edwards, who died in May, 1895. His second wife was Miss Grace E. Cruttenden, to whom he was married in May, 1898. Both wives were from Wellsboro, Pa., where they were schoolmates and warm friends during school days and both marriages occurred in Wellsboro. Mr. Watson is a Republican in politics and an ardent supporter of the progressive branch of that party. He is serving his second term as a representative in the state legislature from Allen county, having been first elected in 1908 and reelected in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally Mr. Watson is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Modern Woodmen. He is also a director in the Kansas Home Mutual Life Insurance Company and of the Aetna Building and Loan Association, both of Topeka, being vice-president of the latter corporation.

Michael H. Roller, one of the leading merchants of Circleville, Kan., who is also extensively interested in breeding thoroughbred Percheron horses and a fine breed of jacks, is one of the pioneer business men of the state. He was born in Virginia in 1848, a descendant of fine old German stock, as his ancestors emigrated from the Fatherland at an early day and located in Virginia. His father, Col. Peter Roller, of Rockingham county, Virginia, was born in that state and ran a plantation there until his death. He was a patriot at heart and a colonel of the state militia. Mrs. Roller, before her marriage, was Elizabeth Softley, of German extraction, born in the same county as her son. Michael H. was reared upon his father's plantation, received a good practical education, and when his school days were over learned practical farming and became very fond of horses. When only seventeen years old he enlisted in the Confederate army and served under Col. John S. Mosby on the borders of Virginia and at Harper's Ferry, being eighteen months with the cavalry forces of the Southern army. At the close of the war he returned home, but the lure of the West began to draw him, and upon reaching his majority he came to Missouri and located in Platte county, where, a year later, he married Bettie Eaden, who was born in Kentucky, daughter of John Eaden, who emigrated from the Blue Grass State and became a farmer in Missouri. After his marriage Mr. Roller engaged in agricultural pursuits in Missouri until 1873, when he moved to Jefferson county, Kansas; but two years later located in Circleville, where he has since been in business. At first his store was small, as the country was new and there were few settlers, but his business grew with the population until he has a fine store building which he erected for the demands of the increasing trade. The first stock barn he had has been replaced by one of the finest in the county, where he has his high-bred horses and jacks well cared for. Mr. Roller has a wide reputation as a horseman and owns some fine thoroughbreds. Politically he is a staunch adherent of the Democratic

party, to which he is a liberal contributor of time and money during the campaigns. Mr. Roller is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

Four children have been born to Michael and Bettie Roller: Murtle M. is the manager of her father's store; James O.; Gertrude is the wife of R. L. Oursler, of Circleville; and Elizabeth is deceased.

Mr. Roller came to Kansas when the state was on the frontier and has seen it develop into a great agricultural state, which stands second to none in its agricultural products. He takes an interest in all questions of the day and heartily approves and aids all improvements for the city in which he lives. He has secured a comfortable fortune by his own unaided efforts and is ever ready to assist others in the battle of life.

Francis M. Wilson, cashier of the State Bank of Soldier, was born Aug. 10, 1859, in St. Joseph county, Indiana, son of Francis M. and Susan (Logan) Wilson. The parents were of Scotch and Irish descent, and the paternal grandfather was a native of the old country. Francis M. Wilson, Sr., was born in Indiana and was engaged in farming eighty acres of land which he owned there. About 1856 he married Miss Susan Logan and in 1866 removed to Kansas, settling in Pottawatomie county. He remained there and in Jackson county, with the exception of a short interval in Missouri, until his death in 1883. Mrs. Wilson still survives and resides in Jackson county.

Francis M. Wilson, Jr., removed with his parents to Kansas at the age of seven years and remained with them until his majority. On August 10, 1877, he hauled the first load of lumber from Holton to start what is now the flourishing town of Soldier and was engaged for some time thereafter in hauling between these points. He worked at painting and paper hanging in this vicinity about fourteen years. In 1883 Mr. Wilson married Miss May, daughter of William and Mary Sleet, of Kentucky. Of their union were born seven children—Crilla M., Ethel G., Nanie S., Allan F., Reginald L., Merton C. and Pauline D. Mr. Wilson was elected assistant cashier of the Bank of Soldier in 1895, which place he held until 1898, when he succeeded to cashier and has held this position the past twelve years. In connection with his banking business he handles insurance and real estate, thus promoting the interests of the bank, as well as being instrumental in aiding prosperity in Soldier and the surrounding country by encouraging immigration to that part of the state. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat, belongs to two fraternal orders—the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America—and holds membership in the Christian church.

Samuel T. Black, one of the best known real estate and loan men in the city of Holton, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, in the year 1850, a son of John and Lucinda (Tucker) Black. The paternal grandfather, Andrew Black, came with his family from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania. Later, John Black removed with his father to Ohio, and in the fall of 1866 came to Kansas, landing in Jackson county Oct. 4 of

that year. He engaged in farming 160 acres of land about four miles west of Holton, where he remained until 1885, when he removed to Straight Creek township, where his son had purchased land, and remained there until 1893. He then took up his residence in Holton and died there the same year. His widow survived him eighteen months, when she, also, passed away. Samuel T. Black came to Kansas with his parents, with whom he lived twenty-four years, having in the meantime taken up a claim in Smith county, going back and forth from his home to this claim, which he finally sold. He then went back to Ohio, making the trip overland with a wagon and team. After about eighteen months in Ohio, he returned to Kansas, in 1876, and located in Jackson county, where he has since resided. For a while he was associated with his father in agricultural pursuits. Then, for two years, he was engaged in handling patent rights, selling territory, etc. In 1880 he married Miss Jane Dayton, also a native of Ohio, but who went with her parents from Guernsey county, Ohio, to Iowa, and from thence to Kansas. After his marriage Mr. Black bought a half-section of land in Straight Creek township, where he engaged in farming for about four years, when he sold his farm and rented land for five years, at the end of which time, in 1892, he became a resident of Holton. Soon after removing to Holton he was appointed marshal of the city and held that position four years. He also served as deputy sheriff of the county and has taken an active part in political affairs, as a Republican, having been a supporter of Hon. Thomas Wagstaff for governor in the primary campaign of 1910. Mr. Black is a member of the Masonic fraternity and holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Shortly after retiring from the marshal's office he engaged in the real estate business, and he has contributed in no small degree to the prosperity of Holton and the immediate vicinity through his work in promoting immigration to that section of the state. In 1907 his only son, Bert E., became a partner with him, the firm being known as Black & Black. Mr. Black also has a daughter, Daisy Alva, the wife of Ira S. McAlister, of Phillips county, Kansas. Bert E. Black married Miss Ione Swett, of Holton.

Gilbert M. Gander, lawyer and resident of Coffeyville, Kan., was born in Mount Ayr, Iowa, March 4, 1873, son of James H. and Emma C. (Arnett) Gander, the former born in Ohio and the latter in Illinois. The parents are both living and reside in Baldwin, Kan., where they located in 1899, the father being retired from active business. Of their three sons and two daughters all are living: Carrie L. is the wife of Sanford S. Somers, of White Wood, S. Dak.; H. C. resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Edna is the wife of C. A. Kalb, superintendent of the Waverly schools; James H., Jr., is a graduate of the Western Dental College, of Kansas City, Mo., and lives at Kearney, Mo.; Gilbert M. is the eldest. His boyhood days were spent in Iowa, his native state, and his preliminary education was obtained in the district schools, after which he attended the Mount Ayr High School and later was a student at Simpson College. He was among the first to answer the call for troops at the breaking

out of the Spanish-American war and enlisted in Company F of the Fifty-first Iowa infantry. This was the only Iowa regiment that saw active service during the war. On June 5, 1898, it left Des Moines for San Francisco, where it remained in camp until Nov. 3, when it embarked on the transport "Pennsylvania," and on Dec. 7 reached Manila, Philippine Islands. The men remained on board the transport, maneuvering about Manila, Iloilo and Cavite, until Feb. 3, 1899. Six days later, for the first time, the regiment was under fire at the occupation of San Roque. From that time until Sept. 7 it was almost constantly on the firing line. On Sept. 22 the regiment was ordered on board the transport, "Senator," at Manila for the homeward voyage, and about noon on Sunday, Oct. 22, the Senator steamed through the Golden Gate at San Francisco. The next day the men landed and went into camp at Presidio, where they remained until Nov. 2, when they were mustered out and sent back to Iowa. Upon his return from the Philippines, Mr. Gander resumed the duties of civil life; located at Baldwin, Kan., where he matriculated in Baker University and graduated with the class of 1904. He then entered the law department of the University of Chicago, on a scholarship, remained as a student one year, and then entered the University of Kansas, where he completed his law course in 1907. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and located at Coffeyville for the practice of his profession. In April, 1908, he was elected judge of the city court and held that position two years. In July, 1909, he formed a partnership with Joseph P. Rossiter, which partnership was dissolved Jan. 1, 1911, and since that date Mr. Gander has been engaged alone in the practice. Fraternaly he has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On Nov. 25, 1908, Mr. Gander was married to Miss Nannie L., daughter of Ludwig and Fredrica Fischer, and of this union was born a son, James G., Oct. 28, 1910. Mrs. Gander is also a graduate of Baker University, having completed the course in that institution with the class of 1906. She was instructor in German and French at the time of her marriage. Mr. Gander is a staunch Republican in his political views and has taken an active interest in the success of that cause.

Reason R. Vermilion, a prominent lawyer of Wichita, was born on a farm in Putnam county, Indiana, Nov. 24, 1852. His father, Rev. Joseph Vermilion, was a Virginian by birth and was of Welsh descent. He was a local minister of the Baptist church and was also engaged in farming in Putnam county, Indiana, where he died Dec. 15, 1871, when seventy years of age. The mother of our subject was a Miss Martha Shaw prior to her marriage. She was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, and died in Putnam county, Indiana, July 4, 1871, at the age of sixty-five.

Reason R. Vermilion was reared on the farm and obtained his collegiate education at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., and was graduated in that excellent institution June 24, 1875, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had taught school in the meantime, however,

and thus earned the funds to pay for his college course. He had also taken up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1875 at Centerville, Iowa, where he practiced his profession eight years. In 1884 he came to Wichita, where he has since practiced law continuously for over twenty-five years. For ten years he was the law partner of of Kos Harris; then, on Jan. 1, 1896, he formed a legal partnership with the late Gov. William E. Stanley, who was elected governor of Kansas in 1898, and in 1900 was reelected to that office. This partnership continued until Governor Stanley's death on Oct. 13, 1910. Earl W. Evans had joined the firm on Jan. 1, 1899, since which date the firm name has been Stanley, Vermilion & Evans. This is one of the best known law firms in Kansas and has been identified with much of the important litigation in the state during the past twenty-five years. Mr. Vermilion is a member of the Sedgwick County Bar Association and of the Kansas State Bar Association and has been admitted to practice in all state and United States courts. While engaging in a general practice, he has made a specialty of corporation law, in which he is recognized as an authority. He is local counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company and is the solicitor for Kansas for the Frisco system. In politics Mr. Vermilion is a Republican, but he has never been a candidate for official honors. Fraternaly he is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Wichita Commercial, Riverside, and Country clubs.

On June 21, 1883, Mr. Vermilion was united in marriage to Miss Emma Goss, of Centerville, Iowa. They have one daughter, Clara Vermilion, now a young lady and a social favorite of Wichita.

Earl Anderson Blake, a well known member of the Wichita bar, was born on a farm near Bedford, Taylor county, Iowa, Sept. 11, 1866, a son of Daniel and Ann Eliza (Akers) Blake, who were residents of Wichita for a time, but both of whom are now deceased. Both parents were born in Parke county, Indiana, the father on Sept. 11, 1834, and the mother on Aug. 6, 1840; they were respectively of Irish and German descent. They had located in Taylor county, Iowa, from whence they removed to Hopkins, Mo., in 1880. In 1884 they came to Kansas and located first at Kingman, but in 1892 they removed to Wichita, where they resided until their respective deaths, the father, who passed away at Buffalo, Mo., on Nov. 6, 1900, being survived by his wife until Dec. 9, 1906, when she, too, was laid to rest. The father made farming his principal vocation, but had engaged in the grocery business both at Hopkins, Mo., and at Kingman, Kan. He was a son of John Milton Blake. The following children survive: Edgar N., manager Wichita Wholesale Grocery Company's branch at Woodward, Okla.; Minnie E., wife of W. D. Townsend, cashier of the Gillett State Bank, Gillett, Wyo.; Walter A., of Wichita; Stella L., wife of Lee Mulholland, county surveyor of Crook county, Wyoming; Charles A., a rancher of Crook county, Wyoming, near Sundance; and Earl A.

Earl Anderson Blake was reared to the age of thirteen on a farm in Taylor county, Iowa. He accompanied his parents to Hopkins, Mo., in 1880, and to Kingman, Kan., in 1884, and at both places assisted his father in his grocery business. In 1885 he entered the office of the "Kingman Courier," where he spent four years, becoming foreman of the paper after he had mastered the printer's trade. In his early manhood he also had experience as a school teacher. He had obtained a common and high school education and in September, 1889, he entered the law department of Garfield University at Wichita. After graduating in that school he was admitted to the bar in 1891, and immediately thereafter entered the law office of Hon. Edward O'Bryan, of Wichita, in which, and in the office of O'Bryan & Gordon, he remained until October, 1894. Since that date he has been actively engaged in the practice of law on his own account. In 1895 and 1896 he served as assistant county attorney under John D. Davis and was his law partner from 1894 to 1898 under the firm name of Davis & Blake. From 1898 to the present time he has had as a partner William A. Ayres, the firm style being Blake & Ayres. Walter A. Blake, a younger brother of Earl A., is now also a member of the firm and assistant county attorney.

In politics Mr. Blake is a Republican. He served as city attorney of Wichita from April, 1903, to April, 1905, and was appointed for a second term in 1911, in which he is now serving. He is the attorney for the American State Bank, the State Savings Bank, the Stock Yards State Bank, all of Wichita, and the Farmers' State Bank, of Mt. Hope, and the Cheney State Bank, of Cheney, Kan. He is a member of the Sedgwick County Bar Association and of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, in which he is a director. Fraternally he is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight of Pythias, having attained the degrees of the Uniform Rank of the latter order, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Aid Association.

On Dec. 4, 1894, Mr. Blake married Miss Minnie May McKibben, of Wichita, but a native of Michigan. Their union has been blessed with five children, one of whom, Florence Eugenia, born Nov. 10, 1906, died an infant. The surviving children are: Harold L., born Jan. 28, 1896; Marjorie L., born Nov. 11, 1897; Ralph B., born Dec. 16, 1899; and Louise McKibben, born Dec. 20, 1908.

George Reuben Allen, a well known lawyer of Kansas City, Kan., is the descendant of a family that has been in existence in America nearly 300 years, having been founded by Samuel Allen, who came to America from Dorchester, England, in 1635, and first settled in Massachusetts, but in 1637 removed to Windsor, Conn. The Allen name was a prominent one during colonial times and during the Revolutionary period. Ethan Allen, the Revolutionary hero, famous in history for his capture of Ticonderoga, where he forced the commander to surrender "in the name of the Almighty God and Continental Congress," was a cousin of William Allen, Sr., the great-great-grandfather of George R., of this review.

George Reuben Allen was born on a farm in Atchison county, eight miles west of the city of Atchison, Jan. 11, 1870, and is a son of Joseph Cloyes Allen, a carpenter and farmer by vocation, who was born at Salisbury, Vt., Aug. 2, 1826. He came to Kansas in June, 1857, from the State of Michigan, and first located in the city of Atchison, but subsequently removed to the farm in Atchison county, where George R. was born. The father died in Lancaster, Atchison county, Dec. 19, 1889, having resided on the old home farm until 1888. He was twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1850, was a Miss Martha Harrison, of Virginia, who died in 1863, leaving three children, none of whom are living. His second marriage occurred March 2, 1865, and united him to Mary Elizabeth Miller, of Cass county, Michigan, who died in Atchison in 1899. Two children were born to the second marriage: George Reuben, and Mrs. Anna Moore, of Atchison. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Reuben Allen, who was born in Vermont March 3, 1799, and married Demarias Cloyes Jan. 3, 1822. Reuben Allen was the son of William Allen, born in Tolland county, Connecticut, in 1765, whose father's name was also William Allen. Both William Allen, Sr., and William Allen, Jr., father and son, served in the Revolutionary war. William Allen, Sr., was the cousin of Ethan Allen, as mentioned before.

Mary Elizabeth Miller, mother of George R., was a daughter of George S. Miller and Maria Follett, natives of New Jersey and New York respectively. They were married in Cass county, Michigan, in 1843. Maria Follett was the daughter of Dr. John Follett, a prominent physician of Cass county, Michigan, in his day, who died in 1849, and had removed to Cass county, Michigan, from New York state about 1838, becoming one of its pioneers. The Miller family was of German descent, the name originally being spelled Mueller. The Follett family was of English descent and had resided in New York state since long before the Revolution.

George Reuben Allen was reared on the home farm in Atchison county, and accompanied his father's family to the city of Atchison in 1888. From 1893 to 1897 he taught school in Atchison county, the last four terms having been taught in the old home school which he had attended when a boy. During the summer vacations of his teaching period he conducted the old home farm, and during that period he also took care of his mother and sister, giving the latter's education his close supervision. Aside from his duties and cares of that period he found time to devote to the study of law, and so thorough was his self-preparation for that profession that he was able to graduate at the University of Kansas in one year, which he did with the class of 1898, as a Bachelor of Laws. He at once began his law practice in Abilene, where he remained two years, and then removed to Kansas City, Kan., in 1900, and has there since been engaged in successful practice. The same tenacity of purpose which characterized his preparation for the profession has helped him to establish a reputation as an able, conscientious

and successful lawyer. In politics Mr. Allen is an active member of the Republican party. He was elected to the state legislature in 1908, and was reelected in 1910 by a largely increased majority. During his first term in the legislature he served as chairman of the committee on insurance and as vice-chairman of the committee on railroads, as well as other committee assignments. He made a fine record as a first-term member and became prominent in the work of the legislature, being the author of some of the principal laws enacted during that session. Among others he secured the passage of the fee and salary bill, which provides for counties above 90,000 population a fixed salary for all county officials in such counties and placing fees in the public treasury.

Mr. Allen was married March 12, 1893, to Miss Eva Underwood, also a native of Atchison county, born April 1, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have three children living: Devere Frank, born Dec. 22, 1898; Richard Floyd, born Oct. 22, 1903; and George Reuben Allen, Jr., born Nov. 1, 1904. The eldest child, Arthur Cloyes, died in infancy.

Mr. Allen is a member of the Baptist church. He is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason and Encampment Degree Odd Fellow. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen and is a member of the board of directors of the fraternal society known as the Mystic Workers of the World. Professionally he affiliates with the Wyandotte County Bar Association. Mr. Allen is also a fine public speaker and has been frequently called upon to deliver public addresses not only in Kansas but in other states. His record during the session of 1911 was even more brilliant than that of his first term, having been appointed chairman of the railroad committee by Speaker Buckman, and having given excellent service on that committee, as well as on the several other committees of which he was a member. The law providing for the registration of births and deaths throughout the state is largely due to his active and influential support.

George Clarence Smith, president of the People's National Bank, of Kansas City, Kan., has been engaged in commercial pursuits since his seventeenth year, the most of that time having been spent in the banking business in the cities of Ottawa and Kansas City. He was born in Osage, Iowa, June 6, 1860, a son of Hiram R. Smith and wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Ann Culver. Hiram R. Smith, whose vocation was that of a merchant, is a native of Erie county, New York, born Jan. 23, 1834, to Richard and Elizabeth Mack Smith, both of whom were natives of New York state. He is one of ten children, while his wife, Lydia Ann (Culver) Smith, is one of a family of sixteen. Of these twenty-six children all have lived to be more than sixty years of age. Hiram R. Smith removed from New York state to Iowa in 1858, and became one of the founders of the town of Osage in Mitchell county. In 1862 he returned to New York state from Iowa and has resided in Westfield, Chautauqua county, continuously since that time. Lydia Ann Smith was born in Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, July 3, 1836, a daughter of Harmon Culver and Mary McMillan, both natives

of New York state. She, too, is living, but all of her fifteen brothers and sisters are dead.

George C. Smith was but two years old when his parents returned to New York, and he was therefore reared and educated in that state. He left school, however, at the age of sixteen and accepted whatever employment he could obtain. At seventeen he became a clerk in a bank in Westfield, where he spent four and a half years in that employment and then became a bookkeeper. In 1881, when he had reached his majority, he went to East Hamburg, Erie county, New York, where for one year and a half he was cashier of a large canning factory. In January, 1884, deciding to seek the greater opportunities of the West, he came to Kansas and first located at Ottawa, where he resided for twenty-five years, during the whole of which time he was identified with the First National Bank of that city. He started in as a teller, later he became assistant cashier, and finally cashier, which position he held thirteen years. He resigned his position as cashier in 1908 and removed to Kansas City, Kan., where he became one of the organizers of the People's National Bank, of which he has been president since its organization.

On Jan. 31, 1888, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Laura Patterson, of Junction City, born, however, at Bucyrus, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1865. They have two children: Laurence Powars, born June 18, 1892, and Margaret Patterson, born Oct. 13, 1896.

Mr. Smith was for ten years a member of the park commission while a resident of Ottawa. He is director, secretary and treasurer of the Bonner-Brand Portland Cement Co, of Bonner Springs; secretary and treasurer of the Ottawa Gas & Heating Co. from 1887 to 1892; one of the incorporators and is president of the Ottawa Condensing Co.; is a director of the Boiler Works; a director and treasurer of the Associated Charities; is president of the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kan., and is vice-president for Kansas of the American Bankers' Association. He is a member of the Elm Ridge Golf Club, of Kansas City. He is a Mason and an Elk, and both he and his wife are communicants of the First Presbyterian Church at Kansas City, Kan.

Charles Livingston Brokaw, cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Kansas City, Kan., is of French descent and came of a family that was established in this country nearly 250 years ago, when Bourgon Broucard and wife, Catharine Le Febre, both French Huguenots, immigrated to the American colonies in 1675. It will be noted that the original spelling of the name is different from the present form. Bourgon Broucard was born at Burgundy, France, in 1645, and, in 1665, married Catharine Le Febre, also a native of France. They emigrated from France to Manheim, Holland, in 1674, and from thence to the American colonies, in 1675. The line of descent from Bourgon Broucard to Charles Livingston Brokaw is as follows: John Brokaw, a son of Bourgon Broucard, was born at Harlem, Long Island, in 1678, but in the same year removed with his parents to Somerset county, New Jer-

sey; his son, Brogun Brokaw, was born at Raritan, N. J., in 1711, and had a son, Evert Brokaw, who was born at Raritan, N. J., Nov. 22, 1740; Isaac E. Brokaw, born in New Jersey, a son of Evert Brokaw, married Johanna Van Dyne, also a native of that state and a daughter of Denise Van Dyne, who served in the Revolutionary war. Isaac E. and Johanna (Van Dyne) Brokaw became the parents of Peter Stryker Brokaw, born in New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1819, and who became the father of Charles Livingston Brokaw. Peter Stryker Brokaw, a farmer and a merchant, came to Kansas in 1868 but returned to New Jersey in a short time. In 1870 he again came to Kansas, that time accompanied by his family, and located on a farm near and later moved to Somerset, Miami county, where he died, April 22, 1875. His wife, whose maiden name was Adaline Brokaw, was a descendant of the same family of which her husband was a member, but she was very remotely related to him; she died at Parkville, Mo., Dec. 23, 1905.

Charles L. Brokaw was born at Middlebush, N. J., May 22, 1866, and was but four years of age when his parents removed to Kansas. His youth was spent in Somerset, Miami county, where his father served as the first village postmaster and as the first railroad agent. In 1882 his mother removed with her family to Louisburg of the same county, and there Charles L. began his business career at the age of seventeen as a clerk in a bank, being retained in that capacity and as bookkeeper from January, 1884, to January, 1888. During the first three years of that period he also completed a chautauqua course and received his diploma in 1887. On Jan. 1, 1888, he became a clerk in the Miami County National Bank at Paola, Kan., but in September, 1890, he removed to Kansas City, Kan., where for the following seven years he was connected with the Wyandotte National Bank, first as teller, later as assistant cashier, and finally as cashier. On Jan. 12, 1897, he resigned the last named position and organized the Commercial State Bank, which opened for business May 1, 1897. He has been cashier of that bank since its organization, though the bank became a national bank on July 1, 1902, and at that time its name was changed to that of the Commercial National Bank. Mr. Brokaw is a Republican in politics and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Kansas City, Kan., being a member of its board of elders and superintendent of its Sunday school. He is one of the most prominent Christian Endeavor workers in the State of Kansas, having served as treasurer of the Kansas State Christian Endeavor Union during 1885 and 1886, and as president of the Union during the year of 1886-87. He is a member of the executive committee of the Kansas State Bankers' Association, has served as treasurer of the association two years, as secretary two years, and one year each as vice-president and as president, the latter office being held during the fiscal year ending May 1, 1906. He is treasurer of the Interstate Building & Loan Association of Kansas City, Kan., is a director of the Prudential Trust Company of Topeka, and is vice-president of the Citizens' State Savings Bank and a director of the Kansas Trust

Company, both of Kansas City, Kan. He is a member and ex-president of the Mercantile Club, is president of the board of trustees of Park College of Parkville, Mo., and is trustee and treasurer of the Kansas City University. He is a member of the state executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is officially connected with numerous other business enterprises.

Mr. Brokaw has been twice married. He was first united on May 1, 1889, to Lovilla Cusey of Louisburg, who died, June 17, 1891. His second marriage occurred May 22, 1894, when he was united to Miss Margaret Ursula Mayou of Oskaloosa, who was born in India. She is a daughter of Rev. Joseph Mayou, formerly a Dutch Reformed Missionary in India. Mr. and Mrs. Brokaw have two daughters: Dorothy Louise, born Aug. 13, 1896; and Margaret Adaline, born July 9, 1898.

William Grattan Holt, a lawyer of prominence at the Kansas City, Kan., bar, and for a number of years judge of the court of common pleas, in that city, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, July 1, 1862, and is a son of Samuel Holt and wife, Anna Maria (Jellett) Holt, and a descendant of the Henry Grattan family of Irish fame. The Holt family, which was originally Saxon, was an old one in County Kildare and the Jellett family originally French, an ancient one in County Tyrone. Both were very prominent families of large means and fine estates and both possessed crests and coats-of-arms. In 1873, when William Grattan Holt was eleven years of age, he came with his parents to the United States and after a six years' residence in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., accompanied them to Kansas, in 1879. After residing near Emporia one year the family located on a farm in Butler county, but later removed to Eldorado, the county seat of Butler county. In 1890 William G. Holt removed to Kansas City, Kan., the family following in 1894, where the father died, Feb. 12, 1896. The mother after she became a widow went to live with a daughter in Washington, D. C., and died in that city, Sept. 21, 1909. Judge Holt has three brothers and three sisters living: Mrs. Anna M. Baumann, a widow residing in Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas J. of Kansas City, Mo.; John H. J. of North Wales, Pa.; Dorathea M. of Washington, D. C.; Morgan W. J. of Stillwater, Okla.; and Mrs. Georgina M. Lewis of Stillwater, Okla. It will be seen that William G. is the only member of his family residing in Kansas.

Judge Holt's early education in County Kildare, Ireland, was at the home by private tutors. Afterwards he attended Erasmus Smith's College, Dublin, preparatory to entering Trinity College, Dublin, and while the family resided in Philadelphia, he was a student in the Germantown Academy, one of the oldest educational institutions of the Quaker city. Samuel Holt, the father, a highly educated man, was the graduate of two colleges and was a fine Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar. He was a high bred gentleman of means in Ireland and had plenty of time to devote to study and to general reading. Judge Holt, throughout his early life, had the benefit of his father's aid in his early educational training and this was to him the equivalent of a college education. He

did not attend school after the family's removal to Kansas. Very early in his career Judge Holt took up the study of law and, in 1891, was admitted to the bar in Kansas City, Kan., since when he has been actively engaged in the practice of law in that city and is one of the foremost of his profession, in that city and in the state. He is now a member of the firm of Angevine, Cubbison & Holt, whose offices are in the Portsmouth Building.

On Jan. 1, 1896, he became judge of the court of common pleas, having been elected to the position in the fall of 1895. He was twice reelected and once appointed to the office and in all served as judge of the court of common pleas a consecutive period of twelve years and three months. He finally resigned the office April 1, 1907, in order to resume his law practice. Judge Holt is a Republican in politics and his church relations are with the Episcopal denomination, being a member and for eighteen years senior warden of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Kansas City, Kan. In Masonry he has attained the Thirty-third Scottish Rite degree and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also affiliates fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Wyandotte County Bar Association, the Kansas State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association.

On July 22, 1896, occurred the marriage of Judge Holt and Miss Alice Long Hafer. Mrs. Holt was a resident of Hutchinson, Kan., at the time of her marriage but is a native of Ottawa, and the only daughter of Thomas Hafer, now deceased, who for many years before his death was an official of the Santa Fe Railroad Company and at the time of his death was in charge of the Atlantic & Pacific division at Benson, Ariz.

Wilson L. Pursley, living seven miles west of Waverly, on one of the finest and most improved farms in Coffey county, is a native of Middle Tennessee, born Dec. 25, 1869. He is a son of Thomas J. and Nellie (Beagles) Pursley, the former born and reared in Tennessee. In sympathy with the Southland Thomas J. Pursley entered the Confederate army, as a private, but his valiant service won him promotion to the office of captain, and he served throughout the war. In 1874 he removed to Peoria, Ill., where he became actively identified with the business interests of the city and is now one of the leading men on the board of trade, a position held for thirty-six years, and which has accumulated a fortune for him. He is equally prominent in the Masonic fraternity, having attained the Thirty-second degree and soon will take the Thirty-third. Wilson Pursley, father of Thomas J. and grandfather of Wilson L., was a native of Scotland who immigrated to America and settled first in Virginia and later in Tennessee, where he died. He owned 12,000 acres of land in that state and was engaged in farming and the raising of mules.

The maternal grandfather of Wilson L. Pursley was Frank Beagles, a native of Scotland, who immigrated to America and settled at Bardoff,

Ill., where he owned a large tract of land, and where he died while yet a young man.

Wilson L. Pursley received his common and high school education in Peoria, Ill., and it was supplemented by a course at Parish Business College, where he graduated in 1887. He began his active business career on the Peoria board of trade, later entered the railroad business as a mechanic and railroad man, and in that capacity has worked in every state west of the Missouri river and has traveled extensively in foreign lands, having been in China, the East India Islands, and in Brazil. He later settled in Colorado, where he bought and now owns a half-section of ranch land, which he improved until it is one of the finest in the state. On it is one of the largest barns in the state, which will hold thirty-six head of horses, and it has a mowing capacity of sixty tons. In 1907 Mr. Pursley moved to his present residence, where he owns 160 acres of highly improved land. He is also engaged in selling automobiles. In all of his business ventures he has been very successful, a result of sound and careful judgment and a progressive spirit.

He was united in marriage with Miss Powers of Keota, Iowa, in 1899, in Old Mexico, where they continued to reside four years.

Mr. Pursley is very prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masonic order, the Eagles, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and the Woodmen of the World.

Peter William Goebel, president of the Commercial National Bank of Kansas City, Kan., and also identified with the operations of numerous other commercial enterprises, is a man of excellent business discernment and ability, who has won recognition of his fidelity and enterprise in the business world until through successive promotions he has gained a prominent place in the financial circles of Kansas. Mr. Goebel is a native of the village of Langhecke, province of Hesse, Nassau, Prussia, Germany, where he was born, March 18, 1859. His father, Peter Goebel, who was in the forestry service of the German government, never came to the United States but died in his native land, April 20, 1882. The mother of Mr. Goebel before her marriage was Anna Mary Mueller. She came to the United States, in 1884, her object being to reside near her children, five of whom had already made their homes in the United States. Two other younger children came with the mother, making seven in all who came to the New World. Of these six are yet living: Ferdinand S. of Kansas City, Kan.; Joseph L. of Louisburg, Kan.; Mrs. Catharine Bruehl of Sandwich, Ill.; Mrs. Margaret Vohs of Bucyrus, Kan.; Mrs. Mary Legner of Louisburg, Kan.; and Peter William. One other brother, Christian, resides in Germany and is there engaged in the forestry service of the German government. The mother died at Louisburg, Kan., Nov. 14, 1909.

Peter W. Goebel of this review was reared to the age of fourteen in his native German village. At that age he came to the United States, whither two of his sisters had already come, and first stopped a few months at Plano, Ill., where one of his sisters lived. It was in January,

1873, that he crossed the ocean and, in June, 1873, he came to Kansas and located in Miami county, where for one year he worked as a farm hand. Being anxious, however, to learn the English language, he went to Paola, in the same county, where for one year and a half he did the housework of a priest and took care of his church in return for instruction the priest gave him in English studies. Later he spent a few months in St. Louis, Mo., but in the fall of 1875 he returned to Louisburg, where he resided until 1905. For a few years he conducted a drug store there but later he turned his attention to the banking business, in which he has been successfully engaged to the present time. From 1882 to 1900 he was cashier of the Bank of Louisburg. In 1897 he became one of the organizers of the Commercial State Bank of Kansas City, Kan., and has been president of it, and its successor, the Commercial National Bank, ever since its organization. In 1905 he removed his family from Louisburg to Paola, and since that date has been vice-president of the Miami County National Bank. It will be seen that Mr. Goebel is now president of one bank, vice-president of another, and besides is still a director of the Bank of Louisburg. He is also president of the Citizens' State Savings Bank and the Kansas Trust Company, both of Kansas City, Kan.

On Aug. 2, 1777, occurred the marriage of Mr. Goebel and Miss Mary Shaw, a native of Miami county, Kansas. They have five children living: Eugene W.; Anthony Frank; Mary; Rose, who is Mrs. E. J. Bannon; and Joseph P. The last two named are twins. In 1907 Mr. Goebel removed his family from Paola to Kansas City, Kan., where they now reside.

He was a Democrat until the last four or five years, since which time he has generally voted the Republican ticket. He was a member of the Kansas house of representatives from 1903 to 1905, representing Miami county, and held several other minor offices while a resident of that county. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. He was one of the organizers of the Osage Fire Insurance Company of Topeka, and is now chairman of its board of directors. He is also a director of the Bankers' Deposit Guaranty and Surety Company of Topeka, is a member of the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kan., and is an ex-president of the Kansas State Bankers' Association. Mr. Goebel is a fine example of a self-made man, who with worthy ambitions and a strong character, has attained a great measure of success.

Langdon B. Hogle, the popular probate judge of Osage county, was born in Iroquois county, Illinois, July 7, 1870, son of T. D. and Elsie (Tidd) Hogle. As a young man his father worked for a construction company in Ohio, but located in Illinois at an early day. In 1882 he came to Kansas, took up land and became a farmer. Langdon B. was a boy of twelve when his parents came to this state and he was educated in the country schools. To obtain an education in the early '80s in Kansas a boy had to be ambitious and industrious, for the country was not well settled up at that period. During his boyhood Mr. Hogle

helped his father on the farm, but after attaining his majority started out in life for himself and bought a farm, which he conducted with marked success. All his life he has been interested in the questions of the day, as well as in state and national politics. He is thoroughly progressive and a leader in local affairs. In 1907 he moved to Lyndon, took active part in the life of the town, and the same year was elected probate judge of the county. Mr. Hogle is a delightful acquaintance and is very popular throughout the county. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his church affiliations are with the Methodist church.

Mr. Hogle married Sadie Beverly of Burlingame, and two children—a boy and a girl—have been born of this union. Mrs. Hogle's father responded to the call for volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war and served until honorably discharged. He still lives at Burlingame.

Frank F. Greene, a prominent physician and surgeon of Olathe, is a native of Cortland county, New York, born Sept. 12, 1852. On the paternal side he comes of staunch and patriotic New England ancestry, a descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary war fame and who was second in command to General Washington and one of the latter's most favorite generals. His father, Dr. Leander Greene, was a native of New York State and married a Miss Harriet Smith, whose people were from Canada and New York city. Dr. Leander Greene was a very successful physician and practiced in Cortland county about thirty years. He came to Kansas in the early '50s and bought 400 acres of land, near Gardner, Johnson county. When he first located in Kansas he met with reverses that would have discouraged a less courageous man than he, but having supreme confidence and faith in the ultimate success of the Kansas pioneer he persevered and succeeded in developing a fine homestead. As his business connections in the East required his personal attention and supervision, he entrusted his Kansas homestead, equipped with ox and horse teams, to a tenant, who becoming discouraged, gave up the farm and returned east. It was during that era, prior to the Civil war, when the free-state agitation was at its height, and many border ruffians, under the guise of upholding one or the other of the factions, committed depredations on the innocent settler that in many instances practically swept away his belongings. The first band of marauders to visit Dr. Greene's ranch was a gang of Santa Fe trailers who became incensed at not being able to obtain any valuable loot that they could take away with them and took revenge by burning the lumber which he had provided for the erection of two houses on his ranch. Later the noted Quantrill and his band of guerrillas swept down upon the ranch and drove off the horses and cattle. These reverses only added to Dr. Greene's infatuation for the country, because they but confirmed him in his belief that the territory had a great future before it, and that others saw it as well as he. He subsequently made several trips to Kansas and brought horses to his farm all the way from New York, making the trip by water, from St. Louis to Kansas City. He

spent several summer seasons in Kansas and then returned east, in the fall of each year. Both parents are now deceased, their deaths having occurred in Cortland, N. Y., where the father passed away, in 1868, when fifty-eight years old, and the mother, in 1908, at the age of seventy-eight. They were the parents of two sons—Dr. Frank F. and Ira, who resides in Cortland, N. Y.

Dr. Frank F. Greene was reared in New York State and was educated in the public schools, in Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., and at the University of Buffalo. He was graduated in the medical department of the last named institution, in 1879, and began the practice of his profession in Quincy, Ill., where he remained until the fall of 1880, when he came to Olathe, Kan. In the past thirty years he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice and a reputation as a very successful and skilled physician and surgeon.

In 1890 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Greene and Miss Minnie Robinson, a resident of Olathe but a native of West Virginia. Dr. Greene is secretary and ex-president of the Johnson County Medical Society, and is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican. He has served one term as mayor of Olathe and as city health officer, is a member of the United States board of pension examiners, and has been examiner for several of the old-line insurance companies. Dr. and Mrs. Greene are communicants of the Episcopal church.

Alexander Caldwell, one of the leading financiers and bankers of Kansas, was born at Drake's Ferry, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1830. The family was founded in America by Alexander Caldwell, a native of Ireland who emigrated from the old country early in the nineteenth century and settled in New Jersey, where he was accidentally killed. His son, James, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, but after coming to America with his parents located in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. For years he there owned and operated a large charcoal furnace for the manufacture of iron, and became one of the prominent contractors of the state. He built the first railroad across the Alleghany mountains, from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, and was also one of the contractors of the Pennsylvania canal. His wife was Jane Matilda Drake, born in Huntingdon county, daughter of James Drake, the owner of Drake's Ferry, across the Juniata river. Mrs. Caldwell died, in 1842. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James Caldwell, of whom Alexander is the oldest. When the Mexican war broke out Mr. Caldwell, the father, at his own expense raised a militia company, of which he was chosen captain, and offered the same to the president. His company was assigned to the Second Pennsylvania volunteers, which served under Gen. Winfield Scott. During the attack on the city of Mexico, Sept. 13, 1847, Captain Caldwell was mortally wounded, and died within three or four days thereafter. Alexander, who had been given the advantage of a common school education, joined his father's



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company, in 1847, and went to Mexico; he was in the engagements at National Bridge, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Churubusco, the castle of Chapultepec, and other actions around the City of Mexico. At the close of the war he was offered a commission as second lieutenant in the regular army, but declined, as he preferred a business career. He worked in a store for some time and then engaged in the banking business in Columbia, Pa., and gained a thorough knowledge of that business. In 1861 he came to Kansas and located at Leavenworth, where he organized a company, under the firm name of A. Caldwell and Company, United States transportation contractors. The firm made contracts with the government to transport supplies across the plains to the frontier posts and forts, in Utah, New Mexico, and all intermediate points. Such great quantities of freight were carried that 5,000 wagons, 50,000 head of oxen and from 5,000 to 10,000 men were employed by the company. All of the supplies for the army posts west of the Missouri river was transported by this company. Mr. Caldwell continued in this business until 1870, when the railroads were built and freighting by wagon declined. Mr. Caldwell was one of the pioneer railroad men of Kansas. In 1865 he and his associates decided that Leavenworth should have a railroad and he made a contract with the city and county of Leavenworth to build what they designated should be called the Missouri River railroad, extending from Leavenworth to Kansas City, there to connect with the Missouri Pacific, then just being completed to Kansas City, Mo. He entered into a contract with the city and county to furnish the money and complete the road, and stipulated that if the pending treaty for the sale of the lands of the Delaware diminished reserve should be approved by Congress that the treaty should be assigned to him as part consideration for the construction of the road. After an effort of two years the treaty was adopted by Congress. The railroad was completed, July 4, 1866,—the first completed railroad in Kansas. And in accordance therewith a patent, in his name, of date Oct. 17, 1867, was issued to him by President Johnson, for 92,598 and 33-100 acres of land, lying in Leavenworth, Wyandotte, and Douglas counties, extending near to Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kan., and almost to Lawrence, Kan. Later, another patent was issued to him, by President Grant, for the remainder of the tract, making the total more than 95,000 acres. For this land, as per terms of the treaty, he paid the Secretary of the Interior more than \$300,000 cash. The treaty also provided that the Indians should remove to the Indian Territory and purchase from the Cherokees 100,000 acres of land, at \$1 an acre. This deal, in the light of results, did all parties good: 1. Leavenworth secured a railroad. 2. The Indians were removed from the state and their lands were finally sold to actual settlers and are now highly improved. They received the same number of acres of good land in the Indian Territory, and \$200,000 in cash. 3. The purchasers of the land got their money back. In 1869 Mr. Caldwell was president of the company that built the road from Leavenworth to Atchison and served in this capacity until the road was sold. He was the man who organized the

Kansas Central Railroad Company, which built the road from Leavenworth to Miltonvale, Kan., and served as vice-president. This was a narrow gauge, but was changed to standard gauge later and eventually was sold to the Missouri Pacific, and resold by that company to the Union Pacific. In 1871 Mr. Caldwell was president of the company that built the bridge across the Missouri river at Fort Leavenworth. The same year he was elected United States senator as a Republican, to succeed Senator Ross. Two years later he resigned to devote his time to his growing business interests. It was through his influence, while in the senate, that bills were passed requiring that one term annually of the United States court should be held at Leavenworth, and an appropriation was secured establishing the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth. Soon after retiring from the senate Mr. Caldwell organized the Kansas Manufacturing Company, which employed over 300 men and had an output of over 6,000 farm wagons per year. He was instrumental in organizing the Idaho and Oregon Land Improvement Company, of which he was president. Its purpose was to locate towns and build irrigation canals along the line of the Oregon Short Line. In March, 1897, he was elected president of the First National Bank of Leavenworth, one of the oldest and largest institutions in the country, chartered in 1863. Most efficiently has he filled this office, his wide experience and business ability having fitted him for its management. Mr. Caldwell is a member of the Aztec Association, which was organized in the City of Mexico, in 1847. He has spent the larger part of his life in Kansas and his success is the result of wise judgment, force of character, and tireless attention to the details of his extensive business interests. He is a progressive, always looking to the interests of his fellow citizens and the improvement of his city and state, in whose progress and growth he takes great pride. Soon after the close of the Mexican war, while he was living in Columbia, Pa., Mr. Caldwell married Pace Heise, whose family came to America in 1728. They have two children—Mrs. Minnie Robertson, the widow of J. D. Roberston, former president of the Interstate National Bank, of Kansas City; and Emily, the wife of H. C. Graef, of New York City, now residing in England.

Charles E. Simpson of Yates Center, one of the most skillful and successful veterinary surgeons of the state, is a young man of exceptional ability, who is fully imbued with that American spirit of accomplishment which has been so characteristic of the citizens of Kansas and has placed it so prominently in the foreground as a progressive state. Dr. Simpson was born in Oregon, Mo., Oct. 3, 1881, and is of Irish descent, the original ancestors of the Simpson family in America having been emigrants from the Emerald Isle. His father, Samuel Simpson, was born in Toledo, Ohio, and came to Missouri with his parents when seven years old. The latter is a bricklayer by trade and has also engaged in farming, being the owner of a fine fruit farm near Oregon, Mo., where he has resided many years. In political affairs he gives his allegiance to the Republican party. James Simpson, grandfather of

Dr. Simpson, was born in Ohio, from whence he removed to Missouri and later came to Doniphan county, Kansas, where he resided until his death, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He, too, was a farmer.

Dr. Charles E. Simpson received his education in the public schools of Oregon, Mo., and was graduated in the high schools there in 1898. He had learned the bricklayer's trade, but had decided on another line of endeavor as his life's occupation. In 1901 he entered the Veterinary college at Kansas City, Mo., and there spent two years in diligent preparation for the profession he had chosen, working at his trade in the meantime, however, to earn money with which to pay expenses. Later he entered the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, Canada, and was graduated as a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1907. Prior to taking the latter course he had practiced at Shelbyville, Mo., one year, and also had practiced at Quincy, Ill. Upon completing the course at the Ontario Veterinary College he came to Kansas and located at Yates Center, where he has since practiced his profession very successfully and has won a high standing among the veterinary practitioners of the state. He opened his office at Yates Center in a livery barn and made \$3,500 his first year there. He has been correspondingly successful each succeeding year, and keeps abreast with the progress of his profession through his membership in both the Kansas and the Missouri Veterinary Medical associations. In 1907, with T. T. Cotter, he opened a drug store at Yates Center and they are now conducting a very successful business. Besides the interests already mentioned he is also extensively engaged in the raising of hay and in its sale.

On Sept. 26, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Simpson and Miss Grace M., daughter of Silas Hershner of New Point, Mo. Mrs. Simpson is a member of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally Mr. Simpson is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Knights of Pythias, and is past chancellor commander of Oak Hill Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Yates Center. He is a Republican in his political views and takes an active interest in his party's welfare, though he has never sought official honors. Energetic and capable he is progressive in all of his personal interests and in his views upon all the issues of the day, and ranks among the foremost men of Woodson county.

George W. Crotty, who, with his father, owns 5,000 acres of the finest farming land in Coffey county, Kansas, and is recognized as one of the most extensive and successful stockmen of that county, is one of its native sons, born Aug. 24, 1875. His parents are William and Millie (Armstrong) Crotty, the former born in Maryland, in 1837, moved to La Salle county, Illinois, with his parents when one year of age, and lived there until 1860, after which he spent one year in Iowa, five years in Colorado, one year in Utah, and then came to Kansas, where he has since resided; the latter was born in Illinois, where she was married to Mr. Crotty, in 1861. They became the parents of five children, of

whom they may well be proud for the achievements they have attained in educational, professional and business lines. Gertrude married Prof. Davenport, for years an instructor in Harvard College, but now at the head of the Carnegie Institute, in New York city; Rose married Leon Mosili; Millie is in Paris at the present time, pursuing a study of languages; George W. is fourth in order of birth; and Julia is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.

George W. Crotty received the grammar and high school education to be obtained at Burlington, Coffey county, and then matriculated at the University of Kansas, but was prevented from graduating by being called home, in 1895, to take charge of his father's extensive business interests, the latter being ill at that time. He has since continued in the business with his father, being interested in the raising of fine blooded live stock, and also buying and shipping stock. They are both thoroughly informed in the business and have been very successful.

In 1905 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Crotty and Miss Alice H. Gillette, daughter of William Gillette, who was a native of Ohio but came to Kansas in an early day, making the journey in a wagon, there being no railroads there then. His life vocation was that of a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Crotty reside about eight miles from Burlington, where their two children were born. Mr. Crotty is a Republican and has given public service as a member of the township board of trustees, and as an official he exercised the same prudence and foresight that characterized his private business dealings. Both Mr. Crotty and his father have ever been interested in the improvement of conditions, political, educational and industrial, of their locality. He affiliates fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Albert W. Logan, the leading miller of Quenemo, was born in Osage county, Kansas, on an Indian reservation near the Sac and Fox agency, about a mile north of the town of Quenemo, in 1869. He is the seventh child of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Logan, who came from Illinois, where the family were close friends of President Lincoln. They drove an ox team all the way from Illinois to Kansas, in 1858, and were the first settlers on the reservation. Mr. Logan built a log cabin, the only one for miles around, and Albert W. was the first white child born near the agency. These early settlers were the first to break the virgin sod in this section, as Mr. Logan turned the first clod of what is now the "Usher Farm," near Pomona. Mrs. Logan was one of the brave pioneer women who did so much toward making Kansas the great state it is. She spent her life in Osage county, where she died, June 12, 1904.

Albert W. Logan grew to manhood near Quenemo, obtained a good common school education, notwithstanding all the hardships incident to the early days in a new country, and manfully struggled, year after year, to fit himself for the struggle of life. He became a salesman for a broom factory owned by S. S. Moore, and while on the road met a man who was selling flour for the Arkansas City Milling Company.

This man had not been successful, and Mr. Logan offered to sell flour for him at the next town, if the flour salesman would sell his brooms. Although the other man didn't sell a broom Mr. Logan sold a carload of flour, and he at once applied to the milling company for a position, soon becoming the best salesman the company had. Three years later he accepted an offer from the Ottawa Milling Company and went to the Forest Park Mills of Ottawa, where he built up a fine business. The Abilene Milling Company heard of his success and engaged him at a great increase of salary. It was during his connection with these three large milling concerns that Mr. Logan became ambitious to own and operate a mill of his own. He formed a partnership with Edwin Fuller, his cousin and an excellent business man, and in Quenemo they built a flour mill which is up-to-date in every particular. For years no other flour was sold in the city but that of home manufacture. Mr. Fuller carried on the business until his death in a railroad wreck. Mr. Logan then organized a company and, in November, 1907, bought the mill, which was placed on a sound financial basis and has been operated ever since. The mill building is a fine four-story structure, equipped with the most modern machinery, its capacity being 150 barrels of flour and fifty barrels of corn meal a day. Mr. Logan is general manager and also acts as salesman. He has built up a most satisfactory trade and is one of the foremost millers in the eastern part of the state. Although such a busy man Mr. Logan has always been a prominent figure in the upbuilding of the town. He served as mayor, being elected on the Republican ticket, and during his administration did everything in his power for the improvement of the municipality. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Logan is the "son of Quenemo," being the first white child born there, and if he would accept could have any office the city can offer. In June, 1894, he married Maude Williams of Quenemo, and to this union have been born two children—Louise and Albert.

Frederick Funston, brigadier-general and commandant of the United States service schools at Fort Leavenworth, is a native of Ohio, born at New Carlisle, Clark county, Nov. 9, 1865. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his paternal grandfather having emigrated from the old country, in 1800, and located on a farm near Paris, Ky. Subsequently he removed to Ohio, and there Edward Hogue Funston, General Funston's father, was born. He was reared upon his father's farm and followed that vocation until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the army and was commissioned second lieutenant of a company of light artillery, under command of Capt. Anderson Mitchell. In 1861 he married Captain Mitchell's cousin, Ann E. Mitchell, whose great-grandmother was a sister of that famous Kentucky frontiersman, Daniel Boone. In 1867 Edward H. Funston brought his family to Kansas and located on a farm in Allen county. Here General Funston attended the district school, graduated in the high school at Iola, in 1882, and entered the state university at Lawrence, in 1886. For a year he taught school,

and for another year worked as a train collector on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. While at Lawrence he took a great interest in natural history and was a member of several parties sent out by the university to gather specimens. When he left college Funston became a reporter on a newspaper at Fort Scott and later a member of the staff of the "Kansas City Journal." Within a short time he received an appointment to go to the Bad Lands of Dakota and Montana to collect botanical specimens, in which he succeeded so well that the following year, 1891, he was sent with a scientific expedition to Death Valley, in the Mojave desert, to collect flora of that region. He was engaged there for nine months, had several narrow escapes from death by thirst, and at one time walked forty miles across the desert, an almost unprecedented feat. In 1893 Secretary Morton, of the United States Agricultural Department, sent him to Alaska to make a collection of the flora there. He lived with the Thlinket Indians and traversed the Klondike before gold was discovered. During this expedition he reached the Arctic ocean, going farther north than any white man had gone up to that time. Upon his return to the United States he was highly commended for bringing back the best preserved collection of Alaska flora ever gathered. The following year the department sent him to the interior of Alaska on a similar expedition. He crossed the coast range into the upper Yukon country with a party of gold miners and spent the summer at Fort McQuestion, on the Yukon. In the fall General Funston went to an Indian village on the Powder river, from which he made two snow-shoe trips with the Indians—one to carry letters to a Hudson Bay post, 200 miles away and bring back provisions, and the other a hunting trip of over 600 miles, in the dead of an arctic winter. On this trip he visited some ice-bound whalers in the Arctic ocean. He built a boat, and when spring came floated 1,500 miles down the Yukon, collecting specimens on the way. He returned to San Francisco on the United States revenue cutter Bear and later delivered a series of lectures in Kansas. In the spring of 1895 he went to Mexico and Central America to see about coffee plantations, after which he went to New York to get the scheme financed. About this time he became associated with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, as deputy comptroller. While in New York he formed the acquaintance of some of the members of the Cuban Junta who induced him to join their army, and "Harper's Weekly" gave him a position as Cuban correspondent. On reaching Cuba he was made an officer of the native artillery and continued in this branch of the army during the twenty months he was in the service, reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was placed in command of all the artillery east of Havana and took part in more than twenty engagements. He was shot through both lungs and one arm, and was forced from active duty when his leg was broken by having his horse fall on it. On his way to the coast he was captured by Spanish soldiers, but passed himself as a Cuban deserter and reached home on crutches. He was giving a series of successful and brilliant

lectures when the Spanish-American war broke out, and immediately volunteered for service, being appointed colonel of the Twentieth Kansas. Little need be said of his brilliant and daring work in the Philippines. On more than twenty battlefields he led his regiment to victory, and was soon promoted to brigadier-general. General Funston is not only a good officer, but is also a man of great executive ability. While commander of the northern military district of Luzon he planned the expedition which penetrated the mountain wilds and captured, March 23, 1901, Emilio Aguinaldo, the commander of the Philippine army, an event that for months had been regarded as impossible, and its accomplishment is considered by military authorities as one of the most daring in modern military history. Upon learning of Aguinaldo's capture Major-General McArthur cabled the war department: "The transaction was brilliant in conception and faultless in execution." At the same time he recommended that Funston be appointed brigadier-general in the regular army. At the present time General Funston is one of the ranking officers of the United States army and is in command of the service schools at Fort Leavenworth, a position of great importance, as it is here that the graduates of West Point are given their post-graduate courses in the art of warfare, and it is a recognition of the great abilities of the general that he, who never attended West Point, should be put at the head of this great government institution of military training.

Oliver H. Worley, president of the Home National Bank of Longton, Kan., and the present representative of Elk county in the state legislature, is one of the esteemed and influential citizens of that county and a Kansas pioneer. He is also one of the surviving brave defenders of the Union during the great struggle of 1861-65.

Mr. Worley was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, July 21, 1843. His father, Henry Worley, an early settler in Indiana, was captain of a steamboat plying between Louisville and New Orleans and continued in that occupation until his death from yellow fever. He was a Whig in his political views. The mother of Mr. Worley was Mary Ann Heustis, daughter of Oliver Heustis, a native of New York who moved to Dearborn county, Indiana, and died there in 1862; he was a farmer by occupation and took an active interest in the public affairs of Indiana, having served as a Democratic representative in the legislature of that state before the Civil war.

Oliver H. Worley, who was but a lad at the time of his father's death, was reared in Dearborn county, Indiana, and acquired his education in the common schools of that county and in an academy at Cincinnati, Ohio. It was while a student at the academy that he enlisted in September, 1861, in Company A, Seventh Indiana infantry, and gave three years of loyal service to the Union. Upon its organization, the regiment left the state for West Virginia and there joined General Reynolds' command at Cheat Mountain. It was engaged in the battle at Green Brier and then moved to camp, near Green Spring Run. The Seventh Indiana

participated in the engagements at Winchester Heights, at Port Republic and Front Royal, and after moving to Fredericksburg and back was assigned to General McDowell's command. In the campaign of the Army of Virginia this regiment participated at Cedar Mountain and in the second battle of Bull Run, as a part of Pope's forces. It joined in the pursuit of Lee through Maryland and was in the battle of Antietam. There Mr. Worley was wounded and was required to remain in a hospital for some time afterward. Upon his recovery he again entered active service and, in 1863, fought with his regiment at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg. The Seventh Indiana was also in the battle of Mine Run, in November, 1863, and went into camp at Culpeper. It moved with the Army of the Potomac, in the spring of 1864, and was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Po River, North Anna River, Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, being under fire for eighteen days during these engagements and losing heavily. It moved to the front of Petersburg, June 16, 1864, participated in the assault on the 17th, and remained on duty during the siege of Petersburg until August 18. It was then engaged at Weldon Railroad. The Seventh Indiana was mustered out Sept. 20, 1864, Mr. Worley receiving his discharge at Indianapolis. From an early age he was compelled to depend largely upon his own efforts in his maintenance, and this circumstance no doubt did much to develop the self-reliance, the habit of thinking for himself, and the enterprise which have marked his subsequent career. Like many other of the strong and successful men, under the stress of privation, he developed a fuller stature of his powers than would otherwise have been called forth. His earlier efforts were as a bootblack and newsboy in Cincinnati. After the war he labored two years on a farm in Dearborn county, Indiana, and then went to Missouri, where he farmed a short time, but in 1869 he pushed farther westward, locating in Wilson county, Kansas. For a number of years after that he was a cowboy, driving cattle from Texas to the Indian Territory. He engaged in the cattle business independently for two years and then went into the mercantile business, at Oak Valley, Kan., where he remained two years. In 1883 he removed to Longton, Kan., where he purchased the I. B. Walten interest in the State Bank of Longton and has since been identified with that institution, which is now the Home National Bank. Mr. Worley is president of this bank and gives to it the benefit of his shrewd business judgment and energetic management of affairs. It is capitalized at \$25,000 and has average deposits of \$100,000.

Mr. Worley has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Celia Sewell, whom he wedded in 1886 and who bore him one child, Ethel, the wife of John Kaff, a druggist at Atchison. The mother of this daughter died and, in 1890, Mr. Worley married Miss Lucy Motsenbacker, daughter of John Motsenbacker, a native of Kentucky. Of this second marriage has been born one daughter, Edna, now in school. Mr. Worley has always given his allegiance to the Republican party and

in 1910, as his party's candidate, was elected to the state legislature, where he made a very creditable record and served as a member of the insurance committee. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order.

Basil Hardesty, banker and one of the largest land holders in the eastern part of the state, was born in Ohio, Jan. 18, 1833. His father, Francis Hardesty, was by birth a Virginian, who went to Ohio when a boy of thirteen and lived there all his life. After reaching manhood he engaged in farming, became a stock raiser and buyer, and made money. In politics he was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and his religious affiliations were with the Free Will Baptist church. Basil Hardesty's mother, Mary Barcus, was born in Maryland and accompanied her parents when they immigrated to Ohio, at an early day. There she met and married Francis Hardesty.

Basil Hardesty was reared in Ohio and received a good common school education. He heard of the many opportunities for young men in the West and, in 1870, came to Kansas and located in Osage county. At first he rented land for farming purposes, but in 1872 bought a farm of his own near Overbrook, where he still lives. At different times he has increased his holdings and now owns 1,600 acres of the finest farming land in the vicinity.

In 1860 Mr. Hardesty married Livonia Wiley, whose parents were natives of Virginia. They moved to Ohio, where her father engaged in farming and spent his life. One son has been born of this union. Mr. Hardesty takes an interest in all public affairs and belongs to the Masonic order and the Grange.

Arthur Elmer Allen of Topeka, is not only one of the leading general contractors of that city having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, but is also well versed in medicine, being a graduate of the Kansas Medical College and a post-graduate of the New York post-graduate school. He is still a young man, having been born in Johnson county, Missouri, March 1, 1870, a son of John and Elizabeth (Kirk) Allen, the farmer born in Pennsylvania, in 1827, and the latter in Scotland, in 1833. When Dr. Allen was two years old his parents removed to Allegheny City, Pa., where he spent his youth and received his early educational training. In 1886 the family removed to Pawnee county, Nebraska, and located on a farm where they remained four years. At the age of twenty he returned to Allegheny City, where he learned the bricklayer's trade and, in 1895, he came to Topeka, where he worked at his trade until 1897. Meanwhile he had taken up the study of medicine and completed a full medical course, as stated above, supplementing it with post-graduate work and, in 1900, he began the practice of medicine in Ness county, Kansas, where he remained until the fall of 1901, when he removed to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and practiced medicine there until 1908. Although meeting with merited success in the practice of his profession he retired from it in 1908, and returned to Kansas, where he engaged in business as a general contractor. In 1909 he formed a partnership with Henry Bennett, the well

known contractor, under the firm name of Bennett & Allen, which firm today is one of the best known in the city of Topeka. In 1910 they were engaged in the construction of two of the largest and finest buildings being erected in Topeka; the new Santa Fe general office building and the new Grace Cathedral. In 1911 they secured the contract for the Dillon residence at the corner of Ninth and Harrison streets; the new addition to the Methodist Episcopal church; and the Gordon building at the corner of Ninth street and Kansas avenue.

Dr. Allen was married on Sept. 12, 1899, to Miss Alice McKittrick of Topeka, and they have four children living: Stewart McKittrick, Robert Arthur, Richard Kirk, and David Lawrence. Politically Dr. Allen is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Topeka.

John Coleman Burnett, assistant general freight agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, at Topeka, is a native Kansan, having been born at Lawrence, May 22, 1866. He is a son of Jonathan Coleman Burnett, a lawyer by profession, born in Morrisville, Vt., in 1825, who came to Kansas in 1857, and bore a conspicuous part in the struggle to make Kansas a free state. He was the author of much of the text matter of the state's first constitution adopted by the Wyandotte convention, of which he was a very prominent member, and also served as land commissioner of Kansas, receiving his appointment from Abraham Lincoln. In the passing of Jonathan Coleman Burnett, in 1899, Kansas lost one of its prominent pioneers and one of its most public spirited citizens, of whose life and work more detailed mention is made elsewhere in this work. The mother of John Coleman Burnett was Anna Mary Fisk, who still survives and resides in Lawrence.

John C. Burnett was reared in Lawrence, Kan., and received his early education in that city. In 1888 he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company and has remained in its employ for the past twenty-two years, advancing step by step from his first humble position to those of greater trust and responsibility until Feb. 1, 1910, when he was made assistant general freight agent. A short recapitulation of his advancement is as follows:

On March 11, 1891, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Josephine Bailey of Topeka, but a native of Ohio. To them have been born two children: Kenneth, born Oct. 7, 1892, and Mary, born Jan. 13, 1898. Mr. Burnett is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the degree of Knight Templar, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Commercial and the Country clubs of Topeka.

Luther Montgomery Jones, superintendent of telegraph of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, at Topeka, was born Jan. 22, 1870, on the farm which his father owned in Cass county, Kansas, near the village of Creighton. His father, Montgomery Jones, was a native of Kentucky, as was his mother, whose maiden name was Ferguson. Both parents are dead, the death of the father having occurred March 21, 1910, and that of the mother in 1870, when Luther was but

six weeks old. He was then given to the care of his aunt, Mrs. Martha A. Moon, his father's sister, who reared him in the village of Creighton, where he attended the public schools until seventeen years of age, when he set out to learn telegraphy. This having been accomplished he secured employment with the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad, in 1888, and was with that road at different points until 1890. In that year he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company and has been in its employ for a period of twenty years. He was employed as an operator at Arkansas City, Kan., from Nov. 3, 1890, until April 30, 1891; then was transferred to Topeka and became a clerk in the office of the superintendent of telegraph at the general offices. He was appointed chief clerk Jan. 1, 1895, was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent of telegraph Aug. 15, 1902, and on July 15, 1910, he was promoted to the office of superintendent of telegraph. The education of Mr. Jones has been made to include a course in telegraph engineering in the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa. He received his diploma from that school in 1902. He married Miss Bessie Sargent of Topeka, Jan. 16, 1895. She is a native of Iowa, but was reared in Topeka. They have two children: Mabel, born March 23, 1896; and Archer Austin, born July 14, 1898. Mr. Jones is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Central Congregational Church. In April, 1911, he was elected a member of the board of education to serve for a term of two years. He is a Mason, and is a member of the association of Railway Telegraph Superintendents.

William Edward Davis, state auditor of Kansas, is one of the youngest men in such a position in the United States and is a representative of that splendid type of young American manhood which has drawn attention by its capability of accomplishment. He was born on a farm in Hampshire county, West Virginia, July 14, 1875, and is the son of John William Davis and wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Catharine Timbrook, both native West Virginians, the former having been born in Hardy county, May 21, 1851, and the latter in Hampshire county July 12, 1854. Both parents are living and are residents of Carroll county, Missouri. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Davis was Eli Davis, whose wife's maiden surname was Evans; he was a native of what is now Hardy county, West Virginia, but then Old Virginia. Gipson P. Timbrook was the maternal grandfather of our subject and his wife's maiden surname was Hott.

William Edward Davis was nine years old when he removed with his parents to Carroll county, Missouri, where his youth was spent on a farm. He attended a country school in Carroll county, and later attended Avalon College of Livingston county, Missouri, but left school at the age of twenty and became a clerk in the village postoffice at Tina, Carroll county. In 1896, when twenty-one years of age, he came to Kansas to make his fortune and after spending one year at Atchison and another at Topeka, as a solicitor, he went to Hutchinson, where he

became a traveling salesman for a county and bank stationery house of that city. In 1902 he removed to Dodge City, where he purchased and still owns a controlling interest in the "Globe-Republican," the pioneer weekly paper of that city. He never gave his personal attention to that paper, however, but has always trusted its management to an experienced newspaper man. He continued as traveling salesman for the Hutchinson firm until January, 1907, when he was appointed to the office of assistant state auditor, which office he held until Jan. 9, 1911, when he became auditor of the State of Kansas, having been elected to that office on Nov. 8, 1910, on the Republican ticket. It is the first office for which he was ever a candidate and, being but thirty-five years of age, is probably one of the youngest state auditors in the United States.

Mr. Davis was married Sept. 23, 1899, to Miss Ellen Mary Wiley of Meade, Kan., but a native of Osceola, Iowa. They have one son, William Edward, Jr., born Nov. 16, 1902. Mr. Davis is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the United Commercial Travelers. He still retains his residence at Dodge City.

Frank Knight Sanders, A. B., Ph. D., D. D., president of Washburn College, Topeka, was born in Jaffna, Ceylon, India, June 5, 1861, and is a son of Rev. Marshall Danforth Sanders, a Congregational minister and missionary, and wife, whose maiden name was Georgiana Knight. The parents were both natives of Massachusetts. The father was born at Williamstown, Mass., and was a graduate of Williams College of Massachusetts and of Auburn Theological Seminary of Auburn, N. Y. Immediately after his ordination as a minister he became a foreign missionary and spent the remainder of his life at Ceylon, India, engaged in his work. He died in Ceylon, in 1872, when but fifty years of age. He had been selected to be the first president of Jaffna College, an American institution of learning in Ceylon, and had raised the endowment for that college in this country, but the strenuous effort put forth in the labor overtaxed his strength to such an extent that his death occurred before the college was fully organized. His wife's death also occurred in Ceylon, in 1867. The Sanders family had lived in New England long before the Revolutionary war and the ancestry on the paternal side, on one line traces back to Roger Williams. The Knight family is also an old New England family. The father of Georgiana Knight was the Rev. Asher Knight, a distinguished Congregational clergyman of Massachusetts, who for many years was pastor of the Congregational church at Peru, Mass. Mr. Sanders has two full brothers and one half brother living. They are: Dr. Joseph A., chief physician at Clifton Springs Sanitarium of New York; Rev. William H., a missionary at Kamundongo, Angola, West Africa; and Walter E., a business man of Cleveland, Ohio. He has two brothers deceased: Rev. Charles S., who for twenty-three years was a Congregational missionary in Turkey; and Marshall D., who died in his youth.

Frank K. Sanders came to the United States with his parents when

but three years old and was brought up by his uncle, Dr. Henry M. Knight, at Lakeville, Conn., who made him a member of his family. He was prepared for college in a private academy in Lakeville and in the preparatory department of Ripon College and later graduated in the latter school. The following is his record in "Who's Who": Received the degree A. B. from Ripon College, in 1882; instructor in Jaffna College, Ceylon, India, from 1882 to 1886; Ph. D., Yale University, in 1889; instructor in Biblical Literature and Semitic Languages in Yale College, from 1888 to 1891; Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature at Yale, from 1891 to 1901; Professor of Biblical History and Archaeology and Dean of the Divinity Faculty at Yale University, from 1901 to 1905; secretary of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society at Boston, Mass., from 1905 to 1908; since June, 1908, he has been president of Washburn College."

He is a member of the American Oriental Society, the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis; the Archaeological Institute of America; and the Religious Education Association, of which he was the first president. In Topeka he belongs to the Commercial Club, the Fortnightly Club and the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of Central Congregational Church of Topeka.

Dr. Sanders has won distinction not only as an instructor in Biblical Literature but also as an author. Among his books are: "The Teacher's Life of Christ," published in 1907; "Studies in the Apostolic Age," in 1908; "Outlines for the Study of Biblical History and Literature," in 1906; "The Messages of the Earlier Prophets," in 1898; "Messages of the Later Prophets," in 1899; and "Messages of the Sages," in 1912. He is the editor of the "Historical Series for Bible Students," published in nine volumes, and of the "Messages of the Bible," in twelve volumes. He also has been a regular contributor of weekly articles in the Sunday School Times since 1895.

On June 27, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Sanders and Miss Edith Blackman of Whitewater, Wis. They have three children: Helen, Morris Blackman, and Frank Knight, Jr.

William Warren Strickland of Topeka, assistant freight auditor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, is a native of Iowa, where he was born on a farm in Guthrie county, Oct. 22, 1871. His parents were Charles and Sarah A. (Salsbury) Strickland, the former a native of Yorkshire, England, who immigrated to America with his mother and his step-father when but a lad of about twelve years of age. He was reared and educated in this country and when a young man he met and married Miss Sarah A. Salsbury, a native of Indiana. He then engaged in farming in Iowa and followed that vocation until his death, in 1881, being survived by Mrs. Strickland until 1883, when she also passed away. They became the parents of three children: William W.; Franklin A., a farmer, residing near Rich Hill, Mo.; and Mrs. Robert J. Hill of Durham, Kan.

William Strickland was reared to the age of eleven in his native

county in Iowa, but after his father's death he removed with his mother to Peabody, Kan. In 1887 he took up the study of telegraphy at the Santa Fe station, at Lyndon, Kan., and after mastering the art he accepted the position of operator and relief station agent at Lyndon with the Santa Fe railway and has been constantly in the employ of that great system since that time. Although he is still a young man he has devoted twenty-one consecutive years of faithful service to the Santa Fe Company, in their operating and accounting departments. In 1889 he was made operator and station agent at Williamsburg, Kan.; in 1890 was made operator and agent at Reading, Kan.; served as operator and station agent at Carbondale, Kan., two years, and at Burlingame seven years, and in 1900 he was appointed traveling auditor, which position he held four and a half years and, in January, 1905, he was transferred to Chicago, Ill., as a traveling accountant until November of that year when he was made chief clerk in the office of the freight auditor at Topeka and, in January, 1909, he was promoted to his present position of assistant freight auditor.

Mr. Strickland was married, in Topeka, Dec. 20, 1893, to Miss Anna Deane Kathary of Carbondale, Kan., but a native of Salem, Ohio. Politically Mr. Strickland believes in the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Topeka.

Joseph Henry McGoff, mechanical superintendent of the eastern lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, whose office is in Topeka, was born at Springfield, Mass., Jan. 25, 1863. His parents are Henry and Ellen C. (Hines) McGoff, the former a retired resident of Clearwater, Neb., and a native of Glasgow, Scotland, while Mrs. McGoff was born in Worcester, Mass. Henry McGoff, the father, came to the United States when a mere lad, alone and empty handed, but perseverance and industry enabled him to become established as a coffee and spice merchant, which business he followed very successfully until his retirement.

Joseph H. McGoff was reared in Springfield, Mass., until eighteen years of age and obtained his early education in the public schools of that city. When thirteen years of age he became an apprentice at the machinist's trade in the United States government armory at Springfield, Mass., and remained there five years, by which time he had sufficiently mastered the trade to take a position. He left Springfield, in 1881, and after traveling about for one year as a journeyman machinist he entered the employ of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company at Eau Claire, Wis., as a mechanic in the shops, and later became a foreman. He remained in that company's employ until 1888, but from that year until 1902 he was successively employed as a machinist, foreman, general foreman, master mechanic, and superintendent of shops for the Northern Pacific railway, located at Brainerd, Staples and St. Paul, Minn. Since 1902 he has been in the employ of the Santa Fe Company. Beginning in that year as master mechanic in

the Santa Fe shops at Ft. Madison, Iowa, he held that position until 1908, when he was transferred to Topeka, where he was made mechanical superintendent of the eastern lines.

Mr. McGoff was married Feb. 24, 1887, to Miss Thea Elise Maylum, of Eau Claire, Wis. She was born in Christiania, Norway, June 11, 1865, and came to the United States with an uncle when she was a girl. Mr. and Mrs. McGoff have three children—all daughters: Ellen Margrethe, born March 29, 1888; Louise Josephini, born April 23, 1890; and Thea Lillian, born Dec. 1, 1892. Politically Mr. McGoff is identified with the Republican party, and his church association is with the Episcopal church. He is a Knight Templar Mason and is a member of the Topeka and Commercial clubs.

Allen David Gray, cashier of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, at Topeka, is a native of Annapolis county, Nova Scotia, having been born within a few miles of old Port Royal, now the town of Annapolis, Sept. 8, 1856. He is a son of Archibald Gray and wife, whose maiden name was Ann Ellis, both of whom were born in Nova Scotia and died there when their son, Allen, was a mere youth. Of the children born to these parents but three are now living: Allen David; John, of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia; and Leander, of Brockton, Mass. The family is of Scotch-English descent; Ann Ellis, mother of Allen D. Gray, was a descendant of English ancestors and his grandfather Gray came to Nova Scotia from Edinburg, Scotland.

Allen David Gray was reared to manhood in the town of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and obtained his early education in the schools of that place. At the age of fifteen he entered a large general store at Liverpool, where he was employed as clerk and bookkeeper for ten years; then in 1881, when twenty-five years of age, he came to Kansas, where, after a brief stay of two months in Jackson county, he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railway Company at Topeka as a statistical clerk in the car accountant's office and has been in that company's employ continuously from that time, a period of thirty years. For the past twenty-seven years he has been employed in his present department. After holding the position of statistical clerk in the car accountant's office between two and three years, he, in March, 1884, was transferred to the cashier's department of the treasurer's office. His first position in that department was that of bank clerk, from which he was promoted to the office of assistant cashier, and still later was promoted to his present position, that of cashier.

Mr. Gray was married in Topeka, Kan., Oct. 21, 1885, to Miss Anna Deming, a native of Topeka, where she was born, April 6, 1862. She is a daughter of Dr. Augustus E. Deming, a physician by profession, who served in the Union army as surgeon of a Kansas regiment and died at Fort Leavenworth before the close of the war from sickness contracted in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have four children—three sons and one daughter: Arthur DeWolfe, born July 26, 1886, who spent three years at the University of Kansas and is a member of the junior class

of the medical department of Washburn College; David Deming, born Nov. 10, 1888, who is now in his senior year in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; Phillip Augustus, born June 25, 1892, who is a senior in the Topeka High School; and Miss Gertrude Caroline Gray, the daughter and the youngest child, born July 30, 1894, is a junior in the Topeka High School. Mr. Gray is a Republican in politics. Both he and his wife are members of the First Congregational Church of Topeka. He is also a member of the Topeka Commercial and the Fort-nightly clubs, the latter of which he was one of the organizers.

Harry Reding, M. D., of Lawrence, was born in Haverhill, N. H., May 14, 1861, son of Henry Warren and Amelia (Chandler) Reding. His parents were natives of New Hampshire, where their respective families have resided for several generations. Dr. Reding is the only child of his parents. They came west in 1870, when he was nine years of age, and settled at Centralia, Kan., at which place Dr. Reding attended the public schools, from which he went to Washburn College, at Topeka, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1885. In 1888 the same institution conferred upon him the Master's degree. In the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, he graduated in medicine, in 1888, and his first location for practice was at Centralia, Kan., where he remained two years. Later he was at Vermillion two years, and then located at Sabetha, where he remained fifteen years, building up a large practice. In 1907 he located at Lawrence, where he has since limited his practice to the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is recognized widely among physicians as a man of the highest skill in his specialties. He has done much post-graduate work, being a post-graduate (1889) of the Post-Graduate School of Medicine at Chicago, besides having taken post-graduate work in several other noted institutions. He is a member of the Douglas County and Kansas State Medical societies and of the American Medical Association. He also holds membership in the Southwestern Medical Society. In politics he is a Democrat, but not a partisan. Fraternally he is a Thirty-second Scottish Rite Mason, and in church faith is a member of the Congregational church. Dr. Reding married, in 1888, Helen E. Sherrill, of Topeka. Four children have graced their home—Harry Warren, Mary G., Katherine P., and Franklin S.

James A. Hickey is a pioneer who was present at the meeting on Jan. 2, 1855, when the town site was named Topeka. He is a native of Ireland, and came to America when a small boy. He found employment in New York state and in Vermont until 1854, when he came to the present site of Topeka and has resided there continuously since that time. He served three terms as undersheriff of Shawnee county and as deputy sheriff for over twenty years. He was a member of Captain Horn's company, which did effective service during the Price raid. On Sept. 20, 1870, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Ophelia Deming, a Kentucky lady of culture and refinement. She was the widow of Dr. Augustus E. Deming, late surgeon of the Fifteenth Kansas cavalry dur-



Harry Reding

ing the Civil war. Her parents were James and Maud Caroline (Muir) Allen, old and respected residents of Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. Deming reared two daughters, Caroline, now residing with Mr. and Mrs. Hickey, and Anna Augusta, the wife of Allen D. Gray, a prominent official of the Santa Fe railway system, at Topeka. Mr. and Mrs. Hickey are residing on their ten-acre fruit farm in South Topeka, where they expect to end their days. They are both members of the Presbyterian church, while he is a charter member of Topeka Lodge, No. 40, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Lewis H. Greenwood, deceased, of Topeka, Kan., was a legal advocate of fine ability, and one who had attained high rank as a lawyer. He possessed a strong mentality and those keen perceptive faculties which no profession demands in such a degree as does the law. Mr. Greenwood was a native of Mercer county, Illinois, born Aug. 15, 1867, son of Capt. George W. Greenwood, a veteran of the Civil war, who commanded Company C of the Eleventh Illinois cavalry during that great internecine conflict. The Greenwood family was founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war, and Bartley Greenwood, the great-grandfather of Lewis H., fought with the Continental troops in the war for American independence. William Mc Greenwood, his second son, and the father of Capt. George W. Greenwood, fought in the war of 1812. Captain Greenwood married Miss Sarah McKinley Hardy, born in Mercer county, Illinois, June 1, 1841, daughter of Ashford Hardy, a native of Ohio. Of that union were born five children: Theodore, deceased; Ashford W., of Topeka; Lewis H.; Trissa E., wife of Robert G. Merrick, of Topeka; and Octavia Greenwood O'Niel, deceased.

When Lewis H. Greenwood was a child he accompanied his parents to Kansas, locating in Wabaunsee county. It was there, on a farm, that he was reared to manhood, securing his early education in the district schools. He then entered Washburn College, and in 1890 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Having decided on the profession of law, he at once entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and after two years in that excellent institution was graduated, high in his class, in 1892. Immediately after his graduation he returned to Topeka and became associated with the law firm of Hazen & Isenbart. Later he and Judge A. J. McCabe, of the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., formed a partnership, which continued until Judge McCabe was called to Washington, after which Mr. Greenwood practiced alone for nearly ten years, prior to his death. While he had a large and increasing practice, which required close attention, he was ever an ardent and active worker toward the upbuilding of Washburn College, and it was due to his untiring efforts that the Washburn Law School was established. It is conceded by every one that the high standard of efficiency attained by the law school during the past four years was mainly due to Mr. Greenwood's success in securing the individual support of the Washburn alumni, as he represented the alumni on the board of trustees of Washburn College and was also secretary of the

board. Mr. Greenwood also kept in touch with farm life and the scenes of his youth by owning and operating a farm in Wabaunsee county, and also one in Shawnee county, and when weary with the exacting duties of his profession he would find recreation and rest in a visit to them, where, in close communion with nature, he devoted his leisure time.

Mr. Greenwood was united in marriage with Miss Daisy M. Smith, June 1, 1898. She is a native of Iowa, born in Mahaska county, May 21, 1868, daughter of Theodore K. Smith, an old and respected resident of Oskaloosa, Iowa. Of this union was born a son, George Washington, Oct. 3, 1900. It will be noted that the son is named for his grandfather, Capt. George W. Greenwood, born in Mercer county, Illinois, May 20, 1838, son of William Greenwood, a native of Kentucky, who removed from that state to Illinois in 1820. Although in the prime of life and enjoying apparent good health, Mr. Greenwood was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, Jan. 5, 1911, and died ere a physician could reach him. His sudden and unexpected death was a great shock to the entire community, for his whole life had been one of continuous activity, not only in his profession, but also in church, social and fraternal circles. He was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of both the Shawnee county and Kansas state bar associations. He was a member of the First Congregational Church, at Topeka, and had been a member of the board of trustees of the church for several years. He was also a member of the board of trustees of Washburn College and was secretary of the board at the time of his death. Politically, Mr. Greenwood was a Republican, but usually supported the best man, regardless of party, in local affairs. In this sketch we have briefly covered the life of a capable, energetic and honorable citizen, who was eminently worthy of the respect and esteem of the community.

Benjamin Franklin Elmer Marsh, division freight agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, was born in Topeka, June 25, 1869. He is a son of William Toler Marsh, a native of Ohio, who removed from Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana, to Topeka, in 1868, where he still resides and where he has been engaged as a contractor and builder. He gave loyal service to the cause of the Union during the Civil war, first as a private, then as lieutenant, and finally as captain of his company. The mother of Benjamin F. E. Marsh bore the maiden name of Nancy Poague, and was a native of Indiana. She was first married to Richard Scott, who died in Andersonville prison during the Civil war. They became the parents of two daughters, Alice, and Mrs. Ida Righter, both residents of Topeka. Later she married William Toler Marsh, and to their union were born four children: Benjamin F. E., John William, Mrs. Minnie Catharine Cooper, and Mrs. Jessie Lamott, all of Topeka, except the last named sister, who lives in Oelwein, Iowa. The mother died a few years ago, aged sixty-seven years.

Benjamin F. E. Marsh was five years old when his parents returned to Greensburg, Ind., remaining there until he was sixteen years of age, when they again returned to Topeka. He was educated in the public schools

of Greensburg, Ind., and in the Topeka High School, with a supplementary course in a business college. During the latter part of his youth he worked with his father at the carpenter's trade, but at the age of seventeen, or on Dec. 16, 1886, he entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company and has been in their continuous service twenty-five years. He began as a junior mail clerk in the auditor's office and received various promotions and held various positions until in 1894, when he was transferred to the general freight office as tariff clerk. Later he became rate clerk, and in 1903 was made chief tariff clerk. On July 15, 1904, he became chief clerk of the general freight office, which position he held until Feb. 11, 1910, when he was made division freight agent for the Topeka territory, his present position. Integrity and perseverance invariably win recognition and lead to success and it may well be a source of pride to Mr. Marsh that throughout his long period of service for this company, his conduct has ever been such as to merit and receive the confidence and trust of his employers, expressed in his successive promotions.

Mr. Marsh was married April 20, 1897, to Miss Mary Engler, also a native of Topeka, where she was born in 1870. They have two children: Ruth Catharine, born Jan. 9, 1900, and Benjamin Engler, born Dec. 31, 1901. Mr. Marsh gives his political allegiance to the Republican party. He is a member of the Topeka Commercial Club and of the Young Men's Christian Association.

David Thomas Gabriel, one of Topeka's leading lumber dealers, is a native of Wales, where he was born, March 20, 1863. His parents were David and Jane (Israel) Gabriel, both natives of Wales, the former born in 1836, and the latter in 1835. David Gabriel was a son of David and Margaret (Thomas) Gabriel, both natives of Wales and descended from staunch old Welsh ancestry for generations back. Jane Israel was a daughter of Daniel Israel, and like the Gabriels, came from good old Welsh ancestry. David Gabriel was a stone contractor and in 1869 he decided to go to America, and investigate the opportunities to succeed in business before moving his family to the New World. He first located in Rock Island, Ill., and was so well pleased that in 1870 he sent for his wife and children. They resided in Rock Island eleven years, or until 1881, when they removed to Emporia, Kan., where the father continued his business of contracting until his death, in 1909. His widow still survives him and continues to reside in Emporia.

David Thomas Gabriel was but seven years old when the family located in Rock Island, Ill., and it was in that city that he was educated and learned the stone cutter's trade. After removing to Emporia he worked at his trade under his father for five years. In 1887 he went to Neola, Iowa, and there learned the lumber business with his uncle, Rees Gabriel. Later he was connected with the lumber business at Walnut and Des Moines, Iowa, in which state he was identified with the business for eight years. In 1897 he engaged in the business for himself, establishing himself in North Topeka, where, under the name of

D. T. Gabriel & Company, the business is still continued. Under the same name the firm operated lumber yards at Onaga, Denison and Arrington, all in Kansas. In 1908 Mr. Gabriel purchased the business of the Star Lumber Company, of Topeka, and incorporated it under the name of the Gabriel Lumber Company, of which he has been president ever since its organization. He is, therefore, an important factor at present in both the D. T. Gabriel & Company, of North Topeka, and the Gabriel Lumber Company, of Topeka.

Mr. Gabriel was married in November, 1884, to Miss Sarah Evans, of Emporia, also a native of Wales, where she was born in May, 1868. She came with her parents to America in 1873. The family first located in Chicago, Ill., but later removed to Emporia, where her father, John P. Evans, still resides. Mrs. Evans, the mother, died in Emporia, in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel have six children: Edith, born in February, 1880; David J., born in March, 1887; Arthur E., born in July, 1889; Clarence R., born in January, 1902; Ralph T., born in January, 1903; and Willard R., born in January, 1905. Mr. Gabriel is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and of the Commercial Club.

John Milton Leeper, of Topeka, is the senior member of the firm of Leeper & Smith, general contractors. He is a native Kansan, having been born on a farm in Lyon county, Sept. 6, 1872. His father was Samuel Simeon Leeper, a farmer, who died when John M. was eleven years old. He was born and reared in Ohio and came to Kansas in 1870, residing at Osage city at the time of his death, in 1883. He was the son of John E. Leeper and wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Gibbs. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Caroline Morey, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Benjamin Milton Morey. After the death of Mr. Leeper she married John Stout, a contractor, who has since died, and she is residing in Baltimore, Md., with a daughter, Mrs. Gussie Runkles.

John M. Leeper began to hustle for himself early in life and soon after the death of his father, or at the age of twelve, he went to live with relatives at Galesburg, Ill., and remained there until he was seventeen, when he came to Topeka and made his home with his stepfather, John Stout. That was in 1889, while John Stout was contracting, and as he was a master bricklayer, John M. resolved to learn the trade and spent three years in mastering it, under the able direction of Mr. Stout. He had his trade learned by the time he was twenty years old and followed it as a journeyman in Topeka for several years, but since 1903 he has been doing a general contracting business on his own account. In 1907 he formed a partnership with Thomas G. Smith, under the firm name of Leeper & Smith, which is regarded as one of the most prominent contracting firms in Topeka. This firm has an enviable record in construction work and has successfully handled many large contracts, not only in Topeka, but throughout the state. They built the State Manual Training School, at Pittsburg, Kan.; the State Normal Academy Build-

ing, at Emporia, Kan.; numerous buildings for the Wells Fargo & Company, throughout Kansas and Oklahoma, and the Aetna Building & Loan Association Building, the Topeka State Bank Building, the Shawnee Bank Building, the Young Women's Christian Association Building, the Brown Building, the M. F. Rigby Building, and the new Warren M. Crosby Building, all of Topeka, besides many other works of lesser importance.

On Oct. 1, 1893, Mr. Leeper was united in marriage with Miss Jestine Brown, a native of Shawnee county, Kansas, and to this union have been born four children: Mildred Jestine, born Aug. 22, 1895; Dorothy Bland, born June 21, 1897; Helen Elizabeth, born Dec. 4, 1901, and Mary Rhodes, born June 4, 1903. Mr. Leeper has attained the Knights Templar degrees in Masonry and is a member of the Commercial Club.

Edwin Atlee Austin, of Topeka, is a native of Indiana. His father, Maj. John Austin, was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, born Dec. 19, 1819, son of John Austin and Mary Pyle. The latter was a descendant in direct line from one of the earliest Pennsylvania settlers, who came from Calne, England, to America, in 1682, the same year that the city of Philadelphia was founded by William Penn, and was a member of that historic colony of the Society of Friends, who founded the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Major Austin was a contractor and builder. During the Civil war he served as major in the Fourth Indiana cavalry of the Union army. He was married Oct. 31, 1850, to Miss Cyrena Fontana Clark, born in Oswego, N. Y., July 19, 1833. She was a daughter of James Freeman Clark, a native of New Hampshire, and her mother was Elizabeth Carter, born in Rhode Island. To Major Austin and wife were born seven children, five of whom—Foster H., Edwin A., Harry, Julia L., and Emma—are living. The mother of these children died at Lafayette, Ind., April 7, 1869, and on Oct. 21, 1871, Major Austin was married to Mrs. Lydia E. Hall. There were no children born of this second marriage. Major Austin died March 4, 1894, his wife's death occurring ten years later, in 1904.

Edwin Atlee Austin was born at Lafayette, Ind., March 22, 1856. He received his early education in the public schools of Lafayette and began the study of law in the office of Hiram W. Chase. Later, he became a student in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and on Jan. 3, 1879, was admitted to the bar, at Lafayette, Ind. He came to Kansas, in April, 1879, and located in Topeka, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1880 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Kansas and, in 1892, was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. For a period of five years, from 1883 to 1888, he held the position of assistant in the office of the attorney-general, W. A. Johnston, now chief justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas. Besides his professional work, Mr. Austin has extensive business interests, being a member of the directorate of the Freeholders' Insurance Company and of the Topeka Milling Company, and he is also a director and the secretary of the Prudential Investment Com-

pany. In his fraternal relations he is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America.

Mr. Austin was married April 21, 1886, to Miss Augusta Clark, daughter of Joshua M. and Elizabeth (Chambers) Clark, the former a native of Maine and the latter born in Ohio.

John Levi Hunt, of Topeka, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1869. His father, Homer Conkey Hunt, was a native of the State of New York, born in Lewis county, Jan. 29, 1829, son of Levi Hunt, who was a descendant of an old Massachusetts family, prominent during the war of the Revolution. Homer Conkey Hunt was engaged during the greater part of his life in the railway supply business, in Chicago, and made his residence at Evanston, a suburb of that city, where he died Dec. 28, 1909. His wife, Ann Glead Hunt, was born in England, Jan. 5, 1828, daughter of Rev. John Glead, a Congregational minister, who came to America with his family in 1832, settled first in Canada, and two years later removed to the State of Vermont, where he thereafter resided. Mrs. Hunt is yet living, at the age of eighty-two years, and makes her home at Evanston, with her three daughters—Elizabeth Roxanna, Jessie, and Caroline Louisa.

John Levi Hunt is the youngest child and only son in a family of six children, four of whom are living. His residence in Kansas began in 1897, when he made his home at Topeka and began the practice of law, a profession in which he had gained a thorough training in his native state. At Evanston he had all the educational advantages of a university town. After attending the public schools he entered the Northwestern University for the study of law. In 1895 he was graduated in the law department of that institution and immediately thereafter was admitted to the bar at Springfield, the state capital. The two years which intervened between his admittance to practice and the date of his coming to Kansas were spent in the law offices of Peck, Miller & Starr, one of the most prominent law firms of Chicago. At Topeka his professional career has been marked with unusual success. He is at present a partner of Glead, Hunt, Palmer & Glead, widely known as one of the leading law firms of the State of Kansas. He is a member of the Shawnee County and the Kansas State bar associations, the Commercial Club of Topeka, and of the Elks fraternity.

On March 22, 1906, Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Minnie S. Staily. She is a native of St. Louis, Mo., born Nov. 25, 1879.

Joseph Skelton Longshore, state oil inspector, Topeka, was born at Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey, April 25, 1880. His parents are Alfred A. and Mary J. (Curley) Longshore, both natives of Pennsylvania, where the former was born in Bucks county and the latter at Lancaster. They came to Kansas in 1885, and resided for a time on a farm in Shawnee county, but they are now residents of Philadelphia, Pa. Alfred A. Longshore is a son of Isaac S. and Mary (Burgess) Longshore, both natives of Pennsylvania.

In 1885 Joseph Skelton Longshore came to Shawnee county, Kansas, with his parents, who remained there but a short time, however, and then returned east to New Jersey. In 1893 they returned to Kansas, locating on a farm near Pauline, Shawnee county, where Joseph spent the remainder of his youth. His common school education, which was obtained in New Jersey and in Shawnee county, Kansas, was supplemented later by a business course in Philadelphia, Pa. At the age of twenty he entered commercial life, and spent several years as a traveling salesman in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company, in various capacities. On April 7, 1909, he took charge of his present office, that of state oil inspector, to which he had been appointed by Gov. Walter R. Stubbs.

Mr. Longshore was married Sept. 6, 1905, to Miss Florence M. Brown, of Wakarusa, Kan., who was born at Oberlin, Ohio, June 4, 1877. They have three children: Dorothy K., born June 26, 1907; Mary Ella, born March 12, 1908; and Alfred A., born Aug. 17, 1909. Mr. Longshore is a Republican in politics, and in religion he is a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers). He is a Fourteenth degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a director of the Home Mutual Life Insurance Company of Topeka.

John B. Sims, secretary and treasurer of the Topeka Pure Milk Company, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, April 2, 1854, and is a son of the late William Sims, who removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1868, thence to Shawnee county, Kansas, in 1872. William Sims was a farmer by occupation and took an active interest in the State Grange, of which he was Master for many years. He was at one time a member of the state senate of Kansas, and for six years he was secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. It may be well to state that politically he was a staunch Republican and as a representative of that party he was elected state treasurer and served one term, after which he became president of the First National Bank of Topeka, and was appointed receiver of the United Savings Bank. He died in Topeka, July 23, 1907, survived by his widow until Feb. 1, 1909, when she also passed away. Her maiden name was Hannah E. Richey, and she was a cousin of the famous John Richey, prominent in the early history of Kansas.

John B. Sims received his early educational training in the schools of Clinton, Ill., and graduated in the high school. He came to Shawnee county, Kansas, with his parents, in 1872, and became a farmer and stock raiser, cultivating the old Sims homestead, eight miles southwest of Topeka, which he still owns and operates. Politically he is a Republican, and while residing on the farm, he served two terms in the state legislature. In 1907 he retired from his agricultural pursuits and removed to Topeka, where he accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Topeka Pure Milk Company, in which company he is also a stockholder.

Mr. Sims wedded Josephine L. McCracken, of Shawnee county, on

May 6, 1883. Her family came to Shawnee county from Clinton county, Iowa. Mrs. Sims died Jan. 23, 1910, her death and the death of the father and mother of Mr. Sims having occurred within a period of three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Sims were born three children: John B., Jr., born May 21, 1884; Eleanor Lunette, a graduate of Washburn College, who is Mrs. Fred Hill, of Topeka; and Dorothy, who is but sixteen years old, and at home. Mr. Sims is a member of the Church of Christ, Scientist, and is a member of the Topeka Commercial Club.

Edward Horace Bunnell, of Topeka, auditor of disbursements of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, was born in Trinidad, Colo., Feb. 17, 1882, a son of Thomas Luther and Lucile (Smith) Bunnell, both of whom are residing in Trinidad, whence they removed from Texas in 1872. Edward H. was reared and educated in his native city and graduated from the Trinidad Business College at the age of eighteen. Meanwhile, he had begun work when thirteen years old as a boy helper and clerk in a book and stationery store at Trinidad, and remained there until 1900. Upon graduating at the business college he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway as a car clerk in the mechanical department of the Santa Fe shops at La Junta, Colo., and has been in the employ of that great railway system since that time. He began at what might be termed the bottom of the ladder, and through perseverance and industry has worked his way up, step by step, to his present responsible position. He was promoted first from car clerk to timekeeper, in the same department, and later was transferred to the transportation department, where he served as timekeeper one year; then returned to the mechanical department as distribution and personal record clerk. From September, 1900, to March 1, 1901, he was car clerk in the mechanical department; then to June 9, 1901, he was a timekeeper in the mechanical department; from June 9, 1901, to May 9, 1902, he was an engineer's and fireman's timekeeper in the transportation department; May 9, 1902, to March 1, 1903, he was statement and distribution clerk in the superintendent's office of the mechanical department; March 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904, he was statement and distribution clerk in the motive power accountant's office, which was his first position with the railroad company in Topeka. From July 1, 1904, to May 16, 1907, he was chief clerk in the motive power accountant's office; May 16, 1907, to April 1, 1908, he was special clerk in the office of the auditor of disbursements; April 1, 1908, to Dec. 1, 1908, he was assistant chief clerk in the same office; Dec. 1, 1908, to May 1, 1910, he was chief clerk in the same office; from May 1, 1910, to Nov. 1, 1910, he was acting auditor of disbursements; and from Nov. 1, 1910, to the present time he has held the office of auditor of disbursements.

On Dec. 23, 1904, Mr. Bunnell married Miss Myrtle Lynn, of La Junta, Colo., and a native of Newton, Kan. They have one child, Ruth Geraldine, born July 28, 1906. Fraternaly, Mr. Bunnell is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Charles Francis Spencer, one of the most prominent lawyers of the city of Topeka, has resided in Shawnee county since the spring of 1857, when he came to Kansas from Greenwood, Johnson county, Indiana, where he was born June 22, 1854.

Mr. Spencer's father was George Washington Spencer, who came to Kansas as a free-state settler in the spring of 1856 and located at Topeka. He was born Jan. 4, 1817, in the State of New York, near the Hudson river. His father's name was Randall Spencer, and the family was of English descent. His mother's maiden name was Amy Stillman, from Rhode Island. Previous to coming to Kansas, George W. Spencer had lived in Indiana and Michigan. On coming to Kansas he purchased lots in the city of Topeka and a farm about six miles south of that city, on what is now the Burlingame road. He lived on this farm several years, including 1860, the year of the drought. About the year 1868 he purchased a farm, about seven miles east of the city where he lived several years. The Santa Fe railway station of Spencer is located on this farm and took its name from Mr. Spencer. In addition to farming, Mr. Spencer was also a contractor a part of the time he lived in Kansas. He was coroner of Shawnee county one term and was elected and served three terms as county commissioner. During the Civil war he was in the service of the United States government, most of the time with Indiana regiments in the Indian Territory. He died at Rich Hill, Mo., Jan. 6, 1881, and was buried in the Topeka cemetery.

George W. Spencer was a man of sterling worth and had the highest standing for integrity. He was public spirited and was always disinterested and unselfish in his relation to public affairs and his dealings with others. He bore a prominent part for many years in the early history of Shawnee county and the city of Topeka.

The mother of Charles F. Spencer was Mrs. Ann Spencer. Her maiden name was Ann Cozine Brewer and she was born Nov. 12, 1833, near Harrodsburg, Ky. Her father's name was Abraham Vanorsdal Brewer and his family came from Holland. Her mother's name was Delilah Rice and she was of Irish descent. Mrs. Ann Brewer Spencer was married to George W. Spencer, at Greenwood, Ind., in April, 1852, came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, and lived in or near Topeka most of the time until her death Jan. 1, 1911, at Kansas City, Mo., where she was then living with her daughters. Her remains are buried in the Topeka cemetery beside those of her husband. Mrs. Spencer was the mother of eleven children. She was one of the typical pioneer women of Kansas and experienced many of the trials and hardships incident to life in the early days of the state, and especially during the Civil war. During this war she lived most of the time with her children, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Quincy streets and at the time of the Quantrill raid on Lawrence, alone with her children, she experienced the terrors of the night following when it was reported that Quantrill and his gang were on their way to Topeka. Mrs. Spencer was noted for her strong intellect and retentive memory and her sweet

and uncomplaining disposition. She discharged faithfully the various duties of life and died loved and revered by her relatives and friends.

Charles F. Spencer was educated in the common schools of the city and county, including the Topeka High School; studied law in the office of A. H. Case, and was admitted to the bar of Shawnee county in 1878. Upon his admission to the bar he commenced the practice of his profession, and with the exception of the two years he served as county clerk has been engaged in continuous practice in Topeka ever since his admission.

In the earlier part of his life Mr. Spencer was a Democrat and as such was nominated and by a large majority elected as county clerk of Shawnee county in 1883 over his Republican opponent. He served one term and was one of the two Democrats first elected to a county office in Shawnee county. In 1889, upon the establishment of the Metropolitan Police System, he was appointed by Governor Humphrey as the Democratic member of the board of police commissioners of the city of Topeka, was reappointed in 1891 and served two terms, during which time his associate members of the board were Dr. F. S. McCabe and P. I. Bonebrake. In 1893, when the Democratic party became quite fully allied with the Populist party, Mr. Spencer became and has ever since been a Republican. In 1901 he was elected city attorney of the city of Topeka on the Republican ticket, was re-elected in 1903, and served four years. He was one of the charter members of the Saturday Night Club, and also of the Fortnightly Club, and is now a member of the latter. He is a member of the Kansas State and Shawnee County bar associations, has always been a prominent member of the Society of Old Settlers of Shawnee county, and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka.

As a public official Mr. Spencer discharged his duties with unusual ability and fidelity, and without fear or favor. As a lawyer he has been an industrious student, and his strongest point perhaps is soundness of judgment. He has always had the confidence of the court and the respect of his associates at the bar. In his practice he has stood out against questionable or fruitless litigation and contention and has been persistent in keeping people out of litigation. He has been a hard and conscientious worker in behalf of his clients and has had large experience and practice in business involving corporations, real estate law, titles, wills and settlement of estates.

Mr. Spencer's tastes are literary. He has always been a student, and his reading and study have covered an extended field in literature. His standing as a member of the bar and as a man of integrity and honor is of the highest order. His most intimate associates have been people of the best rank, socially and intellectually.

In 1884 Mr. Spencer was married to Miss Belle Alexander, daughter of the late Col. W. D. Alexander, who, as a veteran of the Civil war, went to the front as captain of a company in the famous One Hundred and Tenth Ohio infantry and served with that regiment during most

of the war. He served as a member of the legislatures of Ohio and Kansas and was one of the most respected citizens of Shawnee county at the time of his death which occurred at Topeka June 28, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have a son, William Alexander, now grown to manhood, a graduate of the Topeka High School and Washburn College and a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

Charles Graham Blakely.—The prominent position held by Mr. Blakely in the business circles of Topeka has come to him through his long identification with the insurance and real estate firm of C. G. Blakely & Company, of which he is the founder and senior member. He is a son of John Chesnut Blakely, born Sept. 4, 1853, in the same Kentucky county in which his father was born, that of Laurel county, his father's birth having been in 1822. John Chestnut Blakely was reared to the occupation of a farmer and followed it throughout life. He died in the county where born, in 1897, at the age of seventy-five years. His parents were Charles and Martha Blakely, the latter before her marriage having been Miss Martha Chesnut. Charles Graham Blakely's mother was a Miss Sarah Brown prior to her marriage, and was the daughter of Leroy and Sarah (Graham) Brown. She died in 1901, when eighty-four years of age. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Blakely removed to Kentucky from North Carolina and the founder of the Brown family in Kentucky had removed to that state from Virginia, hence it will be seen that the ancestors of Mr. Blakely were from two of the noblest states of the original thirteen and undoubtedly were included among the early patriots whose force and energy, industry and bravery laid the foundation for this our great commonwealth. Charles Graham Blakely was reared on a Kentucky farm and after attending the common schools of his state, matriculated at the University of Kentucky at Lexington, in which he was graduated in 1879. Long prior to his graduation he had taken up the profession of teaching in order to secure the necessary means for completing his education, having taught his first term at the age of twenty. After his graduation in the university he continued the profession of teaching several years, both in Kentucky and in Kansas, to which state he came in 1883, teaching in all ten terms, during several of which he was employed as a high school superintendent. Upon coming to Kansas he first located at Hiawatha, where he remained nine years and where he engaged in the insurance business after having retired from school work. In 1892 Mr. Blakely located in Topeka in order to establish his business on a broader basis than it was possible to do in Hiawatha where during the eighteen years that have intervened since his removal to the capital city, he has evinced the same force as a business man that he did as an educator, and as senior member of the firm, by accuracy of business methods and sound judgment, has established one of the most reliable and successful insurance and real estate agencies in Topeka, with offices located in the Mulvane building. During his earlier years in the business Mr. Blakely wrote life insurance exclusively, but for many years

past he has devoted almost all of his attention to fire insurance, representing many of the best and most reliable companies in the United States. Mr. Blakely is recognized as one of Topeka's best citizens and has gained his prominence as such not only by his success as a business man, but also by the dignity and uprightness of his character and the unswerving honesty of his dealings.

Mr. Blakely was married Oct. 30, 1894 to Miss Mattie Victor Kenney Dodge a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. They have become the parents of two sons: Charles Graham, Jr., born July 26, 1895, and Victor Kenney Dodge, born Sept. 15, 1897. Mr. Blakely is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is a member of the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Topeka. In business, fraternal, social and religious circles in Topeka Mr. Blakely is known as a man of sterling integrity, strong personality, of kind and courteous bearing toward all, and royally endowed in those finer traits which attract and endear man to his fellow men.

James Frank Getty, of Kansas City, Kan., is an able lawyer and has won recognition at the Kansas City bar, which contains some of the finest legal talent of the state. He was born in Albany county, New York, Oct. 13, 1861, son of Isaac Robert Getty, who was one of the pioneer steamboat captains on the Hudson river and followed that vocation throughout the most of his life. He was born in Rensselaer county, New York, son of Robert Getty, a Revolutionary soldier who served under Gen. Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The mother of James F. Getty was Susan Ballou, of French Huguenot descent and was born in Connecticut. Both of Mr. Getty's parents are dead.

Mr. Getty was reared in his native New York county and there received a common school education. In early manhood he studied law and in 1882 was graduated in the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, a branch of Union University. He passed an examination before the supreme court of New York and was admitted to the bar before he was twenty-one years of age, by special order from the court. He began the practice of law in Troy, N. Y., but in 1886 came to Kansas City, Kan., where he has since been in the active practice of his profession and where he ranks as one of the prominent members of the bar. During the twenty-six years of his practice in that city he has gained the reputation of being not only a successful lawyer but also one who bears a conscientious fidelity to his clients, whether the amount involved is great or small. He is a Republican in politics and has served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee several terms. He served as state senator from Wyandotte county, from 1905 to 1908 inclusive, and in 1907 was a prominent candidate before the legislature for the United States senatorship, but failed of election, though he received a flattering vote.

Mr. Getty was married April 24, 1890, to Miss Edna Helen Hathaway of St. Joseph, Mo. They have two children living—Helen and James

Summerfield. Mr. Getty is a member of the Wyandotte County Bar Association and of the Kansas State Bar Association. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic order as a Thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Andrew Hinsdale Fabrique, an eminent surgeon and prominent citizen of Wichita, was born in Hyndsburgh, Chittenden county, Vermont, Sept. 9, 1835, son of Henry Louis and Louisa (Hinsdale) Fabrique. On his father's side he is descended from old French Huguenot ancestors, who left France because of religious persecutions and located in Holland, and from there they removed to England. The first American ancestor of the family, also named Henry Louis as that is the name given to the eldest boy in each generation, crossed the Atlantic ocean in 1690 and settled in that part of New Hampshire which later became a part of Vermont. Dr. Fabrique's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, holding the rank of quartermaster. The Hinsdale family is of English descent, having been founded at Dedham, Mass., by Robert Hinsdale in 1635. Many members of the family still reside in the Bay state. Joseph Hinsdale, great-grandfather of Dr. Fabrique, served as a captain in the Revolutionary army. In 1841 Henry Louis Fabrique, the doctor's father, an architect by profession, removed with his family from Vermont to Ohio, and later to New Albany, Ind. Andrew Fabrique received his early education in private schools and was then sent to Center College, Danville, Ky., where he graduated in 1857. From that time until the outbreak of the Civil war he taught school, clerked in a drug store and studied medicine. For a time he was enrolled in the medical department of Tulane University at New Orleans. When war was declared he enlisted in the Fifty-third Indiana infantry and served with distinction four years, with the rank of major. Dr. Fabrique took part in some of the severest engagements of the war, among them being Shiloh, the siege of Vicksburg, the actions between Chattanooga and Atlanta, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, the siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro, and then with Sherman's army marched to the sea. He was with this army during the campaign through the Carolinas and fought at Bentonville, the last battle of the war. After peace was declared he entered the medical department of Northwestern University to complete his professional course, graduating with the class of 1866. Three years later he came to Kansas, locating at Wichita March 4, 1870, and there he has successfully practiced medicine and surgery for over forty years. For the past ten years he has practiced surgery alone and today is recognized as the father of the medical profession in Wichita and one of the most eminent men in his line in the Southwest.

Dr. Fabrique was married on Sept. 26, 1866, to Sarah Philler, of Memphis, Tenn., who died May 17, 1908. They had one child, a daughter, Mattie Lee, the wife of George T. Nolly of Wichita.

The Doctor is a member of the Sedgwick County Medical Society,

the Kansas State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, Sons of the American Revolution, and Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and his daughter is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Frederick Hosea Slayton, of Wichita, chose a calling which many accord the position of highest rank in all professional life, it being a profession freighted with responsibility and having as its aim the promotion of good health and the victory of life over death. Dr. Slayton is one of the younger members of the medical profession in Wichita, but is lacking in none of the requisite qualities of the able physician; and having made extensive and careful preparation for his chosen profession, is well qualified for his practice and has already achieved a distinctive degree of success.

Dr. Frederick Hosea Slayton was born at Elmwood, Ill., June 14, 1875, a son of Charles M. Slayton, who resides at Elmwood, Ill. The father was born in Chautauqua county, New York, May 15, 1842, a son of Hosea Slayton and his wife, who was a Miss Allen prior to her marriage. The Slayton family is of English descent and originated in this country from two brothers who immigrated to New England from the mother country, back in the Seventeenth century, in the earliest colonial days. The mother of Dr. Slayton bore the maiden name of Martha Harper and was born at Washington C. H., Ohio. She has passed to eternal rest and is survived by two children—Dr. Frederick Hosea and Mrs. Nellie Martha Foster, the latter of whom resides at Fordyce, Ark.

Dr. Slayton was reared at Elmwood and was graduated in the high school there in 1892. He then entered Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., where he completed his literary education and was graduated in 1898. In the meantime, from 1892 to 1894, he was a clerk in a drug store at Elmwood where he gained his first knowledge pertaining to his profession. After completing his literary course he entered one of the best known medical schools of the United States—Rush Medical College, of Chicago—and was graduated in that institution in 1901. He practiced medicine in Chicago a short time before locating in April, 1902, at Clifton, Ariz., where he remained until 1906. The next year was spent in Europe, doing post-graduate work, both in Vienna and in Berlin, and upon his return to the United States located at Wichita, Kan., where he has since done a general medical practice, except surgery, and has been very successful.

Dr. Slayton is a member of the Sedgwick County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is examining surgeon for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and of the Reliance Life Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa. He is a member of the Wichita Commercial Club, and fraternally affiliates as a member of the Masonic order.

On Oct. 6, 1903, Dr. Slayton was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louise Downing, of Macomb, Ill., and of their union a son has been born, Frederick Downing, born July 13, 1904.

Edward Alexander Enright, a lawyer of exceptional ability and prominence at the Kansas City (Kan.) bar, was born to the professions, a son and grandson of a minister, and is of mingled German, Irish and Scotch descent. Mr. Enright was born in West Burke, Vt., Sept. 17, 1858. His father, Rev. Joseph Enright, a Methodist minister, born in Kilrush, County Clare, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1809, came to America in 1836, and after spending two years in Canada, crossed the line to Vermont where he was engaged in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church for nearly fifty years. He died in Vermont in 1896. Originally the Enright family was German, that branch from which Edward A. is descended having removed from Germany to Ireland in the time of William and Mary, the latter part of the Seventeenth century. The mother of Mr. Enright was Catherine Weir, born in the province of Quebec, Canada, in 1824, and died March 5, 1867. She was a daughter of Rev. Archibald Weir, who also was a Methodist minister, born in Scotland, and who died in the one hundredth year of his age. The Weir family is a very prominent one in the province of Quebec, Canada, to which the Rev. Archibald Weir immigrated.

Edward Alexander Enright was reared and educated in Vermont and was the only one of his family to come to Kansas. He was a student in Thetford Academy in his youth and at the age of nineteen graduated at the Windsor (Vt.) High School. In 1882 he graduated in the University of Vermont, at Burlington, taking the highest honors of his class, which honors won for him membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. During his university course he was captain of its football team two years and was quite an athlete. While at the university he also assisted his sister, who was a teacher in an evening school. After his graduation he engaged in the profession of teaching several years. He taught one term in Cavendish, Vt., and in April, 1883, came to Smithland, Iowa, where he taught one year. The year following he was engaged as principal of the public schools of Albion, Boone county, Nebraska, where his excellent work as an educator and his administrative ability resulted in his election to the office of county superintendent of schools. He was first elected to that office in 1885 and served four years, being reelected in 1887. He had decided upon the profession of law as his life work, however, and while engaged in educational work had used all of his spare time in studying and in preparing for his admission to the bar, which occurred in 1888. He began the practice of his profession in Albion, Neb., but within a short time removed to Kansas City, Kan., and has there been in the active practice of law since 1891. Unflinching application, intuitive wisdom and a determination thoroughly to utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which have brought to Mr. Enright success and prestige in his profession. He is a Republican in politics and served as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee during 1897 and 1898. In the fall of 1898 he was elected county attorney of Wyandotte county and was reelected in 1900, thus serving four years from Jan. 1,

1899, to Jan. 1, 1903. In 1902 he was a formidable candidate before the Republican state convention for the nomination for governor, but was defeated by W. J. Bailey. However, in the fall of 1902 he was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature and served two terms, being reelected in 1904. He served through two regular and two special sessions and took a very prominent and influential part in the enactment of the important legislation of those sessions. Mr. Enright is a felicitous and at the same time forcible public speaker and is frequently called upon to deliver addresses. His integrity and worth as a man have won for him the respect of the people of his city, and his polite and companionable manners make him an appreciated member of the numerous fraternal organizations to which he belongs. He is a member of the Royal Neighbors of America, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Maccabees of the World, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. He is also a member of the Fraternal Aid Society, the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the law committee of the Modern Woodmen, the beneficiary committee of the Royal Neighbors, and the supreme committee of the Tribe of Ben Hur, and he is attorney for the Maccabee and ex-president of the Triple Tie Fraternal Society. He keeps in touch with those of his profession by membership in the Wyandott County Bar Association. He is secretary of the Rock Springs Lumber Stone Company.

Mr. Enright was married July 27, 1888, to Miss Myra Belle Brewer of Red Cloud, Neb., but a native of Mauston, Wis. Mrs. Enright has taken a very prominent part in the religious, social and fraternal affairs of her home city and state. She is chairman of the board of managers of the Royal Neighbors of America, a fraternal insurance society. She is of the same Brewer family to which the late Associate Judge George Brewer of the United States supreme court belonged. Mr. and Mrs. Enright have an only daughter, Myra Alice, born Feb. 13, 1890.

William Rufus Cowley, lawyer, a citizen of Columbus, Kan., was born at Halbeach, Lincolnshire, England, April 23, 1843. His parents were Joseph J. and Hannah (Hunt) Cowley, unto whom were born Maria, Abraham, William R., and Hannah, in England and Charlotte in the United States. The father came to the United States, in 1850 and was followed the next year by his wife and children. They settled at Hudson, Ohio, where the parents spent the rest of their days, the father dying at the age of eighty-two years and the mother at the age of eighty. The father was a blacksmith by trade and also was a merchant. In his latter days he was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. William Rufus Cowley was eight years of age when he was brought to this country. He grew to manhood in Ohio, in the public schools of which state he obtained the foundation of his education. In Sept., 1860, then seventeen years of age, he went to Iowa. There he taught school in the winter of 1861-2, and then returned to Ohio and entered the high school



W. H. Bowley

at Akron, where he was a student when President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers, in the 100-days service. Mr. Cowley answered this call, enlisting as a private in Company C, Eighty-fourth Ohio infantry, in the spring (April) of 1862. He served 20 days and was discharged at Camp Delaware, Ohio. He then returned to Iowa and taught school in the winter of 1862-3, and in April, 1863, entered Christian College at Oskaloosa, Iowa, for the spring and fall terms. In the winter of 1863-4, he again taught school, then reentered Christian College, where he remained only eighteen days, when he again enlisted in the war, in Company C, Fifteenth Iowa infantry, under Col. W. W. Bellknap, as a private. His command was attached to the Seventeenth army corps and marched from Clifton, Tenn., to Pulaski, Tenn., and thence southward, crossing the Tennessee river at Huntsville, Ala., and joining the main army of General Sherman at Rome, Ga. Mr. Cowley participated in the siege of Atlanta, and his command followed Hood to Snake Creek Gap and became stationed at Marietta, Ga., where, under the Iowa rule, he cast his first presidential vote, voting for Lincoln. His command was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. At Savannah, Ga., Mr. Cowley was detailed to act as sergeant-major of the Fifteenth Iowa infantry. The march was continued to Beaufort, S. C., and thence to Columbia. As the approach was made to Columbia, Feb. 17, 1865, the city was seen to be on fire, evidently having been set on fire by Confederates. The march through South and North Carolina was continued. The battle of Smithfield was the last one in which Mr. Cowley took part. The march continued uninterrupted to Richmond, Va., and to Washington, and Mr. Cowley's command took part in the Grand Review at the national capital. It was sent from Washington to Parkersburg, W. Va., and thence by boat to Louisville, Ky., where Mr. Cowley and his comrades were discharged, but they were not finally mustered out of the service until they reached Davenport, Iowa. On Aug. 6, 1865, Mr. Cowley was mustered out as a sergeant. Sept. 5, 1865, found him again in Christian College at Oskaloosa, his purpose being to become a preacher in the Christian church. He attended college and preached until the end of the school year of 1868, and continued to preach until 1870, but meanwhile he had studied law at Montezuma, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar, in the last named year. He was elected surveyor of Poweshiek county, Iowa, and served as such one term. In January, 1873, he located at Columbus, Kan., and took up the practice of law. In 1878 and in 1880 he was elected county attorney for Cherokee county and served creditably in this office four years. On Aug. 1, 1875, R. A. Long & Company, lumber dealers at Columbus, employed him as their attorney and counsellor. This company was succeeded by the Long-Bell Lumber Company, which was incorporated under the laws of Missouri, April 10, 1884, and Mr. Cowley was continued as attorney and counsellor for the new organization. He had charge of all the legal affairs of the company for thirty-one years and nine months, until April 23, 1907, when, on the anniversary of his sixty-fourth birthday, the Long-Bell Lumber Company re-

tired him upon a stipulated salary for life, doing so at a banquet in the Baltimore Hotel at Kansas City, when, in the presence of 110 guests R. A. Long, on behalf of the company, spoke in terms of highest praise of Mr. Cowley, concluding with presenting him a check for \$2,500. Since his retirement from the practice of law Mr. Cowley has given much of his time to preaching for the Christian churches. He has been a member of the Christian church since January, 1859. In politics he has been a Republican. On Nov. 10, 1867, he married Florence J. Smith, who was a classmate with him in college at Oskaloosa, and their children are: William F., Minnie (wife of Senator Charles S. Huffman), Lawrence L. (a graduate in art and law of the University of Kansas and now prosecuting attorney of Noble county, Oklahoma), and Clare J. (also a graduate in art of the University of Kansas and now a salesman for the Long-Bell Lumber Company, with headquarters at Fort Worth, Texas). Mr. Cowley has a beautiful home in Columbus, and it has been the scene of many social functions and happy hours for his family and large circle of friends. In his home he has a private library of many rare and valuable volumes. No man stands higher in the estimation of his fellow citizens than does Mr. Cowley. What he has accomplished in life, and that has been gratifying success, he has done so by means of appliant effort and the improvement of opportunity. He commenced at the bottom rung of the ladder of life and has forged his way upward to an enviable reputation as a lawyer, citizen, and Christian.

Henry Alexander Scandrett, a prominent attorney and member of the firm of Blair, Scandrett & Scandrett, at Topeka, was born at Faribault, Minn., April 8, 1876. His father, Henry Alexander Scandrett, son of Thomas Scandrett and a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, was an influential citizen of Faribault, serving as judge of the probate court for several years and engaged in a prosperous business career in that place until his death, in 1883. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in a New York regiment and rose during the service to the rank of first lieutenant. He was captured in an engagement with the Confederates and was held in Andersonville prison, finally gaining his freedom through an exchange of prisoners. He was married to Miss Jane Whiting Whipple, a daughter of the eminent clergyman, Rt. Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., LL. D., and his wife, Cornelia Wright. Reverend Whipple was the first bishop appointed in the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Minnesota and served as bishop of that diocese for forty-two years. His daughter, Jane Whiting, was born at Adams, Jefferson county, New Jersey, March 10, 1847, and is now making her home with her son, Henry Scandrett at Topeka. Henry A. Scandrett lived in his native state until after his graduation in the law department of the University of Minnesota, and received during that time the best educational advantages of the state. For five years he was a student in the Shattuck school, a well known military academy, located at Faribault, and after his graduation there in 1894 entered the University of Minnesota, receiving the degree of Bachelor

of Laws four years later, in 1898. While in his senior year at the university he began the study of law and was enabled, after his completion of the literary course to enter the second year of the law school, in which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1900. In order to fit himself more thoroughly for the profession, during his last year of attendance at school, he read law in the office of John B. Atwater, a noted attorney in Minneapolis. Although devoting his attention and interest so assiduously to his legal studies, young Scandrett found time to win a place of prominence in the athletic world of his university, and for three years was a member of the 'varsity football team and during his senior year was honored with its captaincy. Soon after the close of his college career he accepted a position in Omaha, Neb., as claim adjuster in the claim department of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and since that time his business connection with the railway company has remained unbroken. In the spring of 1901 he removed to Kansas City, where he held the same position as in Omaha. He came to Topeka in November of the same year and became a member of the law firm of Loomis, Blair & Scandrett, attorneys for the Union Pacific Railway Company in the states of Kansas and Missouri, and whose successor, Blair, Scandrett & Scandrett—the present firm which came into existence May 7, 1908—retains the same position. Beside the prominence which his marked ability and success as an attorney have brought him, Mr. Scandrett holds important and influential offices in the railroad world, being a director in both the Topeka & Northwestern and the Missouri, Kansas & Gulf Railway companies. He is a member of the Shawnee County, the Kansas State, and the American bar associations and is active in the social organizations of Topeka, holding membership in the Commercial, the Topeka, the Country and the Saturday Night clubs. Mr. Scandrett is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and is a vestryman in Grace Cathedral at Topeka.

Raymond Burt Price, owner and editor of the "Ford Promoter," at Ford, Kan., is a product of the Middle West, and in his short business career has decidedly manifested the energy and industry so characteristic of the people of that section. He was born May 24, 1884, at Lyons, Neb., a son of William H. Price. The father, who passed away at Ford in 1909, was a native of Ohio, born Sept. 7, 1851. On Aug. 9, 1883, at Decatur, Neb., he was married to Miss Anna Wilder, and of their union were born three children: Raymond Burt, Jasper W., who died in infancy; and Edith Helene, born June 16, 1900. The parents were subsequently residents of Iowa and Missouri and came from the latter state to Kansas in 1907. In July, 1909, the father became the editor and proprietor of the "Ford Promoter," but was in charge of it only a few months when death closed his career of usefulness. He was a Christian gentleman and lived the life he professed. In the few months that he mingled with the people of Ford his life was so upright, his dealings with his fellow men so fair and courteous, and he had so heartily entered into the life and ambition of the town in its upbuilding,

that probably no citizen was more endeared to its people and more highly esteemed than was William H. Price, at the time of his death. Recognizing the power for good that was his, he set forth a clean, substantial paper, one that stood for law, morality and righteousness and it was made to reflect the energy and ambition of Mr. Price for the upbuilding of Ford and its community.

Raymond Burt Price was reared in Iowa and was educated there, graduating in the high school at Prairie City. He accompanied his parents to Kansas and was connected with a newspaper at Meade until he assumed charge of his father's paper at Ford. Experienced in newspaper work and actuated by the same noble purposes as was his father, he puts forth a paper, creditable in every respect, and one that is the pride of Ford. Mr. Price affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order and as a citizen enjoys the same marked esteem as did his father.

Orson D. Card, a worthy and respected citizen of Scott, Kan., is a man of excellent attainments who has been prominently identified with the educational, business and public life of Scott county for the last twenty-five years. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born on a farm in Potter county, Jan. 12, 1859, to Benjamin and Louisa (Grimes) Card. Benjamin Card was born in New York state in 1829 and spent his whole active career in agricultural pursuits. In 1846 he wedded Miss Louisa Grimes, a native of Pennsylvania, as were her parents, and who was born in 1834. Both parents of Mr. Card are deceased, the father's death having occurred near Smithport, Pa., in 1883, and the mother's in 1906, in Potter county, Pennsylvania. Their union was blessed with eleven children—six sons and five daughters: Jasper, born in 1848, died in 1900; Levi, born in 1850, died in 1882; Lua was born in 1851; Lora was born in 1853 and died in 1909; Barbara was born in 1855, Eber in 1857, Orson D. is the next in order of birth, Marcus R. was born in 1860, Melvin D. in 1861, Mary A. in 1863 and Florence in 1865.

Orson D. Card received his education in public and select schools, in the Pennsylvania Central Normal at Lock Haven, where he graduated with the class of 1882. For the following four years he taught school in Pennsylvania; then in 1886 he came to Kansas and located in Scott county, where he took up a homestead and continued in the teaching profession until 1905. Exceptionally well qualified for the important responsibilities of school administration, he was elected county superintendent of public instruction of Scott county in 1892, in which position he served four years and labored indefatigably to promote the efficiency of its public schools. In 1896 he engaged in the abstract business and now owns the only set of abstract books in Scott county. He has entered actively into the public life of his community and is highly regarded for both ability and character by all who are admitted to his acquaintance. He served as a member of the school board four years, as city clerk and city treasurer eight years, and is city clerk at the present time. He has prospered in his business ventures and has

acquired considerable property, consisting of both farm land and city real estate.

On Sept. 2, 1883, in Potter county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Card was married to Miss Clara Brock, born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 24, 1864. Of their union were born two sons: Benjamin A., born April 23, 1885, graduated in the University of Kansas with the class of 1910 and is an electrical engineer in New York state; and Harold O. was born July 10, 1894. Mr. Card and his family are members of the Christian church.

John F. Lewis, of Great Bend, Kan., a successful business man of that city and a veteran of the Civil war, is a pioneer of Barton county, where he took up a homestead in 1873, and for nearly forty years has been prominently identified with the public and business life of that community. Captain Lewis was born Aug. 9, 1842, at Mount Union, Ohio, son of Dr. Benjamin S. Lewis, born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1816. Dr. Lewis was a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and practiced his profession at De Witt, Ill., until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he organized Company G, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois infantry, and was mustered into service Aug. 4, 1862. He was appointed captain of his company and with his regiment saw active service in the South, but after eighteen months resigned on account of failing health. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of medicine at De Witt, Ill., where he remained until 1868; then he entered the drug business at Clinton, Ill., and remained there until his removal to Great Bend, Kan., in 1874. He continued an active practitioner until his death, April 3, 1881. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1849, at Mount Union, Ohio, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Benjamin S. Lewis and Miss Emily Mackerell, and of their union were born four children: John F. is the eldest, Benjamin S. was born in 1844 and died Sept. 13, 1866; Emily M., born in 1846, died Sept. 6, 1866; and Winfield Scott, born in 1849, died in infancy.

Capt. John F. Lewis was reared in De Witt county, Illinois, and there received a public school education. At the age of nineteen he entered his father's drug store where he was employed during the early months of the Civil war. He assisted in the organization of the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois infantry and enlisted in Company G, of which his father was captain, and with which Captain Lewis served until the close of the war. He participated in the following engagements: Huff's Ferry, Campbell Station, Siege of Knoxville, Dandridge, Buzard's Roost, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, New Hope Church, Columbia, Franklin, Kingston and Nashville. Following the battle of Nashville his corps was ordered to Fort Fisher, N. C., where it joined the new army organization and became the right wing of Sherman's army which took Wilmington and Fort Anderson, N. C., by assault, and rescued about nine hundred Union soldiers. Mr. Lewis rose from a private, to the rank of first sergeant; then, in June, 1865, he was promoted to second lieutenant of his company, and on July 1, 1865, with

his regiment was mustered out of the service at Springfield, Ill. He returned to his home at DeWitt, Ill., but in February, 1868, President Andrew Johnson commissioned him a second lieutenant in the Fourteenth infantry of the regular army. He at once joined his regiment and accompanied it to Arizona, where the Fourteenth infantry served until February, 1871, in the quelling of hostile Indians. Upon the reorganization of the regular army in 1866 he became a first lieutenant in the Thirty-second regiment of infantry, but in 1869 was transferred to the Twenty-first regiment of infantry and was mustered out of the service upon the reduction of the army in 1871. Captain Lewis then returned to civil life and removed to Kansas in 1873, taking a homestead in Barton county. He farmed until 1882 and then engaged in the real estate and loan business at Great Bend, where he has since continued very successfully.

Captain Lewis was married Sept. 13, 1873, at Corning, Iowa, to Miss Frances M. Morton, born Sept. 22, 1853. They have four sons: John P. S., born Sept. 12, 1878, is a farmer in Finney county, Kansas; Charles E., born in 1882, is in the cavalry service of the United States army; Laurence L., born in 1885, is a college teacher at Huron, S. D.; and Thaddeus A., born in 1892, is associated with his father in the real estate business.

Captain Lewis has taken an active interest in the public life of Barton county during the nearly forty years he has been a resident of it. He is a loyal Republican and has served as justice of the peace at Great Bend six years; has served as a member of the city board of education three years and is now a member of the city council. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and has been three times worthy matron. Both Captain and Mrs. Lewis are numbered among the most worthy and respected citizens of Great Bend.

James W. Hempstid, a successful physician of Burrton, Kan., was born in Franklin, Ind., Jan. 26, 1861. He is a son of Henry and Mahala (Williams) Hempstid, the former born in Ohio. Henry Hempstid moved from his native state to Indiana, thence to Illinois, and from that state to Texarkana, Ark., where he resided until his death in 1892. His avocation was that of a farmer. The heroic men of fifty years ago, whether Federal or Confederate, will survive in our history as typical sons of America. One of these was Henry Hempstid, who served four years in the Union army during the Civil war. He was a Democrat politics and his church faith was expressed by membership with the Christian denomination.

Dr. Hempstid received his education in the common schools of Illinois and of Cowley and Butler counties, Kansas. He began his independent business career when sixteen years of age, as a clerk in a drug store in Douglass, Kan., where he remained from 1877 until 1885, the last two years of that period being during vacations, however, for in 1883 he

entered the American Medical College of St. Louis as a student and was graduated in 1885. He first located in Comanche county, Kansas, for the practice of his profession, but after two years there removed to Seward county, where he remained until 1890. In that year he located in Burrton, where he has since remained, a period of twenty-two years, and he has built up a very large and remunerative practice, much of which is secured from country patrons and extends over a large territory. During all of that period he has also owned an interest in the drug store of Cole & Hempstid, in Burrton. He gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party and has served as a member of the city council of Burrton.

In 1886 Dr. Hempstid was united in marriage with Miss Laura A. Harris, daughter of Jacob S. Harris, a West Virginian by birth who came to Kansas in 1870 and there engaged in farming until his death in 1904. Dr. and Mrs. Hempstid have a son, Ire E. Hempstid, who is at the present time (1911) a student in the medical department of the St. Louis University. Mrs. Hempstid is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Starling L. Sullivant.—Kansas is one of the greatest live stock states in the Union, and among the great cattlemen of the state who have helped to give it its reputation is Mr. Sullivant. He was born in Champaign county, Illinois, Nov. 16, 1867. He is a son of Joseph M. and Mary (Allen) Sullivant, the former born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1832, and moved to Kansas in 1878, settling in Morris, where for twenty-two years, until 1900, when his death occurred, he dealt extensively in the buying and selling of cattle, and also raised fine blooded live stock, the cattle being of the Hereford strain. Foreseeing the usefulness and popularity of the wire fence he enclosed one tract of four sections and another of 1,000 acres of his large farm with barbed wire fence, the first used in Kansas, at a cost of \$12.75 per hundred. He was prominent in political as well as in business circles and gave his political allegiance to the Republican party. His church membership was with the Presbyterian denomination.

The father of Joseph M. Sullivant was one of the largest farmers in the world, in his day. He was reared in Ohio, but removed to Ford county, Illinois, where he became a very prominent man in public affairs. Mary (Allen) Sullivant, mother of Starling L., is a daughter of Josiah Allen, a miller and lifelong resident of Zanesville, Ohio, and a prominent financier of that city, where he owned extensive banking interests. She is still living, a resident of Kansas City, a literary woman of prominence and a noted writer. She is a member of the Kansas Day Club.

Starling L. Sullivant received his common school education in Illinois and his high school education in Junction City, Kan. He began his independent business career at twenty years of age, when he came to Coffey county and bought land, engaging at once in the buying and selling of cattle, a business continued to the present time, but in far more extensive proportions. In 1903 he bought his present farm, comprising 2,080

acres in one body. Besides the business interests mentioned Mr. Sullivant has been a very heavy and successful railroad contractor and has built many miles of railroad. Success has attended all of his business ventures and his remunerative reward has been large.

In June, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sullivant and Miss Jennie Taylor, daughter of Elijah and Sophia Taylor of Janesville, Wis., where Mr. Taylor is postmaster, a position he has held for a number of years. He is a staunch Republican and active in political affairs in Janesville. He is also an honored veteran of the Civil war.

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivant have four children: Starling, the eldest, is a student at the Manhattan Agricultural College; Ida is attending the high school at Waverly; and Thomas and Genevieve are grammar school students in the Waverly schools. Mr. Sullivant affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Walter S. Jones, one of the extensive and successful stockmen of Coffey county, is a native son of Kansas, born in Osage county, Oct. 12, 1875. He is a son of J. D. W. and Mary (Griffith) Jones, the former a native of Wales and the latter of Brooklyn, N. Y. J. D. W. Jones immigrated to America with his parents when a boy and settled with them in Ohio, but in 1871 came to Kansas and located in Arvonia, Osage county, where he bought a large tract of land and engaged in farming and stock raising. Through the able management of his farming and stock interests he prospered and became one of the substantial men of his locality, and at the time of his death, in 1900, owned a valuable estate of 1,800 acres. He became prominent, not only through business success but also as an active participant in affairs touching the social and public welfare of his community. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his political views were those of the Republican party. His ancestors were Welsh, as were his wife's people, the Griffiths. Griffith Griffith, the maternal grandfather of Walter S. Jones, was a native of Wales and immigrated to America when young, settling in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he lived fifteen years, and then removed to Ohio, where he died at the age of ninety years. The paternal grandfather was for years a sea captain.

Walter S. Jones was educated in the schools of Osage county, but early began his independent business career, choosing the same vocation his father had chosen and in which he has been very successful. He not only raises fine blooded live stock, but also engages in buying and selling stock, handling from 2,000 to 3,000 head of cattle a year. He owns 1,320 acres of well improved land, an adequate tract for his very extensive business. He is a Republican in his political views and affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order.

On Dec. 1, 1909, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Olive Taylor, a native of Kansas and a daughter of S. R. Taylor of Emporia, known as a successful farmer and stock raiser of Lyon county. Mr. Taylor is also an honored veteran of the Civil war.

Alfred F. Yohe, M. D., the resident physician at the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, was born in Delaware township, Leavenworth county, in 1865, son of William S. and Sarah C. (Wood) Yohe. William Yohe was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Yohe, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively, the former a soldier of the war of 1812, and the latter was the daughter of a sea captain, who descended from a long list of Scotch ancestors. Samuel Yohe learned the blacksmith's trade, but enlisted in the army and served during the Florida war. He contracted fever while in the South and was mustered out of the service in 1840. On his way north he reënlisted, however, in the First United States cavalry and accompanied that regiment to Fort Leavenworth. In 1841 he traveled through the West in what are now the states of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. The following year he made another trip west and, in 1844, crossed the Snowy range when he made a record trip of 2,600 miles in ninety-nine days. The next year he was honorably discharged from the army and became superintendent of public works and forage master and was placed in charge of the government farm. In about a year he opened up a farm in Platte county, Missouri, and ran a sawmill, which supplied much of the lumber used at Leavenworth. He sold out and came to Leavenworth, in 1857; then went east, but returned and settled on a farm near Lansing, Kan., where he remained until 1881, when he bought a home in the city of Leavenworth. After leaving the employment of the government he entered the ministry, as pastor of the Christian church, established the first Christian church in Leavenworth and started another at Stranger, where he preached until 1897.

Alfred F. Yohe received his education in the public schools of Leavenworth and then entered the state university, at Lawrence, but left at the close of his junior year to study medicine. He entered Rush Medical School, Chicago, Ill., in 1886, and graduated two years later. He located in Leavenworth for the practice of his profession and also had many calls in Platte county, Missouri. He was appointed a member of the board of United States pension examiners in President Harrison's administration and subsequently became treasurer of the board. Dr. Yohe became one of the recognized leaders of his profession. He was a member of the staff of Cushing Hospital; the professor of anatomy and physiology at the Leavenworth Training School for Nurses; local physician of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company, county physician for several years, and a member of the Eastern District Medical Society and of the Leavenworth Medical Society. In 1905 he was appointed physician of the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, which position he now holds. All his life he has been interested in the public schools and the health of the children. He served two terms on the board of education and proposed many improvements in sanitation. In politics he is a Democrat, and in his church affiliations has adopted the faith of his father. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Aid Asso-

ciation, Leavenworth Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons; Leavenworth Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Leavenworth Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and Abdallah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Yohe married Elizabeth I. Hook, daughter of Enos Hook, an old resident of Colorado.

Ebenezer F. Porter, state senator from Pittsburg, Kan., was born at New Salem, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1859. His parents were Judge John Thomas and Phœbe Jane (Finley) Porter, natives of New Salem, Pa. John T. Porter was a merchant at New Salem, and about 1860 he moved to Illinois and, in 1876, to Iowa, where he lived until 1881, when he moved to Alabama and lived at Brewton and Montgomery. He was one of the pioneer sawmill men of the South. In 1888 he went to Florida, where he laid out the town of Grand Ridge and began the manufacture of turpentine in connection with his milling business. He has lived there since. In Cleveland's first administration he was appointed United States commissioner for the Western Florida district and held the position until 1909, when he resigned on account of ill health. Mr. Porter is a Republican.

Ebenezer F. Porter was educated in the public schools of Iowa. After reaching his majority he went into business and is believed to have been the first man to establish a yellow pine lumber yard in that state. When his parents moved south he remained in Clarinda, Iowa, having established a grain and lumber business there and a branch at Hepburn. In 1885 he sold his business and came to Kansas and engaged in the lumber business at Waukena, as manager of the Waukena Lumber Company. In 1888 he sold his interest in the yard, but remained until 1890, when he located at Pittsburg, and he spent a year in reorganizing Frank Plater's business. Ever since 1885 Mr. Porter has been interested in Florida timber property and devotes most of his time to looking after his business. In 1893 he became auditor of the Casey-Lombard Lumber Company and later secretary and treasurer of the firm, serving in that capacity for sixteen years. He has bought farm land in the vicinity of Pittsburg and devotes considerable time to looking after his property. In 1900 he was elected state senator from Pittsburg on the Republican ticket, and has served in that capacity ever since, his present and third term of office expiring in 1913. In his second term he introduced a bill to install manual training in the schools of Pittsburg, which bill was passed. In 1903 he introduced a bill to make manual training a course in all the public schools of Kansas, and immediately followed it with another bill to establish the State Manual Training Normal School at Pittsburg, which bill also passed, carrying an appropriation of \$18,000. As a result of this bill Mr. Porter is known as the father of the manual training normal. In 1905 the state appropriated \$35,000 for maintenance and \$10,000 for the purchase of suitable grounds. Mr. Porter was influential in securing the appropriation of \$100,000 for the building, which was completed in 1908. While in the legislature he has served on the following committees: Mines

and mining, of which he has been the continuous chairman and has drafted most of the bills on mines and mining; ways and means; assessment and taxation; cities of the first class; educational institutions; labor; manufactures and industrial pursuits; and railroads. All the most important bills relating to labor and labor interests have been introduced by Mr. Porter, and he takes an interest in all general questions connected with the welfare of the state and its people. He is one of the largest individual land and lumber owners in Florida, holding over 63,000 acres of pine land, and he spends a considerable amount of time there. Mr. Porter is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar; belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Fraternal Aid Society, the Red Men, and Anti-Horsethief Association, and he has served for years on the school board of Pittsburg.

On Feb. 23, 1882, he married Anna I. Berry of Clarinda, Iowa, daughter of one of the pioneer business men of that state. Three children have been born to them: Lillian is deceased; Harry Huston is a student at Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., and Harold Berry is at a preparatory school at Lawrenceville, N. J. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Charles Sherman Elliott, secretary of the Capitol Building & Loan Association, Topeka, was born in Winterset, Iowa, Jan. 12, 1862, a son of George Nesbit Elliott, a lawyer who practiced his profession at Warrensburg, Mo., twelve years, after which he came to Topeka, where he practiced law until his death, Dec. 31, 1898. George Nesbit Elliott was born in Ohio and was of Irish parentage. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Emma David, was born at Cardiff, Wales, from whence she came with her parents to America. She died in Topeka, March 11, 1909.

Charles Sherman Elliott was reared in Warrensburg, Mo., and in Topeka, and received his education in the public schools of the latter city, graduating from the high school in 1880. In the fall of that year he entered the employ of the Santa Fe railroad as an office boy in the freight auditor's department and remained in that department six years; then for the following seven years he held a position in the office of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, three years of which employment he served as a clerk, and four years as secretary of the board. In 1893 he organized the Capitol Building & Loan Association of Topeka, which was incorporated in January, 1894. Mr. Elliott has been secretary of the company ever since its organization, and as he is the only officer who devotes his entire time to its affairs, the entire management and success of the association has practically devolved upon him, a responsibility to which he has given untiring energy and devotion, so that to him is principally due the credit for its rank among the best known and most reliable financial institutions of Topeka. The Capitol Building & Loan Association is now the largest local institution of its kind in the State of Kansas, and its offices, which have more the appearance of a well appointed banking institution than

of a building and loan association, are located on the corner of Sixth and Kansas avenues.

Mr. Elliott was married May 3, 1905, to Mrs. Carrie B. Prescott (nee Bartholemew) of Topeka. She, too, is a native of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have one son, Charles S., Jr., born April 7, 1907. John B. Prescott, the son of Mrs. Elliott by her former husband, was born Sept. 13, 1896.

The Republican party has always had in Mr. Elliott a staunch advocate and friend, and as the representative of that party, he has held different positions of public trust. He has held the office of city treasurer two terms, or from 1896 to 1900; he served on the staffs of both Governor Morrill and Governor Stanley, serving throughout the full term of Governor Morrill and the two full terms of Governor Stanley. He was chairman of the Republican central committee of Shawnee county four years. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Topeka and a member of its official board.

Henry Clinton Kibbee, a prominent business man of Topeka and general agent of The Mortgage Trust Company of Pennsylvania, was born in Port Huron, Mich., May 24, 1859. His father, Dr. Jared Kibbee, a physician and surgeon who later practiced dentistry, was born in East Randolph, Vt., Nov. 14, 1820, and died in Port Huron, Mich., Dec. 1, 1890. His mother, whose maiden name was Fanny Eddy Gillingham, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 4, 1827, and died at Port Huron, Mich., May 7, 1896. She was a member of an old Philadelphia Quaker family and a descendant of Yeamans Gillingham, a Quaker gentleman and a Pennsylvania colonist from England who came over, in 1690, and located in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. In England the Gillingham family belonged to the nobility and possessed a coat-of-arms. Joseph Eddy Gillingham, brother of Fanny Eddy Gillingham and uncle of Mr. Kibbee, erected a monument at Valley Forge, Pa., to mark the place where Washington and his army spent a winter during the Revolutionary war. The monument, which stands today, consists of an immense boulder of many tons in weight, with bronze tablets giving dates, etc.

Henry C. Kibbee was reared and educated at Port Huron, Mich. When he reached his majority, or in 1880, he went west to Denver, Col., primarily for his health, but during the three years spent there he was employed a part of the time in a wholesale commission house. From 1883 to 1887 he was in South Dakota, where he was connected with a mercantile house, after which period he entered the employ of The Mortgage Trust Company of Pennsylvania as general agent and has remained a period of twenty-three years, during which time his duties as general agent, special agent, inspector of loans, etc., have taken him to practically all of the states of the Middle West, including Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Oklahoma, Texas and Indiana. His home was in Hutchinson, Kan., from 1887 to 1900, but since then he has resided in Topeka, and

has offices located in the Columbian Building. Besides the business relation already mentioned Mr. Kibbee is also president of the Vermont Granite Company of Topeka.

On Oct. 4, 1888, Mr. Kibbee wedded Miss Louise Halbig of Miller, S. Dak. They have no children living. In politics Mr. Kibbee is a Democrat. He is a member of Grace Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman, is chairman of the finance committee, of the building committee of the new Grace Cathedral, which is now being erected. He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Topeka Commercial Club, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and other organizations of Topeka of a philanthropic nature. He has recently moved into his new home, 1015 Buchanan street.

Edward Warren Thompson of Topeka, manager of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont for the State of Kansas, was born on a farm near Berlin, Vt., Aug. 28, 1855. He is a son of Joseph Warren Thompson, a farmer who was born in Vermont, in 1802, and spent his whole life in that state. He died in 1870. He was a son of Daniel Thompson, born in Massachusetts, whose father, Daniel Thompson, was a Revolutionary hero who was killed at the battle of Lexington, and a monument erected to his memory stands on the Concord and Lexington road. Daniel Thompson, the Revolutionary hero, was a descendant of James Thompson, who immigrated to America from England early in the Seventeenth Century and settled at Charlestown, Mass. Edward W. Thompson belongs to the ninth generation descended from James Thompson mentioned above. In England the Thompson family possessed a coat-of-arms and their genealogy has been traced back to William the Conqueror. The mother of Edward W. Thompson was Arvilla Jane Ralph, who was born in Vermont, in 1813, and died there in 1870.

Edward Warren Thompson was chiefly reared in Montpelier, Vt., and received his education at the Washington County Grammar School in which he graduated. In all of his earlier manhood Mr. Thompson was a railroad man. In 1875 he entered the employ of the Central of Vermont Railroad as an engine wiper. He was in its employ seven years and in that time he was successively freight clerk, ticket clerk, spare station agent, traveling passenger agent, and finally White Mountain passenger agent. In 1882 he became New England passenger agent for the Canadian Pacific railroad; from 1883 to 1891 he was New England passenger agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Boston; from 1891 to 1895 he was division superintendent of the Central of Vermont railroad at Montpelier, Vt.; and from 1895 to 1897 he was traffic manager of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, with headquarters at Baltimore. He was general excursion agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, from 1897 to 1898, with headquarters at Chicago, and for the following five years he was assistant general passenger agent for that road, with headquarters at

Topeka, Kan. From 1903 to the present time he has been manager of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont for the State of Kansas, with headquarters at Topeka. In July, 1910, he was elected president of the Kansas Association of Underwriters and reelected in July, 1911, which position he now holds.

He was married June 3, 1886, to Miss Caroline Bailey of St. Albans, Vt., and they have three daughters: Marion Bailey, born Feb. 23, 1887; Marjorie Sears, born Oct. 14, 1890; and Doris Caroline, born May 23, 1902. Marion Thompson, the eldest daughter, is a graduate of Washburn College, at Topeka, and is now assistant librarian of the Topeka City Library. She is a fine French scholar, having studied in schools in Kansas City, Boston, Baltimore and Paris. Marjorie Thompson is a junior in Washburn College, and both Marion and Marjorie are graduates of the Topeka High School. Mr. Thompson is a Republican in his political views. He is a member and junior warden of Grace Episcopal Cathedral and has been a vestryman of that church for several years. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. Mr. Thompson is also a member of the Topeka Commercial Club and of the Saturday Night Club, and is vice-president of the Vermont Granite Company of Topeka.

James Wilson Gleed of Topeka, is one of the most eminent lawyers of the state and has won recognition for his scholarly attainments, not only as a leader of the Kansas state bar, but as a writer and lecturer on national issues. Mr. Gleed was born at Morrisville, Vt., March 8, 1859, and is a son of Thomas and Cornelia Fisk Gleed, the former of whom was a prominent lawyer in Northern Vermont. Cornelia Fisk Gleed was a direct descendant of William Fisk, a Puritan, who came to Massachusetts in 1637. Thomas Gleed was the son of Rev. John Gleed, who was born in England and became a Congregational minister, serving as such in England, Canada, and Vermont for more than sixty years. Rev. John Gleed was a pioneer in the abolition movement and suffered with others of his belief the scorn and contempt heaped upon them in both the North and the South. He lectured against slavery at a time when the cause was so unpopular that even his brother clergymen refused to entertain him, and many times he slept beneath his wagon on the hard ground. He was largely instrumental in passing the prohibition law of 1840, which remains a law in Vermont to this day, therefore, it is not surprising that his grandson, James Willis Gleed, should champion the same cause in Kansas and that for a number of terms he should serve as the president of the Kansas State Temperance Union. Thomas Gleed died in 1861, and in 1866 his widow and two sons, Charles S. and James Willis, came to Lawrence, Kan., where after the usual course in the common schools, James Willis entered the University of Kansas and was graduated in 1879 with the highest honors of his class. There he belonged to the Phi Kappa Psi Greek fraternity and he still wears the Phi Beta Kappa key which he won during his college course. Immediately following his graduation

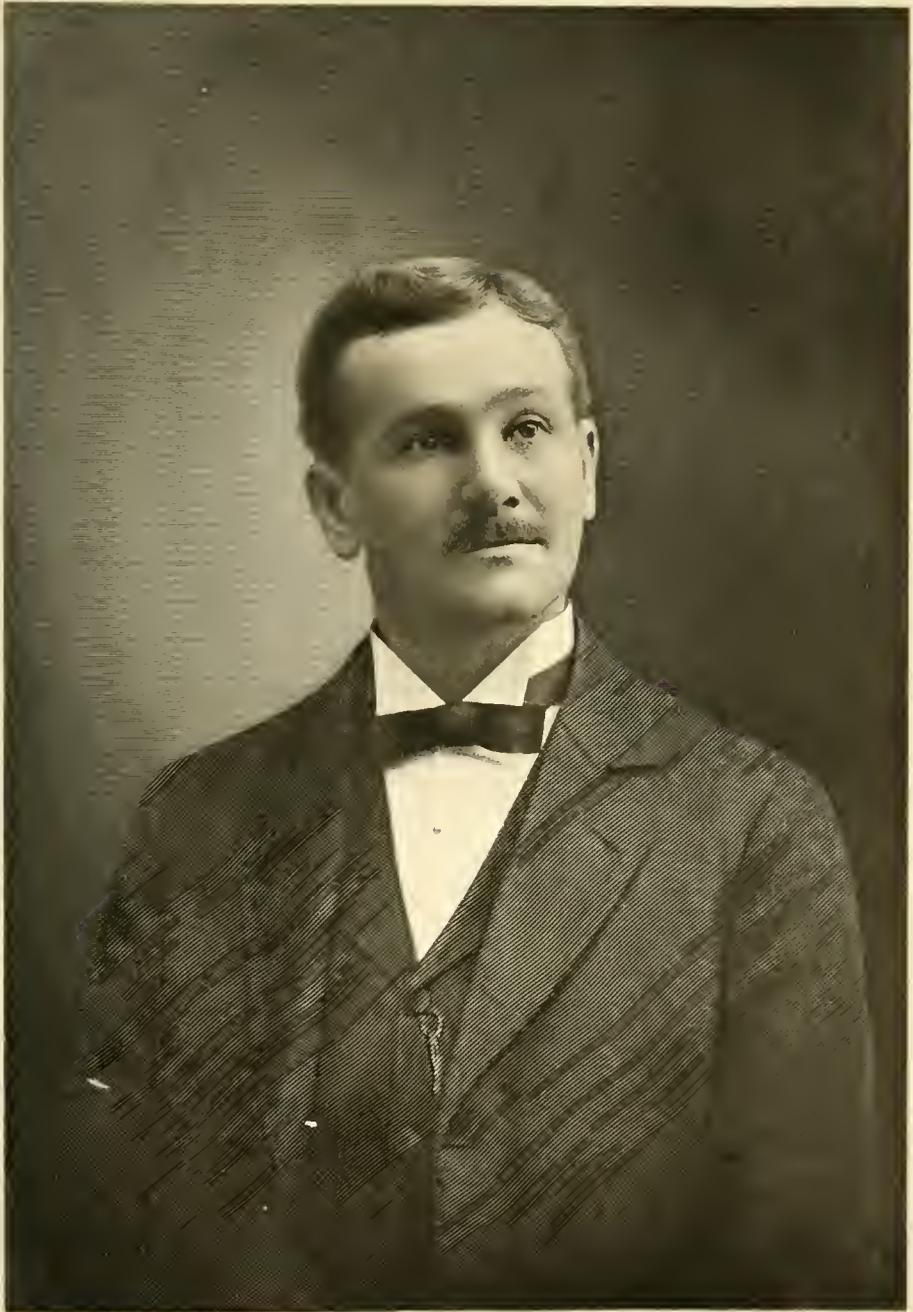
he became a tutor in Greek and Latin in the university and remained there three years, or until 1882, when he was called to fill the chair of Greek in the university during the absence of the regular professor. He was thus engaged one year, after which he traveled in Europe four months, and upon his return to this country, entered the Columbian Law School, from which he was graduated in 1884. At that school he was a classmate of Charles E. Hughes, later governor of New York and now an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. The same year of his graduation he went to Denver, where he served on the editorial staff of the "Daily Tribune"; but in October, 1884, he located in Topeka for the practice of law in partnership with his brother. He later opened an evening law school in that city and among his pupils were Chester I. Long, who has served as Congressman and United States senator; P. L. Soper, United States district attorney for the Indian Territory; and John Egan, for a long time assistant attorney for the Santa Fe railroad. In 1885 Mr. Gleed was elected professor of the law of real property in the law school of the state university, remaining with that institution fifteen years, his duties calling for six weeks of lectures every year. However, he remained constantly in the practice, and his name has been connected with much important litigation. He wrote the brief in the celebrated Walruff & Mugler brewery cases, his associates being George R. Peck and George J. Barker. In the litigation growing out of the reorganization of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad he bore a leading part, and on March 1, 1896, he was made general solicitor in Kansas for that road. He has been retained in a number of important state cases involving constitutional questions, such as the State Oil Refinery case, the Bible Reading case, and the Bank Guaranty case, and it was he who secured the decision by the state supreme court in favor of Bible reading in the public schools, the law which obtains at the present time and is the most favorable decision to Bible reading in public schools that has ever been given by any state supreme court. As a lawyer he excels in the accuracy of his analysis, and the thoroughness of his investigation. He presents the case in the strongest way it can be presented, and while his language is plain, it has the fundamental quality that makes it the best possible garb for the idea he seeks to convey. Mr. Gleed has won recognition and fame not only through his professional services but also through his articles in such magazines as the "Forum" and "Review of Reviews," the editor of the former magazine having stated that one of Mr. Gleed's articles was more widely quoted than any other contribution ever published by that magazine. This article was the one entitled "Is New York More Civilized than Kansas," a masterly analysis comparing the growth and development of the two great commonwealths. In addition to his literary work he has made many appearances on the platform. He has delivered annual commencement addresses before the state universities of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and many other schools. In two or three cam-

paigms he has taken the stump for the Republican party. In 1903 he delivered the annual oration on Lincoln before the Republican Club of New York city. Mr. Gleed received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia University, New York city, in 1904, and from Baker University, in 1909. He is a member of the Kansas State Bar Association, of the American Bar Association, and the Lawyers Club of the city of New York. He is a member of the board of regents of the University of Kansas, and is also a member of the Topeka board of education, having been a member of the latter ten years. He has served as a member of several educational commissions, receiving his appointments on such from the governor of the state. He is a director of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, the Rutland, Toluca & Northern Railway Company, the Kansas City Journal Company, and the Central National Bank of Topeka.

On Aug. 25, 1886, Mr. Gleed was married to Miss Grace Greer of Topeka, and to this union have been born three daughters: Mary, Dorothy, and Jeannette. Mr. and Mrs. Gleed are prominent and active participants of the social life of the city of Topeka.

Nicholas Steffen.—When a great man dies in the fullness of maturity, with his head hoary and his life's work complete, he is deeply mourned by his family and friends, who, however, realizing that to die is the common fate of all, quickly recover their normal composure. But when he is stricken down in the meridian of life, with the suddenness of a thunderbolt, the entire community in which he lived is shocked, and, with hushed tongue and bated breath, it mourns as one vast being and weeps with the family of the bereaved. Such was the condition which obtained in the city of Wichita on the night of June 8, 1910, when the Grim Reaper, in a most tragic and shocking manner, claimed one of its worthy and beloved citizens, the late Nicholas Steffen. A devoted wife was made a widow, four children were made orphans, and the community was robbed of a good man—all in the twinkling of an eye. Such will be the sad results so long as locomotives are permitted to cross the busy paths of pedestrians, without due and timely warning, and thereby become death-dealing monsters of the rail, instead of simply the sublime and powerful giants of locomotion, which they are intended to be.

Nicholas Steffen was one of the most successful and popular business men of Wichita in his day, and hundreds of the best men in the city, to whom he was known as "Nick" Steffen, were his devoted friends. He was born in Madison, Ind., March 27, 1862, son of Nicholas Steffen and his wife, whose maiden name was Magdalena Klein. His parents were natives of Germany, but came to this country in early life, and they were married at Madison, Ind., where they lived for several years, and where the son, Nicholas, was born, as stated above. Later, the parents removed to Indianapolis, where the mother subsequently died, and where the father, one brother, and two sisters still reside. The date of his mother's death was Jan. 11, 1895. Besides his widow, his children, and his father, two brothers and three sisters survive him. They are John Steffen, Mrs.



N. Steffens

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Theresa Kottlowski and Mrs. Katherine Reinert, of Indianapolis; Charles Steffen, of Chicago, and Mrs. Louise Russell, of Salt Lake City. Andrew Steffen, a prominent cigar manufacturer and dealer, of Indianapolis, is his cousin. His father, Nicholas Steffen, Sr., a shoemaker by trade, came to this country with his father and stepmother when a lad of seven. His mother, Magdalena Klein, came to this country with her parents in her early girlhood. Both the Steffen and Klein families located on the north bank of the Ohio river, in Southern Indiana, a most popular section in that day for German settlers and here it was that the parents became acquainted and were married.

Nicholas Steffen, the subject of this sketch, was reared to the age of eighteen at Madison, Ind., and received his early education in the public and parochial schools of that place. It was at Madison, Ind., in his youth, that Mr. Steffen became familiar with the baker's and confectioner's trades, and it was there, also, that he got his first lessons in ice cream making, with all of which trades he subsequently became so prominently identified in Wichita. These fields of activity received his attention pretty much all his life, and it was as a confectioner, baker, and ice-cream maker, as well as a manufacturer and dealer in artificial ice, that he was destined to become a prominent figure in the life of a large and busy city, in after years. Mr. Steffen came to Wichita, in 1882, and first established the Indiana Bakery, on Douglas avenue. Later, he sold this business and for a short time was engaged in business at Wellington, Kan. He soon returned to Wichita, however, and then established the Bon Ton Bakery and Candy Kitchen on North Main street. This he conducted very successfully until 1899, when he sold it in order to embark in a larger business, and one more congenial to his tastes. The Bon Ton Bakery and Candy Kitchen is still in existence, and is being conducted, at No. 146 North Main street, in a building which belongs to Mr. Steffen's widow. Upon disposing of the Bon Ton Bakery he and W. H. Bretch formed a partnership in the manufacture of artificial ice, the business being known as the Citizens' Ice Company. They were manufacturers and dealers in both ice and ice cream, their business being both wholesale and retail. By 1903 the business of the firm had reached such proportions that the business was incorporated under the name of the Steffen-Brech Ice and Ice Cream Company, of which Mr. Steffen became president and general manager and Mr. Bretch, secretary and treasurer. A system of branch plants was established, the first one being located at Oklahoma City, and others were later established at Hutchinson, Kan., and McAlister, Okla. In 1905, Mr. Steffen's health failing, he resigned the active management of the business to Mr. Bretch, still retaining, however, the presidency. In 1906 Mr. Steffen and Mr. Bretch sold a controlling interest in the business to C. M. Beachy. Both men retained stock in the concern and both continued on its board of directors, and Mr. Steffen was still one of its directors at the time of his death. Upon resigning the active management of the ice and ice-cream plants, Mr. Steffen bought a ranch of 340 acres, near Leon, Kan., thirty miles

east of Wichita, and removed his family there, believing that the life of a ranchman would prove beneficial to his health. In the spring of 1910 he sold the ranch and returned to Wichita, and at the time of his death was just completing a magnificent home on North Rutan avenue. This place had formerly been the Hardy Solomon home and it was being entirely remodeled by Mr. Steffen. He was married Sept. 18, 1890, to Miss Cora B. Harrison, of Wichita, daughter of Edward O. Harrison and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Electa Epply. Mrs. Steffen's parents were born in Cincinnati, Ohio. They came to Wichita, in 1889, and now reside here. Mrs. Steffen was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1870, and came to Wichita with her parents. Four children were the fruits of this marriage: Nellie Claire, born July 9, 1891; Edward Nicholas, born Aug. 6, 1895; Leona Louise, born Aug. 9, 1898; and Helen May, born Sept. 16, 1900. Mrs. Steffen, together with her four children, occupy a very commodious home at 1042 North Market street. She is a member of the First Baptist Church, of the Order of the Eastern Star, and is one of the most prominent young matrons in Wichita's best society. Her father, E. O. Harrison, is a veteran of the Civil war. Harry Oliver Harrison, the North Main street jeweler, is her only brother, and she has no sister.

Mr. Steffen was prominent in Masonic circles, being a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight Templar, as well as a past master of his lodge. He had formerly been an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, and was a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen at the time of his death.

On the fateful night of June 8, 1910, he and a companion paid the death penalty at the hands of a switch engine, as they were attempting, in the darkness, to cross the Santa Fe tracks at the intersection of that railroad and Douglas avenue. Neither of them having any knowledge of its approach, and without any thought of danger, they deliberately and innocently stepped to their death and were swept into eternity by the monster which bore down on them the moment they reached the track, thus another sad example was made of the wanton and inexcusable negligence of railroads in general, in failing properly to safeguard the public from such catastrophes, by the use of gates and gatemen at all such points, which would place such disasters beyond the pale of possibility and stop forever the frequent and merciless crushing out of human life. In this connection the question may be asked, has a railroad a right to maintain a death trap in the heart of a busy community and to go on committing fatalities with startling frequency, without liability and with perfect impunity? To this question the voice of all humanity will answer such an emphatic no that the point ceases absolutely to be contestable. Mr. Steffen was one of the most successful and substantial business men of Wichita, as well as one of her most popular citizens. He owned much real estate and was constantly adding to his holdings. Some of his properties are the following: The large brick building at the southwest corner of Douglas and Rock Island avenues; a large warehouse in the sec-

ond block on South Santa Fe avenue; the four-story building at 146 North Main street; several cottages and vacant lots near the corner of Fifteenth street and St. Frances avenue; several vacant tracts in various parts of the city, and the handsome residence on College Hill, which he was preparing for occupancy. The ownership and management of all these properties now rest with his widow, who has demonstrated that she has talent, rarely found in a woman, for managing large business interests.

Mr. Steffen's business career in Wichita was attended with remarkable success. A man of great energy and activity, whose capacity for business was of a high order; a man who used honest methods and correct means to win his way into the favor of the community; a man of good habits and high character who had a faculty to make friends and to keep them, in both his social and business relations, Nicholas Steffen carved an impress upon the business history of Wichita as few others have done, and he left behind him a good name to bear witness to his sterling worth as a citizen of the community.

Elmer Ellsworth Ames.—Of the many young men who have come to Kansas at the threshold of their careers, and whose sole capital at the time of their coming consisted of energy, pluck, perseverance and character, there can be found but few better examples of success than that which has been achieved by Elmer Ellsworth Ames, vice-president of the Central National Bank of Topeka. When Mr. Ames came to Kansas, more than twenty-five years ago, there was but little to encourage him to locate here, for it was at a time when the state was in the midst of one of the most critical periods in its history. Its then meager products had little value, its great resources were yet practically undeveloped, and the dawn of its present wonderful prosperity had not yet begun to break. Despite the rather gloomy outlook Mr. Ames resolved to take passage on the Sunflower ship, let her sailing be on rough seas or calm. He did so, and for more than a quarter of a century he has been an integral factor in the great state's progress, having been during nearly the whole time identified with its banking interests.

Elmer Ellsworth Ames was born on a farm in Livingston county, Illinois, Sept. 26, 1862. His father, Isaac Ames, was born at Farmington, Me., April 9, 1824. He was a farmer and a merchant and took an active part in the public affairs of Illinois, to which state he had removed, in 1849, having, besides performing other public functions, served as a member of her legislature. Isaac H. Ames, paternal grandfather of Elmer E. Ames, was of English descent, and was descended from a family of Revolutionary fame. The mother of Mr. Ames was Aurilia Moorar prior to her marriage. She was born at Wilton, Me., in 1823, and died at Streator, Ill., in 1900.

Elmer Ellsworth Ames was but a boy of seven years when the family removed to Streator, Ill. He was reared there and was educated in its public schools. Later he graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, Ill., and was admitted to the bar, but has never practiced law.

In 1885 he came to Kansas to make his fortune. He located at Norton, Norton county, where he resided until 1907, when he removed to Topeka. While a resident of Norton he was engaged in the banking business, having been one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Norton, which was founded in 1887. He served as president of that bank from 1890 until 1900, and he is still its vice-president and a member of its board of directors. From 1900 to 1906 he held the position of National Bank Examiner for the State of Kansas, and for Kansas City, Mo., receiving his appointment from William B. Ridgely, the comptroller of the currency. He resigned that office on account of ill health, in 1900, and after a year of rest and recreation he located in Topeka, where he at once became cashier of the Central National Bank. Upon the consolidation of the Central National Bank with the Capital National Bank on Jan. 1, 1910, Mr. Ames was advanced to the office of vice president of the consolidated institution, which position he now holds. Mr. Ames is interested also in several other banks throughout the State of Kansas as a stockholder and as a director. He is president of the Bankers' Deposit Guaranty and Surety Company of Topeka, and is treasurer of the Osage Fire Insurance Company of Topeka.

Mr. Ames was married June 15, 1887, to Miss Anne Elizabeth Sawyer of Streator, Ill., an acquaintance and schoolmate of his boyhood. They have three daughters: Aurilia Moor, Helen Mar, and Julia Ann. Mr. Ames is a Republican in politics, but he has never been a candidate for office, nor held one, except the position of National Bank Examiner, mentioned above. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Topeka Club, the Elks Club, and the Country Club, all of Topeka, and he is a Thirty second degree Scottish Rite Mason. By the practice of correct principles, fair means and honest methods, he has won a creditable degree of success, and at the same time he has contributed to the moral, social and financial advancement of one of the American commonwealths. He is well and favorably known throughout Kansas, and he is a splendid type of that vast army of men responsible for the development of the great Middle West.

Louis William Wilson, a prominent citizen of Topeka, was born on a farm near Marengo, Iowa county, Iowa, June 9, 1852, a son of Col. Bartholemew W. Wilson, a farmer by occupation and a native of Orange county, Indiana, where he was born, June 17, 1827. He was a soldier in both the Mexican and Civil wars, serving as a member of Gen. John C. Fremont's mounted riflemen in the Mexican war and as colonel of the Twenty-eighth Iowa regiment in the Civil war. Having received a land warrant from the government at the close of the Mexican war, as did all the Mexican soldiers who wished them, Colonel Wilson located his claim in Tama county, Iowa, and removed there with his family, in 1853, when Louis W. was one year old. He continued to reside in this vicinity until his death, which occurred March 4, 1907. Col. Bartholemew W. Wilson was a son of Abner W. and Sarah (Hanner) Wilson, the former a farmer, born April 7, 1801, in North Carolina,

who, together with three brothers and a sister, removed from North Carolina to Indiana, making the trip on horseback. Abner W. Wilson was the son of Robert W. Wilson, who was born in South Carolina, Nov. 10, 1770, and whose wife was Mary Armstrong, born in South Carolina, in 1777. Robert W. Wilson, the great-grandfather of Louis W., was the son of Robert and Mary (Dixon) Wilson, natives of the north of Ireland who, upon immigrating to America, settled in South Carolina, and from them is descended the Wilson family to which Louis W. belongs.

Col. Bartholemew W. Wilson, father of Louis W., served in Company G of Col. John C. Fremont's famous regiment of mounted riflemen in the Mexican war, enlisting July 22, 1846, and being discharged Aug. 22, 1848. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, San Antonio, Mexico, Contreras, Churubusco, and at Chapultepec, where he was wounded in the forehead. He also served three years in the Civil war and made a fine record as colonel of the Twenty-eighth Iowa, which did service at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hill, Black River, Vicksburg and Jackson, in the State of Mississippi; at Alexandria and Mansfield, La.; and at Winchester, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill, in Virginia. He was wounded in the left leg at Cedar Creek. He was commissioned captain of his company, Oct. 10, 1862; lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, April 7, 1863; and colonel of his regiment on June 17, 1865. The mother of Louis W. Wilson was Mary Elizabeth Lux, daughter of William Gregory and Mary A. (Kelly) Lux, and a native of Brownstown, Ind., where she was born, June 27, 1830. She died in Tama county, Iowa, Feb. 22, 1908. Of six sons and three daughters born to Col. Bartholemew W. and Elizabeth (Lux) Wilson, five sons and two daughters still survive, Louis W. being the only one located in Kansas, and each of his four brothers being located in a different state.

Louis W. Wilson was reared to manhood on the Wilson homestead in Tama county, Iowa, and received a common school education. At the age of nineteen he became a school teacher, teaching three years. A year later he became a clerk in the postoffice at Brooklyn, Iowa, and on Jan. 1, 1876, he became deputy county treasurer at Montezuma, Iowa, a position he held for five years. In the fall of 1880, while still deputy county treasurer, he was elected clerk of the district court at Montezuma, Iowa, and was reelected in 1882 and again in 1884, serving in all six years. Meanwhile he had studied law and while holding the office of district clerk he was admitted to the bar but he has never practiced law. In January, 1887, he came to Kansas and first spent a few months at Harper in the capacity of cashier of the Harper National Bank, of which he had become part owner. In December, 1887, he sold his interest in the bank and removed to Topeka, where he at first opened a loan and insurance office, but from 1888 to 1892 he was connected with the Kansas National Bank. In 1892 he returned to Iowa and spent two years in the hardware business at Marathon, but returned

to Topeka in 1894, where he since has resided, being prominently identified with the real estate, loan and insurance business. He is now the senior member of the firm of Wilson & Neiswanger, which partnership was formed in 1904.

On Jan. 1, 1878, he was married to Miss Mattie Vest of Montezuma, Iowa, the daughter of Dr. John W. H. Vest, a pioneer physician of that section of Iowa. Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are charter members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Wilson has been an elder since its organization, in 1889. He is a member of the Commercial Club, is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow.

Charles Andrew Moore of Topeka, general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, with offices located in Topeka, was born on a farm near Brownville, Neb., June 3, 1871, a son of William Thomas Moore and wife, who was Miss Amanda Hoke Jones. The parents are now residents of Seattle, Wash., where the father is engaged in the steamship business. He was born near Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 25, 1846, a son of Ira and Elizabeth (Abrams) Moore, both natives of Kentucky, the former's birthplace being Lexington. On his paternal side Mr. Moore traces his ancestry back to his great-great-grandparents. His great-great-grandfather Moore, who was of Irish and Welsh descent, was a sea-faring man, master of a vessel which had made the port of Mobile, Ala., where he settled his family. One of his sons, Mr. Moore's great-grandfather, migrated north and settled in Kentucky, where he took up the pursuit of agriculture. Mr. Moore's great-great-grandfather Abrams was a native of Ireland, of Jewish descent and could trace his lineage back to the days of Constantine. He was an educator and was employed as tutor during the latter part of the Eighteenth century by Sir Thomas Boyle, owner of Boyle Castle, and of the landed estate at Boyle, Ireland. While employed in this capacity he became deeply attached to Miss Boyle, the only daughter in the Boyle family. As soon as Sir Thomas Boyle discovered that the attachment was mutual, the tutor was summarily dismissed. This dismissal was followed by an elopement, and final reconciliation, the young people returning to the Castle, where they lived for a few years. After the birth of their son, they came to America and settled at Trenton, N. J.

During the great Civil war Ira Moore and his family resided on a farm near Jacksonville, Ill., and being a strong anti-slavery man he made his home one of the stations on the famous "underground railway" that aided many a slave in escaping from his master. The grandparents of Mr. Moore, on the maternal side, were David and Margaret (Keith) Jones, both natives of North Carolina, and both born near Wilmington, the former of whom was of Welsh, and the latter of Scotch descent.

Charles A. Moore was reared and educated in Nebraska. When he was six years old his parents removed from the farm to Brownville,

where his youth was spent. He completed a course in the Brownville High School, and at the age of seventeen, he went to Hendley, Neb., where he clerked in a general store for five years; then he became a traveling salesman for a Chicago wholesale hat house, and was thus engaged for ten years, his field being confined to the State of Kansas. In the spring of 1903 he resigned his position as commercial traveler and embarked in a manufacturing business in Topeka. In the fall of 1906 he accepted a general agency for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, with offices in Topeka, his territory embracing about two-thirds of the State of Kansas. Mr. Moore is still representing the Equitable.

He was married April 30, 1901, to Miss Maud Stewart Eames of Abilene, Kan., who was born in Staunton, Ill., June 6, 1872. Their two children, Marion Minne and Charles William Beverly, are aged nine and five, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Moore is also a member of and an active worker in the Topeka Commercial Club. Fraternally he ranks high in Masonry, having attained the Thirty-third degree. He is also a Knight Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a Knight of the Red Cross of Constantine. He is a past master of Unity Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 1; past master of Kadosh, Topeka Consistory, No. 1, and preceptor of Godfrey de St. Omar Council of Knights of Kadosh, No. 2. He is also a member of the Topeka Club, the Elks' Lodge of Topeka, belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is one of the organizers and grand officers of the Ancient Accepted Toltec Rite. He was one of the organizers and is an ex-secretary of the Kansas Association of Life Underwriters, and a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters. He is president of the High Tariff Mining Company of Joplin, and is the secretary and treasurer and a member of the board of directors of the Weldarine Manufacturing Company of Topeka, which manufactures a composition for brazing cast iron, the products of which factory are shipped to every civilized country in the world.

Napoleon B. Burge, president of the Elmhurst Investment Company, dealers in real estate, bonds, mortgages and irrigated lands, with offices in the New England Building, Topeka, was born on a farm in Porter county, Indiana, Aug. 22, 1871. His parents are John Howard and Evaline Christina (Blackley) Burge, the former born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, April 22, 1850, and the latter born in Porter county, Indiana, April 22, 1848. The father moved to Kansas with his family in 1878, and located on a farm on the Republican river, in Republic county, and there engaged in farming and lumbering. The parents, now retired residents of Topeka, had eight children: Maude DeEtta, who died at the age of twenty-one unmarried; Napoleon B., who is second in order of birth; Cornelius B. (See sketch); Josiah, who died at the age of twenty-five; John; Fannie C., who is the wife of George D. Wilkinson of Topeka; Beatrice and Ruth C., both of whom reside with their parents in Topeka.

Napoleon B. Burge has resided in Kansas ever since he was a lad seven years of age. In 1881, when he was ten years old, his parents removed to Manhattan, where the remainder of his youth was spent and where he was educated in the Kansas State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Manhattan. After the family's removal to Topeka, in 1888, he took a course in a business college, mastering both stenography and typewriting, and for three years thereafter he held the position of official stenographer for the Kansas Court of Appeals, which ceased to exist, however, on March 1, 1896. While thus engaged he studied law and was later admitted to the bar; then for four years Mr. Burge was a western correspondent of several metropolitan dailies, including the "Chicago Times," the "Cincinnati Enquirer," and the "New York Journal." In the fall of 1896, when but twenty-five years of age, he was a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Sixth Kansas district, making his race on a free silver Republican platform and stumping the district despite his youth. Before the date of the convention came, however, he withdrew in favor of William Baker, who was then the representative of the district. In June, 1901, Mr. Burge established the firm of N. B. Burge & Company, which became Burge, Harris & Company, in 1904, when the late Senator William A. Harris became his partner but who withdrew from the firm in 1908. For about two years Mr. Burge then carried on the business alone. In the spring of 1910 Frank E. Parr became his partner in the business, when the firm name again became N. B. Burge & Company and it so continues at the present time. Mr. Burge has rapidly forged to the front since he embarked in business on his own account and he today has an enviable position in the list of Topeka's most successful business men. One of his principal accomplishments was the conception and promotion of "Elmhurst," Topeka's most fashionable residence suburb. This was brought into a reality in February, 1909, when the suburb was laid out at his instigation. He takes all the more pride in his achievement in adding this beautiful suburb to Topeka, for many of the older and more experienced men with whom he consulted tried to discourage him, telling him his plan could not be made a success. The fact that Mr. Burge has made a great success of the suburb in the face of adverse advice is, therefore, a source of much gratification to him. Elmhurst, though but two years old, now has forty cozy and beautiful homes, with a population of 300 persons, and more than a half million dollars has been invested in improvements in the suburb, which has been provided with everything necessary to make a modern and cheerful home. It has been provided with shade trees, paved streets, sewage system, water mains, electric lights and cement walks. At each main entrances to the suburb a large red boulder, with the word "Elmhurst" carved on its surface, has been placed, serving as a silent sentinel to all who approach that they are in the vicinity of the place.

On Sept. 7, 1903, Mr. Burge was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Martin, only daughter of George W. Martin, secretary of the Kansas

State Historical Society. Mr. Burge is a member of the board of directors of the Commercial Club of Topeka; also president of the Topeka Ad Club; and is a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society. He is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

William Charles Stephenson, senior member of the firm of W. C. Stephenson & Company, real estate and loan agents, Topeka, was born on a farm two miles east of the city, in Shawnee county, Jan. 1, 1861, the year that Kansas was admitted to the Union. His father, Jesse Wilson Stephenson, a farmer and stock raiser, was born in Ohio, Oct. 8, 1828, and came from Edgar county, Illinois, to Kansas in 1855, when he preëmpted the farm on which his son, William C., was born, thus becoming one of the pioneers of Shawnee county. He had married Nancy Jane Jordan in Edgar county, Illinois, and two of their ten children had been born to them before their removal to Kansas, which trip was made in a covered wagon drawn by an ox team. She was born in Kentucky, July 22, 1827, and was a daughter of Rev. Charles William Jordan, a Methodist minister who came to Kansas with the Stephenson family and resided in Shawnee county until his death, in 1866, at the age of eighty-two years. Both the father and mother were charter members of the first Methodist Sunday school organized in Shawnee county. The father, Jesse Wilson Stephenson, died July 14, 1905, and is survived by his wife, who is now eighty-four years of age, and despite her great age she is yet hale and hearty. Of the ten children born to Jesse W. and Nancy J. Stephenson eight are still living, and William C., was sixth in order of birth. The children are: Edgar, who died at the age of two years; Mrs. Emma Elizabeth Naylor, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Candace, who married Rev. Jared M. Wilson, a Methodist minister, and died at Susanville, Cal., in 1894; Mrs. Eva Jane Wright of Paris, Ill.; Mary Ellen of Topeka; William C.; Mrs. Harriet E. Butler of Shawnee, Okla.; Mrs. Linnie Lockhart of Steamboat Springs, Col.; Ulysses Grant of Hutchinson, Kan.; and Jesse Wilson, Jr., of Los Angeles, Cal.

William C. Stephenson was reared on the old Stephenson homestead, near Topeka, which homestead still belongs to the family and is now very valuable realty, as the city of Topeka now extends almost out to the farm. He was educated in the district schools of Shawnee county, and later took a course in a Topeka business college. For five years after he completed this business course he was bookkeeper in a grocery store in North Topeka and for the next seven years he was employed as a real estate salesman for the Bartholomew Real Estate & Investment Company, formerly of Topeka. In 1896 Mr. Stephenson embarked in the real estate and loan business independently, with offices at 609 Kansas avenue, Topeka, and to this business he has since devoted his entire attention, with the result that he is now recognized as one of the leading men engaged in that business in Topeka. In January, 1908, W. W. Webb became a partner in the business, since which

time the firm name has been W. C. Stephenson & Company. Mr. Stephenson is a director of the Topeka Bridge & Iron Manufacturing Company, and also a director of the Topeka Tile & Supply Company. He is treasurer of the Independent Mines & Power Company of Topeka, which is operating in the State of Idaho. He is a Republican and has served one term in the Kansas state legislature and has been a member of the Topeka city council four years, though he resides in a Democratic ward. He is practically the father of the Topeka park system. While a member of the city council he was the author of the ordinance which established the present park system, and while a member of the state legislature, to which he was elected, in 1898, he introduced and secured the passage of a bill appropriating one mill on each dollar's worth of property in Topeka for park purposes. He also introduced and secured the passage of a bill intended to increase the state school fund in order to provide larger sums for the building of schools in all first class cities of the state and for the payment of better wages to the teachers. Mr. Stephenson is a member and an ex-vice-president of the Topeka Commercial Club, is a member of the Elks Club and chairman of its board of trustees, and is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Topeka.

On May 25, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stephenson and Miss Lillie B. Riley, a native of Topeka. She died, Aug. 31, 1910, leaving two daughters: Grace May and Lillian Elizabeth, now aged twenty-one and nineteen years, respectively. The youngest child, Emmett Charles, died aged five and a half years. Both daughters are now accomplished young ladies, the elder, Grace M., being an artist of much ability and the younger one, Lillian E., being a skilled musician, both as a vocalist and as an instrumentalist.

Guilford Dudley.—Among the native sons of Topeka who are taking rank among the foremost business men of that city, is Mr. Dudley, owner and manager of the Dudley Lumber Company, the only exclusively wholesale lumber company in Topeka. He is a son of Guilford and Samantha V. (Otis) Dudley, to whom he was born Feb. 9, 1879. Guilford Dudley, the father, was one of the pioneer bankers of Topeka where he founded the Dudley Bank, and conducted the same for thirty-five years. He came to Kansas in 1855, and after a brief residence in Lawrence, he removed to Topeka, where he became one of that city's most prominent citizens and substantial business men. The father's death occurred in 1905, and that of the mother in December, 1908, her death due to having been accidentally struck by an automobile in New York City at that time. She was a native of Danby Four Corners, Vt.

Guilford Dudley was educated in a private school in Topeka up to the time he entered Washburn College, in which he graduated in the class of 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1902 he graduated in Yale College after having spent two years there. Returning to Topeka he became a salesman in the W. A. L. Thompson Hardware establishment

where he remained one year; then for about two years and a half he was in the employ of a large Chicago wholesale hardware company, the latter part of which employment was as a traveling salesman. From 1905 to 1907 he was employed in the Capital National Bank of Topeka, then in 1907 he purchased an interest in the Remly Lumber Company of Topeka, of which he became vice-president and treasurer, acting as such until Jan. 1, 1910, when Mr. Dudley purchased the remaining interests in the Remly Lumber Company and became its sole owner. Prior to that time the business had been conducted as an incorporation but when Mr. Dudley became the individual owner of the business, the corporation necessarily ceased to exist and he then changed the name to the Dudley Lumber Company. It is one of the large lumber concerns of Topeka, and as Mr. Dudley is its sole owner, he now performs all the functions of its former full complement of officials. The business of the Dudley Lumber Company is entirely wholesale in character. Its general offices are located in the Columbian Building.

Mr. Dudley was married Feb. 12, 1908, to Miss Hazel Fassler, the only child of Armin Fassler, Esq., a prominent and well known citizen of Topeka. Mr. Dudley is a member of the Topeka Country and Commercial clubs, and fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is the owner of much valuable improved real estate in Topeka and its vicinity, among which may be mentioned a fine farm of 300 acres adjoining the city on the south side. It is a portion of this farm which forms the beautiful grounds of the Country Club and which is operated under a lease.

Elisha Hoffman Anderson, manager of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Topeka, was born on a farm near Easton, W. Va., Dec. 17, 1863, a son of William Anderson and wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Coombs. The father, who was a farmer, was born in Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, Feb. 9, 1801, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He came to the United States in 1818, when a young man and located near Frostburg, Md. He was a Covenanter until he came to America, when he joined the Methodist Episcopal church and remained an active member until his death which occurred on his farm near Easton, W. Va., April 9, 1882. The mother was born near Frostburg, Md., April 16, 1825, and she died in Morgantown, W. Va., Oct. 5, 1905, aged eighty-one years. She was a daughter of Elisha Coombs, who was of English descent. Her mother's maiden name was Neff. William and Elizabeth (Coombs) Anderson were the parents of eight children: Thomas Wright, of Morgantown, W. Va.; Mrs. Anna Belle, wife of Rev. Samuel Ernest Jones, a Methodist minister who is chaplain of Sing Sing prison of New York State; John Coombs of White Plains, N. Y.; Mrs. Ella Shay of Emporia, Kan.; Mrs. Caroline Llewellyn of Topeka, Kan.; William Franklin, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, located at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Elisha Hoffman, and Mary Blanche, of Morgantown, W. Va.

Elisha H. Anderson spent his boyhood on the farm near Easton, W.

Va. and pursued his education first at a country school; then later attended West Virginia University at Morgantown, where he completed his junior year, and then completed his college course at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1885. Immediately after his graduation from college he came to Kansas and first located at Emporia, where he spent six years. There comes a time in nearly every one's life when its course is determined by its environment and its necessity. Such was the case with Mr. Anderson, for, though having spent a year and a half in the study of law, the continuance of that study and the practice of that profession did not promise a speedy means of repaying the debt he had incurred in obtaining his college education, nor the means for its subsistence, hence the offer which was made to him about this time by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., appealed to the struggling young law student and he enlisted his services to that company in March, 1886. This proved to be a turning point in his career, for from that time to the present he has been on the force and staff of that great and well known life insurance company which is the fourth largest life insurance company in the United States. Mr. Anderson represented that company at Emporia until 1891 when, having made a distinct success, his field was broadened and he was transferred to Topeka, where he has since been an associate general agent of the company in Kansas, with headquarters in the capital of the state. Mr. Anderson is a Republican in politics. He served five years on the Topeka board of education, being its vice-president when he retired. He is a member of the Topeka Commercial Club, is a Thirty-third degree Honorary Mason and a Knight Templar, is a past master of Topeka Lodge No. 17, and is a past grand patron of the Eastern Star of the State of Kansas.

Mr. Anderson was married Sept. 30, 1891, to Miss Lillian Orpha Murray of Emporia, Kan., but a native of Pennsylvania. They have three living children: Paul William, born Nov. 20, 1894; Dana Hoffman, born Oct. 26, 1901, and Elizabeth Helen, born June 19, 1905. Paul, the eldest child, is a senior in the Topeka High School, is six feet, three inches tall and is a fine specimen of young manhood though but seventeen year old. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and their eldest son are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Topeka. Mr. Anderson is on the board of stewards of the church, is assistant superintendent of the Sunday school of that church and is one of its teachers.

Lewis Young Grubbs, M. D., who has been prominently associated with the medical profession of Topeka for the past thirty years, is a native of Ohio, having been born at Washington C. H., Dec. 27, 1841. The Grubbs family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Stephen and Daniel Grubbs, father and grandfather respectively of Dr. Grubbs, were both Virginians by birth, their ancestors having settled in that state before the Revolution. Stephen Grubbs was born in Louisa county, Virginia, April 8, 1799, and in 1812, he removed to Fayette county, Ohio, but

later located at Washington C. H., Ohio. In 1818 he was united in marriage with Diana Holland, who was born on a farm in Fayette county, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1802, to Thomas and Lorena (Cahill) Holland. The Holland family is of Dutch descent, this family of Hollands having descended from John Holland, who immigrated to America with Lord Baltimore. The name was formerly Hawlland. Stephen and Diana (Holland) Grubbs traveled life's journey together continuously for fifty-five years and became the parents of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity. Dr. Grubbs, however, is the only one of the children now living and was the youngest of the family. The parents were both reared on a farm and they themselves followed the occupation of farming through the active years of their lives. Both died at Washington C. H., Ohio, the father's death having occurred on Feb. 13, 1872, and that of the mother on Jan. 28, 1874.

Dr. Lewis Y. Grubbs was reared at Washington C. H., Ohio, and received his education there. On Aug. 9, 1862, when not yet twenty-one years of age, he volunteered his services in the defense of the Union and joined Company C, One Hundred Fourteenth Ohio infantry, with which he served until he close of the war. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Arkansas Post, after which he was detailed as a musician to General Lawler's headquarters, Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, serving as a member of a division until the close of the war. He had decided that the profession of medicine should be his life work and, with that purpose in view, he began to read medicine under Dr. H. C. Hoffman, of Washington C. H., Ohio, with whom he continued five years. He then entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, now known as the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati, and graduated in 1871. Immediately after graduating from the medical college he came to Kansas and located at the village of Dover, Shawnee county, where he practiced his profession until 1880, when he removed to Topeka. He has practiced there actively for thirty years, but in more recent years, however, he has been gradually withdrawing from his medical practice, preferring to look after the management of his farms of which he has several located in Harper county. He is a member of the Shawnee County Medical Society, of which he was one of the organizers and served as its first and as its second president. He is also a member of the Kansas State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He was one of the organizers of the Jane C. Stormont Hospital and Training School for Nurses, of Topeka, and has served as president of its medical and surgical staff since the date of its organization in 1895. He is also a life member of the board of trustees of the same institution.

On Feb. 19, 1873, Dr. Grubbs was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Jane Wiley, born in Ross county, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1845, a daughter of Richard Meade Wiley and wife, who was a Miss Lucinda Leveck, both of French descent. Dr. and Mrs. Grubbs have two sons: Clyde Murray, and Loehr M., both of whom are druggists and reside in

Topeka. In politics Dr. Grubbs was formerly a Democrat, as was his father, but since the first Bryan campaign in 1896, he has supported the Republican national ticket. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Topeka Commercial Club.

William Connolly McDonough, a prominent physician and surgeon in the city of Topeka, was born at Osceola, Iowa, Oct. 7, 1867. His parents were John and Agnes (Campbell) McDonough, both natives of Pennsylvania, where the former was born in Greene county, in 1820, and the latter in the city of Allegheny in 1822. Both parents are dead, the father's death having occurred in Osceola, Iowa, in 1898, and that of the mother at the same place in 1906. John McDonough was of Irish descent. In his early life, he was a founder and iron manufacturer, but found time to devote to public affairs in which he was interested. He was president of the Clarke County, Iowa, Fair Association for a number of years, and served as state senator from Osceola, Ia., four years.

Dr. William C. McDonough was reared at Osceola, Ia., and received his early education in the Osceola public schools. Later he spent two years at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., which course was supplemented by three years of study at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind. He then entered upon the study of medicine in Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he matriculated in 1898, and was graduated in 1902. In August of that year he came to Topeka, where for two years he was assistant surgeon in the Santa Fe Hospital. Since 1904, he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Topeka, with offices located at 603 Kansas avenue. He has been very successful in his profession, and he is today one of the foremost of the younger physicians in the city. For three years he was associated with Dr. L. Y. Grubbs in his practice. Dr. McDonough is a member of the Shawnee County Medical Society of which he is an ex-president. He is also a member of the Kansas State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the medical staff of Stormont Hospital and is also one of the physicians who serves at St. Francis Hospital of Topeka. For three years Dr. McDonough was lecturer on anatomy in the Kansas Medical College. On March 2, 1908, Dr. McDonough was wedded to Miss Anna Marie Walsh, of Topeka, daughter of Patrick Walsh, a well known railroad man of Topeka, where for many years he has been the general baggage agent of the Santa Fe railroad. Dr. McDonough is a member of the Topeka Commercial Club and of the Elks Club. He affiliates fraternally with the Knights of Columbus.

Charles William Schwartz, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Topeka, is a native of Adams county, Illinois, where he was born near the town of Golden, Sept. 26, 1870. He is a son of John Gay Schwartz, who was born in Pike county, Illinois, Feb. 17, 1841, and died in Adams county, Illinois, May 16, 1897. John G. Schwartz was a farmer by vocation and, during the memorable struggle of 1861-65, he

was one of the brave and gallant defenders of our national life. George Schwartz, father of John G., was a native of Switzerland and immigrated to the United States when he was nineteen years old. He married Mary Gray, a native of North Carolina, and a descendant of a family of Revolutionary fame. John Gray Schwartz married Martha Jane O'Neal, who was born in Pike county, Illinois, April 22, 1848, and now resides at Golden, Ill. She was the daughter of John O'Neal, a native of Ireland, whose wife was a Miss Sapp, a native of Missouri.

Dr. Charles W. Schwartz was reared on the farm near Golden, Ill. He was the fourth child in a family of thirteen children—six sons and seven daughters—eight of whom are living. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Golden, and his literary education was continued at the Western Normal College, Bushnell, Ill. He next matriculated in the medical department of The Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., and was graduated in that department in 1897. In 1901, after practicing his profession four years in the State of Illinois, he came to Topeka, where he has since been actively engaged in his professional labors and has built up a large practice. He is in touch with the latest developments in the science of medicine and of surgery and, being a member of the Shawnee County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, he gives and receives the inspiration and knowledge to be obtained by association with others of his profession. He affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Scottish Rite degree, and his religious faith is expressed by membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of Topeka. He is a member of the Topeka Commercial Club, and in political affairs, he gives his support to the men and measures of the Republican party but he has never sought official honors for himself.

On July 20, 1898, Dr. Schwartz and Miss Josephine Mary Strickler were united in marriage. She also was a native of Adams county, Illinois, where she was born July 4, 1872, to Jacob L. and Elspey (Scott) Strickler, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Schwartz was a former schoolmate of her husband and, like him, was one of a family of thirteen children. Dr. and Mrs. Schwartz have five children: Charles Laurent, born May 24, 1899; Martha Elspey, born Jan. 17, 1901; Josephine Jeannette, born Nov. 22, 1903; John Dale, born June 1, 1907, and Scott O'Neal, born Oct. 28, 1909.

Seth A. Hammel, M. D., a physician and pathologist of Topeka, was born in that city, May 22, 1879. He is a son of George M. Hammel, a well known merchant tailor of Topeka who was born in Württemberg, Germany, Oct. 14, 1849, and immigrated to America in 1867, when eighteen years of age. He had learned the tailor's trade in his native country and in 1877 he located in Topeka, where he has ever since conducted a merchant tailoring establishment.

In 1878 he was united in marriage with Nancy Ellen Gatewood, a native of Washington, Ind., where she was born in 1859. She died June

13, 1887, leaving four children—two of whom still survive her: Dr. Seth A., and George Frederick, a stereotyper in the office of the Topeka State Journal.

Dr. Seth A. Hammel was reared in Topeka and was educated in its public schools, graduating at the high school in 1898. During the Spanish-American war he served as hospital steward of the Twentieth Kansas regiment and spent sixteen months in the service, nine of which were spent in the Philippine Islands.

While pursuing the study of medicine he was employed in a drug store and became a registered pharmacist. He obtained his professional training in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill., in which school he graduated in 1904. For a year and a half following his graduation, he served as an interne in the Chicago Polyclinic Hospital. In February, 1900, he entered upon the general practice of medicine in Topeka, and while he does a general practice, he is a specialist in pathology, in which branch of the science of medicine he has achieved eminent success. He is a member of various medical associations including the Shawnee County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is surgeon of the Kansas National Guard, with the rank of first lieutenant. In fraternal circles he affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Knights of Pythias.

William S. McDonald, M. D., one of the best known and most successful physicians and surgeons of Fort Scott, was born on Prince Edward's Island, March 21, 1854, but when very young removed with his parents—Archibald and Mary (Higgins) McDonald—to their native State of Maine. The family located on a farm near the city of Portland, and there the father followed the occupation of a farmer the remainder of his life, also doing considerable business as a contractor and builder. Dr. William S. McDonald received his elementary training in the public schools, after which he entered Kent's Hill Academy, at Redfield, Me., where he was graduated in 1878. He then completed his literary education in the Wesleyan University, of Middleton, Conn., graduating with the class of 1883. For the next three years he taught at Bucksport, Me., during which time he studied medicine as opportunity offered, and after due preparation entered the celebrated Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa. In 1888 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from this historic institution, and it is worthy of note that he stood at the head of his graduating class of 235 members, receiving first honors and a beautiful medal from the Penn Hospital for his excellent standing. On a competitive examination he was made interne at Jefferson Hospital, which position he filled with credit about one year, and in April, 1889, he became a resident of Fort Scott. Here he has been universally successful in his professional work, commanding alike the respect and confidence of the public and his brother practitioners. Dr. McDonald is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society; the Southeastern Kansas and the Bourbon



William S. Mc Donald

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County Medical Societies; and the National Association of Railway Surgeons, being eligible for membership in the last named organization through the fact that he is the local surgeon for the Frisco system of railroads. He is also president of the Fort Scott and Bourbon County Historical Society, and takes a commendable interest in its work. His church affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. For some time he was a member of the United States pension examining board of Fort Scott, and he is always a ready and willing helper in any movement for the moral and material uplifting of the people and institutions of his adopted city and county. Dr. McDonald is an enthusiastic student of Kansas history, especially of that concerning the eastern portion of the state, and he has been largely influential in founding the Fort Scott and Bourbon County Historical Society, of which he is president. By his efforts a vast amount of valuable historical matter has been collected and relics preserved pertaining to a time in the great Civil war when Fort Scott was a pivotal point in the sanguinary conflict in Kansas. Dr. McDonald is somewhat prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Scottish Rite Consistory of the Masonic fraternity, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. On Sept. 25, 1891, he was united in marriage with Miss Flora Rice, a daughter of the late Gen. John Holt Rice (see sketch).

Sylvester Dana Storrs was born in Cortland county, New York, in the year 1820. He was the youngest of twelve and the only child to be born after the family removed from their home in New Hampshire to what was then the western frontier. His was the seventh generation in New England of pure English stock, pioneers all, from the time his four times great-grandfather had left old England for conscience sake to bear his share in founding a Connecticut town. His father's venture proved one of many hardships and young Dana grew up amid privations and keen struggles with the soil. His elder brothers and sisters, many years his senior left the farm for homes of their own and the youngest boy became the mainstay of his father in ill health and declining years. His opportunity for education was of the meagerest, in the short and irregular sessions of the district school, but his desire for further opportunities grew with his years and strengthening will and at twenty-one, at an age when most young men are finishing their academic life he felt free at last to leave home to prepare himself for the college education he was determined to have. His father could do nothing for him and with only his hands and his head to help him he passed through the academy at Virgil and went back to his old home in New Hampshire to seek a college education. There he received no encouragement from well-to-do uncles or other relations, because every one thought him too old to think of going through college, but nothing daunted, entirely through his own efforts, he graduated at Dartmouth with the class of 1851. Afterwards he spent four years teaching in a Friends' school, and then he became a student at Andover Seminary.

having determined to devote his life to the service of the church of his father's, the Congregational church of New England. Long before this Mr. Storrs had turned his farming experience to account and both at Hanover and at Andover he established small nurseries, not only paying his own expenses but affording many a day's work to other students in need of an opportunity of earning their way. All his life he loved trees and their culture and took the greatest interest and pleasure in introducing new varieties wherever he happened to be. Many a clump of shade trees on the Kansas prairie, many an apple or peach of rare species owed its Kansas introduction to this lifelong habit. It was while he was at Andover that Mr. Storrs became keenly interested in the struggle then going on in the Territory of Kansas against the further extension of human slavery. With three other classmates he organized the famous Andover Band and pledged himself to go to Kansas upon the completion of his seminary course to help establish New England ideals and New England institutions and New England religious observances on the virgin prairies of the West. So, in the summer of 1857, he became a pioneer as his fathers had been before him and began what was to be nearly forty years of life work in his chosen state, first, as a pastor of struggling churches on the border in those blood-stained years, later as the superintendent of the mission work of his church throughout the state. Many churches all over the state were organized and kept together during the hard years which succeeded the Civil war by his personal care, traveling as he often did many miles to hold a monthly service. His work was with the beginning of things, with the lonely settler, the struggling settlement, wherever people could be gathered together in school house or farm house, there he brought a bond of true Christian fellowship. Much of such work is transitory in its nature. Discouraged settlers move away; a rival town obliterates its neighbors; a school house is left empty; and while many churches remain to tell of his gift of organization, his peculiar service to his state was in personal ministry to the men and women who fought with poverty and failure during those first trying years. Mr. Storrs never knew what it was to be discouraged and he had the gift of imparting his abundant optimism. When crops failed, corn dried up in parching wind, when houses and churches were blown down by cyclone and all green things were devoured by grasshoppers, he went from settlement to settlement with unflinching courage and a radiant faith, speaking words full of cheerful comfort, of perfect confidence in that future when the prairies would bring forth abundantly, when the state of Kansas would be filled full of a prosperous people whose "God shall be the Lord."

Mr. Storrs first located with his bride, Fanny J. Terry, at Quindaro, in 1857, where he lived about five years. He then located in Atchison, where he remained six years. He then spent one year in Iowa, returning to Quindaro for a short time and later, in 1877, with his family of wife and two sons and two daughters, located in Topeka, Kan. He lived there until his death, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His

widow survived him nearly ten years. She was also widely identified with Kansas religious history, having organized the first Woman's Home Missionary Society in the state.

Scott Hopkins, vice-president of the Prudential State Bank of Topeka, while best known by his connection with this bank and with other banking institutions, has also had a successful career in law. He was born at Waverly, Chemung county, New York, Feb. 2, 1860, and is a son of John Shepard Hopkins and wife, who was Julia Scott. His father, who is a lawyer by profession, removed to Kansas with his family in 1869 and located at Holton, Jackson county, where both parents still reside. John Shepard Hopkins has not only been a successful lawyer, but has been a leader in movements pertaining to the public welfare. He has held the office of county attorney of Jackson county, has been state senator, and is an ex-member of the house of representatives in the state legislature.

Scott Hopkins comes of ancestry in which Scotch, Irish, English and French blood are about equally mingled. He is descended on the paternal side from stanch New England ancestors, who were of English descent and were numbered among the patriots of the Revolution. His mother, Julia Scott Hopkins, was of Scotch-Irish descent on her father's side, the mother's family name having been Bertrand. Mr. Hopkins was but nine years old when his parents removed to Kansas and located at Holton. His youth was spent in that little city and there he obtained his common school education, which was supplemented by a course at Highland University, of Doniphan county, Kansas. In the fall of 1877 he entered the University of Kansas, at which he graduated in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and which has since conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. While at Lawrence as a university student he was captain of a military company composed chiefly of students of the university. He then entered the Columbia Law School of New York, where he graduated in 1884 and returned to Holton, where, associated with his father, he began the practice of his profession. His profession received his undivided attention until 1887, at which time he became president of the First National Bank of Holton, a position he has held from that time to the present. He retained his residence in Holton until 1910, when he removed to Topeka, but, meanwhile, in 1906, he became one of the organizers of the Prudential State Bank of Topeka and was made its vice-president, his present position. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Prudential Trust Company, which is operated in connection with the Prudential State Bank, and is also one of the directors of the Commercial National Bank, of Kansas City, Kan. While Mr. Hopkins has given the banking business the most of his attention since 1887, he has not entirely ceased his law practice, but has rather combined the two pursuits. He is a member of the Kansas State Bar Association and the State Bankers' Association, being an ex-president of the latter.

In politics, Mr. Hopkins is a Republican. He has never been a candi-

date for office, but has always taken a lively interest in politics from the standpoint of good citizenship, his interest having frequently gone so far as to do much active campaigning and stumping for his party and principles. Always a sound money man, who believes in the gold standard, he was not in harmony in this respect with his father, who, though a Republican, was once an advocate of free coinage of silver. A curious incident in this connection happened a number of years ago when he was sent by the gold standard committee to follow up his father, who was making speeches in favor of free coinage of silver, and if possible, undo what his parent had done, by making gold standard speeches. The affair of course was wholly good natured and the rather unique experience was enjoyed by both parent and son.

Mr. Hopkins is a member of the board of trustees of Christ Hospital, of Topeka, is a member and ex-president of the Topeka Commercial Club and is a member of the Fortnightly Club. He is also secretary and treasurer of the City Public Library, of Topeka, as well as a member and president of the board of regents of the University of Kansas. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar and Thirty-second Degree Mason.

Mr. Hopkins was married Nov. 26, 1885, to Miss Cora Elizabeth Pierson, of Lawrence. They have three living children: Warren Bernard, Edna Pierson, and Elizabeth. Edna Pierson was educated at the University of Kansas and Bryn Mawr. Warren Bernard is an electrical engineer. He received his training at Purdue University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mrs. Hopkins was graduated at the University of Kansas, in the class of 1884, after which she studied music in Boston one year.

Dick Rousseau Hite of Topeka, is a native of the Southland, born on his father's plantation in St. Martin's parish, Louisiana, Feb. 23, 1861. His father, George Dudley Hite, was a Virginian by birth but for the greater part of his life was a resident of Louisiana, where up to the time of the outbreak of the Civil war he was a prominent sugar planter. He was a member of one of the old families of Virginia, related to the Randolphs and Harrisons, both famous old families of that historic state. Throughout the Civil war he rendered the southern states valiant service in the Confederate navy. During the reconstruction period which followed the close of the war, he found himself in common with most of the southern planters and slave owners, practically impoverished and he finally left his plantation home in St. Martin's parish and moved to New Orleans where he resided until the time of his death in 1884. His wife, Emma Irene Rousseau, was born in Louisville, Ky., and is a descendant of Eugene Rousseau, a native of France and a Huguenot pioneer in America, who settled in South Carolina, near Charleston, when the Huguenots were driven from their native land. She is a daughter of Richard Hilaire Rousseau, one of the leading lawyers of Louisville, who shared prominence in the legal profession with his brother, General Lovell H. Rousseau. These two brothers married Mary and Antoinette Dozier, the daughters of Randolph Dozier, a prom-

inent member of the Louisville bar. After the death of her husband in 1884, Mrs. Hite was married to Mr. McLagan of St. Louis. Since his death she has continued her residence in St. Louis, where she holds a responsible position on the editorial staff of the *Globe Democrat*. Dick Rousseau Hite spent his boyhood in New Orleans. Later he entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., where the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on him in 1882. After graduation he accepted an agency for a New York fire insurance company and for several years traveled for this company in the Northwest. His residence in Kansas began in 1887, when, at the invitation of the late T. Dwight Thacher, he came to Topeka and engaged in insurance work under Mr. Thacher. While employed in the insurance business Mr. Hite fitted himself for the practice of law, and in 1891 he was admitted to the bar. As a lawyer he has proved himself the worthy descendant of noted barristers. He is a member of the Shawnee County Bar Association and is prominent in several of the fraternal and social organizations of the city, being a Mason and an Elk and holding membership in the Commercial and Topeka clubs. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He was married Oct. 10, 1889, to Miss Mary Walker, a native of Lawrence. Her father, Maj. John Sharpe Walker, of Clay Center, was an officer in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion and on one of the battlefields was seriously wounded, causing the loss of a leg. Mr. and Mrs. Hite have two children: John Marshall, born Jan. 12, 1893, and Rose, born Dec. 15, of the same year. Mr. Hite and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian church at Topeka.

John Vanneman Abrahams, of Topeka, national secretary of the Knights and Ladies of Security of the United States of America, is a native of Maryland. He was born Oct. 28, 1867, in the old family home in Cecil county, where his parents have spent all their wedded life and where they are now residing. In this home their family of ten children—seven of whom are now living—were born and reared. The father, Cornelius Smith Abrahams, also a native of Maryland, a son of Joseph Willie Abrahams, has been engaged in the mercantile business for the greater part of his life. He was married in January, 1863, to Miss Clara Dickinson Vanneman, a native of Maryland and a daughter of John P. Vanneman. The Abrahams and Vanneman families are both of English descent.

John Vanneman Abrahams received his early education in the public schools in his native county and in the West Nottingham Academy, of Cecil county, which is known as one of the oldest institutions of learning in the country. In March, 1887, his school career was ended for a time, when, at the age of nineteen, he entered the business world, accepting the position of chief clerk and paymaster for the McCullough Iron Company, which is located near his home. During the next five years, while occupied with his work, he devoted all his spare moments to the study of law, and in 1892 he was rewarded by admittance to the bar. He immediately resigned his position with the McCullough Iron

Company and continued his legal studies in the law office of Joseph J. Summerill, at Woodbury, N. J. In the summer of the same year he matriculated in the law department of the University of Virginia, and in September, 1892, he entered the Albany Law School at Albany, N. Y., where the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him in June, 1893. Mr. Abrahams came to Kansas in the fall of the same year, located at Topeka and began his professional career. For fifteen years he practiced law at the Topeka bar. In June, 1908, his ability and success were recognized when the office of national secretary of the Knights and Ladies of Security of the United States of America was entrusted to him. In order to accept this position of much importance, entailing a great deal of responsibility, Mr. Abrahams was compelled to give up his legal business, but still maintains relations with his professional colleagues by membership in the Shawnee county and state bar associations. He is a director of the Capital Building & Loan Association. In the fraternal and social organizations of the city he is a well known and popular member, being a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeoman, the Commercial Club and the Country Club. Mr. Abrahams maintains prominent and active membership in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Topeka as superintendent of the Sunday school and member of the board of stewards.

Wilson Blaine Kirkpatrick.—The prominent position held by Mr. Kirkpatrick, as national president of the Knights and Ladies of Security, has not only made him a well known figure in Kansas, the original home of the order, but has brought him into nation-wide associations, and that order's phenomenal growth and its importance has made it one of the large business enterprises of the state and of Topeka.

Wilson B. Kirkpatrick was born on a farm in Adams county, Ohio, April 5, 1844, and on his father's side is descended from sturdy Irish stock, while from his Scotch mother he has inherited the noble traits of the Guilinger line. His father, Mitchell Kirkpatrick, was also born in Adams county, Ohio, and was a son of Adam Kirkpatrick, a native of Ireland. His mother, whose maiden name was Susan Lowry Guilinger, was born in Scotland. Of the ten children born to these honored parents, Wilson Blaine is the only survivor.

Wilson Blaine Kirkpatrick was but six years old at the time of his parents' removal from Adams county, Ohio, to McLean county, Illinois, where he was reared, and educated in an Illinois country school. Mitcheli Kirkpatrick died when his son, Wilson, was but ten years old, and when the latter reached manhood he devoted himself to the occupation to which he had been reared—that of farming—and was thus engaged on the old homestead in McLean county, Illinois, until he was thirty-six years of age. In 1880 he gave up farming and for fifteen years thereafter was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was thus engaged in Paxton, Ford county, Illinois, two years, then in 1882 he removed to Kansas, where he was similarly engaged three years in Arkansas City, Cowley county. In 1885 he became a resident of Topeka, where he has

since maintained his home and where he conducted a boot and shoe store for ten years. In 1892, while still engaged as a shoe merchant, he became one of the officers of the Knights and Ladies of Security, a fraternal order that today does an extensive business throughout the Union. He became its first treasurer and served as such until Jan. 1, 1896, when he was promoted to the presidency of the order, a position which he has held continuously since that time and in which he has shown unusual talent for organization and administration. His labors for the advancement of the order have been effective and far reaching, and very much of the credit for the remarkable growth of the order throughout the United States and for its present fine condition is due to Mr. Kirkpatrick. In fact, more credit is due to him than to anyone else for the successful and prosperous growth of this well known and popular fraternal order that today is as firmly established in this country as any one of the several other orders doing a similar business. When he became its treasurer in 1893 he also took charge of its field work. It had then but 800 members and owed \$5,000. He stood sponsor for its indebtedness, cashed all claims as fast as presented against it out of his own funds, such was his faith in the ultimate success of the order. Today the order has 115,000 members scattered over twenty-six states, and it has a surplus in its treasury of \$1,860,000. It has paid out to beneficiaries over seven millions of dollars. The net growth of the order in the year of 1909 showed it to be the sixth in point of growth in a total number of about 150 such societies doing business in the United States.

On Dec. 13, 1867, Mr. Kirkpatrick was married to Miss Elizabeth Sleeth, and they have five living children: John Ervin, who is a member of the faculty of Washburn College, and is field secretary of the institution; James Mitchell, who is first assistant to his father in the office of president of the Knights and Ladies of Security; Lillian MaBelle; Pearl Irene; and Adelbert Blaine. Pearl Irene is the wife of J. K. Bair, of Topeka.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is a Republican in his political views. He has prominent fraternal associations outside of the order with which he is officially connected, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Maccabees, the Fraternal Aid Association, the Tribe of Ben Hur, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Kirkpatrick is also a director of the Central National Bank of Topeka.

Jeremiah Boyle Larimer, an active attorney of Topeka, is a Kentuckian by birth and ancestry, but has been a resident of Kansas since he was twelve years of age, when, in the year 1872, his father, Samuel Larimer, removed from Kentucky and located on a farm in Shawnee county. Samuel Larimer was a marble dealer and was born in Allegheny City, Pa. He died in Kentucky in 1887. He was married to Miss Hettie Hendricks, a native of Lexington, Ky. Three of the children born to this union are now living: Mary Ellen; Henry Gottlieb; and Jeremiah Boyle. All three are residents of Topeka and the brothers

are engaged in the practice of law in that city. The mother died when her son, Jeremiah, was but a child and subsequently the father married Miss Mary D. Crow, who is now living in Topeka, where several of her children make their homes. Ten children were born to this second marriage, and nine are living: Laura, who married Walter L. Thomas and resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Samuel, who holds a position on the Santa Fe railroad at Des Moines, Iowa; Nellie, the wife of Charles B. French, of Tonganoxie, Kan.; James Evans, a lawyer in Topeka and at present the auditor of Shawnee county; Delia, who married Wilbur C. Haswell and lives in Chicago; David Stout, a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.; Maud, the wife of Henry W. Baskette, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Gilbert Walker and Hugh, both of whom are railroad men in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Topeka.

Jeremiah Boyle Larimer was born at Danville, in Boyle county, Kentucky, Dec. 28, 1859. At Danville he began his education in the preparatory department of Center College. In 1872, at the age of twelve, he accompanied the family in their removal to Kansas and spent the remainder of his boyhood on his father's farm in Shawnee county, attending the country schools and later entering the Topeka High School. For a period of five years after completing his high school course he engaged in the work of a civil engineer for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. At the end of this time he began to prepare for the legal profession and entered the law department of the University of Michigan. After his graduation at that institution in 1882 he returned to Topeka and began the practice of his profession, which in the last twenty-eight years has won him a well deserved reputation for marked ability and professional success. Mr. Larimer is an active Republican and because of his prominence and popularity the candidacies for public office have been frequently offered him, but aside from a few minor offices, which he could not avoid, he has repeatedly declined these honors, preferring to give his entire attention to the practice of law. That this devotion to his profession has been amply repaid is evidenced by his large clientele, and the positions of trust and honor which have been conferred upon him as a lawyer. He is an ex-president of the Shawnee County Bar Association and has in the past been president of the Kansas State Bar Association, and is a member of the American Bar Association. He is attorney for the Prudential Trust Company, the Prudential State Bank and the Shawnee State Bank, and is president of the Prudential State Bank, a member of its board of directors and of the directorate of the Prudential Trust Company. Although Mr. Larimer has refused political offices, the record of his public services is a long and worthy one. He is vice-president and a member of the board of trustees of the Industrial and Educational Institute at Topeka, the secretary of the board of trustees of the Stormont Hospital, of Topeka; a director of Central Young Men's Christian Association, of Topeka; one of the trustees of Mount Hope Cemetery at Topeka, and a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Omaha.

Neb. He is a popular member of the social organizations of Topeka, a charter member of the Saturday Night Club, and maintains memberships in the Commercial, the Fortnightly and the Country clubs. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security. On Dec. 25, 1884, he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Osborn, whose home was near Milan, Mich. They have four children: Julian, Osborn Hendricks, Alice, and Ruth. Mr. Larimer and his family reside at 314 Woodlawn avenue.

Edward Delayahay Osborn, a member of the faculty of the Washburn Law School at Topeka, is a native of Kansas and a son of one of the state's most distinguished and esteemed citizens, Thomas Andrew Osborn, who was honored by state and nation with offices of great importance and responsibility. He served as governor of Kansas for the term of 1873 to 1877; was afterward appointed United States minister to Chili, and later held the same diplomatic office in Brazil.

Edward D. Osborn was born at Leavenworth, Sept. 3, 1871, and spent the earlier days of his boyhood in Topeka and South America, where his father's official duties required his residence. On leaving Brazil the family returned to Leavenworth and there he entered the public schools, and later became a student in Washburn Academy at Topeka. In 1890 he entered Williams College in Massachusetts, where he studied for three years and then returned to Topeka and prepared himself for the legal profession, reading law in the office of Rossington, Smith & Dallas, and was admitted to the bar in 1895. He had his first practice under Judge A. H. Horton in the legal department of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and remained in its employ at Topeka for several years. He then formed a partnership with Hon. Alex. M. Harvey, formerly lieutenant-governor of Kansas, establishing a law firm that continued to occupy a place of much prominence at the Topeka bar until 1905, when Mr. Osborn retired from the practice of his profession to become a member of the faculty of the Washburn College Law School. He was appointed acting-dean of the law school in 1907 and held that position for two years. In his political views Mr. Osborn is a supporter of the Republican party, but he has never, like his father, taken an active part in political life. He is a member of the Shawnee county, the Kansas state, and the American bar associations and holds membership in the Topeka Club and the Country Club. His fraternal affiliations are with the order of Elks.

Clarence Smith, of Topeka, secretary of the state tax commission, is a native of Kansas, born at Marysville, in Marshall county, Oct. 2, 1872, and a son of Hon. James Smith, who has been honored by his fellow citizens during the many years of his residence in Kansas with various important positions of public trust and was secretary of state for three consecutive terms. James Smith was born in Pennsylvania, July 29, 1837, and is a graduate of the Washington-Jefferson College in his native state, where he formed a close friendship with a fellow student, James G. Blaine, who later became a prominent figure in national life. This college friendship remained unbroken up to the time of the death

of the "Plumed Knight." James Smith came to Kansas before the beginning of the Civil war, located on a farm in Marshall county and during the war served as a lieutenant in the Seventh regiment, Kansas cavalry. While a resident of Marshall county he held the public offices of county clerk and county treasurer, and later was elected secretary of state. He served also as private secretary to Gov. John A. Martin for four years and acted in the same capacity for Governor Humphrey during the four years of his administration. He was married to Miss Jane Edgar, who was born in Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, Jan. 17, 1845, and with his wife makes his present home in Topeka.

Clarence Smith was reared in Marshall county and in Topeka, graduating in the Topeka High School in 1889. He then applied himself to the study of stenography and typewriting and in 1894 accepted a position with the Santa Fe Railway Company and continued in the employ of this company for fourteen years, serving in various responsible capacities. This connection was severed in July, 1907, when he resigned his position as construction accountant to become clerk of the state tax commission. From that place he was promoted in the following April to the office of secretary of the commission, in which capacity he is now rendering the state efficient and meritorious service. In political affairs he is an enthusiastic Republican. Mr. Smith has always taken an active interest in athletics and out-door sports and in his earlier manhood was a hero of many baseball and football fields. He was married, April 5, 1899, to Miss Bessie Van Amburgh, whose home was in Holton, Jackson county, Kansas. Mrs. Smith died Jan. 7, 1907, leaving an only son, Rollin James, who was born March 3, 1900.

Ernest Raymond Simon, county attorney of Shawnee county, a young man of fine attainments and sterling manhood, whose professional career has been marked by distinguished ability, has made an enviable record thus far on his life's journey. He was born in a log house on a farm in Richland county, Illinois, Jan. 26, 1878, and is of German descent on both the paternal and maternal sides. His father, Peter Simon, who was born in Crawford county, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1846, has made agriculture his life pursuit, but now resides in Topeka. His wife, Eliza Ann (Kimmel) Simon, was born in Warren, Huntington county, Indiana, March 16, 1853, and is a daughter of Jeremiah Snyder Kimmel and wife, Sarah Rebecca Chilcote, both natives of Crawford county, Ohio, the former of whom reached the age of eighty-three years and resided in Richland county, Illinois, at the time of his death. The paternal grandparents of Judge Simon were Andrew and Sarah (Kaufman) Simon, both natives of Ohio.

Ernest Raymond Simon, at the age of six, or in 1884, came to Kansas with his parents and was reared to the age of eighteen on a farm in the northern part of Shawnee county, where his early education was obtained in a Shawnee county country school; later he spent one year in the Topeka Business College, in which he mastered both bookkeeping and stenography, graduating in 1897. Afterward he was employed one

year as a stenographer with the Santa Fe Railway Company. He then entered the law office of Garver & Larimer, of Topeka, in which he studied law for two years, and in 1900 was admitted to the bar. For the following two years he was employed as a stenographer in the office of the attorney general, of Kansas, under Attorney General A. A. Godard. For four years following this he served as the private secretary of Chief Justice William A. Johnston, and in the meantime practiced law to some extent on his own account as opportunity offered. In addition to the fine legal training he obtained in the chief justice's office, between the years 1902 and 1906, he completed a full course in the law department of Washburn College, receiving from that college the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1906, and since that date has been a member of the faculty of the Washburn Law School, a position which he still holds. He is the first graduate of that law school to receive an appointment on its faculty, and during the four years he has been a member of the faculty he has successively been lecturer on torts, real property, evidence, and at present is lecturer on criminal law. On April 5, 1907, he was elected judge of the court of Topeka, was reelected to that position without opposition in April, 1909, and successfully filled that office until 1910, when he was elected county attorney of Shawnee county, which office he now holds. He has all the time since 1906 also maintained a private law office in the Columbia Building in Topeka, and is now a member of the law firm of Simon & McClure. He is a member of the Shawnee County Bar Association and of the Kansas State Bar Association. He is also a member of the Topeka Commercial and the Jayhawker clubs. Judge Simon is a Republican in politics, and at the age of twenty-one was elected a member of the city Republican central committee. At the age of twenty-three he was elected a member of the Republican county committee and at the same time was elected chairman of the city Republican central committee.

On Oct. 22, 1902, occurred the marriage of Judge Simon to Miss Flora Alice Wilson, of Topeka, but a native of Franklin county. She is a daughter of Henderson L. Wilson, a paper merchant of Topeka. Judge and Mrs. Simon have two sons: Richard, born Aug. 14, 1903, and Philip James, born Sept. 15, 1906. Judge Simon is a Royal Arch and a Scottish Rite Mason, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Loyal Order of Moose.

Thomas Allen Borman, president of the Continental Creamery Company, of Topeka, was born on a farm in Dickinson county, Kansas, Dec. 5, 1872. His father, George Willows Borman, a farmer, born in Lincolnshire, England, came to the United States when eight years old with his parents, Allen and Ann (Taylor) Borman, who located on a farm in Jefferson county, Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives and where George W. Borman was reared to manhood. The latter was married in Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1870, to Elizabeth Bissett, who was born in Edinburg, Scotland, and came to the United

States with her parents, Thomas and Mary Bissett, when she was seven years old. They, too, settled in Jefferson county, Indiana, locating in the village of North Madison. The male members of the Bissett family for the most part followed railroad pursuits and Thomas Bissett was one of the early locomotive engineers on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania system. He and his wife both died in Jefferson county, Indiana. George W. and Elizabeth (Bissett) Borman removed to Kansas in 1870, almost immediately after their marriage, and located on a farm in Dickinson county, in which county they have lived ever since, their present home being at the town of Hope.

Thomas A. Borman is the only child of his parents and was reared on the farm on which he was born. He was educated in a district school and in the Dickinson County High School, located at Chapman, which graduated its first class in 1892, of which class Mr. Borman was a member. While a student in the high school there he was able to spare sufficient time from his school studies to learn the printer's trade in a local newspaper office in that town, and immediately after his graduation he became editor of the "Enterprise Journal," at Enterprise, Kan. He continued in the position of editor one year and then returned to the Borman farm, where for a period of eight years he was associated with his father in agricultural pursuits. They made a specialty of dairy farming, and with Holsteins as their breed, they bred the largest producing dairy herd that had ever been developed in the State of Kansas up to that time, their herd averaging 400 pounds of butter fat per cow, annually.

In 1901 Mr. Borman entered the employ of the Continental Creamery Company, which had just been organized and incorporated in Topeka. His first service with this company was as a lecturer before farmers' institutes and as editor of the "Dairy Age," a publication devoted principally to the interests of the creamery company. Mr. Borman carried on a sort of an educational campaign as editor of this paper and as lecturer before farmers' institutes for one year, the object of the creamery company being to educate the farmer in dairy lines and urge upon them the importance of making the dairy product one of the chief assets of farm life. He has been connected with the Continental Creamery Company ever since in one capacity or another, and he has had much to do in making this company one of the greatest concerns of its kind in the United States, and by far the largest creamery concern in Kansas. He was made superintendent of one of the state divisions of the company in 1902, and in 1903 he became assistant to the general superintendent. In 1905 he was advanced to the position of general superintendent, and on June 1, 1908, he became president of the company, a position he still holds. Despite his manifold duties in connection with the affairs of the creamery company, he has found time to devote to newspaper work, a work that has always had a fascination for him, and in 1908 he became editor-in-chief of the "Kansas Farmer," a well known

Kansas weekly agricultural publication. He is still serving in that capacity and is, besides, vice-president of the Kansas Farmer Company.

On Jan. 1, 1899, Mr. Borman was married to Miss Maud E. Bennett, of Enterprise, Kan., and they have two sons: Charles Thomas, born June 14, 1901, and George Allen, born May 23, 1910.

Thomas A. Borman's life is a splendid illustration of what a young man may accomplish if he possesses energy, perseverance and courage and has coupled with those qualities honesty, good habits and high character. Within the space of his ten years' connection with the Continental Creamery Company, by the exercise of his natural ability and correct methods, he has been rapidly advanced to the presidency of one of the state's principal industrial concerns, and at the same time he has forged to the front as one of Topeka's leading men of affairs, as well as one of her best known and most progressive citizens. Besides being president of the Continental Creamery Company and editor-in-chief of the "Kansas Farmer," he is an ex-president of the Topeka Commercial Club, and is president of the Kansas State Fair Association. Mr. Borman is a fine type of that class of Americans who have succeeded purely through their individual efforts, and though a comparatively young man yet, few native Kansans are more widely and favorably known throughout the state.

J. Will Kelley, of the firm of George M. Noble & Company, Topeka, was born in New Corydon, Jay county, Indiana, Nov. 18, 1873, and is a son of George H. and Nancy A. (Eyanson) Kelley, natives respectively of Muskingum county, Ohio, and Allen county, Indiana, but now reside in Portland, Ind.

Mr. Kelley was reared chiefly at Geneva, Adams county, Indiana, where he received his common school education, which was supplemented by courses at the Tri State Normal, Angola, Ind., and at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he began teaching and taught three terms, two of them in the district schools of Adams county, Indiana, and the third term at Geneva, where he was principal of the schools and had five assistant teachers. From 1892 to 1894 he was deputy surveyor of Adams county, Indiana. During his employment as teacher and as deputy surveyor, he had studied law, and in 1894 was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of that profession at Portland, Ind., in 1895, and for thirteen years he continued there very successfully, having been assistant prosecuting attorney one year of that period. In 1908 he came to Topeka, where he became the junior member of the firm of George M. Noble & Company, which is engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business and is one of the best known firms in that business in the state.

On Feb. 17, 1903, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Hughes, of Titusville, Pa. They have three children living: Robert F., born July 4, 1904; Thomas D., born April 15, 1907; and Margaret Helen, born Feb. 24, 1909. Mr. Kelley is a Democrat in his political adherency, and was that party's successful candidate, in 1910, for the

state legislature. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and a member of the Topeka Commercial Club, in which he has served successively as vice-president and president, and is now serving as its secretary.

Charles S. Locknane.—He whose name initiates this sketch is one of the prominent young business men of Topeka, where he is identified with a number of business interests, but especially with the financial insurance business. He was born on a farm near Wetmore, Nemaha county, Kansas, Feb. 12, 1869, his parents being David M. and Clarissa E. (Owens) Locknane, both natives of Kentucky, where the former was born near Winchester, March 13, 1823, and the latter, Dec. 30, 1830. They were married June 24, 1847. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, brought his family from Missouri to Kansas in 1855, and settled in Nemaha county on a farm he had entered from the government, thus becoming one of that county's pioneer settlers. Both parents are deceased, the father's death having occurred Aug. 27, 1879, and that of the mother, Nov. 30, 1904. Of their family of four sons and seven daughters, but two sons and three daughters are now living. They are: Charles S., tenth in order of birth; Winfield Scott, born Jan. 17, 1853, is a resident of Wetmore; Mrs. Ella Hough, born Dec. 5, 1857, is a resident of Granada, Nemaha county; Mrs. Mary O'Donnell, born Sept. 29, 1861, is a resident of Council Grove, Morris county; and Mrs. Clara B. Vilott, born July 21, 1866, resides in Houston, Tex.

Charles S. Locknane spent his boyhood on the old Locknane homestead in Nemaha county, but in 1881, his father having been accidentally killed in a runaway in 1879, his widowed mother sold the farm and removed to Wetmore, where for the following five years he attended school and meanwhile learned the printer's trade in the office of the "Wetmore Spectator," a paper which is still published. At the age of sixteen he quit school, after having attended Campbell University, at Holton, Kan., two terms, but later he attended a business college at Atchison three months, and for one year was employed as a clerk in Wetmore and in Cedar, Smith county. A year later, or in 1887, he went to Heppner, Ore., where for one year he was employed in the office of the "Heppner Gazette." During the first years of his early manhood he was employed in various ways and in various places. In 1888, when nineteen years old, he sold books in Kansas. In the fall of 1889 he went to California, and spent one year in the southern part of that state, at Santa Ana, employed at any honorable employment he could find, part of the time as a waiter in a hotel, and later as a cook in a silver mine near Santa Ana. Returning eastward, he was first a clerk in a store at Clyde, Kan.; Humboldt, Neb., for several months; then for one year he was employed in the office of the Chicago Title & Trust Company, at Chicago. In 1892 he was traveling solicitor in Kansas and Nebraska; and in 1893 he was appointed postmaster at Wetmore, Kan., by Grover Cleveland, and served four years. Meanwhile, in 1895, while still postmaster at Wetmore, the office being a small one, he turned its manage-

ment over to his wife and became a deputy traveling solicitor and camp organizer of the Modern Woodmen of America, and has been with them since that time. He was made a state deputy of the society in 1899, and was placed in charge of the State of Kansas, which position he still holds. He maintained his state headquarters at Wetmore until 1906, when he removed to Topeka, his present office being located in the New England Building. Beside his connection with the Modern Woodmen, Mr. Locknane has given much attention to accident insurance, having had for the past twelve years a business connection with what is known as the "Fraternal 22 Club," a sick and accident organization that is today operating in thirty-six states of the Union and since 1905 Mr. Locknane has been its sole owner. Also, for seven years following 1904, he was state manager for Kansas for the Woodmen's Casualty Company, now the Inter-Ocean Life Casualty Company, of Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Locknane was married June 12, 1893, to Miss Coral H. Hutchison, of Wetmore, Kan., and they have one child, Marguerite, born Sept. 27, 1899. Mr. Locknane is very widely and prominently identified with fraternal organizations, being a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors, the Life and Annuity, of Hiawatha, Kan., and the United Commercial Travelers. He also belongs to the Topeka Commercial Club and to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Leonard Sumner Ferry, a lawyer of Topeka, was born at New Paris, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1862, a son of John B. Ferry, who was a German Baptist minister, and wife, Elizabeth Snowberger, both of whom were natives of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. The father of the former, whose name was Leonard Ferry, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and was known throughout that state as a German Baptist preacher of much note. Elizabeth Snowberger was the daughter of Daniel Snowberger, a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and also a preacher of the German Baptist faith.

Leonard Sumner Ferry spent the earlier years of his life in New Paris, Pa., and there attended the schools. At the age of eighteen he entered Juniata College, at Huntingdon, Pa., and studied there for one year. In 1882, the following year, he enrolled as a freshman in DePauw University, at Greencastle, Ind., and graduated at that institution in 1886, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later, in 1894, the same university conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Mr. Ferry. Immediately after the completion of his college course he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. During his last year of attendance at DePauw he had devoted sufficient attention to the study of law to enable him to enter the senior class of the law school and to graduate the following year, in 1887. The same year he came to Kansas, located at Topeka, and began the practice of law. Judge Ferry's career

during the period of twenty-three years following this date is one of exceptional success and prosperity. He is the senior member of the firm of Ferry, Doran & Dean, one of the most prominent legal firms of Topeka. The offices of the firm, which are located in the New England Building, are among the finest and best equipped law offices in the state. They are counsel for the Continental Creamery Company, the Topeka Edison Company, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Topeka Railway Company, and many other corporations. They are also attorneys in the State of Kansas for the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland. Mr. Ferry was for four years judge of the police court of Topeka, serving from 1895 to 1899, and was a member of the board of education of that city for two years. He is a member of the Shawnee county and Kansas state bar associations, the Topeka, the Saturday Night, the Lake View, and is president of the Country and the Commercial clubs. In his fraternal relations Mr. Ferry is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

On June 12, 1895, he was married to Miss Jennie Elizabeth Lescher, of Topeka. Their home, at 1419 Topeka avenue, is one of the most attractive residences of the city.

John H. Crider, of Fort Scott, Kan., a lawyer of high standing and one of the most capable and energetic men of that city, is an Ohio man, having been born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, March 2, 1859. His father was Dr. Henry L. Crider and his mother, prior to her marriage was Miss Sarah A. Weisz. Dr. Henry L. Crider and his father, Jacob Crider, were both natives of Fairfield county and spent their entire lives there. The great-grandfather of our subject, Jacob Crider, Sr., was a native of Germany, born Jan. 31, 1768, and was one of a number of German-Swiss emigrants who settled in Fairfield county in a very early day. He and his son Jacob were both farmers by vocation. Dr. Henry L. Crider, however, turned his attention to the profession of dentistry and for many years was a successful practitioner in Lancaster. He was married in Lancaster, Ohio, to Miss Sarah A. Weisz, daughter of Rev. George Weisz, a minister in the German Reform church. Reverend Weisz was of German descent, an early settler in Ohio, and one of the pioneer preachers of that state. To Dr. Crider and his wife were born six children, three of whom died while young. The children who survive are: John H., the subject of this review and the eldest of the children; Jacob W., who is now a banker at Charleston, W. Va.; and Lydia A., now Mrs. L. A. Varney, of Fort Scott.

John H. Crider was reared in his native city of Lancaster and completed his literary education at Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio, where he graduated with the class of 1880. Fortified with excellent educational qualifications, he returned to Lancaster and there pursued a course of private law study, with Col. John M. Connell of that city as his preceptor. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court



John H. Crider.

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of the State of Ohio in 1882. Seeking a newer, broader, and more advantageous field for his endeavors, he came to Kansas in October, 1882, and located at Fort Scott, where, with faith in the future of the city and in his own ability to win success in his profession, he at once opened a law office. He had the usual experience of the novice in professional life, but gradually demonstrated his ability to handle the largest and most intricate cases presented at the bar, and in his nearly thirty years of practice his clientele has steadily grown in volume and in importance. Among his professional associates he is well known for his attention to details and the provident care with which he prepares his cases, and the reputation he has won as a successful lawyer has not come to him by chance, but is the result of intrepid, untiring, and honorable effort. He has enjoyed both a professional and a financial success.

In December, 1888, Mr. Crider was united in marriage with Miss Ida A. Abbott, daughter of Francis E. Abbott, of Fort Seneca, Seneca county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Crider have been born six children, three of whom are living—Frances E., John M., and Marian A. Ida Louise died at the age of sixteen, Robert W. died when three years of age, and one child died in infancy.

Mr. Crider is a good citizen and is always helpful in the upbuilding of the community in which he resides. He is a man of force and is now in the prime of life. He is also an eloquent speaker and has interested many audiences in Kansas by his addresses on patriotism and other subjects. He is one of the authorities on fraternal insurance in this country and possesses unusual ability in that respect. He is domestic in his habits and takes great pride in his home and his family. He is a genial, hopeful man at all times, these qualities making him companionable among his associates. He has always taken an active part in public affairs and politics, and is a loyal Republican and a zealous promoter of the practical work of his party. He was elected three times as city attorney of Fort Scott and served in that capacity with great usefulness to the city. He was also a Presidential elector-at-large for Kansas in 1904. He was seven times elected Grand Master Workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Kansas and served very acceptably for ten years in that position, increasing the membership in Kansas from 26,000 to about 40,000 during his terms of office. He also occupies a prominent place in the fraternal orders of Fort Scott, being a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, and several other orders and societies.

Benjamin Wright Scandrett, of Topeka, was born at Faribault, Rice county, Minnesota, March 3, 1883, a son of Henry A. Scandrett, a native of Pennsylvania, and wife, Jane Whipple, who was born in New York state. Henry A. Scandrett was a prominent and influential citizen of Faribault and served as judge of the probate court in Rice county for several years. His death occurred in 1884, a few months after the

birth of his youngest son, Benjamin Wright. His wife and four children, Cornelia W., Henry A., Jeanie W., and Benjamin W., now survive him.

Benjamin W. Scandrett received his early education in the public schools and in the Shattuck military academy at Faribault. He then entered the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, and for three years pursued the studies of civil engineering, and during his student life there became a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity. Becoming interested in the legal profession he began the study of law in the Washburn College Law School at Topeka and graduated there in 1906. After his graduation he served as assistant reporter for the supreme court of Kansas for one year, and then entered active practice as the junior member of Blair, Scandrett & Scandrett, one of the most reliable and best known law firms of the state, in which his brother, Henry A. Scandrett, a prominent attorney of Topeka, is one of his partners. During the several years of his practice Mr. Scandrett has already won recognition, through his marked legal ability and ready success. In addition to general practice he is first assistant general attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the states of Kansas and Missouri. He is a member of the Shawnee county and Kansas state bar associations, the Topeka, Country, and Commercial clubs of Topeka.

Aretas Allen Godard, of Topeka, a lawyer of distinguished ability and extensive practice, and an ex-attorney-general of the State of Kansas, has an honored record of most efficient service in both official and professional circles, a record won not by chance or advantage, but by his own indefatigable industry and honesty of purpose. His paternal lineage is traced back to Puritan and Revolutionary New England ancestors. The Godard family moved from Connecticut to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1800, and there became mill owners, storekeepers, and people of prominence and influence in their community. His mother was Priscilla M. Sherwood, a descendant of that sturdy old Knickerbocker stock, which thrifty people are so charmingly described by our great writer, Irving, in his "Knickerbocker History of New York," and to which people the best families of New York are proud to trace their ancestry.

The youth of Aretas A. Godard was spent on the farm of his father, Emory A. Godard. He was a high school student at Troy, Pa., and afterward at Waverly, N. Y., where he graduated. Later he attended the University of Syracuse, N. Y., but did not complete the college course. In 1878 he came to Kansas, having earned the necessary money by farm work, and at the age of twenty-two began the study of law at Holton. He was wholly dependent on his own resources, and earned his living expenses by teaching and in other ways, until admitted to the bar. Immediately upon his admission he became an active practitioner at the bar as a member of the law firm of Harkness & Godard, at Clay Center, Kan., where he soon took a prominent place in his profession and in the business of the town, and became president of the Clay

Center Waterworks Company, and a director of the Republican Valley Bank. He also became a prominent member of the Masonic circles, being a Master Mason and a Knight Templar. He decided, however, that the advantages for a lawyer were greater in Topeka than in Clay Center, and accordingly removed to the former city in 1893, where he formed a law partnership with Judge Daniel M. Valentine and his son, Harry E. Valentine, under the firm name of Valentine, Godard & Valentine, one of the most successful firms in the state. However, since the death of Judge Valentine, on Aug. 5, 1907, the firm name has been Godard & Valentine. In 1898 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for attorney-general and was elected over a strong opponent on the Fusion ticket. In 1900 he was reelected by a largely increased majority, and during his two terms in that position, which closed in 1903, he proved an official faithful, prompt and capable, one who discharged his duties with a sense of conscientious obligation. Upon the expiration of his two terms as attorney-general he retired from office as he had entered it, with the confidence and good will of the general public, and resumed his practice of law. For the past twelve years, or since 1898, he has been a member of the National Commission on uniform state laws, receiving his appointment as such from several different governors of Kansas. Possessing a broad and comprehensive knowledge of legal jurisprudence, he has embodied his knowledge in a book entitled, "Kansas Laws Made Plain," a book which consists of a digest of the state statutes prepared for popular use and which has reached its second edition.

Since Mr. Godard's retirement from the attorney-general's office, in addition to taking care of a large and lucrative law practice, he has been interested in various important business enterprises. He was one of the chief promoters of the Topeka Independent Telephone Company, and at the present time is chairman of its board of directors and is one of its heaviest stockholders. He is also one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association at Topeka. In 1898 he was elected president of the State Savings Bank of Topeka, and retained that position until July 1, 1909, when he resigned. Though not actively engaged in the banking business since that time, he is still a member of the board of directors of that bank, the deposits of which had reached \$200,000 on July 1, 1909. His broad interests include not only business and professional affairs, but also the welfare of the people, which is shown by his position as president of the Topeka Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which maintains an outdoor camp for all persons in Topeka afflicted with tuberculosis.

Mr. Godard was united in marriage with Miss Eva Valentine in 1885. She, too, is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors, and is the daughter of the late Judge Valentine, who sat as one of the supreme judges of the State of Kansas for the long period of twenty-four years and who was the senior member of the firm of Valentine, Godard & Valentine. Mrs. Godard is an active member in both social and church circles, and

is now president of the Topeka Federation of Women's Clubs, an organization composed of about thirty various women's clubs of Topeka. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Godard. The elder, Miss Guenn Priscilla, is an accomplished young lady, and a graduate of Vassar College. The son, Daniel Valentine, was prepared for college at the Western Military Academy of Upper Alton, Ill. He completed, with marked success, the freshman and sophomore years at Washburn College, and is now finishing his education in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y. Mr. Godard is much interested in floral culture, and the complement of his beautiful residence, which is of his own design and is located at 1601 Boswell avenue, near the outskirts of the city, is the flower garden in which he delights. Mr. Godard propagates the plants for this garden himself. Mr. and Mrs. Godard are members of Central Congregational Church at Topeka. Mr. Godard is a member of the Commercial, Elks, Topeka, and Country clubs. He was one of the original founders of the Country Club and is one of its most active supporters. He is also a member of the Shawnee County Bar Association, and of the Kansas State Bar Association. As a lawyer Mr. Godard ranks among the ablest in the state; as a citizen he is honorable, prompt and true to every engagement. His characteristics are modesty of demeanor and entire absence of all parade and ostentation, together with a simple dignity born of innate virtue and self-respect.

George Herbert Whitcomb, of Topeka, was born in the State of Vermont, May 2, 1858, a son of Harvey Whitcomb, a native of Vermont, and Isabel (Moore) Whitcomb, who was born in New Hampshire. He was reared in his native state and received a preparatory course of study at Tilton, N. H., after which he entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1885. At the close of his college course he was elected to the honorary fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. Shortly afterwards he began his legal studies in the law school of the Boston University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws there in 1887, and in July of the same year was admitted to the bar at Boston. He came to Topeka in September, 1887, and for three years was connected with the law firm of Jones & Mason. He then entered the practice independently, and has been actively identified with the legal profession of Topeka since that time. In 1898 he was appointed receiver of the Trust Company of America by the United States Circuit Court, and discharged the duties of this position for six years. When the attorney-general of the state brought ouster proceedings against the several brewing companies operating in Kansas, Mr. Whitcomb was one of the receivers appointed by the supreme court of Kansas to take charge of the property, both personal and real estate, of these corporations. Mr. Whitcomb has been a member of the faculty of the law school at Washburn College, at Topeka, since its organization. He holds membership in the Shawnee county and Kansas state bar associations. In March, 1911, he was appointed judge of the second division of the district court of Shawnee county, by Governor Stubbs, re-

ceiving the practically unanimous endorsement of the bar of the county for the position.

Mr. Whitcomb was married Nov. 15, 1888, to Miss Jessie E. Wright, who has won distinction in the literary world and in professional circles. She is a graduate of the Boston University Law School, where she was a classmate of her husband, and practiced law at the Topeka bar as Mr. Whitcomb's partner for several years after their marriage. She was born at Princeton, N. J., and is a daughter of Rev. William J. Wright, D. D., LL. D., a distinguished mathematician and a prominent member of the Presbyterian clergy, and Julia McNair Wright, an eminent writer, whose name is well known as that of the author of many popular books. Like her mother, Mrs. Whitcomb is the author of several books, and a writer of much ability. Mr. Whitcomb and wife have six children: Philip Wright, who graduated from Washburn College at the age of eighteen, and who was elected a Rhodes scholar from Kansas to Oxford University, England, in December, 1910; Richard S., Robert F., William H., and George A. and Isabel M., who are twins. Mr. Whitcomb is a trustee in the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka, where both he and his wife maintain membership.

Otis Elmo Hungate, a very capable, earnest and skilled lawyer, of Topeka, is one of the few members of the Topeka bar that are native to that city, he having been born there Dec. 8, 1871. He is the son of Capt. Andrew Jackson Hungate, a native of Kentucky, whose active business career was spent practically as a live stock auctioneer, and who came to Topeka in 1868. Captain Hungate was a second lieutenant in the Thirty-seventh Indiana infantry, in the Civil war, and after resigning, on account of poor health, reënlisted and was commissioned adjutant of the One Hundred and Fifth Indiana infantry, with the rank of captain. He died in Topeka in 1904, survived by his wife, who is still living and resides in Topeka. Her maiden name was Sarah L. Ritchie; she is a native of Indiana, and is a sister of Gen. John Ritchie, who figured prominently in the early history of Kansas.

Otis Elmo Hungate has spent his entire life in Topeka, except the time spent in college. He attended the public schools of Topeka and was graduated in the Topeka High School in 1889, soon after which he took up the study of law in the office of Capt. Joseph G. Waters of Topeka. Later he spent one year in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, Dec. 8, 1892, since when he has been an active practitioner and has won a representative clientele. He served as assistant city attorney from 1893 until 1895, and was county attorney of Shawnee county from 1903 to 1907. He is a member of the Shawnee County Bar Association, and fraternally, he is a Royal Arch Mason and a Scottish Rite Mason, having attained the Thirteenth degree in the latter branch of Masonry. Politically, Mr. Hungate is a Republican.

On Dec. 23, 1896, occurred his marriage to Miss Alice Kepley, of Bourbon county, Kansas, the daughter of Ephraim Kepley, one of the pio-

neers of Bourbon county, he having settled there in 1854. Mr. Kepley was the first settler of his particular locality and erected the first cabin on the Little Osage river. He died in 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Hungate have one daughter, Augusta Jane, born Jan. 1, 1904.

Samuel J. Crumbine, of Topeka, is one of the talented physicians of Kansas whose business ability and professional skill have been apparent during his fourteen years of service as a member of the State Board of Health, the last eight years of which service have been spent as its secretary. Dr. Crumbine was born at Emlenton, Pa., Sept. 17, 1862, and is a son of Samuel D. Crumbine and Sarah (Mull) Crumbine, both natives of Pennsylvania and both now deceased. The mother was of German and English descent; the father, who was of German descent and a mechanic, served the Union during the Civil war as a member of the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania infantry, being first sergeant of Company H. He was captured by the Confederates and confined in Libby prison, where he died of sickness, his death occurring prior to the birth of his son, Samuel. The mother of Dr. Crumbine died in Pennsylvania, in 1902, aged sixty-two years.

Dr. Crumbine was reared on a farm in Venango county, Pennsylvania, and received his primary education in the public schools of that locality. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in a drug store in Sugar Grove, Pa., with the intention of becoming a practical pharmacist, and was thus engaged several years, studying during the while, whenever opportunity afforded, not only pharmacy but medicine as well. In the meantime he had removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the time of his removal to that city was licensed prescription clerk. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he worked his way through the college and was graduated as a physician in 1888. In 1885, before graduating from the medical college, he had come to Kansas and had become one of the owners of a drug store at Spearville, Ford county, and upon receiving his diploma, in 1888, he returned to Kansas and engaged in the practice of his profession at Dodge City. He applied himself diligently to his profession and soon built up a reputation as a skilled physician with a large and lucrative practice. While engaged thus in active and successful practice at Dodge City, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Health, by Gov. W. E. Stanley. In 1904, after having been a member of the board six years, he was elected by the board to be its secretary, the position coming to him wholly without any solicitation upon his part whatsoever. In fact, after the position was tendered him, he considered it a long while before finally accepting the position. He has now served eight years as secretary and his fourteen years of continuous service on the board speaks for itself as to his efficiency. During his service as secretary of the board, he has broadened the scope of the office to such an extent that, instead of but one stenographer, which was the secretary's sole help when he took charge of the service, twenty-five people are now required to perform all the duties belonging to the

work of the State Board of Health. On Sept. 1, 1911, he assumed the duties of Dean of the School of Medicine of the University of Kansas, to which position he was elected by the board of regents. The wide interest which Dr. Crumbine has in his office and in his profession is indicated by his membership in numerous medical societies. He is a member of the Shawnee County Medical Society; the Golden Belt Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Association of State and National Food & Dairy Departments and belongs to its executive committee, is a member of the State & Provincial Board of Health of North America, the American Public Health Association, and the International Chemical Society. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar and is a past master and a past high priest of the respective Masonic orders. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka, and for twenty years has been a teacher in the Sunday school.

Dr. Crumbine was married Sept. 17, 1890, his twenty-eighth birthday, to Miss Catharine Zuercher, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children: Warren, born Jan. 29, 1892, and Violet, born March 5, 1896.

Samuel G. Zimmerman, clerk of Shawnee county, has lived practically all of his life in Topeka and is a native Kansan, having been born at Alma, Wabaunsee county, Jan. 30, 1875. He is a son of George William Zimmerman, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in 1860 and located first in Dayton, Ohio, but later went to Louisville, Ky., where he was married, in 1873, to Anna Portennier, a native of Switzerland, but of both Swiss and French descent. George W. Zimmerman brought his wife to Kansas in 1874 and located in Wabaunsee county, where he entered a homestead, but in 1878 he removed to Topeka, where he resided until his death, Nov. 4, 1890, and where his surviving widow still lives. Samuel G. is the eldest of four sons born to these parents, his brothers being: Philip W., who is engaged in the fire insurance business in Kansas City, Mo.; Rev. David G., who is a Christian minister and was formerly pastor of the church of that denomination at Nortonville, Kan.; and Rev. John D., who was formerly pastor of the Christian church at Winchester, Kan.

Samuel G. Zimmerman was reared in Topeka and educated in the public schools and in the Topeka Business College. His first employment as a wage earner was as a bell boy in a hotel, and the next step in his business career was to enter the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company, on Sept. 1, 1892, as an office boy in its general offices in Topeka. He continued in the employ of that company ten years, during which he received various promotions and served as stock ticket clerk, stenographer, private secretary to the general passenger agent, rate clerk, and assistant city passenger and ticket agent. For one year he was stenographer in the general offices of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway Company at Prescott, Ariz., and also was chief clerk in the passenger department of the Rock Island Railway Company at

Topeka one year, which concluded his railroad service. For the following two years he was cashier for the trustees of the Devlin estate, and then, in 1906, was elected county clerk of Shawnee county on the Republican ticket, which office he filled so acceptably to his constituents that he was reelected to it in 1908, and again in 1910.

On Sept. 14, 1898, Mr. Zimmerman was united in marriage to Miss Lulu E. Mayhall, of Topeka, and to them have been born two daughters, Ruth and Lois, aged respectively, eleven and six years. Mr. Zimmerman, who is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, is a past master of his Masonic lodge and is past master also of the four Scottish Rite bodies. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also a member of the Commercial Club. He was formerly paymaster general of the Kansas National Guard, and United States distributing officer of the organized militia of Kansas, with the rank of colonel.

Morris Charles Jenkins, chief of police of the city of Topeka, began his career in Kansas in 1870, when he came directly from Wales and secured employment on a farm belonging to John Griffith, sixteen miles north of Topeka. Mr. Jenkins is a native of South Wales, where he was born, Jan. 28, 1852, his parents being Charles and Anna (Morris) Jenkins, both of whom were natives of Wales, who spent their entire lives in their native land and died there. Mr. Jenkins, who was reared a farmer boy, and educated in Wales, was the only member of his family to come to the United States, which he did when eighteen years of age, or in 1870, arriving in North Topeka May 17 of that year. His first employment was with Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, with whom he remained four years, and who were as parents to him. In 1874 he went to Jefferson county, Kansas, where he was married, and farmed independently several years, or until 1882, when he came to Topeka. There he first engaged in teaming for several years, but in February, 1893, he became a patrolman on the police force and served as such about six years. He was then promoted to be sergeant of police, which position he held four years, and in April, 1910, he was promoted to the office of chief of police. His service with the police force was not continuous, however, for several of the intervening years since 1893 were spent in other pursuits. It was while he was off the force that he helped to build the North Topeka dyke, as a member of an engineering corps, and upon its completion served one year as superintendent of the dyke.

Mr. Jenkins has been twice married. His first marriage occurred in Jefferson county, Kansas, April 16, 1874, when he wedded Mary Alice Morgan, who died Dec. 7, 1888, leaving five children: James Thomas, William Morris, Mary Alice, the wife of Louis Smith; Phoebe Emma, the wife of Philip Wilson; and Edith, the wife of Leonard Slater. On July 10, 1903, Mr. Jenkins married Mrs. Dora Fretz, who died July 16, 1906. No children were born to this second marriage. Mr. Jenkins is associated fraternally as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Topeka Commercial Club and of the City Club of North Topeka.

Henry Peter Miller, a member of the board of city commissioners at Topeka, was born in Germany, June 13, 1868. He spent the early years of his life in his native land and there received his education. In 1883, at the age of fifteen, he accompanied his parents, George and Katherine (Christman) Miller, to the United States. The family came directly to Kansas, upon their arrival in this country, and located at Topeka, where they have continued to make their home. George Miller died in 1905, and his wife is still living in Topeka.

Henry P. Miller's first occupation in his adopted city was as an apprentice in a bakery, but he abandoned this work and applied himself to the barber's trade, and for a number of years conducted a barber shop near the Santa Fe depot at Topeka. During this time he served for several years as one of the vice-presidents of the Barber's Union, and in 1895 was elected national president of this union. The following year, at a convention held at Evansville, Ind., he was honored by an unanimous reelection to the office of president. Mr. Miller also served for one term as vice-president of the Society of Labor and Industry. In April, 1908, he was elected councilman on the Democratic ticket, from the second ward of Topeka. When the city adopted its present form of government by commissioners, in April, 1910, he was elected city commissioner on the non-partisan ticket, and was given the largest number of votes by his fellow citizens of any candidate for commissioner. At the primaries, of the twenty-six candidates for these offices, he received five hundred and thirty-four more votes than any other one man, and at the election following, six hundred and thirteen plurality was given him over any of the eight nominees. In April, 1911, he was reelected, receiving again the highest number of votes over all other candidates at both the primary and the election. As a commissioner he was placed in charge of the electric lights and waterworks, and in this position he is rendering capable and satisfactory service to the city as a member of its governing body. Mr. Miller is a Scottish Rite Mason.

Mr. Miller's marriage to Miss Ida Ertel, a native of Dickinson county, Kansas, occurred June 22, 1897. They have three children, Florence Katherine, Cora Pauline, and William Peter. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are both members of the Christian church of Topeka.

Merton Calvin Holman, clerk of the board of education of Topeka, Kan., is a native of New Hampshire, in which state he was born, at the town of Bristol, May 5, 1852, and is a son of Rev. Calvin Holman, a Methodist minister. The Holman family was founded in America in colonial times, and members of it were numbered among the New England patriots in the Revolutionary war. Rev. Calvin Holman, who had two brothers also in the Methodist ministry, was born in Hopkinton, N. H., and his wife, Lucy T. Underwood, was born in Vermont. These parents removed to Kansas in 1869 in search of better health for the father. The family then consisted of the father, mother, two sons, and three daughters, of whom the parents and one daughter, Harriet L., are now deceased, the latter having been over fifty years of age at the time

of her death. The surviving children are: Merton Calvin, Edward Arthur, Clara, and Laura E., all of whom are residents of Topeka. Upon coming to Kansas the family located on the edge of the Fox Reserve, in Franklin county, where the father engaged in a mercantile business, but in 1871 the family removed to Ottawa; then in 1874 to Junction City; and two years later became residents of Blue Rapids. In the meantime the father, Rev. Calvin Holman, had completely recovered his health, and had reëntered the ministry, his first church in Kansas being the Methodist church at Junction City. He later became a presiding elder and served as such about ten years, at the conclusion of which service he retired from the active ministry, but was still identified with it for a period of twelve years, as secretary of the Kansas Methodist Episcopal Conference. He had made Topeka the city of his residence in 1883 and continued to reside there until the time of his death, in 1901.

Merton C. Holman was reared to the age of seventeen years in his native State of New Hampshire, where he finished his education at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College, at Tilton, N. H. He came to Kansas with his father's family in 1869, and when he began his own business career he did so as a merchant in Blue Rapids, Kan. In 1882 he removed to Topeka, where he continued his business career until 1902, as a furniture and carpet merchant. In 1901 he had become one of the organizers of the Western Woolen Mill Company, of Topeka, of which he was president five years, and for four years thereafter was treasurer. The business was sold in 1909 to other parties. In the spring of 1910 Mr. Holman was elected to be one of Topeka's four city commissioners and as such was in charge of the parks and board of health. He had previously served one term as a member of the city council from the first ward, and from 1900 to 1907 he was secretary of the board of park commissions.

The marriage of Mr. Holman occurred June 6, 1878, when he was united to Miss Mary Emma Wright, a daughter of J. S. Wright, of Blue Rapids. To Mr. and Mrs. Holman have been born three children—two daughters and a son—Celia Evelyn, Stella Genevieve, and Leon Wright Holman, all of whom reside with their parents. Mr. Holman is a musician of much ability, and for twenty-five years has been musical director of the well known Modoc Club of Topeka. Fraternally, Mr. Holman is a member of the Modern Woodman of America.

Cornelius Blackley Burge, the city clerk of Topeka, was born on a farm in Porter county, Indiana, Jan. 6, 1874, a son of John H. Burge, a native of Ohio, and his wife, Evelyn Blackley, a native of Indiana. John Burge brought his family to Kansas in 1880, when his son, Cornelius, was but six years of age, and located on a farm in Republic county, in the western part of the state. The journey from the Indiana home was made with the primitive method of transportation employed by the early settlers, the family traveling overland in a covered wagon. After residing for five years in Republic county, the family removed to a farm in Riley county.

In these two counties Cornelius Burge spent his boyhood, receiving his early education in the district schools. When he was seventeen years of age his parents located in Topeka, where they now make their home, and where his father is the proprietor of one of the hotels. Mr. Burge held his first position in the business world in the offices of the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Topeka, and while thus employed attended the night schools. He remained in the offices of the railroad company for five years, and then spent a year on a farm in Graham county. Returning to Topeka he became a student in a business college, where he thoroughly prepared himself for capable occupation of the positions which he has since held. After completing his course of study he was stenographer with the Rock Island Railroad Company for five years, and then became chief clerk and stenographer for the Kansas State Labor Commission. In April, 1907, Mr. Burge was elected city clerk of Topeka, on the Republican ticket, and was honored with a reelection without an opposing candidate for the office. He is now serving his second term as city clerk, and as a competent public official enjoys the trust and esteem of the entire community. Mr. Burge is a Scottish Rite Mason and an Odd Fellow, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen, the Red Men, the Knights and Ladies of Security, and the Knights of the Protective Art. He was married, in 1900, to Miss Della May Evans, of Topeka. They have two children, Josiah and Cornelius Blackley, Jr.

Elmer Findlay Bagley, though a resident of Topeka but ten years, has rapidly forged to the front as one of that city's most progressive and successful young business men. He is president of the Elmer F. Bagley Company, of Topeka, an incorporated company, the chief business of which is the buying and selling of unimproved lands in the states of Kansas and Texas, but the company also deals in bonds and mortgages.

Elmer F. Bagley was born on a farm near Atlantic, Cass county, Iowa, Oct. 25, 1874, and is a son of William Findlay Bagley, a native of Muscatine county, Iowa, where he was born in 1848, to William A. and Mary (Burgen) Bagley, the former also a native of Iowa, to which state his father had removed from Ohio in a very early day. William A. Bagley is now a resident of Atlantic, Iowa, and is ninety-four years old. Susanna Spence, the mother of Elmer F. Bagley, was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, Sept. 17, 1855, and is a daughter of John J. Spence, who had removed to Iowa from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

When Elmer F. Bagley was a lad ten years old his parents removed from the farm to Atlantic, Iowa, where his youth was spent, and where he graduated in the Atlantic High School, at the age of nineteen. He subsequently graduated at a business college in Atlantic and still later, or in 1895, he completed a course in stenography and advanced book-keeping in a business college at Des Moines, Iowa. He then returned to Atlantic, where he entered the employ of a large wholesale and retail lumber firm, with which he continued five years, employed first as a bookkeeper and later as a traveling auditor. In 1900 this firm disposed of its business and Mr. Bagley then came to Topeka, where he has

since resided. In April, 1900, shortly after he came to Topeka, he organized the Grain Growers Hail Insurance Company, a corporation which insures the farmers' growing crops against destructive hail storms, and has been secretary and treasurer of this company ever since its organization. In the same year he organized a company under the name of Elmer F. Bagley & Company, which was incorporated on April 1, 1910, as the Elmer F. Bagley Company, and he was made its president. In all of his business ventures since he came to Topeka he has had his father, William F. Bagley, for a business associate, the latter being president of the Grain Growers Hail Insurance Company, and secretary of the Elmer F. Bagley Company.

Mr. Bagley was married July 25, 1906, to Miss Grace Lyman, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They have one son, William Howard, born Dec. 21, 1908. In his political views Mr. Bagley is a Republican. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Commercial Club, and the Knights of Pythias.

Charles H. Titus, commissioner of elections for the city of Topeka, is a native of Ohio, born Dec. 15, 1835, in the city of Dayton. His parents were Myron and Sarah A. (Smith) Titus. He is of English descent, that branch of the Titus family in America having descended from Robert Titus, who immigrated to this country from England. Silas Titus, the grandfather of Captain Titus, was one of seven brothers who took up homesteads in New York.

Captain Titus was reared and educated in his native Ohio city, but at the opening of the Civil war was a resident of Cincinnati, where he enlisted and recruited 150 men for the three-months service in the Sixth Ohio infantry, which was recruited principally from an independent military organization of the city of Cincinnati, known as the Guthrie Gray Battalion, April 15, 1861. He was made second lieutenant of Company C, April 19, and was mustered in with his regiment at Camp Harrison, April 27, immediately after which they were transferred to Camp Dennison to be equipped and placed in readiness for the field. After four months' service he was mustered out Aug. 21, 1861, and on Oct. 21, 1861, received an appointment as conditional lieutenant, being assigned to the Sixty-third Ohio infantry. He was promoted to the captaincy of Company F of that regiment Dec. 20, 1861, and was ordered with his company to establish and command a shore battery of three guns on the Ohio river between Marietta and Parkersburg, Va. After the abandonment of that post the regiment was ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. John Pope at Commerce, Mo., where it was brigaded with the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth and Forty-third regiments as the Ohio brigade. While participating in every movement of his company and regiment throughout the New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington and Corinth campaigns, Captain Titus also performed the duties of judge advocate of the First division of the Army of the Mississippi. After receiving an internal injury that increased other physical disabilities incurred in the service to a disabling degree he re-

signed his commission June 18, 1862. In September following, the raid of Confederate Gen. Kirby Smith through Kentucky for the purpose of capturing Covington and Newport of that state and the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, demanded the services of every man in the Ohio valley for their defense. On reporting for duty to Maj.-Gen. Lew Wallace, commander of the department, the captain was appointed volunteer aide-de-camp on his staff with orders to inspect and report the condition of the fortifications erected for the defense along the Kentucky hills by Gen. O. M. Mitchell in 1861. Following this, within thirty-six hours, he directed the organization of a regiment of Cincinnati citizens for fatigue service and was appointed, respectively, to the positions of provost marshal of Covington and Newport and commander of Fort Mitchell, on the right of the fortifications. This campaign proved a bloodless one, but it was a wonderful demonstration of patriotism and the nation's material resources in war.

In April, 1869, Captain Titus was elected auditor of the city of Cincinnati, and in May, 1871, removed to Kansas, settling in Morris county, where he subsequently participated in the varied experiences of a Kansas homesteader and was elected a member of the house of representatives in 1872. In 1881 he became a citizen of Topeka, which city has been his home since that time, and where he has engaged successively in the service of railroads and in real estate, insurance and commercial pursuits. During his long residence in the state he has been identified with its growing interests and has at all times lent a helping hand to any movement for the moral or material advantage of his community or the state. He served as deputy county clerk of Shawnee county, which position was tendered him, unsolicited, in January, 1886, and which he resigned in 1887 to accept the management of the Topeka Real Estate Exchange and become assistant secretary of the Kansas State Fair Association. In 1902 Captain Titus was appointed by President Roosevelt register of the United States land office at Topeka, which position he resigned in 1905 in order to accept the office of commissioner of elections for the city of Topeka, under a commission issued by the governor of the state, which office he still retains. Captain Titus is a Republican in his political adherence and has always been an active and enthusiastic supporter of Republican principles and party candidates. He has served as president of the Shawnee Republican county convention, the Kansas Republican State League, and of the Old Soldiers' McKinley and Roosevelt Club of Shawnee county, in 1900. He associates with old comrades in arms as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Captain Titus was married Aug. 12, 1862, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Griffey, an only daughter of the late David and Rebecca Griffey, of that city, the former of whom was one of the leading iron workers and manufacturers of Cincinnati. Mr. Griffey was a native of Kentucky and Mrs. Griffey of Virginia. Their daughter was born and reared in Cincinnati, and was educated in the Wesleyan Fe-

male College. To Captain and Mrs. Titus were born three children, two of whom—Edgar Stanley and Lou Ella—were born in Cincinnati and died in early childhood. Their third child, Charles Griffey, was born in Parkerville, Morris county, Kansas, May 29, 1873, and is general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Sacramento, Cal. He was for a number of years a prominent worker in the Young Men's Christian Association in Kansas and in other Western states and territories.

James Armstrong Troutman, ex-lieutenant-governor of Kansas and one of the best known members of the Topeka bar, was born at Kewanee, Fulton county, Indiana, Dec. 1, 1853, a son of William H. and Nancy (Smith) Troutman, natives of the Hoosier State. The paternal grandfather, John Troutman, was a native of Kentucky, and the maternal grandfather, John W. Smith, was one of Indiana's pioneer settlers. The Troutman family is of German extraction, the name having originally been spelled "Trautmann." William H. Troutman was born in Fountain county, Indiana, Sept. 25, 1822, and there grew to manhood, after which he located in Fulton county, where he became a prominent and influential citizen. In 1865, just at the close of the great Civil war, he came to Kansas with his family and located in Tecumseh township, Shawnee county, not far from the present town of Oakland. Here he continued to reside until about 1889, when he removed to North Topeka and there passed the remainder of his life. His death occurred Feb. 6, 1909. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and in the campaign of 1896 was a member of the Old Republican Club of Topeka. His wife died Dec. 5, 1891. Four children survive the parents: John L. is a farmer near Berryton, Shawnee county; Mrs. H. L. Resing is a resident of Wichita; James Armstrong is the next in order of birth; and Viola was for many years a teacher of English in the Topeka High School and at the present time is field secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The early education of James A. Troutman was acquired in the public schools. He then attended the normal school at Leavenworth a short time, after which he began his life's career as a teacher, studying law as opportunity offered. Subsequently, he entered the law office of Peck, Ryan & Johnson at Topeka, where he completed his legal training, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar. For about a year after his admission to practice he was associated with the late Judge John W. Day. The legislature of 1879 submitted to the people an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Kansas, and the question soon became an absorbing one in all parts of the state. Believing that the amendment should be adopted, Mr. Troutman laid aside his law practice to assume the editorial management of the "Kansas Temperance Palladium," the first number of which was issued at Topeka on Nov. 22, 1879. In January following, the publication office was removed to Lawrence, but Mr. Troutman continued to conduct its editorial columns and proved to be a potent factor in

the campaign for the amendment, which was adopted by a substantial majority at the general election in 1880. In August of that year Mr. Troutman was elected secretary of the State Temperance Union, which office he held eight years, and for the four years thereafter was president of the organization. He also served as grand secretary of the Kansas Grand Lodge of Good Templars for three years and as Grand Worthy Chief Templar for two years. In his temperance work, as in everything else, Mr. Troutman was guided by the dictates of his conscience and judgment without regard to the effect his attitude might have on his personal and political fortunes. That his activity in behalf of prohibition did not injure him in either respect is evidenced by the fact that he has attained to a high position as a lawyer and rose to leadership in the Republican party. In 1892 he was chairman of the Fourth Congressional district committee and managed the campaign when Hon. Charles Curtis (now United States Senator) was elected to Congress. The same year he was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature, as one of the representatives of Shawnee county, and exerted a powerful influence to bring about a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the turbulent scenes attending the opening days of Governor Lewelling's administration. In 1894 he was nominated by his party for lieutenant-governor, and his plurality was 5,205 greater than that of Governor Morrill, the head of the ticket. Two years later he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for governor. With regard to his candidacy and character, George W. Martin, secretary of the State Historical Society, in a communication to the "Topeka State Journal," of March 6, 1896, said:

"James A. Troutman is comparatively a young man, a fine lawyer and a brilliant stumper. * * * He served a term in the house of representatives and presided over the Populist senate with honor, dignity and favor. He is level headed and truthful, without any of the demagogue about him, with the courage of his convictions, and his canvass brought him more in touch with the people, showing that he is not an exclusive prohibition crank."

This tribute from one who has known Mr. Troutman practically all his life is not fulsome eulogy, but the expression of one honest man concerning another. When the state convention assembled at Topeka, in August, 1896, Mr. Troutman said: "Whether or not I am nominated for governor, I shall stand upon the St. Louis platform without evasion or apology, believing it to be the expression of the best thought and the purest patriotism of the American people." Such a statement at such a time shows the speaker to be a man whose political convictions are based on something broader and far above personal considerations, and, though he failed to receive the nomination, he was not a laggard in the Republican ranks in that memorable campaign that elected Mr. McKinley to the presidency. Four years after this campaign a number of Kansas newspapers urged the election of Mr. Troutman to the United States senate. The Emporia Gazette, of Sept. 8, 1900, says:

"As a United States senator from Kansas, Mr. Troutman would find

his experience very little different from that of the average United States senators from the other American states. And he would have this advantage—that his career, public and private, in Kansas, has been absolutely honest and that his political ideals are of the highest and tempered by a sane intelligence. Troutman would also have another advantage over the majority of his fellow senators—his good, clean, well-oiled, duplex and automatic courage. This courage has been tried by all the pitfalls and snares known to the intrigues of Kansas politics. At a time when prohibition was weakening in Kansas, Jim Troutman was president of the State Temperance Union. At a time when free silver and fiat money were epidemic in Kansas, Troutman stood in the school houses of Kansas for the existing gold standard six years before his national party cared to make it a national issue. Troutman's election to the United States senate, while it might not please more people than the election of any other man in Kansas, might develop a senator who by sheer force of statesman-like ability, would commend reelection for a number of terms. For Troutman is decent, clean to the core."

As an orator, either before a jury or upon the hustings, Mr. Troutman is versatile, resourceful, forcible, logical, eloquent and convincing. His fame as a public speaker has gone beyond the confines of his adopted state. On Feb. 12, 1903, he was one of the speakers at the Lincoln birthday banquet of the Lincoln Club of Chicago, his subject on that occasion being "Six Years of Republican Achievement," and judging from newspaper comment no speech at that banquet aroused more enthusiasm or was more favorably received. For four successive terms Mr. Troutman served as mayor of Potwin, the Topeka suburb in which he resides, and would have been elected for a fifth term had he not positively refused. By the exercise of his fine intellect, his indomitable energy and a high order of executive ability he has succeeded in a financial way. Besides his law practice he owns and operates a large plantation of 5,000 acres near Jackson, Miss. He is a member of the Kansas State Bar Association, the Topeka Bar Association and the Topeka Commercial Club. His church affiliations are with the First Methodist Church of Topeka.

On Oct. 12, 1882, Mr. Troutman and Miss Marcia Gordon were united in marriage. Mrs. Troutman is a daughter of Col. John C. Gordon, a well known and honored citizen of Topeka, and she was born in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Troutman have two daughters: Allabelle, the wife of Dr. W. M. Mills of Topeka, and Anna, wife of W. D. Updegraff, a farmer near Topeka.

Charles B. Graves, formerly a justice of the supreme court of Kansas, is one of the distinguished jurists and able lawyers of the state. He is a native of Indiana, born at Richmond, Wayne county, Nov. 13, 1841, son of Quaker parents—Pusey and Jane (Mitchell) Graves. His father was born in Delaware, in 1813, and was brought by his father, Nathan Graves, to Indiana when three years of age. Nathan Graves was a birthright Quaker and native of Delaware, a founder of the Quaker colony in



C. B. Soares

Wayne county, Indiana, where he spent the remaining years of his life and there died. Pusey Graves was reared on a farm. He learned the trades of plasterer and cooper, which trades he followed in Wayne county, Indiana, until 1851, in which year he went to the gold fields of California, returning east in 1853 and locating in Illinois, where he remained until 1859, when he removed his family to Woodson county, Kansas, becoming a pioneer of the state. He became prominent in public affairs during the formative period of the state's history, serving as a member of the last territorial legislature. He also served twelve years as probate judge and clerk of the courts in Woodson county. Retiring from active life, he spent his declining years in the home of his son, Judge Charles B. Graves, and died in 1898, aged eighty-five years. John Mitchell, the maternal grandfather of Judge Graves, came to America from Leeds, England. Judge Charles B. Graves was eighteen years of age when his father came to Kansas. He obtained a common school education in Indiana and Illinois, and after coming to Kansas worked on the farm and was variously employed until the Civil war came on. He enlisted in defense of the Union, Nov. 15, 1861, in Company F, Iola battalion, which was afterward consolidated with the Ninth Kansas cavalry; with which he participated in the engagements at Prairie Grove (Ark.), Newtonia (Mo.), and the other numerous engagements of that regiment, which principally was employed in the irregular and hazardous warfare along the border, rendering valiant and faithful service against the various irregular forces of the enemy, but finding little opportunity to win distinction, such as it might have achieved if attached to one of the larger commands, which participated in the more important battles of the conflict. Just before President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, Judge Graves was sent to Missouri with an expedition which liberated 125 slaves, who were brought to Kansas, and a number of them enlisted in the First Kansas colored troops and served with credit in the army service. Serving until the close of the war, Judge Graves returned home and was admitted to practice law, in 1869, at Burlington, Kan. He engaged in the practice of that profession for a short time at Neosho Falls, Kan., and then at Burlington, where he remained until 1883, going to Burlington after being associated for a brief period with Judge Watson and Governor Crawford at Emporia. In 1880 he was elected judge of the district court, the district composed of Osage, Coffey, Lyon and Woodson counties. Such were his services on the district court bench that he was honored by reëlections, serving as district judge twelve years. In 1883, in order to be more centrally located in the judicial district, he removed to Emporia, where he has since resided. As a fitting tribute to and in recognition of his ability as a jurist, Governor Hoch appointed him a justice of the supreme court of Kansas, in August, 1905. In 1906 he was elected to this position, in which he served with distinction until 1910, when he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of law at Emporia, as a member of the law firm of Graves, Hamer & Harris. In politics Judge Graves is a Republican; in church faith he adheres to

the Quaker belief, and his fraternal relations rest with the Masonic order, which he joined while in the army service, at Trading Post, Kan. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Triple Tie fraternity.

In 1872 Judge Graves married Harriet S. Hawkins, daughter of James and America (Stevens) Hawkins, the former a Kentuckian who came to Kansas in an early day and followed farming here until his death. Maternally Mrs. Graves is related to James Garrard, third governor of Kentucky. Six children were born unto Judge and Mrs. Graves—Orlin H., Stella, Hugh C., Scott S., Ina, and Roscoe W. Orlin H. inherited his father's predilection for the law and has rapidly forged to the fore in his profession, being at present judge of the county court at Pryor, Okla.; Stella is assistant librarian in the law department of the Kansas State Library at Topeka; Hugh C. resides at Chatfield, Minn.; Scott S. is in San Diego, Cal.; Ina is a teacher at home, and Roscoe W. is in high school. Mrs. Graves is a member of the Congregational church and is a lady of sterling qualities of heart and mind. The family is highly respected and is numbered among the best and most favorably known of Emporia.

Judge Graves began life with a worthy ambition to achieve success and honor. Not the best opportunities were afforded him in his youth to obtain an education, but he applied himself diligently to his studies and his predilection led him to the study of the law, a profession for which succeeding years disclosed his fitness. He succeeded first as a practitioner of the law, and then as a district judge won an enviable reputation, and as a justice of the supreme court of the state he met the most sanguine hopes of his many friends, rendering a service of ability. Fair and just, learned and gifted, and possessed of an analytical turn of mind, his decisions on both the district and supreme court benches have placed him among the ablest jurists of Kansas.

Robert Woods Blair of Topeka, is a native of Pennsylvania, but accompanied his father, John Blair, to Kansas, in 1872, when a child of seven years, and is recognized as one of the most successful and capable attorneys in the state. John Blair, his father, was a farmer and stockman before his removal west. After locating in Jackson county, Kansas, he continued to occupy himself with farming for many years, and after an active and useful life of ninety-one years makes his present home in Topeka. His wife, Mary Jane (Woods) Blair, is living, at the age of seventy-five years. Eight children were born to them, all living: Lizzie M. married Alex B. Shulsky; Robert Woods is the next in order of birth; and the others are Ella, William J., Archie Edgar, Walter Scott, John Frank, and Emma Virginia.

Robert W. Blair was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1865; was reared on his father's farm, in Jackson county, Kansas, and there attended the district schools. He completed his education in the University of Kansas, graduating in the law department of that institution, in 1887, and immediately afterwards came to Topeka and

began his professional career as a law clerk in the law department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. His success was most creditable from the beginning and his ability was recognized by the railroad company by steady promotion to the important position he now holds in their employ, as general attorney for the states of Kansas and Missouri. In 1890 he was made second assistant general attorney for these states, in 1900 was advanced to the position of first assistant, and he received the promotion to his present office in April, 1908. During this time Mr. Blair has engaged in a general law practice and, aside from his prominence as a railroad attorney, has won a reputation for high achievement in all branches of the legal profession. He has been identified with three well known law firms, was first a partner in the firm of Loomis & Blair, which later was merged into the firm of Loomis, Blair & Scandrett, and he is now the senior member of Blair, Scandrett & Scandrett, one of the foremost legal firms in the state, with offices located in the New England Building. In addition to his many professional duties Mr. Blair has devoted some attention to farming enterprises and has prosperous interests in different counties of Kansas. He is a member of the Elks fraternity, the Topeka and Commercial clubs, and of the Shawnee County Bar Association.

Edmund Stanley, president of the Friends' University at Wichita, and a former state superintendent of public instruction, has been identified with the teaching profession in Kansas since 1868, and is therefore a pioneer of the state, both as a settler and as an educator. In the latter respect he is widely and prominently known, and no one in the state has labored more earnestly than Prof. Stanley to give Kansas the prestige it now enjoys as one of the foremost states of the Union in the direction of educational advantages.

Edmund Stanley was born on a farm near Danville, Hendricks county, Indiana, April 7, 1847. His father, Harvey Stanley, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1819, and in 1831 accompanied his parents—Samuel and Anna (Bowman) Stanley—to Hendricks county, Indiana, they being among a large number of Quakers who left the old settlement in Guilford county and formed new settlements in Indiana, principally in Wayne and Hendricks counties. The part played by many of these Friends in the work of the "Underground Railroad," during the period just preceding the Civil war, is well known to all students of our national history and to those of that period who still survive. The grandparents of Prof. Stanley were pioneers in Hendricks county. Samuel Stanley, the grandfather, was a son of Samuel, who was a son of William Stanley. The Stanley family is of English descent, tracing back to the Stanleys of England, whose original home was on the Isle of Man. It has been of Quaker faith for generations back, in fact it is supposed to have been a Quaker family even back in England. Harvey Stanley, the father of Prof. Stanley, married in Indiana, and with his family removed to Douglas county, Kansas, in 1869. There he spent his life on a farm until his death, June 30, 1897. His wife, whose

maiden name was Dorinda Whicker, had died several years before that on the same farm in Douglas county, the date of her death being Dec. 30, 1887. She, too, was a native of North Carolina, her birthplace being Winston, Forsyth county, where she was born to Frederick and Elizabeth (Cosner) Whicker, in 1820. The Cosner family is of German descent.

Edmund Stanley was reared on a farm in Hendricks county and received his earlier education in Indiana public and private schools. Later he attended an academy near Lafayette, Ind. At the age of seventeen he took up teaching as a profession and has faithfully devoted his whole subsequent career, a period of nearly a half a century, to that responsible work. He taught three terms in Hendricks county, Indiana, and one year in Tennessee under the auspices of the Freedman's Bureau before coming to Kansas in 1868, a few months in advance of his parents' removal to this state. He located in Douglas county, where he continued in the capacity of a teacher in the country and village schools of that county up to 1876. From that year until 1880 he was a teacher in the Lawrence public schools, during three years of which time he was principal of a ward school. Meanwhile he had kept up a diligent private study and, in 1891, was awarded the degree of Master of Arts by Penn College of Iowa. From 1880 to 1895, a period of fifteen years, he was superintendent of the public schools at Lawrence, Kan., and during that time built up and improved the schools of that city, making them among the best in the state. He resigned that position, Jan. 1, 1895, to become State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to which office he was elected in the fall of 1894 on the Republican ticket. He served one term as state superintendent. In 1898 he took charge of the Friends University, becoming its first president, organized its work, and has continued as the head of that institution since that time. This school is conducted under the auspices of the Friends church. Originally it was established by the Christian denomination and was known as Garfield University. As such, however, it was abandoned and remained idle for six years, until 1898, when Prof. Stanley took charge of it and, with the aid of friends and the generosity of James M. Davis, established the present Friends University, one of the well known colleges of the state and the only Friends college in Kansas. In 1903 Prof. Stanley was one of the promoters of the organization of the Kansas College Presidents' Association and has served two terms as president of that organization.

Prof. Stanley was married Sept. 21, 1871, in Douglas county, Kansas, to Miss Martha Elmira Davis, a native of North Carolina. They have four children—three sons and one daughter: Claudius Chalmers and Frederick Bartlett are of the law firm of Stanley & Stanley (see sketches); William Harvey is an attorney and manager of the real estate and loan department of Stanley & Stanley; and Helen Martha is at home.

Prof. Stanley is a life member of the National Educational Association and is one of the best known educators in Kansas. For the past twenty-

four years he has been the presiding officer of the Kansas Yearly Meeting of Friends, which meets alternately at Wichita and Lawrence. He also has been a member of the Wichita board of education for the past six years and is a member of that city's library board. Wichita claims Prof. Stanley as one of its most energetic and progressive citizens and he and his family are highly appreciated members of the social and educational life of that city.

Frederick L. Stephenson, president of the Commercial State Bank at Yates Center and one of the most energetic and influential citizens of that city, is a Kansan in all except birth, as his parents removed to this state when he was an infant. He was born April 16, 1869, in Wisconsin, a son of William P. and Clarissa C. Stephenson. The father was born on Staten Island, N. Y., and when a boy accompanied his parents to Ohio, where he settled on a farm near the city of Cleveland. When about twenty-eight years of age William P. Stephenson removed to Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming until his removal to Kansas, in 1869. He bought a farm in Linn county and remained there two years; then, in April, 1871, he removed to Woodson county, where he resided until his death, in 1900. He was a Republican of the school of Abraham Lincoln and took an active interest in the success of the Republican party. He was a county commissioner during the contest for the location of the county seat of Woodson county, and to his influence more than that of any other person was due the final selection of Yates Center as the capital city of the county. The mother of Frederick L. Stephenson was a Miss Clarissa C. Richards, prior to her marriage to William P. Stephenson, and was a devoted member of the Baptist church. She died in 1891. To these parents were born five children, all of whom are living at this date (1911). Thomas and Hannah Stephenson, the grandparents of Frederick L., were born in England.

Frederick L. Stephenson acquired his education in the public schools of Woodson county, Kansas, and assisted his father with the duties of the home farm until he had reached young manhood. Then branching out for himself he became a clerk in a general store at Yates Center and later did clerical work in different of the county offices. For a time he was deputy register of deeds and, in 1892, was himself elected register of deeds, which office he held four years. At the conclusion of his official duties he engaged in the newspaper business and still has an interest in the "Weekly News," of Yates Center. Later he conducted a hardware store there two years. He began his business career without capital, save for those qualities which make for success—character, ability and practical knowledge. Prosperity attended his efforts in the business world. In 1900 he organized the Commercial State Bank at Yates Center, with a capital of \$8,000, and became its president, which position he still holds. In 1904 the capital was increased to \$15,000 and it now has a surplus and undivided profits of \$5,000. Aside from the interests already mentioned he has acquired considerable real estate and valuable town property.

In 1891 Mr. Stephenson was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Hann, the adopted daughter of J. W. Lewis, who was a leading merchant of Yates Center for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have one daughter, Clarissa, who will graduate from the Yates Center High School with the class of 1912. Mr. Stephenson is a Republican in his political views and has always taken a deep interest in his party's welfare. He is a man of public spirit and gives loyal support to all projects which have as their aim the development and civic upbuilding of his community. He has been a member of the Yates Center board of education eleven years and at the present time is president of the board. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias, and is past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Yates Center. He and his wife and daughter are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James F. Gunby, president of the Altoona State Bank, is a Kansan by birth and a native son of Wilson county, born Sept. 5, 1871. The Gunby family is of English descent and contributed to the heroes of the Revolution, Colonel Gunby bearing a gallant and conspicuous part at the battle of Camden. Joseph H. Gunby, the father of James F., was a farmer, merchant and banker. Born in Missouri he came to Kansas, in April, 1861, and served in the Kansas state militia during the Civil war as the captain of a company. Immediately upon coming to this state he bought land, which he continued to own up to the time of his death, March 3, 1906, and for years was engaged as a merchant and banker at Buffalo, Wilson county, where he was well known and highly respected. For the most part his allegiance was given to the Republican party, but in later years he was a free silver man. He and his wife, who was Elvira D. Welch, were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. She died in 1827. She was a daughter of Peter Welch, one of the earliest of Kansas pioneers who moved to this state from Missouri, in 1858, and here experienced all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. The country was then still full of Indians and game abounded everywhere. There is an apple orchard still standing which Peter Welch, with provident forethought and with the spirit of development, planted nearly a half century ago. James W. Gunby, the paternal grandfather and a native of Delaware, came to Missouri, in 1836, but never came to Kansas. He was a farmer and a mechanic by occupation and died at Shelbyville, Mo.

James F. Gunby completed a common school education in Wilson county and then attended the Sanders Normal College, at Fort Scott, two years. After teaching one term of school he was associated with his father in the mercantile business until January, 1896, when he engaged in the banking business at Buffalo, remaining there until 1904. That year he established the Altoona State Bank and has since been identified with it, as its president. He has given the subject of finance careful study, and with that knowledge and his natural gift of good business judgment, he has made a success of banking. The Altoona

State Bank has a capital of \$15,000 and a surplus of \$6,000. Besides his bank stock he also owns a good farm in Wilson county.

In June, 1897, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gunby and Miss Frances A. Spillman, a daughter of John W. Spillman. Mr. Spillman was a farmer and an early settler in Wilson county and resided near Coyville at the time of his death, in 1901. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Gunby has been blessed with five sons—Merl, Kenneth, Donald, Dean and Wayne—all of whom are in school, except Wayne. Mrs. Gunby is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Gunby sustains fraternal membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and has held all the offices of both orders. He is a Republican in his political views, but takes no decided interest in party affairs. He is interested in that which pertains to the public welfare of his community, however, and while a resident of Buffalo served as a member of the school board, and has served one term as mayor of Altoona. As a financier his integrity is unquestioned and as a citizen he is both prominent and highly respected.

William C. Hall, a prominent physician and surgeon of the city of Coffeyville, was born in Highland county, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1860, a son of Carey F. and Hannah (Milburn) Hall, the former a native of Highland county, Ohio, born Oct. 20, 1836, and the mother was also born in that county and state. The father was a merchant by occupation and died in December, 1895. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Hall, was born in what is now West Virginia, where he was reared, and he settled in Highland county, Ohio, where he became one of the early pioneers and was by occupation a farmer. The paternal great-grandfather, George Hall, was born in New Jersey, but settled in Virginia in early life, and the family is of English descent, history saying that the first American ancestor came over on the Mayflower. The mother of Dr. Hall was a daughter of Daniel and Esther A. (Rice) Milburn, natives of Pennsylvania, who became early settlers in Highland county, Ohio, their homestead adjoining the farm of Dr. Hall's paternal grandfather, the father and mother of the Doctor having attended the same school. The mother is living, at the advanced age of seventy-two years, the parent of five children, four of whom are living: Luellen Nora is the wife of J. C. Price, a director of the Coffeyville Stoneware Company at Coffeyville; Laura C. died at the age of eighteen years; Virdie R. is the wife of Hardie Staufield of Coffeyville; Carey F. is also a resident of Coffeyville, and Dr. Hall is the eldest of the children. His boyhood days were spent in Highland and Adams counties, Ohio, and his preliminary education was secured in the schools of Adams county. He also attended a normal school in that county and finished a teachers' course in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, of which institution Prof. Alfred Holbrook, the originator of normal schools, was president. Dr. Hall was engaged in teaching several years, beginning at the age of seventeen at a place called Falls of Blaine, in Lawrence county, Kentucky, where he taught one term, and thereafter taught in

Adams and Pike counties, Ohio. While engaged as a teacher he began reading medicine and in due time entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, where he completed the required course of study, in 1885. In the same year he began the practice of medicine at Latham, Ohio, but in 1886 took up his residence in Sinking Springs, Highland county, Ohio. In 1887 he removed to Kansas, locating at Coffeyville, where he has since been engaged in general practice. He has taken a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic School and in other ways keeps abreast of the times in the advancement of the medical profession. He is a member of the Montgomery County, the Kansas State and the American Medical associations. In politics Dr. Hall is a staunch Democrat, firmly believing in the cardinal right of the people to govern themselves, but has never sought political office, although he has served as a member of the school board, of which he was president one year, and he served as pension examiner during Cleveland's administration. He is a Mason of the Thirty-second degree and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Not only has he been a successful physician, but he has also been identified with a number of large and important industrial and business enterprises, and is distinctively a man of affairs. He is one of the directors of the Condon National Bank, president of the Coffeyville Stoneware Company, vice-president of the Coffeyville Gas & Fuel Company, and is interested in many other business enterprises of Coffeyville. He served as president of the Commercial Club during the years of special effort to advance the commercial and industrial interests of Coffeyville, which effort did much in the way of locating industries in that city. He is interested extensively in real estate, has an interest in the Mecca Hotel property, and is also a stockholder in the Coffeyville Foundry & Machine Company. He is the local surgeon of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Santa Fe railways, and is the division surgeon for the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railways, having several surgeons under him. He is also president of the Good Samaritan Hospital at Coffeyville.

Dr. Hall has been twice married. On June 15, 1887, he was married to Miss Sara H., daughter of Rev. Addison Hite of Sinking Springs, Highland county, Ohio. She died April 1, 1906, leaving two children: Levera May, an assistant in the office of the Coffeyville Stoneware Company, and William Carlton. The second marriage occurred in September, 1907, to Miss Nellie E. McCord, who was born in Adams county, Ill., where the marriage was solemnized.

George Swiler Badders, president of The Marshall Clothing Company, Topeka, was born in Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 14, 1881, a son of Olonzo Badders and wife, whose maiden name was Jennie Swiler. The parents are both living and reside in Topeka, whither they removed from Leavenworth in the month of November, 1881, when George S. was but five weeks old. The father, a retired newspaper man, who for several years was at the head of what was known as the Kansas Newspaper Union, was born in Maryland, Feb. 8, 1846, a son of Charles and

Nancy (Bosley) Badders. He married Miss Jennie Swiler Oct. 5, 1870, and served in the Maryland state militia and in the Maryland Home Guard during the Civil war. Charles Badders, a soldier in the Mexican war, who was killed in the battle of Monterey, was a son of William Badders, the founder of the Badders family in the United States, coming from England sometime prior to the war of 1812, in which he served, and whose wife was an Irish lady. Jennie (Swiler) Badders was born in Hogestown, Pa., April 3, 1849, and was a daughter of George Washington Swiler and wife, Agnes Clendenin, both of whom were born in Mechanicsburg, Pa. George Washington Swiler was of German descent, his parents immigrating to this country from Germany. Agnes (Clendenin) Swiler, the maternal grandmother of George S. Badders, was of Revolutionary stock and was the granddaughter of John Clendenin, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, having a captain's commission. Capt. John Clendenin's wife was Elizabeth Caldwell, to whom he was married Aug. 26, 1771, and who was a sister of John C. Calhoun's mother. Capt. John Clendenin's parents were John and Jennie (Houston) Clendenin, who immigrated to America from Dumfries, Scotland, in 1730. It will thus be seen that George S. Badders is descended from English, Irish, Scotch and German ancestors. He was reared in Topeka, and was educated in the public schools and in Washburn College, graduating in the law department of the latter school in 1906, and admitted to the bar that same year. He practiced law two years in Denver, Col., prior to which time he had practiced some in Topeka in connection with the firm of Rossington & Smith, who were his legal preceptors while he was attending the Washburn College Law School. Mr. Badders was secretary of the Commercial Club, from April 17, 1909, to October, 1911, being one of the youngest men in the United States serving in such a capacity. He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; is a member of the Elks Club, and in politics a Republican. His church membership is with the Presbyterian denomination.

Alfred Romane Champlin of Newton, Kan., formerly president and general manager of the Newton Telephone Company, was born in Rockford, Ill., Oct. 2, 1869. He is the son of Charles A. and Alice (Pickard) Champlin, the former of whom was born in Tompkins county, New York, Aug. 9, 1840. Charles A. Champlin came to Kansas in February, 1876, and settled in McPherson county, where he bought a wild tract of railroad land which he developed into a well improved farm. In 1884 he was elected treasurer of McPherson county and then moved to the city of McPherson, where he resided until his death, in 1890. He gave valiant service to the Union during the Civil war as a member of the Twelfth Illinois infantry, with which he served until severely wounded in the battle of Shiloh, when, after his recovery, he was transferred to a company of cavalry and was again wounded, that time in the arm. He was discharged on account of disability incurred while in the service and returned home. His father, Alfred Champlin, a native

of New York State, moved to Illinois in an early day and resided at Rockford at the time of his death. The great-grandfather of our subject was Jesse Champlin, who was born in Connecticut, but subsequently became a resident of New York State, where he died. Rev. A. B. Pickard, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was also a native of New York State, but removed to Illinois and from thence to Colorado, where he died.

Alfred R. Champlin of this record was educated in the common schools of McPherson county and in the high school at the city of McPherson. In 1890 he matriculated at the University of Kansas, which he attended for three years, taking a special course in electrical engineering, after which he located at Newton, where he built an independent telephone plant and conducted it ten years, doing business as the Newton Telephone Company. The plant was incorporated about 1900 as the Newton Telephone Company and, in 1905, an interest in it was sold to the Missouri-Kansas Company, a branch of the Bell Telephone Company. The business is still conducted under the name of the Newton Telephone Company, of which Mr. Champlin was until July 15, 1911, president and general manager, when he disposed of his stockholdings in the company and resigned from his position as executive head. He is now (1911) promoting a new enterprise.

In July, 1896, Mr. Champlin was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Bowker, the daughter of Clarence Bowker, a native of Tompkins county, New York, who came to Kansas in 1871, and for a number of years was a prominent attorney at McPherson. Mr. and Mrs. Champlin have four children: Clarence A., Alice, Marion, and Louise, the first three of whom are attending school.

By reason of his public spirited citizenship and his identification with its commercial interests Mr. Champlin is recognized as one of the most influential citizens of Newton. He served as councilman of the fourth ward two years and at the present time is president of the Commercial Club. He holds a prominent place in fraternal circles; he has attained the Scottish Rite degree in Masonry, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Newton Lodge, No. 706, of which he is past exalted ruler. Mrs. Champlin is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Lionel Gratiot Morony was born in Omaha, Neb., Aug. 7, 1876, being the second son of Edward and Isabel Morony. During his early years his family removed to New York city, where his father had extensive banking and other business interests. When Lionel was ten years old the elder Morony died, leaving his business in such condition that in the settlement of his estate little was left to provide for his surviving family. Soon after his father's death the subject of this sketch was practically a homeless boy, earning his living by whatever honest means could be found. After the first day's search for work he found himself not only without food and shelter, but with the soles of his shoes literally worn out from constant walking. At this time he actually went

for three days without either food or shelter before he could find work to support himself. For years after this the boy suffered privations and hardships of the most severe character, but through all his struggles he constantly endeavored to get nearer to the goal he had set for himself. In those days second hand school books were sold by street vendors in New York, and Lionel Morony got his early education by buying these books for a few pennies and selling them back when he had mastered their contents. His school room was a box with its back or open part turned toward a friendly, well-lighted window. More than one cold, winter night has been spent in this "school room" laying the foundation for a future education. A boy with such determination could not fail, so this boy won friends and promotion as the years went on. He went from one position to another filling places of trust at an age when most boys are fortunate enough to be in school and enjoying the protection of a home. Finally at eighteen years of age Lionel Morony found that his hard work and stinging privations had not been in vain. He had always been eager to study for the ministry and all his energies had been in this direction. At eighteen he had the advantage of taking lectures at Columbia, Princeton and the College of the City of New York, all of which he had accomplished by dint of severe sacrifice and great physical strain. For years he never had more than three or four hours sleep a night, remaining up to complete his studies. Only an iron constitution could stand the strain this young man put upon himself. At eighteen he entered the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal church in New York, being the youngest man who ever entered the institution. At once he began doing student missionary work in the diocese of Long Island. His first charge was a small mission at Brookhaven. In less than three years Mr. Morony had built it up to a strong church, added a large wing to the building and made many other improvements. From here he went to Center Moriches, which was a new summer resort just opening up. Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island sent Mr. Morony to open up the church work as the one best fitted to undertake this important work. In six months he had built and paid for a beautiful church building and in less than one year had it splendidly furnished. At the end of three years this was one of the best summer churches on Long Island. Soon after this his early privations began to tell on the health of Mr. Morony and a change to a drier climate became necessary. Consequently in 1900 he removed to Kansas, serving at Great Bend, Eldorado, Topeka and Kansas City, where he now is as rector of Saint Paul's church.

Mr. Morony has long been recognized as a public spirited citizen and has been identified with much of the civic progress in Kansas City during the last five years. He has served the state as a member of the State Conference of Charities and Correction and the county and city as chairman of the Wyandotte County Commission on Juvenile Affairs and president of the board of directors of the Associated Charities. In the life of his church Mr. Morony has long filled an important place.

He is chairman of the Sunday school commission for the diocese of Kansas and was selected by the convention of his church to head the committee that prepared a new set of laws to govern the diocese, as well as to head the important committee that decided the legal status of every corporation in the diocese. In the church at large he has also rendered active service, being chosen by the presiding bishop of his church to perform the difficult and important task of organizing an educational convention for the states in the southwestern portion of the United States. Recently he has been appointed to the position of secretary of the council of the Department of the Southwest.

In June, 1904, Mr. Morony was united in marriage to Mary Louise Gardner, youngest daughter of Harry H. Gardner of Eldorado, Kan. To this union two sons have been born: Gardner Gratiot Morony (deceased), and Gregory Sears Morony.

Walter Levi Payne, special assistant state treasurer, was born in Douglas county, Kansas, April 13, 1867. He is a son of Merton Anson Payne, a merchant, born in Montgomery county, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1836. The father of Merton Anson Payne was Dr. Lorenzo Dow Payne, a physician, who removed from Ohio to La Grange county, Indiana, when Merton Anson was one year old and resided there until 1857. He then decided to make his future home in Kansas and removed his family to a place called the "Old Trading Post," in Miami county, but later he located in Douglas county, where he and wife continued to reside until their respective deaths, that of the former occurring on Dec. 22, 1875, and the latter March 3, 1901. The mother of Merton Anson Payne was Mary Ann Wildman, and throughout her long and happy wedded life with Dr. L. D. Payne, she proved a true and loving helpmate. Although Merton Anson Payne did not accompany his father's family to Kansas, in 1857, he did arrive here prior to the Civil war and fought for the Union in the Fourteenth Kansas regiment, and later reenlisted in the Fourth Arkansas infantry. When a young man he was united in marriage with Catharine McCoach, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and the daughter of John and Mary (Hazelton) McCoach, both natives of County Donegal, Ireland. John McCoach left his native land for America at the age of fifteen, locating in Philadelphia, where he found employment and worked for several years, ere he sent back to Ireland for Mary Hazelton to come over and become his bride. They were married in Philadelphia, came to Kansas, in 1859, locating in Douglas county, where they resided until their respective deaths, having become the parents of five sons and three daughters: John, Jr., William, James, Thomas, George, Mary, Maggie and Catharine. Three of the sons served in the Union army during the Civil war, George, the youngest, being captured, was thrown into Andersonville prison, where he suffered tortures for eleven months.

Walter L. Payne spent his boyhood and youth on the farm, receiving a common school education. He initiated his independent business career by engaging in farming for two years, after which he gave his

time and attention to mercantile pursuits, which he followed at Clinton, Kan., for a number of years. He disposed of his business there in 1895, and took charge of a store in Belvoir, Kan. In 1897 he went to Lawrence, where he accepted a clerkship in a clothing store and held that position until January, 1900, when he was tendered the position of deputy county clerk of Douglas county, which he accepted and filled it for three years. In January, 1903, he was appointed special assistant state treasurer and has successfully filled the position since that date.

On May 24, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Vienna C. Chilcote, a native of Iowa. Two sons bless this union: Roland Dow, born Aug. 6, 1884, and Lavergne Leslie, born Sept. 18, 1886, both of whom reside at Topeka. Mr. Payne believes in the principles and policies of the Republican party and prior to his present appointment had served his party in various official positions. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka, while fraternally he is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Modern Woodmen, Fraternal Aid Association and several other organizations.

Henry Bennett, one of the leading contractors of Topeka, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 15, 1841, a son of William Bennett and wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Ludby. The parents were born in England, but they met and were married in Chicago, Ill., to which city William Bennett had come when a young man and where he died, in 1841, shortly before his son Henry was born. Rachel Ludby had come to America with her parents, John and Ann Ludby, when she was three years old. After living in New York city a few years, the Ludby family removed to Chicago, where they were a pioneer family and where both parents died. After her first husband's death the mother of Henry Bennett married James G. Appleton, who also was an Englishman by birth, and they resided in Chicago until their respective deaths. Henry Bennett had one full brother and three half-brothers, all of whom are now dead. He was reared in Chicago and attended the public schools of that city until fifteen years of age, when he left school, and after serving three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, he worked for two years as a journeyman carpenter in Chicago. This brought him up to 1861. In April of that year, when Lincoln issued his first call for 75,000 men to put down the rebellion, he became a volunteer and enlisted as a private in Company A, Chicago light artillery, in which he served for three months at Cairo, Ill., in drill work. Having been stricken with chills and fever there, he was discharged at the end of this three months' service and returned to Chicago, where he lay sick five months. Early in 1862 he reënlisted as a private in the Chicago Board of Trade battery, of which he was shortly commissioned as second lieutenant and with which he served until the close of the war, having by that time attained the rank of junior first lieutenant of the battery. The command first went into camp in Chicago, where it devoted three months to drill work. The battery consisted of 156 men and was commanded by Capt. James H. Stokes, an officer of the army, a graduate of West Point, and a

thoroughly refined and educated gentleman. He was a native of Virginia, however, and all of his people were rebels, hence, though a fine soldier and officer he was not promoted to the rank of brigadier-general until after he had commanded the Chicago Board of Trade battery for two years and had given it one of the proudest and best records of any command in the Union army. The battery took part in all of the battles in the Army of the Cumberland, under Generals Rosecrans and Thomas some of the principals of which were Stone River, Chickamauga, all the fights that took place between Chattanooga and Atlanta, including the capture of the latter city, Nashville, and many others. The Chicago Board of Trade battery had been converted into a horse artillery after the battle of Stone River, and from that time to the end of the war it served in the Second cavalry division of the Army of the Cumberland. It took part in several perilous raids in the vicinity of Atlanta, among them being Kilpatrick's Raid, and when the war ended the battery was at Selma, Ala. Throughout that long period of active service Mr. Bennett escaped both wounds and capture.

After the war closed he returned to Chicago, where he engaged in a general contracting business, which he continued until 1876, when he came to Kansas and bought a half-section of land in Shawnee county, fourteen miles northwest of Topeka, where he developed a fine stock farm. In 1880, however, he rented his farm and removed to Topeka, where he resumed his former business of contracting and is now one of the most prominent and successful men in that line of business in Topeka or in the State of Kansas. He built the major portion of the asylum in Topeka; the one at Osawatimic; several of the buildings of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; the city public library building of Topeka; remodeled the east wing of the state capitol building; built the Central National Bank; remodeled the National Hotel; built the Columbian Building; the Crawford Building; the governor's mansion; the new Santa Fe general office building; Grace Cathedral; the Copeland Hotel, destroyed by fire and its successor; the Gordon Block; besides many of the best homes in Topeka and several of the finest hotels on the Santa Fe lines, among them being the Bisonte Hotel at Hutchinson. He is now (1912) building at the corner of Harrison and Ninth streets one of the finest residences in Topeka—that of H. P. Dillon—and is also building a \$30,000 addition to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Topeka.

In the city of Chicago, on Dec. 13, 1866, Mr. Bennett was wedded to Miss Mary F. Vreeland, who was born in New York city, Dec. 4, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have four children—Belle, the wife of W. B. Swan of Topeka; Mary E., the wife of George B. Harrison of Los Angeles, Cal.; Henry, Jr., born Oct. 26, 1881, associated with his father in the contracting business; and John Albert, born Aug. 28, 1883, a civil engineer in the employ of the Santa Fe railroad. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Topeka. Mr. Bennett is a Republican in politics, but is not a partisan, and

is inclined to be independent in principles and to favor any measure for the benefit of the people. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree.

E. James Blair, M. D., a well known and skilful physician and surgeon of Lawrence, was born in Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, April 25, 1855. He is a son of Samuel and Martha (McDowell) Blair, who were born in Scotland, and came to the United States when quite young. They were married in this country, and in Guernsey county, Ohio, they spent their lives, devoted to farming, residing on the farm settled by Dr. Blair's paternal grandfather, John Blair. These parents had ten children, of whom Dr. E. James Blair is the third eldest. The father was a veteran of the Civil war, and died at the age of seventy-two.

Dr. Blair was reared to the farm life, and from the district schools of Ohio he went to the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he graduated in 1880. For six years he taught in the public schools of Ohio, and then took up the study of medicine. In 1882 he graduated in the medical department of the University of Louisville. He began the practice of medicine at Garner, Iowa, where he was division surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and where he remained until 1891, in which year he located at Monmouth, Ill., from which city he came to Lawrence in 1903. He is a member of the Douglas county and the Kansas state medical societies, and of the American Medical Association. In politics the Doctor is a Republican; in church faith a Presbyterian, and fraternally, a Knight Templar and Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. While residing in Monmouth, Ill., he served as senator of Monmouth College.

Dr. Blair has been twice married. In 1883 he married Melissa J. McKittrick, who died in 1905, leaving two sons—Clyde McKittrick, and James Stewart. In 1908 Dr. Blair married Cora McClaskey, daughter of J. R. McClaskey, of Lawrence. The Doctor's oldest son, Clyde McK., is superintendent of the Indian School at Albuquerque, N. M., and is a graduate of Monmouth College; was for two years a student in the University of Kansas, and for one year in the University of Chicago.

Harry Sumner Douglas.—Among the contractors in Topeka who have won prominence and enduring success in that line of business is Harry Sumner Douglas, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born in the village of West Newton, Westmoreland county, March 23, 1860. He is a son of William Harrison and Martha (Davis) Douglas, the former born in Warren county, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1834, and the latter a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., where she was born in 1834. William Harrison Douglas also was a contractor and at one time owned and conducted a planing mill in Pittsburgh, Pa. He served during the Civil war in the quartermaster's department of the Union army, holding the commission of captain, and erected the Cumberland barracks at Nashville, Tenn., for the use of the Union soldiers, taking with him for that purpose 100 mechanics from Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1878 he and his family came to Kansas, locating

first at Nortonville, Jefferson county, but later he removed to a farm in Jackson county, where he resided until 1904, when he and his wife decided to retire from active farm life and removed to Topeka, where they now reside. The paternal grandparents of Harry S. Douglas were Andrew and Elizabeth (Fletcher) Douglas, both natives and lifelong residents of Butler county, Pennsylvania, from whence the former enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812. His maternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth (Robinson) Davis, both natives of Ireland, but who were married in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Therefore Harry S. Douglas traces his lineage back to both Scotch and Irish ancestors, as the Douglas family, too, came originally from Scotland. He was reared and educated in Pittsburgh, Pa., whither his parents had removed from West Newton, when he was a babe three months old. He mastered the carpenter's trade in his youth under the able direction of his father and when eighteen years of age accompanied his parents to Kansas, where for two years he engaged in carpentering in Leavenworth; then he came to Topeka, where he was similarly employed for ten years.

On June 18, 1890, he was wedded to Miss Myrta E. McKirahan, a native of Bellefontaine, Ohio. Immediately after his marriage he located in Kansas City, Mo., where he remained six months and then removed to Chicago, Ill., in which city he was employed at his trade in the capacity of foreman for large contracting firms during the next seven years. In 1897 he returned to Topeka, where he began contracting on his own responsibility, and met with flattering success. He formed a partnership with Fred T. Evans, in 1907, under the firm name of Douglas & Evans, which partnership still exists. Among the most important structures built by Mr. Douglas in Topeka may be mentioned the following: The Parkhurst-Davis Building; the Stover Building; the Bell Telephone Company's Building, the rebuilt National Hotel; the First United Presbyterian Church; the residence of the president of Washburn College, besides a number of the best residence in Topeka. Probably his largest and most important work in Topeka was the construction of the Mills Building, in 1910, a \$300,000 steel and re-inforced concrete, fireproof, seven-story structure, the finest and best business building in the city and one of the best in the state. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have a fine family of eleven bright, healthy children—four sons and seven daughters—as follows: Helen Evangeline, Alice Maud, Margaret Grace, William Harrison, Harold Bruce, Robert Andrew, Mary Elizabeth, Katharine Corrine, Winifred Genevieve, Annabel, and Merlin McKirahan. Mr. Douglas is a trustee, and both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Topeka. He is a Republican in his political adherency, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Commercial Club.



A. J. McLean

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